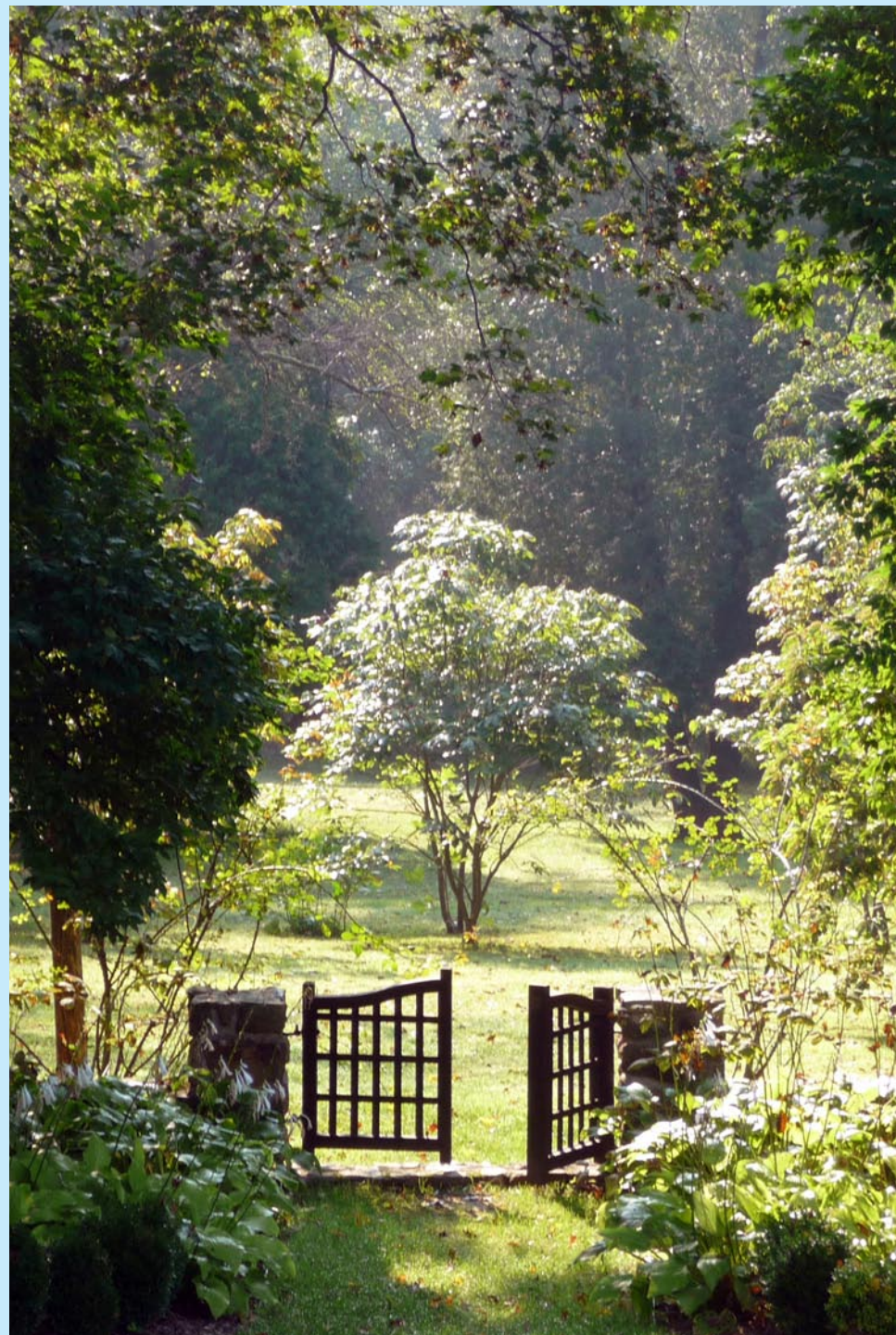


2013 - 2019

*New Jersey
Comprehensive
Statewide
Historic
Preservation
Plan*



2013 - 2019

New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

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Cover: Reeves Reed Arboretum,
Summit City, Union County



Gothic Revival Stoop, Bordentown City, Burlington County



Window Detail, George Washington's
Headquarters, Morristown, Morris County

Our Shared Vision

NEW JERSEY'S HISTORIC RESOURCES ARE THE PHYSICAL EMBODIMENT OF OUR STATE'S DIVERSE population and rich history. They help tell the stories of our collective past while holding the promise of an economically and environmentally sustainable future. We, in New Jersey, see historic preservation as both a tool for building economically and environmentally sustainable communities and a means of understanding how our past has shaped who we are today and who we will be tomorrow. By recognizing the environmental community as our partners in preserving the State's critical resources, we can work together to protect the historic resources that are vital to retaining a unique sense of place and maintaining and improving a quality of life that will make the Garden State a desirable place to live and work.



Brandywine Shoal Light, Delaware River Bay, Cape May County



Lenticular Truss Bridge, Neshanic Station, Hillsborough & Branchburg Townships, Somerset County



Octagon House, 650 Washington Street, Hackettstown, Warren County

Introduction

This New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (Plan) is the result of a statewide dialogue about historic preservation. New Jerseyans believe that historic preservation plays an important role in improving the quality of life, while encouraging the growth and development of New Jersey's communities. They care very deeply about the places, cultures, and traditions that make up our broad and storied past, and are proud of our history of innovation, diversity and liberty.

This Plan was prepared as the New Jersey State Planning Commission was completing public comment on the Draft Final State Strategic Plan. The Final Draft of the State Strategic Plan recognizes historic properties as assets that are critical state resources. The Strategic Plan calls for preservation and enhancement of those critical resources as part of the State's economic growth strategy. The Strategic Plan presents a set of Garden State Values. This Plan aligns with those values. These values include the preservation of historic properties as part of a strategy of creating a high quality of living which will attract economic growth. The Strategic Plan calls out the value of our cultural heritage, notably the nationally significant resources that reflect New Jersey's role as the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

This Plan also draws on two significant preservation planning efforts: the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan, and the Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area Management Plan. The Heritage Tourism Master Plan provides guidance to the State, counties, and municipalities for capitalizing on opportunities for heritage tourism. The Tourism Master Plan surveyed historic sites to ensure that they are visitor-ready, and encouraged the establishment of signage and linkages between historic sites. Implementation of the Tourism Master Plan will help boost our economy, while telling the varied and diverse stories of New Jersey's people and places. The Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area Master Plan addresses organization of the heritage area's management and partnerships. It lays out interpretive themes, addresses ways to enhance the heritage area's sites and communities, while conserving important historic, natural, and cultural resources. Both of these plans highlight the importance of connecting historic sites to each other – creating a community of sites, and on the need to move beyond physical preservation to more active engagement with visitors so that they understand and appreciate our history. Both plans highlight the extent to which New Jersey has under-marketed its historic sites.



Drumthwacket, Princeton Township, Mercer County

Technology is rapidly transforming our communities. New Jersey must continue to identify and protect its historic resources, using new technologies to enhance both collection and dissemination of information. The new technologies create opportunities and new challenges. New Jerseyans recognize that historic preservation is green and sustainable; that the greenest building is often the one that is already built. Local historic preservation commissions are grappling with how to accommodate solar panels and wind turbines while preserving historic character.

This Plan is intended to inform the actions of the many public and non-profit agencies, as well as individual citizens, and organizations that are involved in historic preservation in New Jersey. It provides clear goals and objectives. The Plan represents a renewed vision for all involved in historic preservation in New Jersey. 

The Planning Process

This Plan is the product of a multi-year effort, led by the Department of Environmental Protection's State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) to bring together agencies, organizations, and individuals from across the state to talk about how preservation can contribute to the quality of life of the citizens of New Jersey. This plan is not intended for any one agency or organization only, but is intended instead to enlist the support of everyone in the state who believes historic preservation should play an important role in the growth and development of New Jersey's communities.

The planning process established by the National Park Service requires inclusion broad-based public and professional involvement throughout the state. This includes not only those individuals and organizations interested in historic preservation, but also those individuals and organizations who make decisions about the management, treatment, use, and future of historic properties throughout the state. Because of the plan's broad reach, an integral part of the planning process is the participation and input of public and

professional constituencies within the state. At the State level, historic preservation goes beyond the activities of HPO. Both the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs' New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) and the Department of State's New Jersey Historical Commission (NJHC) play a crucial role in preservation in New Jersey. County governments are frequently engaged in historic preservation through grant programs, the operation of historic sites, and regional planning efforts. Local historic preservation commissions and historical societies also provide essential support and information necessary to preserving our built past. Non-profit organizations and individual citizens at every level are also significant partners.

At the start of the planning process, HPO worked with PNJ to gather input from the preservation and history communities, historic preservation professionals, cultural resource management consultants, and the general public, through a survey followed by public meetings. The methodology for public input was designed to build on the last plan, *New Jersey Partners for Preservation: a Blueprint for*



Women's Heritage Trail: The Shakespeare Garden, Plainfield City, Union County



Preservation New Jersey tour of Wildwood Crest, Cape May County



Darlington Schoolhouse, Mahwah Township, Bergen County



Historic Preservation Office Staff at Speak Out Newark

Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future. This process allowed a full examination of current issues in preservation and the identification of new challenges and opportunities. Based on the results, new goals for preservation in New Jersey have been developed and are included in this plan.

The first major step in soliciting public input was the development of a public opinion survey. It was drafted by the HPO and PNJ using a web-based survey tool. The electronic public opinion survey was broadly distributed (fall of 2009) through various electronic media. Announcements of the survey were distributed through direct e-mail announcements from the HPO and the use of listservs whose members include archaeologists and historic preservationists in the private sector, Federally-recognized tribes, historic preservation professionals in federal, state, county, and local government agencies and members of other private sector organizations. It was also linked to the HPO and PNJ websites and shared with participants in the Certified Local Government (CLG) programs, as well as federal, state and local agencies. A paper version was also available for those unable to complete the web-based survey. The responses to the survey evaluated the progress towards achieving the goals established during

the last revision of the plan and helped to establish future goals and priorities. In total, about 175 people responded to the public opinion survey (see Appendix B for a summary of the survey results).

The Plan Advisor Group (Advisors) consisted of preservation-related professionals, representatives from federal agencies, regulated state and local



Four Corners Historic District, Newark City, Essex County



**First Presbyterian Church,
Hackettstown, Warren County**

agencies, CLG representatives, and non-profit organizations. The Advisors were an important part of the planning process. The Advisors met in December 2009 to kick off the conversations of preservation concerns in New Jersey and held many subsequent conversations via email. Additionally, they were kept informed of the progress of the plan, and were encouraged to attend planned public meetings and share information. The Advisors then analyzed the existing goals, discussed current trends, and made recommendations for future goals. The Advisors were instrumental in identifying new challenges and opportunities for preservation in New Jersey.

In addition to the first survey and the Advisors meeting, public meetings were held throughout the state in 2010. These regional meetings were hosted by local groups, led by PNJ and co-sponsored by the HPO. Two of the meetings were held in urban locations, one in Newark, hosted by the City of Newark and another in Trenton, hosted by the Department of Environmental Protection. Two other meetings were held in the northern and southern areas of the state: one in Lower Alloways Creek and hosted by Preservation Salem County, Inc.; and the final one in Hackettstown and hosted by Preserve Historic Hackettstown. The meetings provided public participants an opportunity to discuss the existing statewide historic preservation plan and to weigh in on priorities within their local communities. The public meetings also provided a gauge to identify regional issues and identify threats to historic resources at the local, county, and state levels.

With public meetings and the first public survey conducted in late 2009 and 2010, the HPO sent out an additional, follow-up web-based survey in the fall of 2012. This survey sought to gather the opinions of NJ citizens and update our information regarding challenges in preservation and what our citizens think are the most important issues facing historic preservation in New Jersey. Overall, just over 500 citizens responded to this survey. (See Appendix B for a summary of both surveys, 2009 & 2012.) In conjunction with the survey, two constituency meetings were held and hosted in Trenton. These meetings included discussions of the draft plan and elicited comments about the future direction historic preservation should take in New Jersey. Comments provided in the meetings and the survey were then incorporated into the Plan.

This new plan, with new and revised goals, reflects the results of discussions and collaboration with stakeholders from across the state. This plan will provide a blueprint for achieving our shared vision for historic preservation throughout New Jersey. 



Newark Public Meeting, Newark City, Essex County

Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey

Historic preservation has a more than 200 year-long history in New Jersey. The New Jersey Historic Trust has begun a project to capture that history within the pages of a book. From the start, preservation has been led by individuals and groups of volunteers who worked to save our heritage. As Americans developed an appreciation for the history of their own nation in the 19th century, part of that appreciation focused on saving historic buildings. In 1903, the State of New Jersey bought the Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield—its first state-owned historic property—where the state legislature had met in 1777. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey was organized in 1931 to promote and encourage the study of archaeological sites in New Jersey (<http://www.asnj.org/p/about.html>). The ASNJ was influential in the formulation of the Indian Site Survey of New Jersey, which was part of the Works Progress Administration, and responsible for identifying and excavating many of the archaeological sites that are still studied by scholars today.

In the 40 years since the state historic preservation program was established in the Historic Sites Section of the Division of Parks & Forestry in 1970, there has been an expansion of organizations, professionals, and volunteers with an interest in historic preservation. New Jersey's history community is crucially supported by the research project grants and operating support provided by the NJHC. The NJHT provides matching grants for planning and capital projects that are essential for preserving historic sites and readying them for visitation and interpretation. PNJ joined the preservation community in 1978 and operates as New Jersey's only statewide private member-supported preservation organization. In 1989, the Main Street New Jersey Program, now part of the Department of Community Affairs was established. This program builds on the approach developed by the National Trust's National Main Street Center; assisting downtown revitalization efforts by promoting the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts.



Hereford Inlet Lighthouse, North Wildwood City, Cape May County



Bog in the Pinelands National Reserve, Burlington County



Restoration of the Jersey City Council Chambers, Jersey City, Hudson County



Abel & Mary Nicholson House, Elsinboro Township, Salem County

Throughout the state, regional planning efforts impact historic preservation in New Jersey. Three major regional organizations exist which affect preservation: the Pinelands Commission, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission and the Highlands Commission. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission was established in 1974 after the designation of the State Park. The Commission is responsible for the

planning the future of the Park and also administers a land-use program to minimize impact upon the Park. The NJ Pinelands Commission was organized after Congress and the State of NJ passed legislation to protect the Pinelands and its unique natural and cultural resources. The Pinelands is protected and future development is guided by a comprehensive management plan. The newest regional planning area is the Highlands Council, which was established in 2004 by the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act. The goal is to preserve open space and protect the diverse natural and cultural resources, including the water resources that supply drinking water to more than half of New Jersey's families.

New Jersey's county governments play an increasingly important role in historic preservation. County bricks and mortar grant programs, typically funded through open space, farmland preservation and historic preservation trust funds, modeled on the

States' Garden State Preservation Trust, are a catalyst for local preservation, and leverage NJHT preservation funds. County-wide surveys of historic properties bring a valuable regional perspective to efforts to identify historic properties. County re-grant programs, funded through the New Jersey Historical Commission, extend the Commission's reach.

Educational opportunities for preservation within New Jersey have also expanded. In 1997, Drew University started a continuing education program in

By the Numbers:

New Jersey's preservation initiatives resulted in significant activity in the last decade (2002 – 2011):

Cultural resources mapped in the Geographic Information System (GIS) inventory:

- 799 Historic and Archaeological Districts
- 74,089 Historic Properties
- 960 Archaeological Sites
- 794 Opinions of Eligibility issued for inclusion in the NJ and National Registers of Historic Places
- 224 resources listed in the NJ Register of Historic Places
- 218 resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- 2 resources designated as National Historic Landmarks
- 1,067 archaeological sites registered with the New Jersey State Museum

By the Numbers:

- 21,732 submissions reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- 1,549 projects reviewed under the NJ Register of Historic Places Act
- 270 projects approved under the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program, totaling \$535.3 million
- 12 communities designated as Certified Local Governments
- 6 historic preservation master plan elements prepared for CLG communities
- 15 cultural resources survey projects conducted in CLG communities
- 6,032 patrons conducted research at the Historic Preservation Office, of which 624 attended training in use of HPO resource materials.

which students could obtain a Certificate in Historic Preservation. Unfortunately, fiscal constraints have led Drew to announce the cancellation of the program after the current class of students completes their certificates. Rutgers University's Bloustein School is a nationally recognized leader in the study of the economic impact of historic preservation. In 2009 Rutgers University's New Brunswick Campus started a new master's degree program in Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies.

The master's program is a follow-up to their existing historic preservation certificate program. Burlington County College started a historic preservation certificate program in the fall of 2000 to serve the southern New Jersey community; however, in recent years the program has been relatively inactive. These programs show the continued interest in historic preservation within the state of New Jersey. These formal educational programs, as well as on-going career training prepare preservationists for the future.

But New Jersey's educational opportunities extend well beyond historic preservation to encompass

other topics relevant to historic and cultural programs. Many of the state's colleges and university offer both undergraduate and graduate studies in history, anthropology, and geography. Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey offers multiple areas of study, including public history and a graduate major in African Diaspora/Atlantic Cultures and features the Center for African Studies. Additionally history programs abound across the state, including William Paterson, University of New Jersey in the north and Rowan University in south Jersey. Geography and anthropology studies can be found also at Montclair University, Princeton University and Rutgers University. Monmouth University offers a Master's degree in Anthropology as well as an archaeology minor. The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey has recently established the South Jersey Culture and History Center.

The largest part of New Jersey's historic preservation-related community is made up of local and county organizations and individuals. The community includes architects,



**Weymouth Church Ladies Outhouse,
Hamilton Township, Atlantic County**

By the Numbers:

- 10 Grants issued under Save America's Treasures program
- \$8,050,174.00 historic site management planning grants awarded from NJHT under GSPT
- \$279,375 heritage tourism grants awarded from NJHT under GSPT (2008 & 2010 only)
- \$61,389,883.00 capital preservation grants awarded from NJHT under GSPT
- \$28,731,051 operating grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission
- \$4,891,031 project grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission

professional planners, archaeologists, landscape architects, civil engineers, and also private property owners working to restore their historic homes. It includes the more than 220 local and county historical societies, and local activists working with agencies and non-profit organizations to protect historic sites and valuable archaeological remains. Much preservation work is undertaken by homeowners, and by dedicated citizens working at the local level. They are members

of historic preservation commissions working with their municipalities to establish historic preservation ordinances, or to preserve locally-owned historic buildings. As of 2012, there are forty-five



**Barn, Bordentown Township,
Burlington County**

municipalities participating in the Certified Local Government program which demonstrates those communities' commitment to preserving their historic character.

Federally-recognized tribes with ancestral ties to New Jersey have recently begun to take an active interest in New Jersey's history. Representatives from the Federally-recognized tribes have been more involved in Section 106 consultation for several recent undertakings, one of which is resulting in the production of educational materials that will go to the Delaware Tribe in Oklahoma to provide tribal members with information about their New Jersey history. Looking forward, the Historic Preservation Office and New Jersey's archaeological community will continue to foster these lines of communication that have developed with Federally-recognized tribes with ancestral ties to New Jersey.

See Appendix C for a listing of preservation-related agencies and organizations in New Jersey. 



**Cape May Historic District, Cape May City,
Cape May County**

What We Heard

New Jersey's historic and archaeological resources have been deeply affected by the economic recession of 2008. Cuts at the State level have substantially reduced staff levels at the New Jersey Historical Commission and the Historic Preservation Office. Funding for Historical Commission and Historic Trust grants is not secure. Federal funding for preservation through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) is flat or declining. Staffing has been reduced at historic sites across the State. Additionally, the staff at historic sites and at local house museums has tended to be isolated, without the support or interaction needed to generate new programming. County and local governments and non-profit organizations have also felt the stress of the nationwide economic downturn resulting in staffing shortages, reduced budgets, and a reduction in some programming. The recession has led important history related non-profits like PNJ and the New Jersey Historical Society to reduce their activities and even to rethink their mission.

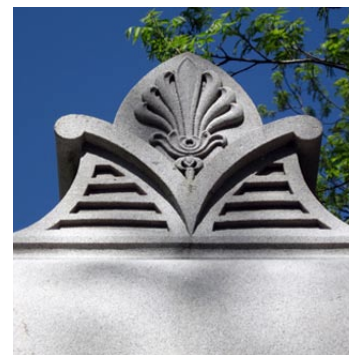
From public comment received through the two online surveys, the Plan Advisors, and four public meetings, the following topics surfaced regarding the future of preservation in New Jersey:



Speak Out Hackettstown public meeting

Challenges

- Limited resources for preservation-funding (grants, tax credits, etc.) and staffing (at all levels, both public & private).
- The need to educate the public, including citizens, elected and appointed officials.
- The need to be able to deliver information electronically.
- Resource data sets spread across different agencies which limit usability.



Tea Burning Monument, Greenwich, Cumberland County





Petty's Run Archaeological Site, Trenton City, Mercer County

- The need to improve the profile of historic and archaeological resources in State smart growth policies and principles.
- The need for an even closer relationship with the environmental community.
- The challenge of involving new residents and immigrants, and showing that NJ history is relevant to all.
- The continuing need for comprehensive survey of historic and archaeological properties.
- Lack of knowledge and understanding of our resources within New Jersey. Survey data, where it exists, is often a generation old and has left many gaps in our understanding of our shared history and of our existing resources.
- Limited financial incentives exist in New Jersey that could foster preservation by encouraging the reuse of historic buildings and discourage the demolition and neglect of historic buildings, and development of agricultural lands, and open space.
- The lack of understanding that preservation is green. Current energy and "green" incentives do not fully take into consideration rehabilitation.

Additionally, new development may be "uninformed" or may not take into consideration historic buildings, traditional land-use patterns and below ground resources

- The need to return decayed urban areas to a functionally viable state.
- Challenge of growth in archaeologically sensitive areas.
- The need for support for Historic Preservation Commissions that are not yet CLGs.
- The loss of the Drew Program, and the need to provide alternate HPC member training.
- The need to provide public entities with the flexibility and disposition to manage historic properties so that they may return to use, rather than lie dormant.

New Jerseyans told us that they are particularly concerned by the threats to our agricultural resources, cultural landscapes and archaeological resources. There is tremendous development pressure which can both help and harm the historic resources we treasure. With a premium placed upon land, open space is often consumed for greenfield development, with the corresponding loss of the open space and farms that provide the context for New Jersey's towns and villages, New Jersey citizens are concerned about losing their connection to their agricultural heritage. New Jerseyans also told us they are concerned about the effects of the sea level rise on New Jersey's coastal historic resources, and having the proper tools to assist them in responding to emergencies.

All of the surrounding states have financial incentives that encourage the adaptive re-use of historic buildings. New Jersey does not. New Jersey is at a relative disadvantage in attracting private capital for the rehabilitation of the historic buildings of our Cities and Towns. Real estate developers in the mid-Atlantic region who are interested in rehabilitating historic buildings

bypass New Jersey projects in favor of projects in the neighboring states where there are fiscal incentives.

Opportunities

There is a reawakened interest and pride in New Jersey's central role in the American Revolution. The Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area Master Plan provides a road map for presenting New Jersey's central role in the Revolution. The Heritage Tourism Task Force Report has provided a blueprint for turning New Jersey's heritage tourism industry into an economic driver for the State. The State is primed for a

resurgence of heritage tourism that will help reinvigorate New Jersey's economy and tourism.

Technological change has created new opportunities for preservation. The H-Net New Jersey History list serve has helped create a statewide dialogue about resources for historical research. The historic properties layers of the GeoWeb application on the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) website provides instant access to the location of historic properties. The historic layers, combined with other

GeoWeb layers, also puts historic properties into their geographic and ecological context giving a whole new perspective on them.

The State offices that support historic preservation can draw on the strengths of the larger

Departments of which they are a part. Because the NJHT is housed in the Department of Community Affairs, along with the Division of Codes and Standards, it is easy for them to collaborate on solutions

when code issues arise on grant funded projects. The New Jersey Historical Commission's grant application process has transitioned to digital submissions drawing on the experience and online support infrastructure of the Department of State. The HPO, as part of the Department of Environmental Protection, has an enhanced ability to provide input into environmental review and into open space acquisition processes. The Green Acres program has been an active supporter of preservation goals. The State Comprehensive Open Space Plan is aligned with historic preservation goals. The HPO greatly benefits from the technological and Geographic Information Systems capabilities of the Department of Environmental Protection. There are substantial opportunities for increased inter-Departmental cooperation. For example, coordination of the annual historic preservation conference and the history issues convention would leverage the work effort of multiple departments, while helping to consolidate the history and historic preservation communities. Creative partnerships between public and private entities are the key to ensuring that there are adequate resources to identify and protect New Jersey's shared heritage. [i]



Eversole Hall House Restoration, Readington Township (Whitehouse Station), Hunterdon County



Washington's Crossing Re-enactment, Mercer County, Courtesy of the Crossroads of the American Revolution

What We Are Trying To Preserve

New Jersey's geographical location and the variety of peoples who have settled here have consistently been major factors driving the cultural diversity of the State. This has resulted in the wide range of resources that were present during each period of its history.

New Jersey before Europeans

New Jersey was inhabited by Native Americans starting from at least 11,500 years ago. Thousands of archaeological sites across the state tell the story of how Native Americans lived in NJ prior to contact with Europeans. The evidence for the earliest habitation of NJ primarily consists of fluted projectile points manufactured from stone and found in discrete areas across the state (Grumet 1990). The ephemeral nature of these archaeological sites indicates that Paleo-Indians had a low population density, and occupied a broad territory with frequent settlement movements (Kraft 2001: 60).

The nature of the archaeological record changes through time, indicating that New Jersey's native populations experienced many cultural changes.



New Jersey Archaeology: Ceramic Shards

There is an increase in the number, size, and complexity of sites through time (Kraft 2001; Wall et. al. 1996). These sites are generally characterized as base camps, transient camps, and procurement/processing stations, with habitation base camps being the largest and having the most diverse archaeological assemblages and procurement/processing stations being the smallest site type and having the least diverse assemblages (Custer 1996; Mounier 2003; Wall et al 1996). Each of these sites is part of a settlement pattern focused around the human exploitation of seasonally available resources. While the site types remain relatively consistent through time, there is a gradual increase in the intensification of the use of



**Trenton Masonic Temple, Trenton City,
Mercer County**



**Wheatsworth Mill/Gingerbread Castle
Historic District, Hamburg Borough,
Sussex County**



**Maywood Railroad Station, Maywood
Borough, Bergen County**



**Hancock House, Lower Alloways
Creek Township, Salem County**

base camp settings through time, which has been attributed to population growth and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle (Custer 1989; Mouer 1991). There is also an increased participation in regional trade and exchange systems through time as evidenced by the presence of nonlocal materials and artifacts (Kraft 2001).

With the increase in the number, size, and complexity of sites, there is also an increase in the diversity of archaeological assemblages through time. These archaeological assemblages include stone tool types such as projectile points, knives, scrapers, axes, atlatl weights, netsinkers, adzes, pestles, and mortars and the eventual appearance of ceramics (Kraft 2001; Mounier 2003). There is also a greater diversity of features such as hearths, storage pits,

postholes, burials, and caches, indicating a more complex exploitation of the environment and more complex lifeways (Mounier 2003). This part of New Jersey's past is represented by thousands of archaeological sites including the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, the Minisink Historic District, the Indian Head site, and the Black Creek site.

The Colonial Period and the Revolutionary War

New Jersey was given that name in 1664 when it was established as an English proprietary colony. Within the next decade and a half, the northeastern parts were settled chiefly by New Englanders (but by Dutch in Bergen) and the southwestern parts by English Quakers.

Small populations of Swedes and Finns occupied portions of the present Gloucester and Salem counties. Before the 1680s ended, New Englanders also came to what became Cumberland County, and New Englanders and English Quakers settled in Cape May County. Scots, both Quaker and Presbyterian, settled parts of Middlesex and Monmouth counties. For a generation New Jersey was split into two proprietary colonies, East and West New Jersey, and this resulted in a collective term, "the Jerseys," often being used by persons in other colonies long after the two provinces were reunited into the royal colony of New Jersey in 1702. In the 18th century, an influx of Germans from Pennsylvania entered the northwestern counties and competed for land with the growing and expanding populations of the other groups. For Native Americans, the arrival of Europeans in New Jersey began a period of disease, assimilation, and westward migration from New Jersey that would culminate with a treaty relinquishing claims to New Jersey land in 1802. While a few contact period sites have been documented in New Jersey, the discovery of additional contact period sites and historic period Native American sites would be important.

This distribution profoundly shaped building construction not only throughout the State for the entire colonial period but also through the first half of the 19th century, after which the traditional house forms and building technologies died out in the Victorian era. Survey has been undertaken of the heavy timber framed houses of Cape May County, and that work is being extended to Cumberland County. More efforts to identify and preserve New Jersey's traditional log houses, its patterned brickwork houses, and other major vernacular architectural resource types are needed. In some cases, work is underway.

Problems of identification persist with respect to 17th- and 18th-century resources. Surprisingly, despite more than a century of historic preservation efforts to preserve the buildings of our colonial past, resources that remain yet unknown and unappreciated still continue to come to light. To identify them, however, typically requires extensive research. Conducting land title searches that accurately extend back through the colonial period is much more difficult in some parts of the State than in others, causing some recent efforts to identify early buildings by the names of their first owners to fail. Archaeological research has provided valuable information in our interpretation of the early historic period in New Jersey. Recent surveys have been successful in documenting the use of earthfast architecture in different areas of New Jersey. Archaeological research also identified the Beverwyck

site, one of the best preserved 18th-century plantation sites in northern New Jersey.

New Jersey developed in the 18th century as a chiefly agricultural colony. Industrial enterprises included numerous ironworks, from forges to furnaces, fueled by charcoal, and at least one successful copper mine (the Schuylcr mine, in the

present North Arlington), but towns were few and small, and villages emerged primarily to support agricultural neighborhoods. A traditional form of general farming was practiced, but wheat was a principal crop, and was grown both for coastal trade with other American colonies and for export to England.

Farmhouses and barns still survive from the 18th century, though many face serious threats to their continued survival. Surviving Dutch barns have already become a rare building type. Other rural building types from the 18th century that were for specialized purposes survive in very small numbers.

From 1776 through 1782, New Jersey can be fairly labeled as the crossroads of the American Revolution. With the British army headquartered in New York (and a major part of it in Philadelphia in 1777-78), military action in New Jersey was a constant activity, and support of the Continental army through complementary militia actions, ongoing logistic support, suppression of Loyalism on land, and promotion of privateering on the ocean engaged tens of thousands of people. Consequently, New Jersey experienced hundreds of skirmishes and larger armed engagements, and several major battles. As such, New Jersey has an extraordinary breadth of historic resources associated with the Revolutionary War, including Monmouth Battlefield and Princeton Battlefield, the sites of two major battles; the Bead Wreck and the Cramer Wreck, two shipwrecks in the Mullica River associated with Revolutionary War privateers; Morristown, the sites of General Washington and the Continental army's winter encampment of December 1779 to June 1780; the Old Barracks in Trenton, the Christoffel Vought House, the home of a Loyalist; and the Steuben House at New Bridge Landing.



Wyckoff-Garretson House, Franklin Township, Somerset County

Many archaeological sites have been identified that were associated with the war. In addition, many buildings survive that were associated with troop movements and militia actions, and still others that were landmark buildings of that period in their towns.

19th century to the Civil War

New Jersey opened the nineteenth century with a population of about 200,000, overwhelmingly rural in its distribution. Towns were small, with Newark, the largest, at about 10,000 people. A major movement to reform overland transportation that had begun in New Jersey in the 1760s to bring straight roads to the New Jersey landscape, took renewed force after 1800 with the first chartered turnpikes in the State. The rapid emergence of steamboats before the War of 1812, followed by canals in the 1820s, such as the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and railroads in the 1830s fostered both urbanization and industrialization in the towns most favored by the new transportation infrastructure. The largest towns reincorporated as cities. A largely Irish workforce built the canals and much of the rail lines, and large Irish populations began to emerge in the State's cities and smaller enclaves in many towns. The pattern of immigration into New Jersey thereafter followed the emerging national patterns, especially as they were reflected in the ports of New York City and Philadelphia. By the 1850s, New Jersey featured large populations of immigrant Irish and Germans.

New Jersey builders produced a wide range of buildings from log houses and barns at the bottom end of the socio-economic spectrum to high-style Federal and Greek Revival buildings, and in the 1840s and '50s the introduction of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. About 1850 the traditional timber framing methods of

house building began to give way to the new balloon framing pioneered in such cities as Chicago in the 1830s. Some builders began to style themselves "architects," especially in New Jersey's cities and major towns.

Differences between northern and southern New Jersey remained just as pronounced in the nineteenth century. Bog iron and glassmaking industries employed large workforces and created industrial operations that relied on charcoal from thousands of acres of surrounding woodland. The southern New Jersey pinelands (the heart of which is today the Pinelands National Reserve), with their resources of pines, oaks, and cedar, supported extensive timbering for lumber and shingles, the products of which were used locally and sold into the metropolitan markets of New York City and Philadelphia, as evidenced by historic properties like Batsto Village Historic District, the Weymouth Furnace Historic Archaeological District, and the Estellville Glassworks Historic Archaeological District. Boatbuilding continued to flourish.

Camden emerged as a town in the 1820s, from which major roads radiated through southern New Jersey, and it gained powerful impetus from the arrival of the Camden & Amboy Railroad in 1834. The southern counties, with relatively flat land compared to the northern counties, had been relatively quick to build straight roads, but were correspondingly slower to incorporate turnpike companies, and relatively slow to bring railroads south of Camden or eastward across the State. Turnpikes became widespread in southern New Jersey only in the era of the plank road movement of the 1850s. The Camden & Atlantic Railroad opened its line from Camden to Absecon Island in 1854, making possible the rise of Atlantic City, but rails did not arrive in Salem or Cape May counties, for example, until

after the Civil War. The railroads dramatically changed farming in New Jersey during the first half of the 19th century, causing many farmers to shift to a greater emphasis on apple and peach growing for urban markets. Potatoes also became a popular crop, and whatever they were growing, farmers spent greater effort to find and propagate the best available varieties of each crop. Agricultural societies and agricultural fairs proliferated and an agricultural press emerged.



Marshalltown Historic District, Mannington Township, Salem County

African Americans in southern New Jersey established more than 80 small communities or enclaves in rural areas and in neighborhoods of towns and cities in southern New Jersey before 1860, such as Timbuctoo and the Marshalltown Historic District. This resulted from a combination of the locally-resident free black population, which had been enlarged by the movement in the 18th century by Quakers

to manumit their own slaves, and from two other factors: the “gradual emancipation” movement that existed statewide but was especially strong in the southern counties, and an influx of African Americans. That influx came largely from the Delmarva peninsula during the antebellum decades when Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia remained slave states. This influx may have begun as early as the 1780s, but it continued until the Civil War. Thus the “underground railroad” had a

different purpose in this part of the State. Like Canada, southern New Jersey was a destination for many African Americans, not merely a stopover on a northward journey.

From the Civil War to World War One

The Civil War added further impetus to the industrialization of New Jersey, as the railroads continued to spread throughout the State. The State’s population passed the one million mark between 1870 and 1875. Streetcar lines, which had begun to appear in some cities before the Civil War, became ever more numerous and their service areas more extensive. In the 1890s they began to electrify. Northeastern New Jersey became extremely densely tracked by rail lines when each of the major trunk railroads of the eastern United States competed to reach the Hudson River shore as close to New York City as possible. For about 80 years, rail was the unchallenged, dominant transportation technology, and it gave New Jersey a railroad landscape.

New Jersey’s immigrant experience grew and shifted in line with that of New York City and Philadelphia, with a new wave of immigration after 1880 that was largely from Italy, Russia, Poland, the Balkans, and the Austro-Hungarian empire. After 1892, immigrants to the New York metropolitan area were landed at Ellis Island, most of which, as the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed, is located within New Jersey. A significant fraction of those who landed at Ellis Island took up residence in New Jersey. Many were eastern European Jews, who strengthened a smaller and largely Sephardic Jewish community already present in the State. In 1920, when New Jersey’s population exceeded three million, 57 percent of the population were either immigrants, themselves, or the children of immigrants.



**Pine Street Historic District, Montclair Township,
Essex County**

Nearly all of the population growth was in the urban areas. A sizeable portion of it came in the form of neighborhoods and urban or suburban enclaves for individual ethnic groups. Some of them have become well known, for example, the Portuguese in Newark's Ironbound section. The Pine Street Historic District in Montclair, to cite another example, still bears the marks of its origins as an Italian American neighborhood.

At the same time, transportation, and economic and social forces, drove New Jersey to suburbanize sizeable portions of the state outside the cities. Although there were a few steamboat suburbs in New Jersey before the Civil War, nearly all 19th-century suburbs were made possible by railroad passenger service to and from cities, which by 1870 included Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other cities along what would later become called the Northeast Corridor, the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the State, from Jersey City to Trenton. Some railroads such as the Central Railroad of New Jersey actively promoted the establishment of new suburban towns, such as Cranford, Westfield, and Fanwood, to enhance their passenger business.

Both New Jersey's cities and its larger suburban towns witnessed the rise of a large number of architects who were resident and practiced in New Jersey, and the growth of the State was sufficiently rapid that most of them did not rely upon receiving commissions in either New York City or Philadelphia. More than 100 architects

practiced in Newark alone during the 19th century, and 100 more in either Jersey City or Hoboken, although some of the latter also maintained offices in New York. Their combined talents enriched New Jersey towns with buildings in the latest architectural styles. In 1902 New Jersey joined the list of states that licensed architects.

The half-century after the Civil War saw a decline in general farming in favor of increasing specialization. Cranberry bogs and poultry farms appeared as new property types. Dairy farming became important, both through the rail shipment of whole milk--daily "milk trains"--to urban markets. Local creameries were also built, beginning in the 1870s, and they remained popular for a generation, producing butter and cheese. Jersey, Guernsey, and Holstein cows were introduced in this era. The period was characterized by the steady advance of horse-drawn mechanization, including reapers, cultivators, grain drills and planters, usually with a lengthy interval between first introduction and widespread use. Many implements were made by small New Jersey firms. Horses were increasingly imported by rail from the west. State agricultural fairs were held annually in Newark from the 1870s thru 1890s, and the College Farm at Rutgers College became the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880.

New Jersey was "the nation's largest munitions manufacturing center" (Lender: 1991:76) in World War One, an important builder of ships, and aided the war effort in many other industrial ways. The Canadian Car Foundry site (the Kingsland site) and the Black Tom site are historic properties evocative of German sabotage during the war. The Bethlehem Loading Company Archaeological Historic District represents one of four facilities that were built by the U.S. government for munitions production. The U.S. Radium Corporation

site is an example of war related production that also associated with a legal case that led to significant legal precedent about the liability of corporations for the radiation sickness suffered by the employees.

20th Century and the Automobile Era through World War II

The State aid highway system beginning in 1890s provided a major impetus to macadamize roads across the state, leading to the improvement of roads that would become county and state highways. The local histories of some small towns still recall the moment when the first automobile passed through. In many places it was not far on either side of the year 1900. Although oil extraction was never a big industry in the State, oil refining was a large business in Bayonne and a few other places by the 1890s. Automobiles and road building served to entrench the existing pattern of suburbanization and broaden it to places farther from the downtowns of

cities and into locations where streetcars did not run. New forms of real estate development took hold, as some “developers” began to vertically integrate subdivision, utilities, design, construction, and marketing into a single operation.

Cities began to decline, by some measures, as early as the 1920s. John Cumbler

has described how as industrial companies began to compete within national markets rather than in local or regional ones, that “civic” capitalism came to be replaced by national capitalism in the New Jersey economy. The first State highway system was enacted into law in 1917 and largely constructed during the ten years thereafter. A more comprehensive State highway system was enacted in 1927. These roads extensively used concrete and steel in bridges, featured higher engineering standards and concrete and asphalt pavements for their roadways, together with standardized signage and signaling for the first time. The highway system of this period reached its peak with the construction of divided, four-lane highways that bypassed local traffic and crossed the State from the Delaware to the Hudson Rivers to speed automobiles and trucks over the new suspension bridges and through the new Holland Tunnel between New York City and Philadelphia.

As these highways were constructed, recreational opportunities widened. More areas of the Jersey shore came under development. New Jersey added its first State Park, High Point, in 1923. Persons who drove out from the cities on pleasure excursions viewed many rural scenes that had not much changed for decades. The appeal of seeing places that embodied American history led, first, patriotic societies, and then governments, to place roadside markers that recalled important events, persons, places, and buildings from the past. Newspapers ran popular features alerting the driving public to these markers. New Jersey established a Historic Sites Commission in 1931 that sponsored a highway marker program. These highways also came to support another popular amenity: the Jersey diner. The transition to automotive culture resulted in a host of roadside property types including: gas stations, tourist cabins, motels, and free standing signage, examples of all



New Village, Franklin Township, Warren County, Courtesy of NJ DOT

which have been listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

As New York City increasingly became a headquarters city for major corporations and as the metropolitan area broadened to encompass an increasingly large portion of northern New Jersey, the state came to be home to a growing diversity of research and development efforts by these corporations and others, including Thomas Edison's Laboratory in West Orange, NJ. Thomas Edison died in 1931 and his West Orange invention factory closed, but New Jersey became the "research" state of choice, especially in such fields as telecommunications, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, trends that would continue to grow after World War II. During the war, itself, New Jersey was 5th among states in production of war materiel, with major efforts being in the production of munitions, of planes, and of destroyers. World War II resources include Fort Monmouth, home of the Army Signal Corps, Camp Kilmer, Picatinny Arsenal, Naval Weapons Station EARLE, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, and the Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District – Big Inch and Little Big Inch Pipelines constructed between Texas and New Jersey from 1942 to 1943 as an emergency war

measure to increase transportation of petroleum using secure route through interior of U.S.

New Jersey agriculture after World War One has been repeatedly reshaped by the forces of suburbanization that have swept the State, by the continuing mechanization and industrialization of



Thomas Edison Laboratory West Orange, Essex County



Lusscroft Farm Historic District, Wantage Township, Sussex County

farming, and by major shifts in marketing and food processing. Between the wars, dairy farming, with large cow barns and banks of silos, was the largest single component of the New Jersey farmscape, but cranberry and blueberry production grew in importance and orchard crops, especially apples and peaches, remained a strong segment. Vegetable growing on an industrial scale, such as at Seabrook Farms, where the freezing of vegetables was pioneered, or the raising of tomatoes for Campbell's Soup Company, kept many farms working, especially in southern New Jersey. But farmers faced high costs of production, and as profit margins vanished for one crop after another, many farmers responded by selling their acreage to real estate developers. The numbers of farms underwent a small decline before World War II, but a rapid decline afterwards as the return to peacetime conditions intensified suburbanization. In the 1950s, New Jersey was losing several farms a day, and by the early 1970s it was unclear whether, or how, New Jersey agriculture would survive.

Rise of the Modern New Jersey: 1950s to present

It was clear that the highway system of the interwar years would not support either the speed or the volume of traffic that would emerge in the postwar years.



Attaché Entrance, Wildwood, Cape May County

The New Jersey Turnpike was built in the early 1950s from the Delaware River at Salem County to the George Washington Bridge. The Garden State Parkway was simultaneously under construction from Cape May to the New York State border. A statewide system of county highways, with an integrated scheme of route numbers in the five hundreds, appeared seemingly overnight in 1953. New Jersey also got its share of new roads in the Interstate Highway System that was enacted in 1956, eventually including Routes 78 and 80, 95, 195, 287, and 295.

Research campuses, epitomized by the RCA Research Center in West Windsor and Bell Labs in Holmdel, were built in the new suburbs within the New

Jersey corridor that in the 1960s came under the sway of a new word, “megalopolis,” meaning a mega-city that would one day stretch unbroken from above Boston, Massachusetts to Richmond, Virginia. In 1967 John

McPhee would claim that the New Jersey portion was already built. Suburbanization and exurbanization, already entrenched, became rampant, and it seemed to many that no undeveloped parts of the State were fully immune from development pressure.

The fifty year threshold for New Jersey and National Register eligibility now ends in 1962. Resources that are now potentially eligible include U.S. Army NIKE missile sites from the cold war, to the Doo Wop Motels of the Wildwoods. Evaluating the significance and integrity of properties from the 1960s and beyond remains an important task for the future. 📍



The Bell Labs Charrette, Holmdel Township, Monmouth County

Success Stories

The following stories represent a variety of preservation successes: the preservation of unique resources, the collaboration of diverse communities, and the efforts of New Jersey citizens to protect and save their own history.

Local Preservation Effort

In 2001, the Kenilworth Historical Society (Kenilworth Borough, Union County) embarked on an ambitious campaign to save the Oswald Nitschke House. Originally, it was home to Oswald J. Nitschke, a historically significant local pioneer and political leader who came to Kenilworth as a young German immigrant in 1899, at the height of the area's first major building boom. The house became threatened by commercial development with a distinct possibility of demolition. Thus the Kenilworth Historical Society rescued the building and relocated it to a site 1,500 feet away.

Creative funding to preserve the Nitschke House has come from a variety of sources, including Green Acres for the acquisition of the new site, Union County, the NJ Historic Trust, Schering-Plough Corporation, and the EJ Grassmann Trust.

Donations came from numerous fundraisers and individual donations by many individuals, businesses and organizations. Additionally, through local perseverance and hard work on the part of locals, the house was eventually listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

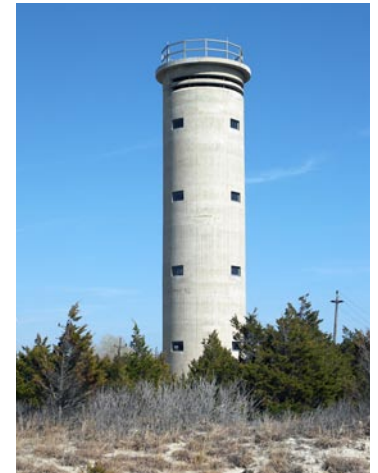
Due to the dedication of the Kenilworth Historical Society and the locals, long term plans call for the building to become a combination of period restoration and general exhibit space, a room for visitor

orientation, and a gift shop. The house will also be used for archival storage and society offices. Now restored, the house has become a vibrant addition to Union County's annual heritage festival, "Four Centuries in a Weekend."

Non-profit partnership with Public Agencies

The Fire Control Tower No. 23 (Lower Twp, Cape May County) was built in 1942 as part of the coastal fortification system intended to protect New Jersey's shores from enemy invasion during World War II. In the early 20th century, soldiers stationed in Fire Control Tower No. 23 scanned the horizon for enemy ships, and identified the coordinates of any enemy ships that were spotted. The last freestanding remnant of the coastal fortification system in the State of New Jersey, it is part of a growing collection of preserved WW II resources in southern New Jersey.

The Fire Control Tower restoration project was undertaken by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts (MAC), a non-profit organization headquartered in the City of Cape May. Although owned by NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the project involved MAC securing a long-term lease for the structure from the DEP, arranging for the preparation of a full Historic Structures Report and National Register nomination. Grants, from a wide variety of sources, secured \$1,320,000 to assist the restoration of



Rehabilitation of the Fire Control Tower No. 23, Lower Township, Cape May County



Girl Scouts Pose in front of the Oswald Nitschke House, Kenilworth Borough, Union County

Fire Control Tower No. 23. Restoration was completed and the tower opened to the public March 27, 2009. Community involvement continues as a significant part of this operating museum where many of the docents are veterans, volunteering their time.

Cooperation Between Familial Descendants, Westampton Township and the Archaeological Community

In Westampton Township, Burlington County, a unique collaboration between the archaeological community, the history community, the descendant community, and the local government is helping to reveal a more complete history of a settlement of African Americans that was founded nearly 40 years before the Emancipation Proclamation. Before the Civil War, the African American population of New Jersey was a rural one, and in the first half of the 19th century more than 80 black communities emerged in southern New Jersey alone. Most of these were isolated enclaves within the margins of rural townships where some free blacks could buy small amounts of land and then be joined by other free blacks and by fugitive slaves. Timbuctoo epitomizes these communities: it was begun in the 1820s, flourished through the 19th century, and declined during the 20th. Abandoned by the 1950s, no buildings remain from the 19th-century village, but because its isolation has kept it from being redeveloped, it offers and unparalleled opportunity for archaeologists to study the material culture of early New Jersey's black minority.

The Timbuctoo Discovery Project is a committee of individuals representing the descendants of past Timbuctoo residents, Westampton Township officials, archaeologists, historians, and volunteers who are



Timbuctoo, Westampton Township, Burlington County

dedicated to studying the history of Timbuctoo. Local historians have known of Timbuctoo for some time through isolated references to its significance through secondary literature, and have been studying its history through these and other documentary references. Intrigued by the potential for the site to provide greater insight into the lifeways of Timbuctoo's past residents, Westampton Township commissioned a geophysical survey to identify areas within the former settlement with potential to yield intact archaeological deposits. The results of the geophysical survey have informed the ongoing archaeological investigation being conducted by Temple University. Members of the Timbuctoo Discovery Project have also been interviewing descendants of the original inhabitants to record oral histories revealing important aspects of Timbuctoo's past. The study has revealed the outlines of the community, and done so in the presence of descendants of the original inhabitants.

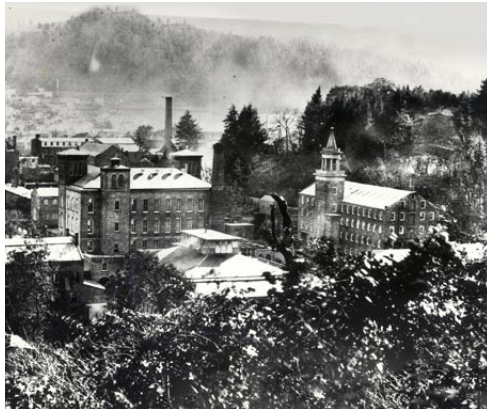
Cultural Resource Survey

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office contracted for a cultural resources survey for the Allied Textile Printing (ATP) Site in Paterson, Passaic County. ATP is located within the eastern end of the Great Falls/Society for Useful Manufacturers National Historic Landmark District. Paterson was the nation's first planned industrial city and contains the original waterpower system of raceways and many 19th-century industrial structures, and is the basis for its 2009 designation at the Great Falls National Historical Park. The survey will guide the future development of the Great Falls National Historical Park on the site.

The Survey includes a historic context that examines the industrial development of the ATP site during the operation of the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufacturers (1791-1946). It is based on

data gathering and documentary research directed toward understanding the eighteenth century embryonic industrial planning and development of Paterson at the ATP site, development and evolution of the site milling industry, and evolution of the cultural landscape over time as the mills were consolidated.

The existing conditions assessment identified, recorded, and assessed the integrity of significant identified resources within the limits of the ATP site, and created an overall synthesis of the cultural landscape, building and waterpower structures, and evolution(s) across the ATP Site landform. It also identified priority locations for archaeological investigations in order to effectively integrate questions regarding standing architecture and subsurface archaeological components.



Allied Textile Printing Site, Great Falls National Historical Park, Paterson, Passaic County (circa 1865)

The archaeological field investigation provided important information about the industrial development of the ATP site during the operation of the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufacturers (1791-1946) that was not available through the examination of documentary sources. Particularly, excavations revealed portions of the site's raceway system and structural remains of buildings associated with the various mills on the ATP site.

The preservation treatment recommendations phase of the survey provided recommendations for 1) appropriate treatments for both architectural and archaeological areas and features, 2) overall preservation planning for the site, and 3) interpretation of the site. A list of priorities related to existing conditions and significance assessed during earlier phases of work for projects to be undertaken at the ATP site. The team developed a list of priorities relative to earlier phases of

survey that identified at-risk resources and developed a timeframe within which preservation treatments shall be accomplished.

Creative Approach to Resource Specific Preservation Planning: Bell Lab Charrette

Completed in 1962 and expanded in the following years, the Bell Laboratories are the pre-eminent New Jersey example of the modern corporate campus. Bell Labs was designed in high Modernist style by internationally renowned Eero Saarinen with a landscape by Sasaki Walker and Assoc. Landscape Architects. When Alcatel-Lucent vacated the property in 2007, the property was left in limbo. Most New Jerseyans assumed that there was no alternative to demolition to make way for new development.

In April 2008 thirty-six design professionals and planners convened for 2 days in Holmdel to participate in a charrette to visit, study, reflect, and analyze the building and its landscape. A publication was then produced to document that



The Bell Labs Charrette, Holmdel Township, Monmouth County

effort. The charrette demonstrated that there is no shortage of respectful design innovations that would allow preservation of the building, while rehabilitating it for new uses.

Preservation is often seen as looking back, but we must also lead our communities and the citizens of New Jersey to an expanded sense of the value of historic properties and the roles they can play in our future. This charrette was at the cutting edge of evaluating what is possible in the rehabilitation of a Modernist landmark. The charrette embodies the commitment, the spirit of volunteerism, the many people coming together taking time away from their professional lives, to explore ways to preserve this unique historic property and to “sketch a vision of a viable future for the building and the site.”



The Bell Labs Charrette, Holmdel Township, Monmouth County

Saved

More than 145 years after the first stones were laid, the former sanctuary of the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing, Mercer County has been given a new lease on life. Slated for demolition in 2008, and listed as one of Preservation New Jersey's 10 Most Endangered Historic Places in the state in 2009, now in 2012, the future of this historic building looks very promising.

A lease between the Presbytery of New Brunswick and Preservation New Jersey that took effect May 1, 2012 transferred responsibility for rehabilitating the historic landmark to the statewide historic preservation body.

The controversy surrounding the sanctuary made headlines in the spring of 2007, when it was declared unsafe, and again in 2009, when a majority of the church's governing body voted to demolish it,

citing insufficient funds necessary to restore it. As the congregation and community became increasingly split on the issue, the Presbytery arranged for an independent commission to settle the matter. In August 2010, the 11-month investigation came to a close, and the commission called off the demolition.



1867 Sanctuary, Ewing Township Mercer County

Through the 50-year lease agreement, Preservation New Jersey assumes full responsibility for the repair, rehabilitation and reuse of the building. The building has already received updated security and lighting systems, and structural engineers and contractors are currently completing plans and specifications for needed repairs. Simultaneously, an adaptive re-use plan is being completed for the building, engaging the surrounding community in its future.

Forthcoming phases of rehabilitation, to be supported by continued fundraising, will include completing the necessary repairs, and completing the full rehabilitation of the building into what's currently envisioned as a versatile community space.

The undertaking is a first for Preservation New Jersey; the organization has never before accepted responsibility for a brick-and-mortar project. The organization's goal is for this project to serve as a model for future undertakings statewide.

The stone sanctuary, designed by Architect J.C. Sidney, is one of a few remaining Romanesque Revival

style buildings in the region, and is the fourth structure to occupy the Scotch Road site in the church's 300-year history. Some of the township's most prominent founding citizens were among the church's early congregation. Many of them are buried in the cemetery outside the sanctuary, as are dozens of veterans.

The intervention by Preservation New Jersey to save the sanctuary puts the landmark's future under sound stewardship, and we look forward to the day the venerable structure is reopened to the community.

Private Sector Led Adaptive Re-use

In 2004, after the City of Camden had applied to demolish it and after PNJ featured it on their Ten Most



**Camden Security Trust Bank,
Camden City, Camden County**

Endangered Historic Buildings list, RPM Development Group purchased the Security Trust Building with an historic preservation easement. Located at the intersection of Market and Third Streets in Camden, the building had been vacant for 30 years and had fallen into disrepair. Constructed in 1886 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, the once vacant building has now been rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and is also a LEED certified building. At the time of the project's completion in 2009, MaGrann Associates noted that this was the first LEED platinum multifamily rehabilitation in the country.

The Security Trust Building and a new addition on an adjoining lot houses a total of 35 units of affordable housing for seniors and 3,500 square feet of ground

level retail, office and restaurant space. This energy efficient building is an ideal site for senior housing, since is located within one block of train, bus, and light rail public transportation and is a short walking distance from the downtown commercial district – both distinct advantages for seniors without their own cars. The project has been awarded a New Jersey Historic Preservation award and is in the process bringing the surrounding downtown neighborhood in Camden one step closer to its revitalization.

To make the project viable, RPM used a variety of funding sources:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Equity by TD Bank
- New Jersey Housing Mortgage Finance Agency (special Needs Housing Trust Fund)
- New Jersey Department of Community Affairs Balanced Housing
- New Jersey Economic Development Agency Economic Recovery Board Funds
- New Jersey State Treasury (grant money for stabilization)
- Federal Home Loan Bank of New York
- Camden City HOME funds

Because of the dedication of RPM, the project to restore the Security Trust Building went above and beyond the scope of a typical building rehabilitation: it has saved an endangered historic building in downtown Camden and brought it back to its former glory so that it now serves as an asset rather than a liability. The building will be a home to new residents who will be able to live in a historic setting while enjoying the benefits of modern design and energy efficiency. These residents represent the transformation of the building, since they themselves may have experienced the building's past glory, and now witness the building's revitalization and its new role as a residential asset for downtown Camden into the future. 📍

Goals

2013 - 2019

The following goals and objectives will guide all of us in our efforts to preserve New Jersey's history over the next four years. The six goals are intended to guide the entire preservation community including State agencies, Counties, municipalities, non-profits and citizens in New Jersey.

GOAL 1:

Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.

- a. The private sector and non-profit organizations will work with state legislators to develop and enact a state tax credit.
- b. Reach out to Sustainable Jersey and other organizations to increase the integration of preservation into their goals and education process.
- c. Develop an historic preservation component of the Sustainable Jersey program within two years.
- d. Create new financial incentives to promote job growth through the rehabilitation of privately owned commercial and residential historic properties, including a state-level tax credit.
- e. Work to strengthen and align the preservation and environmental communities in New Jersey.
- f. Promote the message that preservation is a central part of sustainable growth.
- g. Publicize examples and success stories resulting from the combined efforts of the preservation and green communities.
- h. Promote the message that historic places increase the quality of life, and foster healthier lives for New Jersey citizens.

- i. Assist individuals and organizations in disaster preparedness including the effects of sea level rise.
- j. Sustain efforts to make the historic preservation regulatory review process as efficient as possible at the local and state levels to allow projects to move forward in a timely manner without sacrificing the integrity of preservation review processes.

GOAL 2:

Demonstrate that historic places have economic value.

- a. Develop a centralized repository for information demonstrating the economic benefits of historic preservation within two years.
- b. Market the message that financial incentives generate sustainable revitalization.
- c. Expand the New Jersey Historic Trust's revolving funds for the rehabilitation/restoration of historic properties.
- d. Create more opportunities for economic improvement through historic preservation and more economic incentives that encourage historic preservation.
- e. Work with public agencies and non-profits to develop new, or modify existing financial incentives, geared toward residents in low-income historic neighborhoods, for assistance with maintenance, restoration, or rehabilitation.
- f. Recognize that the re-use of historic materials has an economic value and plays an important role in natural resource conservation.



2011 Take Your Kids to Work Day, DEP/ HPO,
Trenton City, Mercer County

GOAL 3:

Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students, and organizations across the State.

- a. Provide preservation-related training and information to a wide audience, including the general public, elected officials, commissions, and educators.

- b. Explore emerging technologies and social media to provide educational opportunities to expand knowledge and appreciation of history, archaeology and architecture.
- c. Expand the visibility of historic preservation and its benefits to historic resources and our communities by publishing success, stories and increasing public involvement in preservation related activities.
- d. Open a dialogue with the development community and other professionals specifically about the costs and benefits of historic preservation.
- e. Educate trade groups and contractors about restoration and rehabilitation practices for historic buildings.
- f. Provide educational opportunities for developers, contractors, and homeowners that focus on basic historic building repairs.
- g. Create training opportunities for local historic preservation commissions that address both technical and procedural issues. Create history and preservation educational materials that can be used by the Department of Education and teachers in New Jersey Schools.
- h. Incorporate local history and historic resources into elementary and secondary history education.
- i. Provide materials in support of historic preservation advocacy.
- j. Expand opportunities for positive preservation stories in the press.
- k. Provide additional educational opportunities on the use and application of the National Register Criteria for buildings, districts, archaeological sites, etc.



2006 Best Practices Workshop, Rutgers Eco Complex, Mansfield Township, Burlington County

GOAL 4:
Build a stronger, more cohesive and diverse preservation community.

- a. Develop methods to reach new and diverse citizens.
- b. Plan events that integrate diverse organizations to encourage relationship building.
- c. Increase the level of coordination, communication, and cooperation between the different levels in the preservation community to maximize effectiveness.
- d. Encourage interrelationships between preservation entities in different levels of government. Facilitate meetings and/or events that encourage the preservation community to work more closely with the economic, environmental, and agricultural communities.
- e. Establish ways for towns without regulatory preservation commissions to protect their historic resources and assist them in that effort.
- f. Establish local policies that support preservation in the community.

- g. Nurture the development of future preservation leadership, professionals and institutions through preservation training opportunities.
- h. Expand support for preservation planning and technical assistance at the local and county level.
- i. Establish opportunities to assist local preservation commissions in their efforts to take the next step to the Certified Local Government program.
- j. Establish a networking organization for local historic preservation commissions.
- k. Create and distribute literature about preservation in languages other than English.
- l. Establish and foster a positive social media presence for historic preservation in New Jersey.
- m. Cultivate preservation leadership through preservation training opportunities.
- n. Foster enhanced communications between the historic preservation community and Federally recognized tribes with ancestral ties to New Jersey.

GOAL 5:
Identify the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jersey's historically diverse populations.

- a. Support New Jersey's underrepresented historic resources through context development and the involvement of New Jersey's diverse populations/minority constituencies.
- b. Continue to update and re-survey New Jersey's historic resources, including cultural, archaeological, and agricultural landscapes.
- c. Document historic landscapes, farms, open spaces, gardens, and urban parks and ensure that the resulting information is accessible and available online. Use technology to expand resource identification and collection, and ensure that it is complete and accessible.

- d. Develop a centralized statewide digital repository for historic resource data.
- e. Digitize all New Jersey and National Register nominations, including a GIS component
- f. Support efforts to identify and preserve New Jersey's traditional log architecture and patterned brickwork houses.
- g. Continue to identify and evaluate the significance of historic properties from the recent past.



New Jersey History Fair, Village of Allaire Historic District, Allaire State Park, Wall Township, Monmouth County

GOAL 6:

Increase stewardship and support to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.

- a. Identify sustainable funding for operations and maintenance of historic property on parks and wildlife management areas.
- b. Encourage and help the State and local governments to be a role model regarding publically owned historic resources.
- c. Identify a sustainable, stable source of funding for the grant programs of the New Jersey Historic Trust.
- d. Cultivate future stewardship by teaching history, archaeology, and historic preservation in grades K-12 and by working with the Department of Education, coordinating with advocacy groups, and encouraging locals to keep preservation and history in schools.
- e. Investigate unique methods for maintaining publically owned historic buildings.
- f. Participate in local land use planning to protect historic and archaeological resources, agricultural and cultural landscapes, and historic industrial complexes.
- g. Encourage and assist municipalities in adopting historic preservation elements as part of their municipal master plan. 

Working Together: What You Can Do

Preservation is not just about places, but also about people. It is about the people of the past, whose fascinating and diverse stories are conveyed to us through the historic resources we aim to preserve. It is about people today and the improved quality of life brought to them by our irreplaceable historic resources, which can provide an increased sense of meaning, context, and civic pride to their lives and communities. Preservation is also about future generations of New Jerseyans and our responsibility to pass on our rich heritage to them so that they may benefit from their recreational, educational, and economic opportunities and the sense of continuity they provide. It is people that make up the preservation community, and in order for us to achieve the Goals set out in this plan, there is a need for everyone to work together at all levels. We all have a responsibility. By communicating, reaching out to others, sharing efforts across departments, county lines, and disciplines we will have the opportunity to meet these Goals. Additionally, it is important to remember that this statewide plan is for everyone who believes historic preservation should play an important role in the growth and development of New Jersey's communities.

This plan represents another step in advancing historic preservation forward in New Jersey. There are many ways we can work towards realizing our goals, some of the simplest include: learning about the history of your community, visiting historic sites, volunteering to work on a preservation project, or contacting one or more preservation-related organizations to become involved (see Appendix C). Other ways include advocating for preservation policies and funding, advocating for continued history, archaeology, and preservation education in New Jersey schools, and reminding communities and elected officials that historic preservation and building re-use is the ultimate in "green".



2010 Historic Preservation Conference, Elizabeth City, Union County

There is a role for everyone when it comes to preserving New Jersey's character and important historic resources. Several ideas are listed below.

State and Federal Agencies

- Identify the advantages that your agency can gain in terms of policy and budget, by collaborating with HPO and participating in the implementation of this Plan.
- Establish a clear line of communication with HPO by designating a single point of contact. State agencies can appoint an agency historic preservation officer to manage these programs.



**Left: Before - Fairview
Village Housing
Redevelopment, Camden,
Camden County
Right: After**



- Integrate preservation into your agency's plans to grow New Jersey's economy, revitalize communities, and conserve and provide public access to natural resources.
- Support HPO efforts to improve its NHPA, Section 106, and the New Jersey Register review consultation procedures so that your agency is afforded quicker responses with less paperwork.
- Consult New Jersey's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (DEP NJ-GeoWeb) database available at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/geoweb splash.htm> when planning and implementing projects.
- Use DEP NJ-GeoWeb to identify resources that may be affected by your agency's actions.

Consider historic resources in your agency's planning and programming activities. Act in proactive ways to productively use and preserve these resources and avoid adverse impacts. When impacts are unavoidable, collaborate with HPO to develop mitigation strategies that will add value to local communities.

Preservation Advocacy Groups

- Align your efforts to achieve the preservation priorities of your community, region, and this Plan.

- Partner with other preservation advocates to make the voice of preservation stronger and more unified throughout the State.
- Evaluate your financial, time, and other resources and put them to use in ways that have the greatest chance for success.
- Be prepared with a plan to address urgent, emergency, and immediate historic preservation issues as they arise in your community. Become a member of a statewide history and preservation organization such as: Preservation New Jersey, The Advocates for New Jersey History and/or the League of New Jersey Historical Societies.

Individuals

- Identify how your interests intersect with preservation and consider yourself a preservationist.
- Get involved. Engage in preservation activities. Visit historic sites. Learn about history.
- Tell your local elected officials that preservation is important to you.
- If your town has a Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), consider volunteering as a commissioner.
- Become a member of your local historical society and understand the history and preservation issues in your community.

- Know whether your community has a preservation ordinance and know what the regulations are.
- Identify the key players in land use and development in your community, and be proactive about cultivating relationships with them and talking to them about prioritizing historic preservation in your community.

It is vital that as we work together to implement the plan, we monitor our progress. This plan is a six-year plan, however in two-three years, it may be necessary to re-visit it and reflect on what has been accomplished, what still needs to be achieved, and what has not worked. Historic preservation is continually evolving and an

evaluation process will be needed to ensure our goals remain appropriate and that we maintain a relevant and progressive vision for historic preservation in New Jersey.

Our heritage has an important role in New Jersey and is a vital element of our dynamic communities. The new Plan will take dedication and require educated advocates, professionals, and concerned citizens to implement it. The framework provided in this statewide plan will maximize the unique character of New Jersey's communities and provide for a better understanding of our shared history and resources. 



State House Historic District, Trenton City, Mercer County



Women's Heritage Trail: Historic Whitesbog Village (Elizabeth Coleman White), Browns Mills, Burlington County

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**Left: Delaware and Raritan
Canal Historic District,
Lambertville, Hunterdon County**

Center: Historic Designation

**Right: Historic District, Cape
May City, Cape May County**





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Elm Street Bridge, Hillsborough & Branchburg Townships, Somerset County



Mount Airy Historic District, West Amwell Township, Hunterdon, County

Appendix A New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan Advisors

Special thanks go to the following organizations who participated in the development of this plan

- Advocates for New Jersey History
- Association of NJ Environmental Commissions
- Berlin Historic Preservation Commission
- Borough of Madison
- Bridgeton Historic Preservation Commission
- Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology
- Burlington County Economic Development and Regional Planning
- Cape May Historic Preservation Commission
- Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
- City of Newark
- Collingswood Borough Historic Commission
- Council on Affordable Housing
- Cranbury Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Creskill Historic Preservation Commission
- Crossroads of the American Revolution
- Dover Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Drew University
- Evesham Historic Preservation Commission
- Ewing Historic Preservation Commission
- Fair Lawn Historic Preservation Commission
- Fanwood Historic Preservation Commission
- Freehold Historic Preservation Commission
- Glen Ridge Historic Preservation Commission
- Gloucester City Historic Preservation Commission
- Haddonfield Historic Preservation Commission
- Hamburg Historic Preservation Commission



Hart Farmstead: Archaeological Site, Hopewell Township, Mercer County

- Hamilton Historic Preservation Commission
- Harrison Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Historic Building Architects, LLC
- Holt Morgan Russell Architects
- Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Hunter Research, Inc.
- Knowlton Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Lawrence Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Leonia Historic Preservation Commission
- Mahwah Historic Preservation Commission
- Maplewood Historic Preservation Commission
- Medford Lakes Historic Preservation Commission
- Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts
- Middletown Township Landmarks Commission
- Montville Historic Preservation Commission
- Morris County Trust for Historic Preservation
- Morris County Visitor's Center
- Mount Holly Historic Preservation Commission
- National Park Service
- National Park Service, Delaware Water Gap NRA
- National Trust Advisors
- National Trust for Historic Preservation Northeast Field
- New Bridge Landing State Park Commission
- New Jersey Conservation Foundation
- New Jersey Future
- New Jersey Planning Officials
- Newton Historic Preservation Commission
- NJ Builders Association
- NJ Chapter of the American Planning Association
- NJ Cultural Trust
- NJ Department of Agriculture
- NJ Department of Community Affairs, Division of Community Resources
- NJ Department of Community Affairs, Main Street New Jersey
- NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Green Acres
- NJ Department of Environmental Protection, Parks and Forestry

- NJ Department of Transportation
- NJ Highlands Council
- NJ Historic Sites Council
- NJ Historic Trust
- NJ Historical Commission
- NJ League of Municipalities
- NJ Pinelands Commission
- NJ Recreation and Park Association
- NJ Regional Plan Association
- NJ Smart Growth Economic Coalition
- NJ State Review Board for Historic Sites
- NJ Transit
- Ocean City
- Palisades Interstate Park Commission
- Paterson Historic Preservation Commission
- Pinelands Preservation Alliance
- Plainfield City Historic Preservation Commission
- Pohatcong Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Pompton Lakes Historic Preservation Commission
- Preservation New Jersey
- Preservation Salem County
- Princeton Borough Historic Preservation Review Committee
- Princeton Historic Preservation Commission
- Ridgefield Park Historic Preservation Commission
- Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission
- Rutgers Green Building Center
- Rutgers University (New Brunswick)
- Somers Point Historic Preservation Commission
- South Brunswick Township Historic Preservation commission
- Swedesboro Borough Historic Preservation Advisory Committee
- Teaneck Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Tewksbury Township Historic Preservation Commission
- Union County College
- Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs
- Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission
- NJ Department of State, Office of Planning Advocacy 

Appendix B

Summary of Survey Results

Fall 2009 Survey:

- The preservation of New Jersey's historic resources is important for which of the following reasons. The top three reasons given (in order):
Increase understanding of history; provides sense of place and heritage tourism (tie); education
- What do you think are the greatest new issues for historic preservation in New Jersey? The top three reasons given (in order):
Money; education; threats
- What types of resources are the most threatened? The top four were:
Agricultural resources and landscapes; areas under intense development pressure and/or in redevelopment zones; vernacular/residential/Main Street; archaeological resources
- The top six categories of under-represented resources:
Archaeological sites; industrial sites and buildings; vernacular architecture; education of school children and public; minority history and sites; recent past
- For the resources identified above, the following top three (tie for 3rd) suggestions for identifying them were (in order):
Survey/research; consultation with the public and locals about resources; synthesis of existing data and providing education materials/making historic information more accessible
- What is the most pressing challenge to historic preservation in your community?
The top three were:

Level of understanding by public officials; lack of economic incentives; lack of funds

- Regarding the above, what are the specific recommendations? The top four (tie for 4th) were:
Tax incentive for restoration/rehabilitation (esp. for homeowners); Education/training (of officials at all levels); grants; community involvement/programming, and consistent regulations (county-wide and municipality-wide) and/or better zoning and local regulations
- If you could create new programs or strategies to further energize New Jersey historic preservation efforts, what would they be? The top four were:
Educational; funding; marketing; inter-organizational

Fall 2012 Survey:

- What are the resources that most exemplify your region/community?
A diverse range of resources were listed, showing the breadth of New Jersey's history. The most commonly listed were: farmland/farmhouses/agricultural resources; pattern brick houses; Olmsted Parks; revolutionary war sites; industrial buildings; small villages; Victorian architecture
- What region of the state do you inhabit?
Of the respondents: 33% reported Northeast; 20% from Northwest; 30% from Central; 7% from the Southeast; 9% from Southwest

- What is the most pressing challenge to historic preservation in your region or community? The top 3 (tie for 2nd) were:
Level of understanding by public officials;
lack of economic incentives, and residential development; retail/commercial development
- How well do you understand New Jersey's archaeological resources?
Of the respondents: 64% reported somewhat; 23% very well; 12% not at all
- What do you think are the most pressing new issues for historic preservation in NJ? The top five were:
Money; education; competing land use issues; smart growth; regulation
- What types of resources are the most threatened? The top five were:

Agricultural resources and landscapes; areas under intense development pressure and/or in redevelopment zones; vernacular/residential/Main Street; publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings); white elephants (buildings no longer used for their originally designed purpose)

- What resources are under-represented in our understanding of the past? The top five were: Archaeological resources; Industrial resources; recent past resources; minority resources; vernacular resources. [9]



Storefront Sign, Camden City, Camden County

Appendix C

Preservation-Related Agencies and Organizations in New Jersey

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: www.achp.gov

The Advisory council on Historic preservation is an independent Federal agency that has the legal responsibility to balance historic preservation concerns with Federal project requirements

Advocates for NJ History <http://njhistoryadvocates.org/>

A public-interest organization that advance the preservation, teaching and dissemination of New Jersey history.

American Institute of Architects, the New Jersey chapter www.aia-nj.org

National professional organization of architects promoting the understanding and practice of architecture through advocacy, education and service.

American Planning Association (APA) <http://njplanning.org>

The NJ Chapter of the APA promotes sound planning practices as a process essential to improving the quality of life in NJ through education and advocational methods

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ) www.asnj.org

Encourages the study and further understanding of prehistoric and historic archaeology of the State.

American Society for Civil Engineers (ASCE) <http://www.asce.org/People-and-Projects/History-and-Heritage/>

The History and Heritage program of the ASCE focuses

on preserving and recognizing significant works of engineering in the United States.

American Society Landscape Architects (ASLA) www.asla.org

The ASLA is the national professional organization of landscape architects who promote the art and science of analysis, planning, design, management, preservation and rehabilitation of the land

New Jersey Historic Sites Council (HSC) www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

The Council reviews proposed “encroachments” at an open public meeting, and makes a recommendation to the Commissioner for final action.

New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites (SRB) www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (HPO), the SRB reviews and approves documentation on each National Register of Historic Places nominations and provides general advice and professional recommendation to the HPO.

Association of NJ Environmental Commissions (ANJEC) www.anjec.org

ANJEC is a private, non-profit membership organization formed to coordinate and assist the work of municipal environmental commissions and citizens

Certified Local Governments www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Local governments with historic preservation programs that meet prescribed standards, making them eligible for

special enhanced participation in national preservation programs, grants-in-aid, and technical assistance from the SHPOs to assist in carrying out preservation activities at the local level.

County Cultural & Heritage Commissions

County cultural and heritage commissions are responsible for the development of county programs to promote public interest in local and county history, in the arts and in the cultural values, and traditions of the community, state and nation

Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission

www.dandrcanal.com

The D & R Canal commission was established to accomplish three main tasks: to review and approve, reject or modify any action by the State in the Canal Park, or any permit action in the park; to undertake

planning for the development of the Canal Park; and to prepare and administer a land use regulatory program that will protect the Canal Park from the harmful impacts of new development in Central New Jersey.

League of Historical Societies

<http://lhsnj.org/>

The objective of the League is to promote and further the improvement, interpretation, and preservation of our historical heritage in New Jersey

Main Street New Jersey (MSNJ)

<http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/msnj.html>

MSNJ is a comprehensive revitalization program that promotes the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts in New Jersey.



Wildwood Crest, Cape May County

NJ Coastal Heritage Trail (NJCHT)

<http://www.nps.gov/neje/index.htm>

The NJCHT links significant natural and cultural resources on the Jersey Shore and Raritan and Delaware Bays by means of a vehicular touring route and seeks to heighten public awareness of New Jersey's outstanding coastal heritage.

New Jersey Conservation Foundation

www.njconservation.org

The Conservation Foundation is a statewide non-profit membership organization advocating appropriate land use.

New Jersey Highlands Council

<http://www.highlands.state.nj.us/>

The Highlands Council is a 15-member appointed body tasked with implementation of the New Jersey Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act of 2004.

NJ Historical Commission

www.newjerseyhistory.org

The Historical Commission was created to advance public knowledge and preservation of the history of New Jersey through research, public programs, publication, and assistance to other agencies.

New Jersey Historical Society

<http://www.jerseyhistory.org/>

The Society's founding principles are collecting, preserving and disseminating New Jersey history.

New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT)

www.njht.org

The NJHT provides support and protection for historic New Jersey resources through several programs, including grants and easements.

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

www.state.nj.us/pinelands/

The Pineland Commission is responsible for the protection and management of the pinelands, including historical and archaeological resources.

Preservation New Jersey (PNJ)

www.preservationnj.org

PNJ is a statewide non-profit member-supported organization concerned with preserving New Jersey's historic resources through advocacy and education

Society for Industrial Archaeology

www.sia-web.org

The Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA) is made up of members, world-wide, who have a strong interest in preserving, interpreting and documenting our industrial past and heritage. The mission of the Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA) is to encourage the study, interpretation, and preservation of historically significant industrial sites, structures, artifacts, and technology. By providing a forum for the discussion and exchange of information, the Society advances an awareness and appreciation of the value of preserving our industrial heritage. 



**Native American Archaeological Site,
Trenton, Mercer County**

Appendix D

Local Government: How To Get Involved

Adoption and Implementation of this Plan by Municipal Governments

This document is a statewide plan, not just an administrative guide for the HPO. County and local governments are encouraged to adopt this Plan by resolution of their governing body and implement the actions that apply to their communities. By adopting this Plan, a municipal or county government will recognize the importance of preservation to the future of its community and its contribution to New Jersey's character, economy, environment, and quality of life. The municipal or county government will work in partnership with HPO and commit to identifying and documenting their important historic resources; establishing municipal policies and regulations that support preservation; participating in training of their government officials and staff on state and federal preservation requirements; and promoting the interpretation of local history.



Morris County
Historical Society
at Acorn Hall,
Morristown Township,
Morris County

A PRESERVATION GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS to identify locally-important historic resources, use them to grow your community's economy, and retain a distinct identity that attracts residents, jobs, visitors, and investment.

Local Action

- **Step 1:** Review the current listings of historic resources in your community. Historic resources are included in lists available on the HPO website www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/nrsr_lists.htm and as a map layer in NJDEP's GeoWeb interactive mapping application www.nj.gov/dep/gis/geoweb splash.htm. If you are unfamiliar with GeoWeb, see the tutorial and/or training links available on the GeoWeb home page. If after your review of these sources you determine that there are historic resources in your community not included in these inventories, proceed to Step 2, otherwise proceed to Step 3.
- **Step 2:** If your community has compiled an historic resources inventory, please provide it to the HPO for inclusion in the statewide inventory. If your community does not have an inventory, compile one using NJ's *Guidelines for Architectural Survey and/or Guidelines for Phase I Archaeological Investigations: Identification of Archaeological Resources* and provide the resulting documentation to HPO for inclusion in the statewide inventory.
- **Step 3:** Identify ways that your community's cultural and historic resources can (or do) contribute to local community character, quality of life, and economic growth potential. For ideas from other communities, contact the HPO or PNJ.
- **Step 4:** Evaluate your municipal planning policies and regulations. Do they address the preservation needs of your community to the greatest extent possible? If yes, skip to Step 6. If no, proceed to Step 5.



Cape May Congress Hall, Cape May County

- **Step 5:** Identify ways your community's municipal master plan, municipal code and zoning ordinances, planning procedures, and other regulatory mechanisms can be improved to advance preservation and make the highest and best use of historic resources. For technical assistance, contact the HPO or PNJ.
- **Step 6:** Are there significant historic resources in

your community that need to be protected through a local historic preservation ordinance? If yes, seek technical advice from the HPO or PNJ.

- **Step 7:** Are there significant historic resources in your community that are at serious risk of loss? If yes, Preservation New Jersey has an annual *10 Most Endangered Historic Places in New Jersey* list which is intended to rally support for important character-defining landmarks that teeter on the brink of extinction. For more information go to http://www.preservationnj.org/site/ExpEng/index.php?ten_most
- **Step 8:** If local government owns or is responsible for stewardship of historic buildings, take action to keep these buildings occupied and in good repair. If you need technical assistance for maintaining or repairing your historic buildings, please contact the NJHT staff
- **Step 9:** If community-wide consensus is needed about historic preservation actions and priorities, prepare a historic preservation element for your municipal master plan. For more information, contact HPO or PNJ.
- **Step 10:** Consider participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. The CLG program offers municipalities the opportunity to participate more directly in state and federal historic preservation programs. Participation in the CLG program requires that a municipality have a historic preservation ordinance and a historic preservation commission conforming to the specifications of both the Municipal Land Use Law and the National Park Service approved *New Jersey Certified Local Government Guidelines*. As a CLG, the community is eligible to apply for Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants for a variety of local preservation

activities. The level of funding is contingent upon the annual appropriation from the National Park Service. Grant applications are available from the HPO annually.

Communities interested in becoming CLG's should contact the HPO to discuss the application and designation process.



North Broad Street Historic District, Newark City, Essex County

Training

- **Step 1:** Is your municipal staff aware of the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act and National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, consultation obligations that are required when State and federal funding sources are used for projects? If no, seek training from HPO staff.
- **Step 2:** If your municipality has a Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) required when there is a historic preservation ordinance in your municipal code, do its members need training? If yes, seek training from the HPO staff. Both PNJ and the NJHT offer commissioner training.
- **Step 3:** If your municipality has an HPC, they are encourage to become members of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, to take advantage of a nationwide network of preservation commissions.

Signs and Markers

- **Step 1:** Are there persons, places, or events in your community that are worthy of recognition Historical Marker?
- **Step 2:** Determine what marker programs are applicable to your community. See examples of county and municipal programs listed below.
- **Step 3:** Are there public gathering areas, parks, or trails in your community that would benefit from the addition of a sign, marker, or media tag to educate people about your community's history? If yes, take action or partner with local preservation advocates to interpret history in public spaces.
- County Programs
 - Sussex County
 - The placement of historic plaques in Sussex County began in the year 2000. Since that

time, thirty-two markers have been fabricated and placed at historic sites throughout Sussex County. The program got its beginning when two markers relating the history of Newton were placed in the Newton Park on the Green. The idea came about as part of a project to revitalize the park in a combined program which involved the Sussex County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Newton Historic Preservation Commission. <http://www.sussex.nj.us/Cit-e-Access/webpage.cfm?TID=7&TPID=7983>



**Bivalve Oyster Packing Houses
& Docks, Commercial Township,
Cumberland County,**

- **Bergen County**
Bergen County Historical Society Historic Marker Program The Society, since 1960, has had a continuing program of designating historic sites in the county with distinctive blue

and silver markers. These markers are sponsored and paid for by individuals, clubs, institutions, business organizations and municipalities. It is the Society's most visible program with over 160 large Blue signs in Bergen County, NJ. They are designed to educate the general public with a "mini-history lesson" for a particular site or area and are also helpful in generating interest in historic preservation. If you are interested in a marker please contact us: contactBCHS@bergencountyhistory.org <http://www.bergencountyhistory.org/Pages/BCHSMarkerProgram.html>

- **Morris County**
Morris County Heritage Commission Historical Marker Policy <http://www.co.morris.nj.us/mchc/forms/Historical%20Marker%20Policy%20and%20ApplicationRev.pdf>
- **Municipal Programs**
 - Allamuchy Heritage Site series of markers, jointly sponsored by the Allamuchy Historical Society and the Allamuchy Environmental Commission

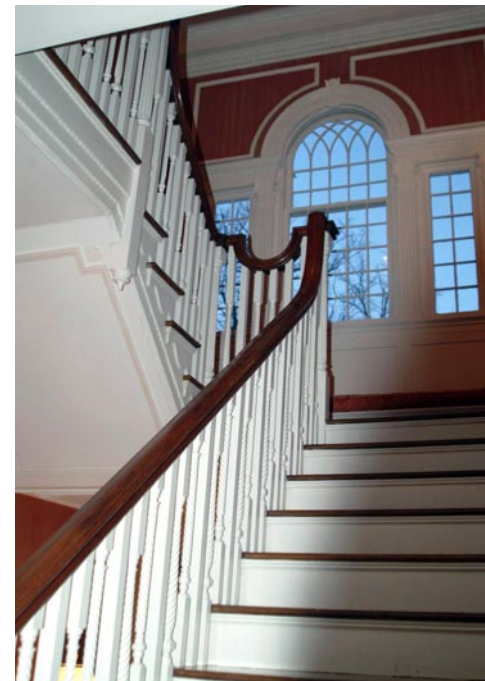
Outreach and Funding

- **Step 1:** Are there any income-producing buildings (stores, offices, rental housing, etc.) in your community that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or are located in a National Register Historic District? If yes, make sure the property owners are aware of the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program for building rehabilitation investments. Contact the HPO staff for assistance in preparing RITC applications.
- **Step 2:** Seek out grants and philanthropic donations to conduct historic preservation projects

in your community. For example, the NJHT has funding programs through the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund .

- **Step 3:** Identify all preservation-related grassroots advocacy groups that are active in your community. Reach out to them and seek their support in working toward your municipal government's preservation goals and priorities.
- **Step 4:** Are the youth in your community educated about local history? If no, reach out to local school districts and preservation advocacy organizations to identify ways to provide traditional and non-traditional (out of classroom) learning opportunities.

- **Step 5:** Consider taking advantage of online tools to get the message out, ask questions and connect with the larger history and preservation constituencies. For example: the NJ History Listserv, HPO's HPC Listserv, and PNJ's "NJ Historic Preservation Commissions Connect!"
- **Step 6:** If your municipality is participates in the Certified Local Government program, consider applying for a grant from the Historic Preservation Fund which provides funding for a variety of local preservation activities. 



Left: Finns Point National Cemetery, Pennsville Township, Salem County
Right: Drumthwacket, Interior, Princeton, Mercer County

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