



NEW JERSEY COMPREHENSIVE

Statewide
Historic
Preservation
Plan

2023-2028



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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December 15, 2022

Dear Fellow New Jerseyans,

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, located within our State's Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), is honored to present the National Park Service with the *2023-2028 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan*. This document is but one representation of the diligent work of dedicated preservationists and a host of advisors guided by input received from a range of stakeholders.

Our DEP is dedicated to the important work of restoring, preserving, and protecting New Jersey's natural, cultural, and historic resources. This work includes ensuring that the Garden State's rich and varied history is accessible to all through our surviving historic sites, districts, and landmarks. These significant historic places are testaments to the work and lives of those who helped to found and build communities across our state, as well as those who today continue to shape our evolving cultural landscape. In the years ahead, as those past, New Jersey will surely face historic preservation challenges as we work to promote sustainable growth and continued economic vitality. We are confident that the plan New Jersey presents here will serve as a steady guide to fulfilling our need — and intergenerational obligation — to preserve and celebrate our State's history.

Through partnership across sectors and institutions, like the collaboration that built this Plan, we can ensure that New Jersey's historic and cultural resources resound in the bright future that awaits our state, every person who calls her home, and every visitor we greet.

Sincerely,

Shawn M. LaTourette, Commissioner
NJ Department of Environmental Protection
State Historic Preservation Officer

Elizabeth Dragon, Assistant Commissioner
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NJ Department of Environmental Protection

Katherine Marcopul, Administrator
NJ Historic Preservation Office
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Executive Summary

In 2022, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) led an update to the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. This Plan is intended to be a wide-reaching document that addresses the treatment of the historic and cultural resources across the state, identifies challenges and opportunities, and communicates a renewed vision for historic preservation in New Jersey. Additionally, the Plan serves as a guide for planning and decision making by the HPO, Municipalities, agencies, non-profit organizations, and others who may affect these resources.

The planning process established by the National Park Service requires broad-based public and professional involvement by those interested in historic preservation as well as individuals and organizations who make decisions about historic properties throughout the state. As part of this effort, the HPO engaged stakeholders and the public to gather input, information, and advice through a series of virtual stakeholder workshops and public meetings.

The goals and objectives outlined in the Plan reflect the unique considerations of communities across the Garden State, as well as overarching themes and topics shared by many historic and cultural resource stewards across the United States. This provides the framework for how to overcome existing barriers, leverage opportunities, improve stewardship of cultural heritage and fulfill the overall vision for protecting New Jersey's historic and cultural resources in the years 2023-2028.

The following five goals were identified as part of the 2023-2028 planning process:

- Goal 1:** Strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner through historic preservation
- Goal 2:** Increase stewardship, support, and educational opportunities to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans
- Goal 3:** Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible preservation movement.
- Goal 4:** Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience.
- Goal 5:** Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation.

Each of the goals is supported by associated objectives informed by the themes and topics of preservation discussed in this Plan, as well as the goals and objectives of 2013-2019 NJ Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan — reflecting a progressive process built by collaboration, refinement and re-envisioning that supports historic preservation planning. The objectives of the 2023-2028 Plan are accessible to all interested persons and are written so that any person, regardless of professional title, organizational affiliation, technical skill set or training, can support the Plan and envision a role for themselves in its implementation. Together, we can realize the exciting vision for the future of New Jersey's historic and cultural resources.

Table of Contents

Our Shared Vision **1**

Vision statement for 2023-2028	2
Introduction	2
How to use this plan	3

Snapshot of Preservation in N.J. **5**

Success stories	10
-----------------------	----

What We Are Trying to Preserve **19**

New Jersey before Europeans	20
The Colonial period and the Revolutionary War	21
19th century through the Civil War	24
From the Civil War to World War I	26
20th century and the automobile era through World War II	28
Rise of the modern New Jersey: 1950s to present	31

The Planning Process **33**

Summary of heritage planning in New Jersey	34
--	----

What We Heard **39**

Overarching themes for preservation in New Jersey	40
Current topics of preservation in New Jersey	42

Goals and Objectives **47**

Goal 1 ▪ Sustainable Economic Revitalization	49
Goal 2 ▪ Stewardship, Support and Education	50
Goal 3 ▪ Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Access	51
Goal 4 ▪ Disaster Planning and Resilience.....	53
Goal 5 ▪ Community Planning Efforts.....	54

Moving the Vision Forward **55**

Select Bibliography **59**

Appendixes **63**

APPENDIX A

NJ Historic Preservation Plan Advisors.....	65
---	----

APPENDIX B

Summary of Survey Results	69
---------------------------------	----

APPENDIX C

N.J. Preservation-Related Agencies and Organizations	89
--	----

APPENDIX D

How to Get Involved	93
---------------------------	----

CHAPTER 1

Our Shared Vision



Hinchliffe Stadium, Paterson, Passaic County.



Vision statement for 2023-2028

New Jersey's historic and cultural resources are the physical embodiment of our state's rich history and diverse communities. They help tell the stories of our collective past while connecting New Jersey history to that of the Nation. These resources — from built and archaeological resources to places representing cultural heritage — help tell the stories of our collective past while securing the promise of an environmentally just and resilient future. We, in New Jersey, see historic pres-

Introduction

The New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (Plan) is a strategic plan intended to guide decision-making regarding the state's unique historic architectural and archaeological resources by linking preservation efforts to a unified vision. The plan represents an update to the previously developed 2014-2019 Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. The plan development process was guided by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) with support from AECOM. This plan is the result of considerable input from the agencies, organizations and residents of New Jersey.

Over the past two years, the global COVID-19 pandemic has had widespread impacts on almost every aspect of life. Because of the global pandemic, the process used in the development of this plan differs slightly from previous historic preservation planning efforts in one major respect — all of the outreach completed to inform this plan was conducted virtually. Understanding the importance of completing an update to the existing historic preservation plan while accounting for the constraints posed by the global pandemic led the NJHPO and AECOM to adopt new technologies for holding stakeholder and public meetings to gain feedback. While previous planning efforts held in-person workshops throughout the state to get feedback, this planning effort held virtual public and stakeholder meetings. The virtual stakeholder and public meetings combined with a wider circulation of the online survey and its translation into Spanish expanded the

ervation as a fundamental strategy that strengthens neighborhoods, encourages local economic growth and heritage tourism, conserves natural resources and provides opportunities for community revitalization. Together, we can protect the historic resources that are vital to retaining the identity and sense of place that makes the Garden State a desirable place to live, work and visit.

accessibility of these outreach efforts. As a result, we learned new perspectives of how we identify, preserve, protect and interpret our shared heritage.



Rose Residence, Ridgewood Village, Bergen County.

How to use this plan

The content of this Plan outlines the current state of resources and preservation efforts statewide — including funding sources, major preservation partners, applicable legislation and public perceptions of the state of preservation and its priorities — with a view toward establishing a baseline from which to forward continuing efforts over the next five years (2023-2028), the active life of the Plan. It is intended for use by all New Jerseyans, not just preservation professionals or public officials. This Plan reflects the people of New Jersey and their desire to protect the legacy of the diverse communities that have called this state home.

As such, it is designed to be accessible to anyone in support of the ongoing preservation efforts of New Jersey's heritage — from policy makers establishing funding priorities for preservation-related activities, to community members seeking to protect their local landmarks, to historic sites developing their own strategic plans for the future of their resources.

This updated Plan establishes a cohesive vision for the multitude of historic and cultural resources in New Jersey and sets forth goals and objectives — both relevant and attainable by a diverse array of partners — for achieving that vision. It unfolds through the following sections:

- **Our Shared Vision** — The clearly defined vision statement for historic preservation in New Jersey, updated from the previous comprehensive statewide preservation planning effort to reflect current considerations and input from the community.
- **Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey** — An assessment of historic and cultural resources in New Jersey with particular emphasis on changes in the climate of local preservation since the publication of the previous Plan in 2013.
- **What We Are Trying to Preserve** — A concise, chronological history of the state of New Jersey highlighting the historic resources we seek to preserve today.
- **The Planning Process** — A review of the methodology



Loew's Jersey Theater, Jersey City, Hudson County.

undertaken to prepare the Plan, including a summary of public participation and community outreach and how that guided the development of goals and objectives.

- **What We Heard** — A summary of feedback garnered from discussions with the public and plan advisors throughout this planning process. This section presents significant topics and themes that emerged in the engagement portion of this Plan.
- **Goals and Objectives** — Presentation of the goals for preservation in New Jersey, as determined through the public participation process and clear objectives (recommended priority efforts) to be implemented in the next five years to achieve the stated goals.
- **Moving the Vision Forward** — The final section provides strategies for implementing the objectives for various individuals and organizations in order to advance the goals and fulfill the overall vision for preservation in New Jersey.

CHAPTER 2

Snapshot of Preservation in N.J.



Fosterfields, Morris Township, Morris County.





Craftsman Farms, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Morris County.

Historic preservation has a long history in New Jersey. 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 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. The ASNJ was influential in the formulation of the Indian Site Survey of New Jersey which was part of the Works Progress Administration. Between 1936 and 1941, the Indian Site Survey of New Jersey was led by Dr. Dorothy Cross, New Jersey's first female State Archaeologist. Dr. Cross was responsible for identifying and excavating many of the archaeological sites that are still studied by scholars today.

In the 52 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 New Jersey Historical Commission. The New Jersey Historic Trust at the Department of Community Affairs provides matching grants for planning, capital and heritage tourism projects that are essential to preserving historic sites and readying them for visitation.

New Jerseyans confirmed their support for historic preservation, open space preservation, and farmland preservation when voters approved a constitutional amendment to create a permanent, stable source of funding in 2014. Historic preservation was further supported in 2020 when the Governor and the state Legislature dedicated \$2.5 million in the state budget to promote urban parks. As a result, the Department of Environmental Protection established the Urban Parks initiative to fund land acquisition, recreation development and historic preservation projects in urban parks.

Preservation New Jersey (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. After several years of inactivity, the Main Street NJ program was restarted in 2019 and is once again assisting in local downtown revitalization efforts.

In 2018, the state of New Jersey established a program in the New Jersey Historical Commission for the Semiquincentennial in New Jersey and entered into a partnership with the Crossroads of the American Revolution to plan projects and programs commemorating 250 years of the United States. In 2020, the state of New Jersey established the Historic Property Reinvestment Program which is a \$50 million competitive tax credit program to leverage the federal historic tax credit program to support rehabilitation projects of historic properties. In response to the creation of the state tax credit, the NJ Economic Development Authority has established a new historic preservation Department within the Community Development Division of the NJ Economic Development Authority to administer the new program in consultation with the Historic Preservation Office.

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 NJ Pinelands Commission was organized after Congress and the state of New Jersey 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 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 New Jersey Historic Trust preservation funds. Countywide 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.

Type of Grant	Funding Source	
	GSPT 2000-2015	PreserveNJ 2017-2021
Historic Site Management	\$10,674,308	\$3,635,606
Capital	\$76,210,740	\$37,335,257
Heritage Tourism	\$425,500	\$588,509
Municipal, County, Regional Planning (MCRP)	\$0	\$80,000
Total	\$87,310,548	\$41,639,372

Table: Grants awarded by the New Jersey Historic Trust

New Jersey continues to have many educational opportunities for historic preservation. Rutgers University’s Bloustein School is a nationally recognized leader in the study of the economic impact of historic preservation. More recently, in 2009 Rutgers University, New Brunswick started a new master’s degree program in Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies. The master’s program is follow-up to their existing historic preservation certificate program. Rutgers University, Camden established the Historic Preservation Continuing Education Program within the Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities (MARCH). The program offers a certificate in historic preservation and is designed for members of historic preservation commissions,



Smithville Mansion, Easthampton Township, Burlington County.

town planners, historic site administrators and volunteers, museum staff and volunteers, owners of old or historic buildings, architects, engineers, attorneys and students. These programs show the continued and growing 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 universities 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. Kean University established the Michael Graves College, which includes and architectural studies program, which emphasizes knowledge of humanist values in an age of increasing globalization of the field.



Mauricetown Historic District, Commercial Township, Cumberland County.

Additionally, history programs abound across the state, including William Paterson University of New Jersey in the north and Rowan University in the south. Geography and anthropology studies can be also found 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 community is made up of local and county organizations and individuals. The community includes architects, professional planners, archaeologists, landscape architects, civil engineers, historians 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 2022, there are 45 municipalities participating in the Certified Local Government program which demonstrates those communities' commitment to preserving their historic character.

Both state- and federally-recognized tribes with ancestral ties to New Jersey have continued to take active interest in New Jersey's history. Representatives from the Federally recognized tribes have been involved in Section 106 consultation for projects throughout New Jersey. The Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey's archaeological community and (governmental agencies) will continue to foster these lines of communication that have developed.

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

Initiative	2002-2011	2012-2022
Cultural resources mapped in the Geographic Information System (GIS) Inventory		
<i>Historic and Archaeological Districts</i>	799	1,753
<i>Historic Properties</i>	74,089	141,511
Archaeological sites	960	8,001
Opinions of Eligibility issued for inclusion in the NJ and National Registers of Historic Places	794	439
Resources listed in the NJ Register of Historic Places	224	185
Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places	218	172
Resources designated as National Historic Landmarks	2	3
Archaeological sites registered with the New Jersey State Museum	1,067	740
Submissions reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	21,732	24,713
Projects reviewed under the NJ Register of Historic Places Act	1,549	1,898
Totals for projects approved under the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit (RITC) program		
<i>Number of Projects</i>	270	197
<i>Total Funds</i>	\$535.3 million	\$853.9 million
Communities designated as Certified Local Governments	12	4
Historic preservation master plan elements prepared for CLG communities	6	3
Cultural resources survey projects conducted in CLG communities	15	33
New Jersey Historical Commission		
Operating Grants	\$28,731,051	\$53,634,046
Project Grants	\$4,891,031	\$9,141,586

Table: New Jersey's preservation initiatives resulted in significant activity in the last decade (2012-2022) compared to the preceding decade (2002-2011).

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.

Use of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Atlantic City, Atlantic County



Atlantic City Northside Institutional Historic District, Atlantic City, Atlantic County.

The Northside neighborhood was the center of Atlantic City's thriving Black community from the early twentieth century until the 1960s, when urban renewal efforts decimated the neighborhood's building stock and scattered its residents. During its heyday, the area had been the center of Black life in Atlantic City, where residents lived, shopped, worshipped and attended school. Black tourists also flocked to the Northside, staying in its hotels and visiting its entertainment venues.

Although urban renewal has left an indelible mark on the Northside, its surviving buildings have experienced a renewed interest over the past few years. A district comprised of the neighborhood's historic

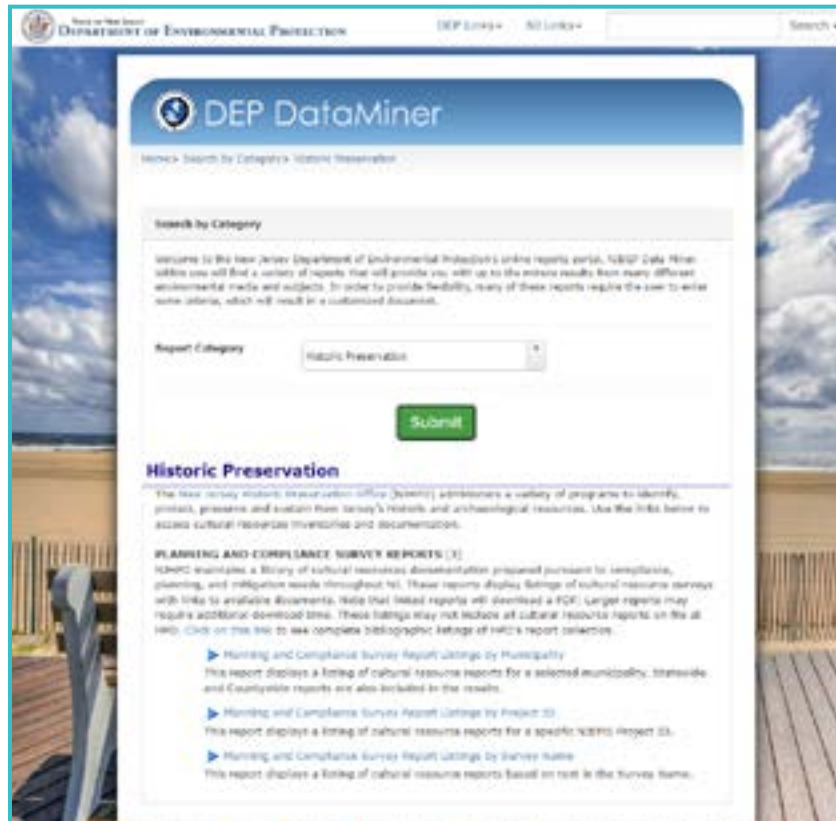
institutional buildings — including a fire station, two churches, a synagogue, four schools and a YMCA — were listed in the NJ Register of Historic Places in 2019 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2021 as the Northside Institutional Historic District. Another building in the neighborhood, the Liberty Hotel, was also listed on the New Jersey and National Registers in 2020.

The Register listings were initiated by WinnDevelopment, a Boston-based firm that purchased the Liberty Hotel and three contributing buildings in the Northside Institutional Historic District in 2019: the former Arctic Avenue Branch YMCA, Illinois Avenue School and Boys' Vocational School. All of the buildings had been previously renovated as apartments. Using the federal rehabilitation tax credit program, WinnDevelopment completed exterior and interior work on all three buildings, including the replacement of non-historic doors and windows with historically appropriate units. A total of 153 affordable housing units were rehabilitated at a total cost of \$47,272,267. The rehabilitations were completed and certified by the National Park Service in August 2022.

These projects have preserved an important piece of Atlantic City's history while creating additional housing that contributes to ongoing neighborhood revitalization.

Cultural resource survey reference library

DataMiner Report Search



The HPO section of the larger DEP DataMiner web portal.

In April 2021, the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) launched a new search tool for HPO's cultural resources report collection in the NJ Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) DataMiner application. DataMiner is an online application that makes environmental information available to the general public through a variety of customizable reports and dashboards.

The new tool includes searches by municipality, report ID number and report name. Search results provide listings of cultural resource surveys and links to digitized documents when available and appropriate for public release.

HPO continues to scan and upload the report collection, which now totals over 13,000 volumes, over 90% of which are now digitized and over 50% of which have been uploaded to the DataMiner repository. This process is ongoing, anticipated to conclude early in 2023.

DataMiner Search

njems.nj.gov/DataMiner

Flood Mitigation Guide and Elevation Design Guidelines for Historic Properties



The two volumes of the flood mitigation guide for historic properties.

The Historic Preservation Office used a portion of funding received through the National Park Service’s Sandy Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund to produce a two-volume flood mitigation guide for historic properties in New Jersey.

Historic Property Reinvestment Program

The Historic Property Reinvestment Program (HPRP), New Jersey’s new historic tax credit program, was created as part of the Economic Recovery Act of 2020 (ERA). The ERA was signed into Law by Governor Phil Murphy on January 7, 2021. The program is designed to work in conjunction with the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program to encourage and bolster smart growth investments focused on the rehabilitation of existing identified historic structures throughout New Jersey.

The HPRP focuses on historic preservation as a component of community development, encouraging long-term private investment into the state while preserving properties that are of historic significance. The program is managed by the New Jersey Economic Development

Authority (NJEDA) thru its Historic Preservation Department, in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Completed by Preservation Design Partnership of Philadelphia PA in 2019, the first volume introduces key concepts about flooding, clarifies how historic properties fit into floodplain management, provides guidance for initiatives that can be undertaken by local communities to reduce the potential impact of flooding on historic properties and clarifies how historic properties fit into the various phases of the emergency management cycle.

The second volume provides elevation design guidelines to assist residential property owners and local historic preservation commissions in establishing parameters for elevating historic properties in a manner sensitive to local historic character. Volume 2 also provides illustrated case studies of elevations involving a variety of house types found in New Jersey in order to assist local officials and homeowners in visualizing how different property types look and understanding associated design implications of different elevation levels.

The documents provide an innovative approach to address the specific challenges of mitigating flood impacts on historic properties, establishing a new standard for the protection of historic properties that minimizes impacts to historic integrity.

Projects under the HPRP are subject to an annual program cap of \$50 million over a period of six years, for a total of \$300 million. Annual unused amounts may be included in the amounts available for approval in the subsequent year. Awards under the program are calculated based on a percentage of a project’s eligible costs, with actual percentages dependent on the type of property as defined by the program and on location of the project. Most eligible projects can receive tax credits worth up to 40% of eligible costs with a project cap of \$4 million, but some projects may qualify to receive tax credits of up to 45% of eligible costs with higher project caps depending on the property type.

Following approval of Program rules by NJEDA's Board in February 2022, NJEDA announced two application windows for calendar year 2022. During the span of the two application windows, a total of five

applications were received. Preliminary review of the submissions showed that they potentially represent over \$206.7 million in investment and seek about \$60 million in HPRP tax credit support.

Hoboken Intensive-Level Survey

Hoboken City, Hudson County



Walker Gymnasium, Hoboken, Hudson County.

The Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the City of Hoboken successfully completed an intensive-level architectural survey of approximately 1,600 historic resources within the National Register-eligible Hoboken Historic District. The project utilized U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding.

The purpose of the project was to provide HPO and the City of Hoboken with expert analysis and recommendations regarding New Jersey and National Register eligibility for resources in and adjacent to the Hoboken Historic District, with additional emphasis on the impact of visible flood mitigation measures. The project was undertaken

over the course of seven months by AECOM Technical Services, Inc. utilizing innovative mobile field data collection techniques to produce an intensive-level survey report and multiple volumes of survey forms. This massive undertaking has provided the HPO and the City of Hoboken with invaluable documentation of the city's historic buildings and will help us to plan for potential future flooding events.

Cultural resources inventory

LUCY: Cultural Resources GIS Online Map Viewer



LUCY provides HPO's CRGIS data to the public through ArcGIS Online.

LUCY, New Jersey's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) online map viewer was launched publicly in March 2018. With this initial release, HPO fulfilled an important mandate to disseminate cultural resources inventory data to constituents and the public.

LUCY is an ArcGIS Online based web mapping application delivering cultural resource GIS data in an intuitive, browser-based format. The application is designed to function in a variety of web browsers, devices and screen types. HPO anticipates this platform will become a portal to additional cultural resources content as it is developed and hopes this browser-based approach to delivering HPO's rich content will facilitate increased awareness and proactive planning for NJ's valuable cultural heritage.

Why "LUCY"?

HPO is providing a means for users to "Look Up Cultural-resources for Yourself," and what better represents the diversity of NJ's cultural landscape than one of our most iconic National Historic Landmarks, Lucy, The Margate Elephant?

Links

Access to the system and a helpful user guide can be found at the links below:

LUCY Online Map Viewer

njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=44ce3eb3c53349639040fe205d69bb79

LUCY User Guide PDF

nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis_LUCY_User_Guide_1.0.pdf

Learn more about HPO's GIS initiatives

nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis.htm

Non-profit partnership with intergovernmental agencies

Point Breeze, Bordentown City, Burlington County



Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park at Point Breeze, Acquisition Historic Map Overlay¹, Bordentown City, Burlington County.

Located in Bordentown City, Burlington County, Point Breeze is the former estate of Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and older brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Joseph fled to the United States in 1815, after the collapse of Napoleon's empire and lived in New Jersey from 1816 until 1839. During this period, Bonaparte built two palatial homes laid out on an 1,800-acre picturesque landscape. At Point Breeze, Bonaparte entertained many of the leading intellectuals, politicians, artists and military figures of the day. Bonaparte's passion for landscape architecture and led him to create one of the first purposefully designed picturesque landscapes in America.

Memorialized today as the Point Breeze Historic District, the property is listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The property is also located within the larger Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark Historic District. Point Breeze contains archaeological evidence of both Bonaparte's estate and thousands of years of Native American occupation.

The Historic Preservation Office worked with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Green Acres program, as the state's land acquisition agency, to acquire the 52-acres of the former Point Breeze property in Bordentown City, Burlington County. Through a partnership between the Department of Environmental Protection, the City of Bordentown and the D&R Greenway Land Trust, the property was acquired to establish the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park at Point Breeze.

The property was purchased to ensure the protection of significant historic and archaeological properties contained within. In addition, the property will provide excellent wildlife habitat and will help protect the water quality of the Crosswicks Creek watershed while also providing passive recreation opportunities to the public.

1 Miller & Co. *Map of the residence & park grounds, near Bordentown, New Jersey: of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain.* [New York: Miller's Lith, 1847]

Certified Local Government (CLG) grant funded Preservation Plan and Feasibility Study

Sarah Nicholson Allen House, 67 West Broadway, Salem City, Salem County



Sarah Nicholson Allen House, Salem City, Salem County.

Salem City successfully completed the development of a preservation plan and feasibility study for the Sarah Nicholson Allen House, a municipally owned building that is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The planning document will guide the future use of the property, assure compliance with historic preservation standards and guidelines for the rehabilitation, guide work to be done on the house in conjunction with a new preservation trades program and help obtain capital grant funding.

In addition to Salem City, the project team included a committee comprised of representatives of the Department of Environmental Protection's Community Collaborative Initiative, Salem Community College, Salem County Vocational-Technical Schools, Salem's Main Street Program, Stand Up for Salem, Inc., Salem County Cultural & Heritage Commission and local preservation groups.

The primary goals of the committee include developing a preservation trades school in Salem City; utilizing the trades school to restore historic buildings in Salem City; and to promote social justice and equity by highlighting the Black American history of the area. It is anticipated that the rehabilitation of 67 W. Broadway will involve students from the new preservation trades school providing them an opportunity to apply their trade skills.

Salem City and the committee played an active role in the development of the preservation plan and feasibility study meeting regularly during the grant period to discuss the findings of the building investigations and to provide feedback on drafts of the grant product. Their active participation ensured the project was completed on schedule and resulted in a valuable planning document.

Local preservation effort of underrepresented history

The Rehabilitation of the Shady Rest Golf & Country Club, Scotch Plains, Union County



Shady Rest Golf & Country Club, Scotch Plains Township, Union County.

The Shady Rest Golf & Country Club is the oldest Black American country club in the United States founded at a time when separate black institutions were surging in an increasingly segregated America. In September 1921, a group of prominent Black investors, purchased the nine-hole golf course and circa 1740 clubhouse once known as the Ephraim Tucker Farmhouse from Westfield Country Club. With its 9-hole course, six tennis courts, croquet, horseback riding, a baseball diamond and skeet shooting, Shady Rest Golf and Country Club likely was the first Black American country club established with the same amenities as its white counterparts.

During the years 1921-1937, the golf club was nationally significant for its associations with the earliest Black American golf pioneers and cemented its legacy as one of our nation's oldest surviving community centers dedicated to the social and recreational pursuits of an emerging black middle class.

For 33 years (1931-1964), it was the home and workplace of John Matthew Shippen, Jr. (1879-1968), the first Black American to compete in the U.S. Open, he was also the first American professional golfer and is recognized as a pioneer of the sport.

In addition to golf, the club provided opportunities for tennis, the New Jersey Tennis Association, Inc. (NJTA), formed in 1922, was headquartered at Shady Rest. The Association hosted tournaments sanctioned by the all-Black American Tennis Association (ATA) founded in 1916. Through the 1950s, Shady Rest was the preeminent Black American tennis venue. Two-time Wimbledon champ Althea Gibson, a regular on the tennis courts at Shady Rest, was national runner-up in the women's singles.

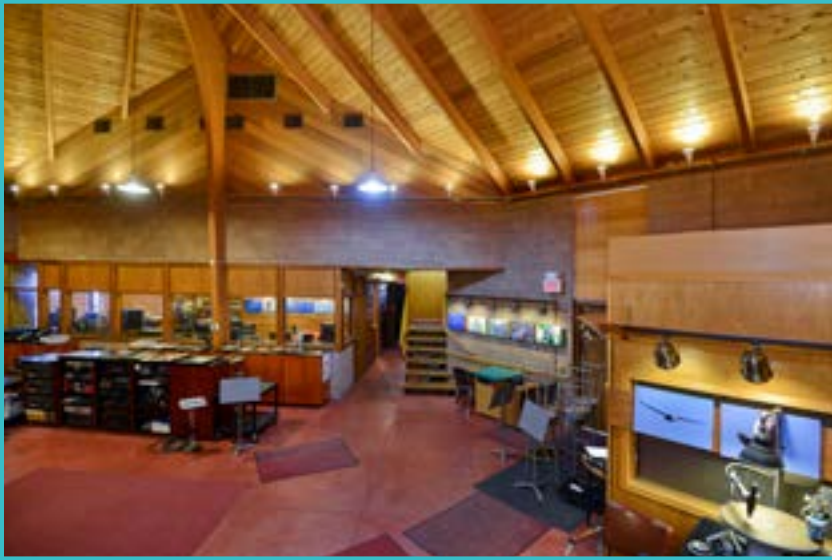
It was a significant entertainment venue, playing host to some of the biggest names in American jazz and cultural history, including Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Sarah Vaughn and Cab Calloway. Shady Rest was also a forum for Black leaders and social activists including W.E.B. DuBois, a Harvard Ph.D. scholar in African American studies.

In 1964, the Township of Scotch Plains ended an arrangement with Shady Rest since 1938 and officially took over operations of the club, renaming it the Scotch Hills Country Club. By the early 2000s, the building began to exhibit advanced deterioration to the extent that it was closed to the public. Threatened with demolition by local developers yet buoyed by community advocacy for the building's preservation, the Township ultimately decided to appropriate funding and rehabilitate the clubhouse for continued use. The Township developed a detailed preservation plan that led to a phased, million-dollar restoration of the iconic building. The restored building is used as the Township's Senior Center. It also houses a small museum related to the building's incredible history and the former ballroom is rented by organizations and private parties for large gatherings, lectures and weddings.

The Shady Rest Golf & Country Club was listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 2022.

Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Rudy Van Gelder Studio & Home, Englewood Cliffs Borough, Bergen County



Van Gelder Studio, Englewood Cliffs Borough, Bergen County.

Rudy Van Gelder was associated with Blue Note Records, among other record companies. Most of the jazz icons of the period recorded with him, including John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk, Sonny Rollins, Art Blakey and many others.

These significant jazz recordings were taped and mastered at Van Gelder's Studio and Home, described as the "Cathedral of Jazz". John Coltrane's 1964 masterpiece, "A Love Supreme," was recorded here and is widely acknowledged as the best recording in the entire genre of jazz music.

Trained as a practicing optometrist, Van Gelder began recording music in his parents' living room in Hackensack, NJ. By 1959, Van Gelder had achieved sufficient success as a recording engineer that he was able to give up optometry and devote himself to recording full-time. At this point, he constructed his home and studio, in whose design and construction he was an active participant.

The property was designed by David Henken, a mechanical engineer, who trained under Frank Lloyd Wright at his Taliesin studio in Wisconsin. Henken was never licensed as an architect and is listed as a consultant on the plans which were signed by master architect, Eleanore Pettersen who also studied at Taliesin. The Rudy Van Gelder home & studio exhibit many of the characteristics of Wright's Usonian homes, such as: hipped and gabled roofs with deep, overhanging eaves; mortar joint profiles that accentuate horizontality; use of the distinctive Wrightian "Cherokee Red"; and built-in features such as benches, planter boxes and shelves.

In 2022, the Rudy Van Gelder Studio & Home was listed in both the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The building's state of preservation and architectural integrity, including original furnishings and equipment, are exceptional.

CHAPTER 3

What We Are Trying to Preserve



Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer County.



New Jersey's geographical location and the variety of peoples who have settled here have consistently driven 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



Pottery sherds from the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, Mercer County.

The rich legacy of the region now known as New Jersey dates back to at least 11,500 years ago. Thousands of archaeological sites across the state tell the story of how Native Americans lived in New Jersey prior to contact with Europeans. The evidence for the earliest habitation of New Jersey 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).



Hearth feature from the Frenchtown site, Frenchtown, Hunterdon County.

The nature of the archaeological record changes through time, indicating that New Jersey's native populations experienced many cultural changes. 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. Of these, habitation base camps have the largest and most diverse archaeological assemblages, while procurement/processing stations have the smallest and the least diverse assemblages (Custer 1996; Mounier 2003; Wall et al 1996).

Each of these sites is part of a settlement pattern centered around the human exploitation of seasonally available resources. While the site types remain relatively consistent, base camp use gradually increased over time, 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
- Indian Head site
- Black Creek site

The Colonial period and the Revolutionary War

“The Jerseys”

New Jersey was given its present 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, with English Quakers, 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. 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.



Hancock House, Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County. Courtesy of Jimmy Douglas.

Native Americans

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.

Changes in construction

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 is being extended to Cumberland County. More efforts to identify and preserve New Jersey's traditional log houses, East Jersey Cottages, early heavy timber-framed buildings and other major vernacular architectural resource types are needed. In some cases, work is already underway.

Identification issues

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.

Archaeology

Archaeological research has provided valuable information in our interpretation of the early historic period in New Jersey. Recent surveys have successfully documented the use of earthfast architecture in



Well excavated at the Restore Lippincott Homestead site, Lumberton Township, Burlington County.

different areas of New Jersey. Archaeological research also identified the Restore Lippincott archaeological site, a previously unknown and well-preserved early-18th century plantation sites in northern New Jersey.

Agriculture

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 Schuyler mine, in present North Arlington). However, towns were few and small, so villages emerged primarily to support agricultural neighborhoods. While colonists practiced a traditional form of general farming, they also grew wheat as a principal crop for both coastal trade with other American colonies and export to England.

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

The American Revolution

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. Support of the Continental army engaged tens of thousands of people in the form of complementary militia actions, ongoing logistic support, suppression of Loyalism on land and promotion of privateering on the ocean. 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
- Multiple shipwrecks in the Mullica River associated with Revolutionary War privateers
- Morristown, the site 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
- The Steuben House at New Bridge Landing, the site of multiple military encounters during the war

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



Cornelius Low House, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County.



Princeton Battlefield, Princeton, Mercer County. Courtesy of Jimmy Douglas.

19th century through the Civil War

A transportation revolution

New Jersey opened the 19th century with an overwhelmingly rural population of about 200,000. Towns were small, with Newark the largest at about 10,000 people. A major movement to reform overland transportation, 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.



Fall foliage along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, D&R Canal State Park.

Irish and German immigrants

A largely Irish workforce built the canals and much of the rail lines. Large Irish populations emerged 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, as well as the later introduction of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles in the 1840s and '50s. 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.

Southern New Jersey

Differences between northern and southern New Jersey remained just as pronounced in the 19th 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, supported extensive timbering for lumber and shingles with their resources of pines, oaks and cedar. The products were both used locally and sold into the metropolitan



The Mansion at Batsto Village, Wharton State Forest. Courtesy of Jimmy Douglas.

markets of New York City and Philadelphia, as evidenced by historic properties like:

- Batsto Village Historic District
- Weymouth Furnace Historic Archaeological District
- Estellville Glassworks Historic Archaeological District

Transportation

Camden emerged in the 1820s as a town from which major roads radiated through southern New Jersey, then gained powerful impetus from the arrival of the Camden & Amboy Railroad in 1834. The southern counties were relatively quick to build straight roads due to relatively flat land compared to the northern counties, but they 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 the rise of Atlantic City possible, but rails did not arrive in Salem or Cape May counties (for example) until 19 years after the Civil War.

Farming

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. 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.

Black New Jerseyans

Black Americans in southern New Jersey established more than 80 small communities or enclaves before 1860 in rural areas and neighborhoods of towns and cities in southern New Jersey, such as Timbuctoo and the Marshalltown Historic District. This resulted from a combination of three factors: the locally-resident free black population, which was enlarged by an 18th century movement by Quakers to emancipate their own enslaved peoples; the “gradual emancipation” movement that existed statewide but was especially strong in the southern counties; and an influx of Black Americans. That influx came largely from the Delmarva peninsula during the antebellum decades when Delaware, Maryland and Virginia remained states where slavery was legal. This influx may have begun as early as the 1780s but continued until the Civil War.

Thus, like Canada, the “underground railroad” had a different purpose in this part of the state: New Jersey was not merely a stopover on a northward journey, but a destination for many Black Americans.

From the Civil War to World War I

The dominance of rail

The Civil War and continued spread of railroads throughout the state added further impetus to the industrialization of New Jersey. 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, grew in number and serviced more extensive areas. They began to electrify in the 1890s. 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. New Jersey was historically the most densely tracked state in the nation. For about 80 years, rail was the unchallenged, dominant transportation technology and gave New Jersey a railroad landscape.

Immigration

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 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, strengthening 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.

Nearly all of the population growth was in 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, like the Portuguese in Newark's Ironbound section. Another example, the Pine Street Historic District in Montclair, still bears the marks of its origins as an Italian American neighborhood.



Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ) Train Shed at Liberty State Park, Jersey City, Hudson County.

The birth of suburbia

At the same time, transportation, 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. By 1870, these urban centers included Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and other cities along what would later be 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 like Cranford, Westfield and Fanwood to enhance their passenger business.



Mount Tabor Historic District, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Morris County.

Architects

Both New Jersey's cities and its larger suburban towns witnessed the rise of a large number of architects that resided and practiced in New Jersey. 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 one hundred architects practiced in Newark alone during the 19th century. One hundred more practiced 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.

Farm landscapes

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,



View from ferryboat "Binghamton", Edgewater Borough, Bergen County.



A barn within the Rosemont Rural Agricultural Historic District, Delaware Township, Hunterdon County.

both through the shipment of whole milk to urban markets on daily “milk trains” and production of butter and cheese at local creameries. These creameries were built beginning in the 1870s and remained popular for a generation. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein cows were introduced in this era.

20th century and the automobile era through World War II

Paving the way for automobiles

Beginning in the 1890s, the state aid highway system provided a major impetus to macadamize roads across the state and lead 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 cases not far on either side of the turn of the century. Although oil extraction was never a big industry

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 through 1890s. The College Farm at Rutgers College became the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880.

World War I

During World War I, New Jersey was “the nation’s largest munitions manufacturing center” (Lender: 1991:76) and an important builder of ships. The state’s industries aided the war effort in many other 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 Pine Street Historic District, Montclair Township, Essex County 21 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.

in the state, oil refining became a large business in Bayonne and a few other places by the 1890s.

Suburbs rise and cities decline

Automobiles and road building entrenched the existing pattern of suburbanization and broadened it into locations where streetcars did not run, farther from the downtowns of cities. New forms of real estate development took hold as some “developers” began to vertically



Elm Street Bridge, Neshanic Station, Somerset County.

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 “national” capitalism replaced “civic” capitalism in the New Jersey economy as industrial companies began to compete within national markets rather than in local or regional ones.

The state highway system

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, which sped automobiles and trucks across the state from the Delaware to Hudson Rivers and bypassed local traffic. New suspension bridges and the Holland Tunnel carried them between New York City and Philadelphia.



Hot Dog Johnny, White Township, Warren County.

Recreation

Recreational opportunities widened as these highways grew. More areas of the Jersey shore came under development. New Jersey added its first State Park, High Point, in 1923. People who drove out from the cities on pleasure excursions viewed many rural scenes that had not changed much for decades. The appeal of seeing places that embodied American history led patriotic societies, then governments, to place roadside markers that relayed 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 have been listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

Scientific research

As New York City became a headquarters city for major corporations and its metropolitan area broadened to encompass an increasingly large portion of northern New Jersey, the state housed 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. These trends continued to grow after World War II.

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
- 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 a secure route through the interior of the U.S.

Midcentury agriculture

New Jersey agriculture after World War I has been repeatedly reshaped by the forces of suburbanization that have swept the state and, on a grander scale, by the continuing mechanization and industrialization of farming and major shifts in marketing and food processing.

Dairy farming, with large cow barns and banks of silos, was the largest single component of the New Jersey farmscape between the World Wars. At the same time, 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 lost several farms a day. By the early 1970s it was unclear whether, or how, New Jersey agriculture would survive.



Futuro house, Willingboro Township, Burlington County.

Rise of the modern New Jersey: 1950s to present

Postwar highways

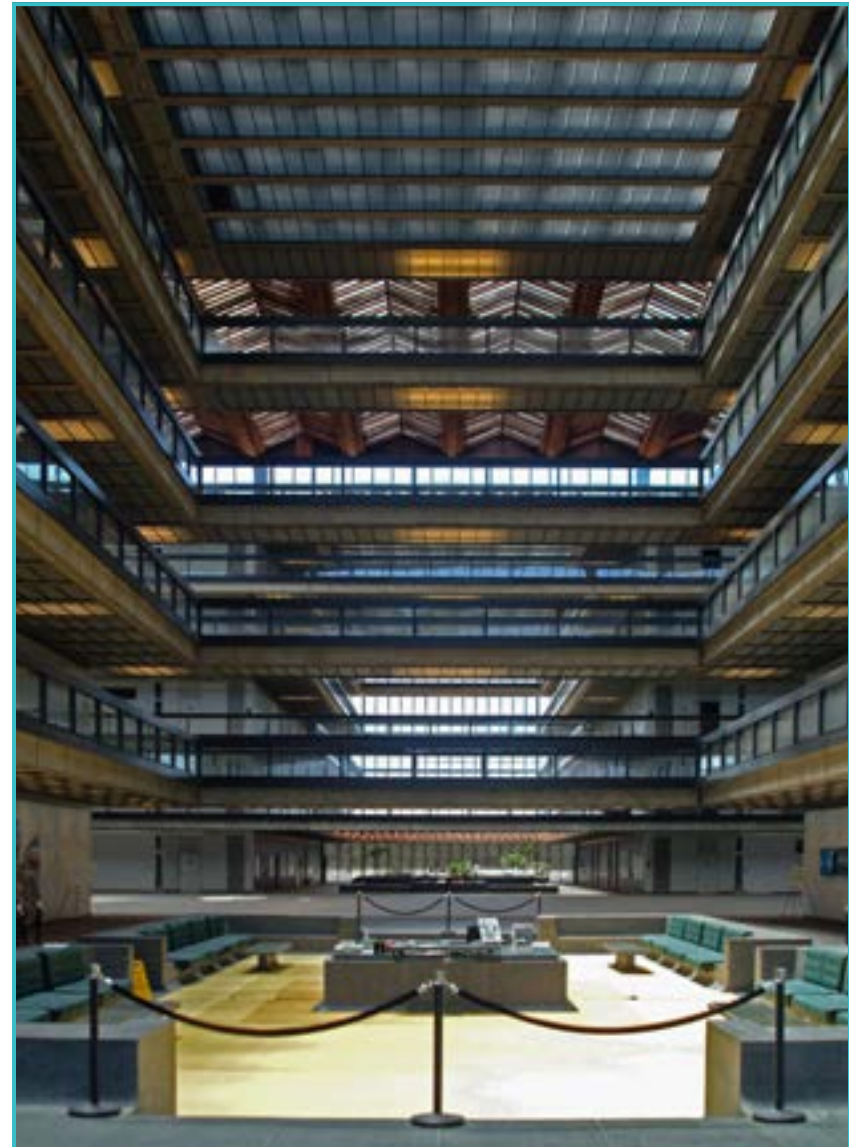
It was clear that the highway system of the interwar years would not support either the speed or the volume of traffic that would emerge in the postwar years. The New Jersey Turnpike was built in the early 1950s from the Delaware River at Salem County to the George Washington Bridge. The Garden State 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, 80, 95, 195, 287 and 295.

Research

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. It seemed to many that no undeveloped parts of the state were fully immune from development pressure.

A new generation of resources

The fifty-year threshold for eligibility for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places now ends in 1973. Resources that are now potentially eligible include corporate campuses, strip malls and shopping malls, as well as sites representing historic preservation efforts related to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Evaluating the significance and integrity of properties from the 1960s and beyond remains an important task for the future.



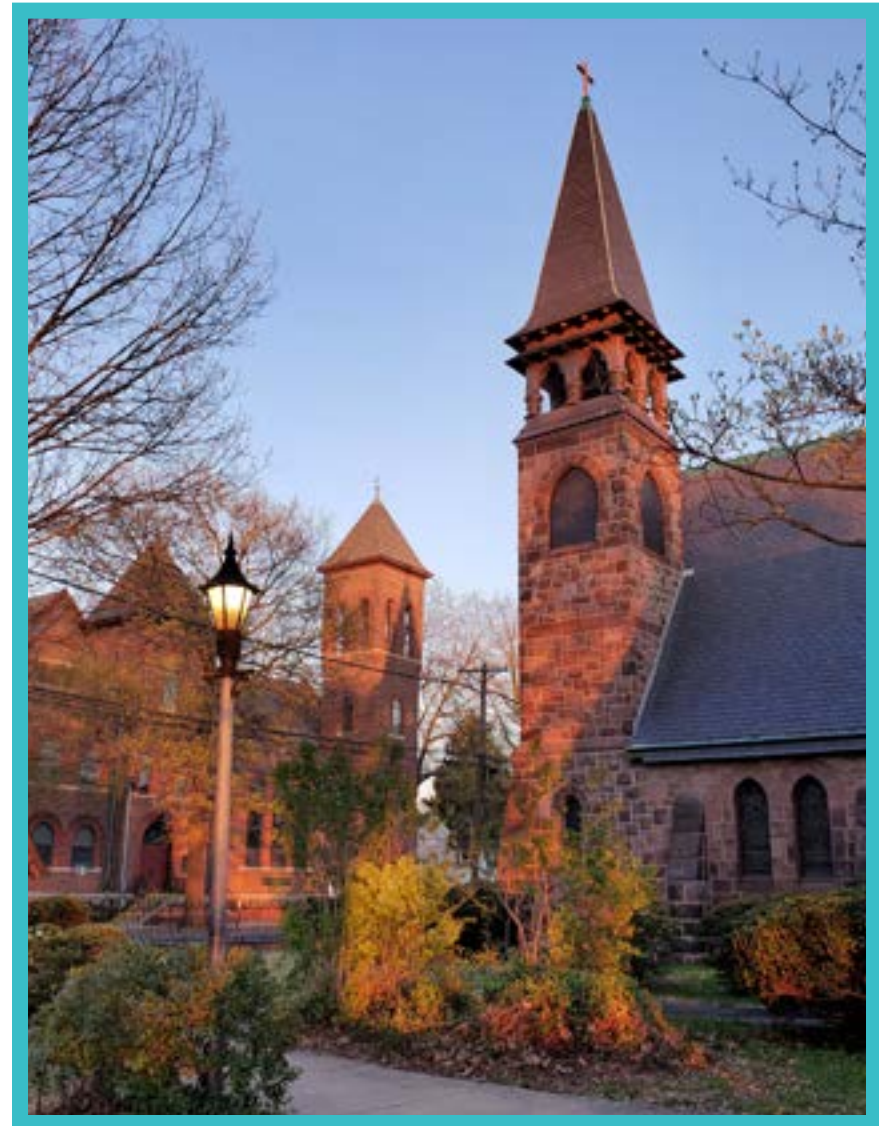
Bell Labs, Holmdel Township, Monmouth County.

CHAPTER 4

The Planning Process



First Baptist (left) and Christ (right) Churches, Bordentown City, Burlington County.



Summary of heritage planning in New Jersey

Previous comprehensive statewide historic preservation planning efforts

The most recent *2013-2019 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan* was the result of a multi-year effort led by the NJHPO and Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) and finalized in 2013.

It was also designed to align preservation priorities and strategic planning with the concurrent planning efforts of the *State Strategic Plan: New Jersey's State Development and Redevelopment Plan* (New Jersey State Planning Commission [NJSPC] 2011), as well as the *New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan* (New Jersey Historic Trust [NJHT] 2010) and the *Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Management Plan* (Crossroads of the American Revolution 2011).

The latest statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan was itself built on the principals established by a preceding comprehensive statewide preservation plan, *Partners for Preservation: A Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future 2002-2007*, which had been extended to 2012.

Review of preceding preservation goals and outcomes

2002-2007 (2012) GOALS

1. Make historic preservation an integral part of local and regional planning and decision-making to enhance the attractiveness and quality of life in New Jersey communities.
2. Use historic preservation as a catalyst to strengthen New Jersey's state and local economies.
3. Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students and organizations across the state.
4. Become a leader in stewardship of publicly owned historic and

cultural resources.

5. Provide the financial resources and incentives necessary to advance historic preservation in New Jersey.

2013-2019 GOALS

1. Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.
2. Demonstrate that historic places have economic value.
3. Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students and organizations across the state.
4. Build a stronger, more cohesive and diverse preservation community.
5. Identify the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jersey's historically diverse populations.
6. Increase stewardship and support to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.

2023-2028 plan update

The most recent iteration of the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was led by NJHPO staff alongside AICP-certified Preservation Planners from AECOM’s Historic Preservation Group, based in Burlington, New Jersey. The planning methodology was informed by the National Park Service’s (NPS) *Guidance for Developing Statewide Historic Preservation Plans* (NPS 2021) and follows the same approach as the state’s previous statewide historic preservation plans that distill broad public input into a concise, strategic approach framed by a vision, goals and objectives.

This Plan, however, is the first New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan to be developed entirely virtually — leveraging technological advancements in the areas of public outreach and engagement to counter restrictions placed on traditional public participation models due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The planning process began with soliciting public input on the current state of historic preservation in New Jersey from the general public. The initial step was the development of a virtual public opinion survey, drafted by the NJHPO and AECOM. Questions in the survey were

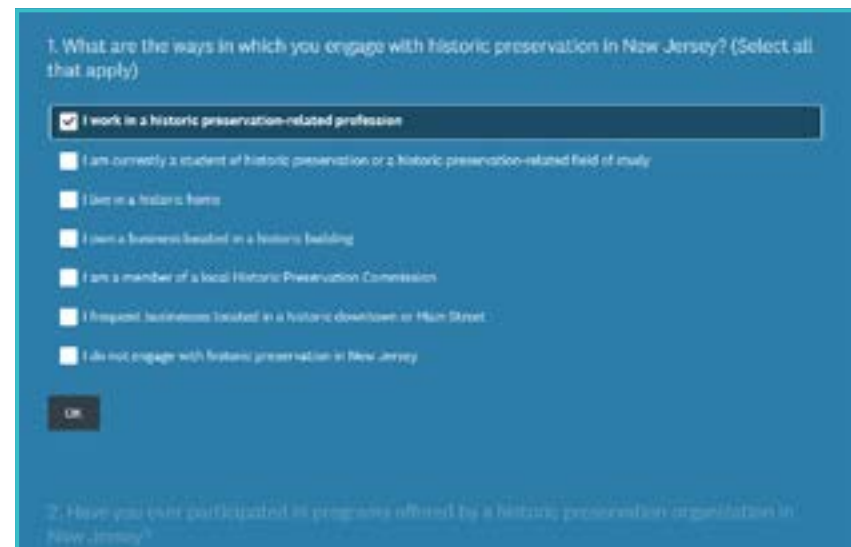


The workflow for updating the plan was comprised of five main stages.

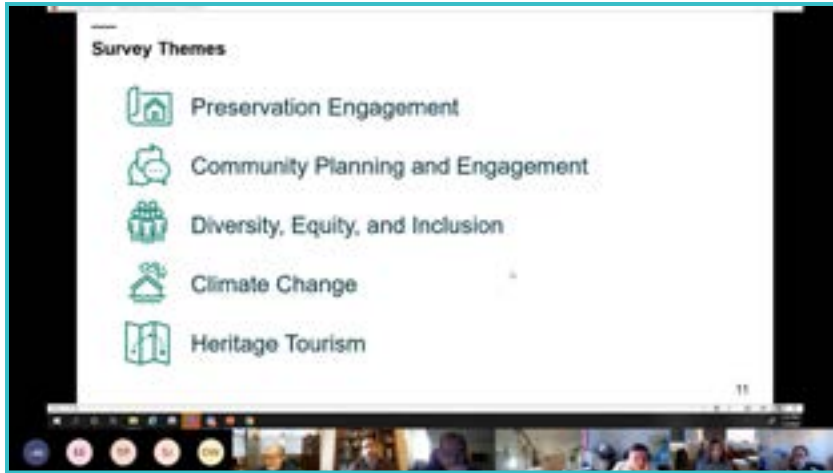
designed to capture a broad range of perceptions in order to collect a wide range of information and obtain relevant and timely input.

The survey was released to the public virtually in both English and Spanish on December 16, 2021 and remained open until February 15, 2022. It was initially announced through NJHPO’s social media pages, linked to the NJHPO website and distributed via email to NJHPO’s professional listservs of private sector archaeologists and historic preservationists, Federally-recognized tribes, historic preservation professionals in federal, state, county and local government agencies, representatives of the state’s Certified Local Governments (CLGs), members of local Historic Preservation Commissions (HPCs) and members of other associated private sector organizations. Professional networking also played a role in survey distribution.

The survey included 18 questions — open-ended, close-ended and Likert scale (agree/disagree) — designed to solicit input from the general public on familiarity with historic resources, current issues, opportunities and priorities for preservation and cultural resource management in the next five years. Demographic data about respondents was also collected. The survey was distributed using



A sample view of the virtual public opinion survey.



Planning sessions were held virtually, in Zoom Meetings, for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SurveyMonkey’s Team Premier Plan. The survey was intentionally kept open throughout the course of the public meetings and plan advisor workshops to develop an organic rapport in real time between the survey feedback and the conversations with the public. Hard copy versions of the survey were offered to the public upon request.

A total of 384 members of the public — representing all 21 counties in New Jersey — participated in this survey during its active three-month window (see Appendix B for a summary of the survey results). Notably, the survey captured responses from a different audience than previous planning efforts, with 91.3% of those surveyed reporting that they had not previously participated in any planning and engagement efforts for the 2013-2019 plan.

Following the release of the public opinion survey, NJHPO and AECOM hosted a total of six virtual planning sessions — three plan advisor workshops and three public meetings — over the course of six weeks in January and February 2022. Plan advisors were previously identified preservation professionals, federal agency representatives, state and local agency representatives, CLG representatives, HPC members and non-profit organizations invited to participate in a series of three workshops. The workshops were designed to be iterative,

building on the planning process with a continuous feedback loop of public opinion provided by the open virtual survey.

- The first workshop discussed the methodology for this planning process, reviewed the emerging observations from the key topics of the public survey (addressed in greater detail in the following section) and guided plan advisors through a modified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Barriers (SWOB) analysis and open discussion on two new themes being introduced in this updated plan: climate change and disaster planning; and diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility.
- The second workshop utilized smaller breakout sessions moderated by AECOM staff to discuss significant topics, including: heritage tourism; integration of preservation values in community policies; planning and regulations; disaster planning for historic resources; and preservation education. The breakout sessions also asked plan advisors for exemplary cases of preservation advocacy, heritage interpretation and programming, creative partnerships and other preservation “success stories” that capture the progress of historic preservation efforts in New Jersey since the development of the last plan.
- The third workshop focused on the vision, goals and objectives of this Plan. Plan advisors discussed revisions to the existing vision

statement and engaged in a brainstorming session to connect measurable objectives and strategies to preliminary goals.

Three public meetings were hosted on the same virtual platform as the plan advisor workshops. While previous statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning efforts hosted regional meetings to ensure greater representation across the state, hosting these meetings virtually removed geographic barriers of physical attendance by enabling all citizens with access to a computer or phone the ability to participate.

The public meetings served to keep citizens of New Jersey informed about the ongoing planning process and gauge public perception on the barriers and opportunities facing historic preservation at local, county and state levels. All of the public meetings covered similar content so that people unable to attend one session could still receive the same information and be afforded the same opportunities to share their opinions to help inform the plan. Plan advisors were invited to participate in all public meetings.

Content received from the survey, workshops and meetings were compiled, analyzed and integrated into this Plan in the following areas:

- A revised vision statement for preserving New Jersey's historic resources in the years 2023-2028;
- New goals, outcomes and strategies to support the vision; and
- Highlights of new preservation efforts, advocacy initiatives and creative restoration stories as communicated to NJHPO and AECOM by the public.

CHAPTER 5

What We Heard



Bivalve Oyster Packing Sheds, Commercial Township, Cumberland County.



Commentary from the public survey, discussion with preservation plan advisors, public meetings and other outreach efforts was organized into the following two categories:

- **Themes** — Underlying ideas, concerns, messages or impressions shaping how the public perceives the current state of cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey. Themes that arose from the most recent public participation process frequently included relevant current issues that are consistent concerns in historic preservation.
- **Topics** — Distinct categories and key subjects that impact cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey. Public

feedback in this process revealed topics that reflected critical considerations seen throughout the nation, tailored to the unique needs of New Jersey’s historic resources.

The themes and topics presented in this section reflect the current attitudes toward cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey as encountered throughout the planning process. They are illustrative of ongoing challenges preservation advocates and professionals encounter today, as well as those the field is likely to encounter in the years ahead. Yet they are also indicative of potential avenues for achieving the vision outlined in the beginning of this plan.

Overarching themes for preservation in New Jersey

General themes for preservation in New Jersey

Challenges

- Weak or non-existent local preservation regulations in many communities.
- Growth and development pressure.
- Neglect and/or abandonment of older buildings.
- Lack of economic incentives for preserving old buildings; insufficient state funding for existing resources.
- Stewardship fatigue from addressing the same challenges (lack of funding, development pressure, etc.) for decades.

Opportunities

- Adaptability of heritage sites to technological/virtual resources.
- Increasing availability of historic preservation grants and funding.
- Integration of preservation values into community policies, plans and regulations.
- Ongoing survey efforts to identify historic properties.



Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, Montgomery Township, Somerset County.

Ongoing development pressure

According to New Jerseyans, development pressure, regional growth and sprawl remain key challenges to the preservation of historic resources.

50% of the respondents to the public opinion survey indicated that development pressure is a leading threat to preserving historic resources in their communities. In the previous plan, the public ranked development pressure as one of the top four threats to historic resources.

Scarce funding resources

Public comments regarding inadequate funding opportunities for historic preservation activities was pervasive throughout survey, workshops and public meetings.

In general, the public communicated that high costs are a barrier to preservation (including recovery from climate-related disaster events, supporting new preservation initiatives to identify and document resources for underrepresented communities, maintaining existing historic resources, incentivizing restoration and redevelopment/adaptive reuse of historic properties, supporting private homeowner stewardship, etc.) and there are not currently enough grants and funding incentives to support preservation activities. Comments regarding funding frequently connected concerns about a lack of policy support for historic preservation.

Local policy support

Participants commented on a lack of support from local governments — including insufficient historic preservation regulations and a lack of understanding from local municipal departments — that is seen to be a barrier to improving historic preservation efforts.

The public also provided examples of collaborative efforts between local governments and historic preservation initiatives in New Jersey — including the integration of historic resources into local hazard mitigation plans and broad resource identification efforts — that



Businesses within the Maplewood Village Historic District, Essex County.

can contribute to shaping achievable goals and outcomes associated with local policy support.

Sustainable economic development and revitalization

Economic development policies and practices that recognize positive aspects of historic resources is perceived to be a powerful tool in supporting historic preservation efforts in communities that have employed these approaches. Economic revitalization of physical spaces, such as historic downtowns and main streets, is often achieved in tandem with adaptive reuse projects and restoration efforts as well as small business incubation.

Without the support of local governments, New Jerseyans feel as though preservation is often not acknowledged for its contributions to broad economic development and realization efforts or supported by policy and funding despite its essential value to larger community development goals.

Impact of public health

The public engagement process occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic and much of the conversation centered on the how local heritage has been impacted by mandated restrictions and the resulting reexamination of how people interact with public spaces.

Responses as to how this impacted the heritage industry varied — some historic museums reported less onsite visitors, while others reported surprise at how quickly visitorship increased when in-person restrictions were alleviated. A common theme in response to the public health crisis was how adeptly heritage sites were able to adapt to new technologies and continue interpreting sites and engaging the public from afar.

Opportunities for technology

People reported concerns that over the past few years, technology has been underutilized in historic preservation and heritage tourism.

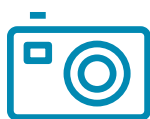
However, many creative ideas that emerged during the pandemic took advantage of the benefits technology has to offer (low-cost social media, no contact programming, self-guided tours via phone applications and QR codes, etc.), opening up numerous new avenues to increase engagement, access and interpretive potential for New Jersey's cultural and historic resources.



The Allied Textile Printing (ATP) site within the Great Falls/S.U.M. National Historic Landmark District, Great Falls National Historic Park, Paterson, Passaic County.

Current topics of preservation in New Jersey

Heritage tourism



Each year millions of travelers visit New Jersey's historic places. Indeed, heritage tourism is one of the fastest-growing segments of the tourism industry and has numerous community benefits — from boosting local economies and small business opportunities to job creation. With New Jersey's rich and deep history, heritage tourism is

essential to the state's larger travel and tourism industry and thus integral to the state's economy.

According to a 2013 report, *The Economic & Fiscal Impacts of Heritage Tourism in New Jersey*, heritage tourism in 2012 generated nearly 11 million visits and generated a total statewide economic impact of \$2.6 billion.¹ Additionally, more than 1,800 existing and

1 nj.gov/state/historical/assets/pdf/njht-te-oxford-report-07-12-2013.pdf

potential heritage tourism attractions have been identified throughout the state.²

Closings, restrictions and travel limitations due to the pandemic adversely affected many heritage sites in 2020 and 2021, with many bouncing back quickly by meeting increased demands for virtual and socially distant programming. Feedback received during the public outreach process confirmed that, throughout the pandemic, heritage sites that include outdoor recreational spaces fared better than those that did not.

When asked which heritage tourism initiatives they would like to see more of in New Jersey, more than 85% of survey respondents said heritage trails and walking tours. Heritage tourism also offers countless opportunities to building a more inclusive preservation program in our state and can reach diverse communities and groups by engaging them in dialogue about how local and ethnic heritage can be recognized, celebrated and shared.

Challenges

- More expansive coordination and promotion of heritage tourism is needed.
- Funding for heritage tourism initiatives could divert funds away from previously identified historic resource management.
- Lack of placemaking initiatives, tourism planning and marketing.
- More accessibility is needed.
- Local government does not consistently recognize historic preservation as a vital component of successful economic development and revitalization projects.

Opportunities

- Countywide coordination to link and promote historic sites.
- Virtual programming has become more accessible and utilized by the general public due to COVID-19; opens up more avenues for interpretation.
- Integrate historic preservation element in municipal comprehensive planning efforts to encourage cultural resource management

and heritage tourism.

- Opportunities for youth outreach and engagement via heritage tourism, particularly with the integration of virtual and free (i.e. broadly accessible) heritage content.
- Recognizing the economic benefits of historic resources and engaging with the tourism and economic development community are successful approaches to overcoming barriers for heritage resources.
- Highlight archaeological resources via public tours and excavations.

Disaster planning and resilience



Throughout the 21st century, New Jersey is expected to see higher temperatures, increased frequency of heavy precipitation events and rising sea levels. According to the NJ Climate Change Resource Center at Rutgers University, the weather patterns associated with climate change are already causing more frequent and intense flooding throughout the state — affecting infrastructure, agriculture, public health and our water supply in addition to the effects on business and community life.

Along coastal New Jersey, sea level rise poses an acute threat because the coastline has exhibited a greater rise rate compared to the global average. Higher sea levels can permanently threaten the state's natural and built environments and place a particular burden on vulnerable populations.³

Responses to climate change's impacts on the built environment include adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation can involve treatments such as floodproofing, abandoning the lowest floor, elevating the structure or even relocation. Mitigation measures might include increasing energy efficiency at historic properties in order to lower their carbon footprint or integrating historic property considerations into hazard mitigation plans.

² [nj.gov/dca/njht/documents/touring/NJ%20Heritage%20Tourism%20Inventory%20Analysis%20FINAL%2005-14-2010.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/dca/njht/documents/touring/NJ%20Heritage%20Tourism%20Inventory%20Analysis%20FINAL%2005-14-2010.pdf)

³ See njclimateresourcecenter.rutgers.edu and njclimateresourcecenter.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/State-of-the-Climate-Report-NJ-2021-4-18.pdf

One of the biggest challenges to integrating historic preservation considerations into climate change and disaster planning is the lack of data in most communities regarding which resources are vulnerable and the nature and extent of that vulnerability. While the exact number is unknown, we can assume it will not be inconsequential. New Jersey's earliest settlements were located along our many waterways — including both coastal and tidal shorelines. These settlements were built before modern flood regulations and building codes and many are located in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Simultaneously, many hazard mitigation plans lack specific preservation strategies aimed at protecting significant yet vulnerable cultural resources.

Indeed, climate change threatens not only the tangible environment around us but also the intangible ways of life we value. Accounting for sustainability and climate resiliency is at the forefront of our planning needs. Understanding, identifying, planning for and addressing these threats to historic resources is critical to conducting successful disaster planning. More than 89% of survey respondents felt cultural resources should be integrated into hazard mitigation plans and 65% lack confidence in their community's ability to protect and repair vulnerable historic resources.

Successfully integrating historic preservation into municipal, county and state emergency management planning will help us understand potential risks, adopt sensitive measures to address those risks, set priorities and improve responses when our cultural resources are impacted. Helping municipalities compile an accurate, up-to-date inventory of historic resources in vulnerable areas is key to an informed and quick response when disasters strike and can also aid in promoting both physical and social resilience in their aftermath.

Challenges

- Lack of communication with the public regarding the OEM planning process.
- Costly to renovate historic property damaged by weather-related disaster. Funding programs are critical to protect historic resources from climate change impacts.
- Historic buildings are not considered a high priority during a

disaster.

- Local government and the general public do not necessarily understand the connection between comprehensive hazard planning and cultural resource planning.
- Disaster recovery does not consider archaeological resources; concerns regarding loss of historic resources in coastal communities.
- Permitting requirements pose a challenge to post-disaster recovery for historic resources.

Opportunities

- Educate the public and local officials on the intersection of land use planning and cultural resource planning.
- Prepare treatment plans for historic resources in disasters during non-emergency times.
- Look to NJ municipalities that have successfully integrated historic resources into emergency management plans.
- Coordination with municipal Open Space Plans to connect historic and environmental preservation goals.
- Increased public outreach and engagement.

Stewardship, support and education



Public outreach is arguably one of the fundamental pillars of effective preservation work, yet lack of public awareness is often one of the most significant barriers to successful historic preservation initiatives. Bridging this gap is vital and will lead to more frequent, supported and positive preservation outcomes. In fact, 40% of survey respondents noted public education and outreach as one of the top three strategies that has worked to address issues affecting historic preservation in their community.

Additionally, community members are essential to understanding what and how we preserve and the impacts of both losing, saving and restoring significant neighborhood resources. Throughout the public engagement process, participants noted the need for expanded relationships with educational institutions. An area of specific consensus was the

need to work with school districts to integrate local and regional history into K-12 education. A 2020 survey of social studies in New Jersey’s K-12 public schools may aid in identifying opportunities to do so. For example, a key finding suggests that up to 91% of public schools integrate New Jersey history into their social studies curriculum.⁴

Increasing the breadth and quality of public education and outreach efforts is crucial to narrowing the gap between the state’s preservation practitioners and policymakers and the people who live in and value the same historic resources and environments, as well as ensuring the next generation understands the value and importance of preservation.

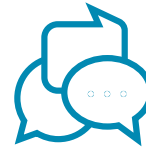
Challenges

- Technology is underutilized in engaging K-12 in historic preservation.
- Decreased field trips during COVID-19 pandemic, fewer students visiting and engaging with historic sites.
- Shortage of skilled preservation craft labor paired with decreased job training opportunities in traditional trades.
- Lack of guidance and resources for incorporating historic preservation into K-12 social studies curriculums and/or New Jersey history components of the curriculum.

Opportunities

- Explore partnerships with organizations already involved in historic preservation education, look for allegiances that may be tangential but complimentary.
- Virtual platforms increase outreach and accessibility, more participation potential.
- Identify ways to include local cultural heritage into the New Jersey history portion of the social studies curriculums, particularly at the middle and high school levels.

Community planning efforts



Community preservation planning is a proactive way to protect significant historic resources at the local level as well as community character, quality of life and sense of place. A community that includes a preservation component as part of long-range planning recognizes the importance of cultural heritage and the built environment. NJHPO, NJHT and PNJ have worked hard to foster historic preservation at the local level.

Today, there are 45 Certified Local Governments in New Jersey and approximately 165 Historic Preservation Commissions have been established under the Municipal Land Use Law. Yet many communities remain unaware of the breadth and variety of tools available to them to preserve historic resources and protect community character and identity. As a result, communities throughout the state are needlessly vulnerable to losing important historic resources to demolition, neglect, incompatible construction and natural disasters.

Integration of preservation values into community policies, planning and regulations was the number one priority of survey respondents when asked which tools and strategies they would like to see used more in their community.

Including preservation in a community’s land use or hazard mitigation planning process provides a foundation for establishing planning, zoning and capital investment policies that protect historic places. The benefits of this can be maximized through cooperation among municipal and state agencies such as NJDEP, NJDOT and the Office of Planning Advocacy. Conversely, local governments should consider the possible impacts of proposed policies, initiatives and land use changes on historic resources.

Challenges

- Public officials need to be better informed on issues surrounding cultural and historic resources in New Jersey.
- Lack of support for preservation from local government agencies

and ineffective political participation.

- Lack of coordination between public officials and local historic preservation groups.
- Not all local governments have historic preservation commissions to position preservation priorities into the larger context of local planning efforts.

Opportunities

- Integration of historic preservation agendas into local planning and policy documents.
- Direct education and outreach to local planning and zoning departments and other public officials to better understand the value of historic preservation to overall quality of life for communities.
- Offer economic benefits and incentives for preservation efforts to support green aspects of restoration and achieve local sustainability goals.
- Creative zoning for the protection of cultural and historic resources and archaeological sites.

Diversity, equity, inclusion and access



The principles of diversity, equity, inclusion and access are key preservation values. Survey respondents overwhelmingly agreed with this notion. More than 84% felt there should be more inclusive efforts to identify and designate historic places and nearly 90% identified at

least one group underrepresented or under-documented in the historic properties and site of New Jersey.

Successfully coordinating with people and groups absent or underrepresented in cultural heritage and preservation is vital and will help tell a broader, more complete story about New Jersey's rich past. By identifying, preserving and building awareness of a more multi-layered, honest and complete history of New Jersey, those engaged in historic preservation — both professionally and personally — will have the power to ensure that all communities are given a voice, able to protect and build meaningful connections to the historic and cultural resources that

distinguish their heritage. Simultaneously, the preservation movement can help to create environments where people from all backgrounds and experiences are welcomed and engaged in decision-making and where more stakeholders have access to the resources and support necessary for successful preservation outcomes.

The opportunities, goals and objectives under this topic seek to continue the invaluable ongoing work underway to remove barriers that impede thoughtful, inclusive preservation work. They offer guidance on formalizing a commitment to issues of inclusion, diversity, equity and access. Together, a more complex, multifaceted consortium of preservation stakeholders and partners can unite to protect community heritage and identity and the places that tell our shared history.

Challenges

- Lack of financial resources and guidance for underrepresented communities that are interested in getting involved with historic preservation.
- Many properties and sites (i.e. cemeteries) associated with underrepresented communities are difficult to list on the National Register due to lack of survey and development of applicable historic contexts.
- Resources associated with underrepresented communities have a higher risk of loss.
- How to best maximize inclusion while preserving traditional interpretations (policies and standards) of heritage)?

Opportunities

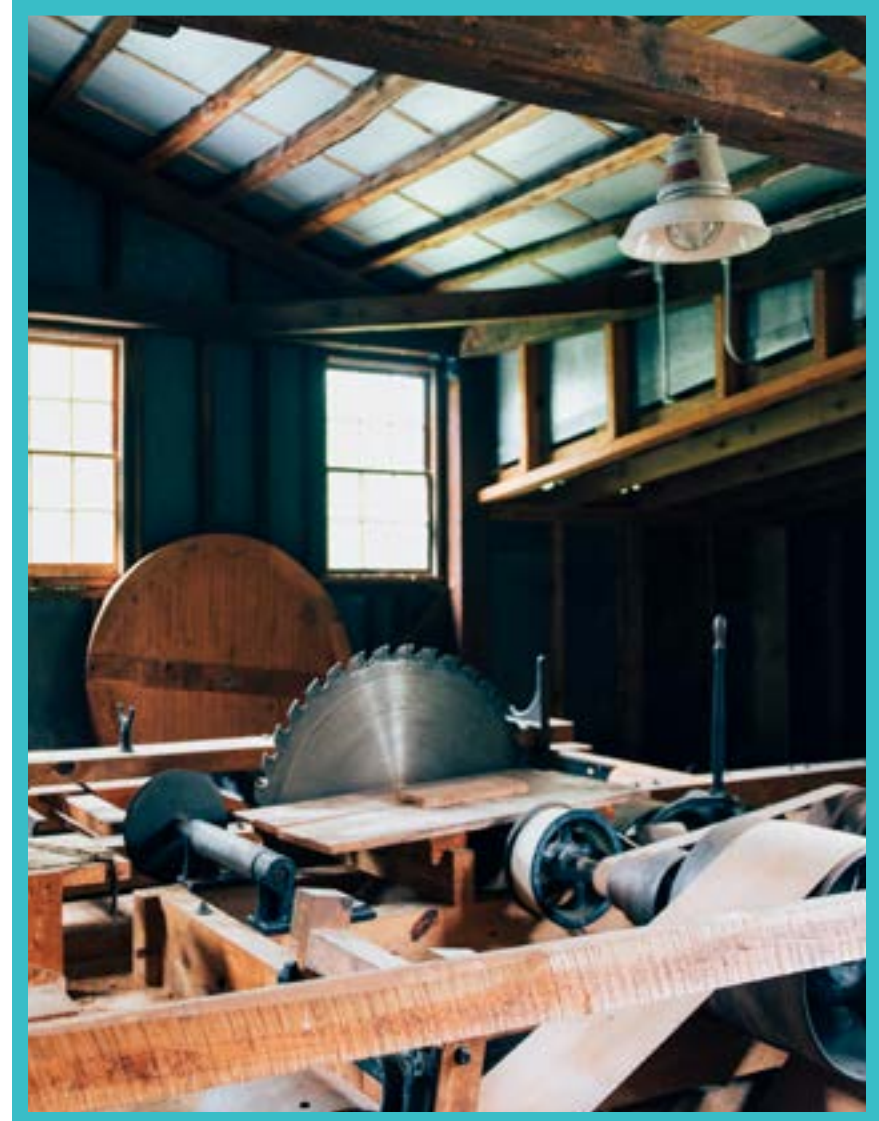
- Collaboration opportunities with national organizations, such as Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH), to document and recognize historic resources for underrepresented communities.
- Innovation in historic preservation tools and practices can help increase identification and documentation efforts for underrepresented communities.
- Provide support and guidance for sites and organizations engaged in highlighting DEI in historic resources.

CHAPTER 6

Goals and Objectives



The sawmill at Double Trouble State Park, Ocean County. Courtesy of Jimmy Douglas.



Public and professional input on the past, present and future of preservation in New Jersey collected at the onset of this planning process provides the foundation for designing an updated approach to protecting New Jersey’s historic resources over the next five years.

The goals and objectives outlined in this section reflect the unique considerations of communities across the Garden State, as well as overarching themes and topics shared by many historic and cultural resource stewards across the United States. This provides the framework for how to overcome existing barriers, leverage opportunities, improve stewardship of cultural heritage and fulfill the overall vision for protecting New Jersey’s historic and cultural resources in the years 2023-2028.

The Plan includes five overarching goal statements:

1. Sustainable Economic Revitalization
2. Stewardship, Support and Education
3. Disaster Planning and Resilience
4. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Access
5. Community Planning Efforts.



Each of the goals is supported by associated objectives informed by the themes and topics of preservation discussed in the preceding section of this Plan, as well as the goals and objectives of *2013-2019 NJ Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan* — reflecting a progressive process built by collaboration, refinement and re-envisioning that supports historic preservation planning.

The goal statements are preceded by a series of objectives, which are the measurable actions that will help to achieve the goal. Many objectives are cross-listed under other goal topics, emphasizing the interconnected, multidisciplinary qualities of historic preservation and cultural heritage. Plan objectives cut across topics and encourage collaboration and collective action in their implementation.

To highlight the importance of collaboration in the realization of the overarching goals, the Plan has identified potential partners to support implementation of these objectives, found in the final section *Moving the Vision Forward*.

Most importantly, the objectives of the 2023-2028 Plan are accessible to all interested persons: the objectives are written so that any person — regardless of professional title, organizational affiliation, technical skill set or training — can support the Plan and envision a role for themselves in its implementation. Together, we can realize the exciting vision for the future of New Jersey’s historic and cultural resources.

Goal 1 - Sustainable Economic Revitalization

Strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner through historic preservation

Objectives for Goal 1

1. Increase opportunities for economic improvement through historic preservation and more economic incentives that encourage historic preservation.
 - a. Expand the existing state historic tax credit program provided in the Historic Property Reinvestment Act to provide assistance and financial incentives to homeowners.
 - b. Work with public agencies and non-profits to develop new incentives or modify existing incentives geared toward residents in overburdened communities to assist with maintenance, restoration, and/or rehabilitation.
 - c. Market the message that financial incentives generate sustainable revitalization.
 - d. Sustain efforts to make historic preservation regulatory review processes as efficient as possible at the state and local levels.
2. Strengthen and align the preservation and environmental communities in New Jersey.
 - a. Promote the message that not only do historic places increase quality of life and foster healthier lives for New Jersey's citizens, but their preservation is a central part of sustainable growth.
 - b. Promote the message that the reuse of historic materials has economic value and plays an important role in natural resource conservation, including contributing to the sequestration of carbon, a critical component of New Jersey's 2050 goal of an 80% reduction in greenhouse gases below 2006 levels.
3. Grow the heritage tourism economy in New Jersey communities.
 - a. Coordinate heritage tourism programs at the state level.
 - b. Convene representatives from counties across New Jersey to discuss best practices for heritage tourism.
 - c. Leverage technology to address accessibility, language, and mobility challenges in heritage tourism.
 - d. Engage the community in developing a greater understanding of pre-Contact and historic resources by hosting public archaeological digs.
 - e. Increase participation in heritage programming through use of high-impact virtual platforms, including smart phone applications, use of QR codes for self-guided tours and socially-distanced interpretation programming, GIS StoryMaps.
 - f. Adopt low-cost engagement resources such as YouTube, Zoom, and TikTok to elevate heritage tourism programming without funding burdens.
 - g. Create templates and toolkits for historic sites, museums, and preservation organizations to develop virtual engagement resources such as those mentioned above to support increased engagement opportunities.
 - h. Launch series of state-led webinars on heritage tourism for museums, heritage sites, and preservation organizations to learn about opportunities for increasing visitorship, advancements in interpretation technologies, and funding strategies.

Goal 2 - Stewardship, Support and Education

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

Objectives for Goal 2

1. Support New Jersey's underrepresented historic resources through context development and the involvement of New Jersey's diverse populations.
 - a. Increase Latino representation in preservation outreach and education; offer educational materials in both English and Spanish.
2. Update and re-survey New Jersey's historic resources, including cultural, archaeological, and agricultural landscapes.
 - a. Continue to support efforts to 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 to the public.
 - b. Continue efforts to digitize all New Jersey and National Register nominations, including a GIS component
 - c. Continue to identify and evaluate the significance of historic properties from the recent past.
3. Increase opportunities for preservation in K-12 education
 - a. Identify ways to integrate historic preservation and archaeology into the NJ history component of social studies curriculums for K-12 public schools, particularly at the middle and high school levels.
 - b. Find ways to introduce educators and school districts to key resources for introducing historic preservation in the classroom, such as the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) initiative and the Every Kid Outdoors program and the Witness Stones Project.
 - c. Create a certificate program for local educators in recognition of efforts to bring local history into the classroom.
 - d. Identify non-traditional preservation partnerships (ex. garden clubs) to increase programming opportunities for educational field trips.
4. Increase support for local preservation through education
 - a. Design walking tours of neighborhoods around schools so that students may learn to read their surroundings and develop stronger appreciation for the built environment (placemaking).
 - b. Advocate for greater visibility of preservation trade training programs for preservation trades.
 - c. Leverage broad accessibility and low-cost application of social media to distribute educational materials on historic preservation in New Jersey.
 - d. Partner with real estate professionals to host a series of webinars designed to educate potential buyers on homeownership of historic properties.
 - e. Design and distribute a neighborhood preservation toolkit for homeowners to understand the various aspects of maintaining historic properties and learn what resources are available to support private stewardship.

Goal 3 - Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Access

Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible preservation movement.

Objectives for Goal 3

1. Develop methods to reach new, diverse communities of New Jersey citizens.
 - a. Plan events that integrate diverse organizations to encourage relationship building.
 - b. Develop and encourage community-based tourism initiatives that include historic assets in their tourism opportunities.
 - c. Highlight archaeology as a tool to include diverse communities in historic preservation by promoting more public engagement events surrounding archaeology projects led by qualified archaeologists.
 - d. Design a virtual speaker series in partnership with local colleges and non-profit organizations that highlight historic preservation efforts of the diverse communities across New Jersey. Virtual programming should be low- to no-cost to attend to foster accessibility and access to information.
 - e. Ensure equitable access, and reduce barriers to, historic sites and preservation programming.
2. Increase representation of underrepresented historic properties in historic property inventories, surveys, and National Register nominations
 - a. Identify resource types and historic themes absent from or inadequately discussed in existing inventories, surveys, register nominations, and share findings with communities and designating bodies.
 - b. Identify thematic and geographic gaps in cultural resources data and prioritize funding for projects that aim to address these openings.
 - c. Collaborate with diverse individuals and groups, such as folklorists, municipal historians, local merchants, and other community stakeholders, to create more representative local and regional historic context statements.
 - d. Work with partners across the state to encourage National Register Nominations, including updates/amendments to existing nominations, for underrepresented subjects, specifically archaeology, women's, Latino, and Asian American history, as well as Black and LGBT history.
 - e. Include women's names in house ownership names on survey forms and nominations.
 - f. Consider a crowdsourcing initiative to identify locally important sites that have not been adequately recognized by past survey efforts.
 - g. Prioritize identification, documentation, and preservation of historic cemeteries with a particular emphasize on burial sites for underrepresented communities.

Goal 4 - Disaster Planning and Resilience

Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience.

Objectives for Goal 4

1. Gain a better understanding of historic properties in hazard vulnerable areas and their particular risks
 - a. Update state guidelines and forms for architectural and archaeological survey to include flood vulnerability metrics, such as location in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated Flood Hazard Areas (1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains) and vulnerable character-defining features.
 - b. Undertake surveys of historic properties and archaeological sites located in flood-prone or other hazard vulnerable areas as part of pre-disaster and emergency preparedness.
 - c. Compile local inventories of historic resources to be integrated into municipal hazard mitigation planning documents.
 - d. Initiate a state-led identification and preservation effort of high-risk archaeological sites and develop a plan to protect our knowledge of Native American history from the threat of sea-level rise.
 - e. Undertake a study of how to identify the particular climate hazard risks to archaeological resources and identify best practices on how to protect archaeological resources before, during, and after disaster events.
2. Strengthen interagency coordination and relationships with local/state emergency management officials and responders.
 - a. Integrate historic preservation into statewide and municipal plans, including county hazard mitigation plans and the NJ Climate Change Resilience Strategy and Coastal Resilience Plan.
 - b. Design guidance documents for emergency management planning for individual sites that can be distributed to heritage museums/sites to support internal disaster planning and empower organizations to create their own resiliency plans.
 - c. Consider bringing the annual Keeping History Above Water conference to New Jersey.
 - d. Advocate for increased specialized disaster recovery funding opportunities for historic properties damaged by climate disasters.

Goal 5 - Community Planning Efforts

Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation.

Objectives for Goal 5

1. Expand historic preservation activities and collaboration with regional, county, and municipal governments.
 - a. Hold specialized training opportunities for community planners looking to integrate historic preservation into local planning policies, plans, and efforts.
 - b. Encourage county-wide coordination to promote historic sites and leverage their economic benefits.
2. Educate public officials on the economic benefits of historic properties.
 - a. Distribute informational materials to local community leaders and non-profit advocacy organizations to support efficacy of ground-up preservation initiatives.
 - b. Update the existing Preservation Planning Handbook for New Jersey, which outlines tools for preserving community character to include missing and more recent programs and initiatives, such as Legacy Business Programs.
3. Increase the number of Certified Local Governments (CLGs), which provide standard best practices for historic preservation as defined by the National Park Service.
 - a. Study the efficacy of initiating a Circuit Rider Program through NJHPO or NJHT to bring on-site preservation tools and guidance directly to communities.

CHAPTER 7

Moving the Vision Forward



High Point Monument in High Point State Park, Sussex Borough, Sussex County.



Goal	Description	Potential Partners
1	Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (Preserve America Initiative) ▪ Division of Travel and Tourism (NJ Tourism), New Jersey Department of State (NJDOS) ▪ Local colleges and universities ▪ National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) (Heritage Tourism Stories) ▪ New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) (Scenic Byways Program) ▪ New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) ▪ Preservation New Jersey (PNJ)
2	Increase stewardship, support and educational opportunities to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACHP ▪ Center for Historic American Building Arts (CHABA) ▪ Local Preservation School ▪ Conservation Legacy ▪ New Jersey Historical Commission ▪ New Jersey Council for the Humanities ▪ New Jersey Association of School Administrators (NJASA) ▪ NJDOE ▪ NTHP ▪ National Park Service (NPS) (Teaching with Historic Places; Every Kid Outdoors)
3	Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive and accessible preservation movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ACHP ▪ Asian and Pacific Islanders in Historic Preservation (APIAHIP) ▪ Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH) ▪ Local colleges and universities ▪ Federally-recognized Tribes ▪ State-recognized Tribes ▪ New Jersey Historical Commission ▪ National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) ▪ New Jersey Black Cultural and Heritage Commission (Black Heritage Trail) ▪ NPS (Office of Relevancy, Diversity and Inclusion) ▪ PNJ ▪ Sankofa Collaborative ▪ Witness Stones Project, Inc.

Goal	Description	Potential Partners
4	Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security ▪ Local Offices of Emergency Management ▪ NPS ▪ NJHPO ▪ Rutgers University Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy ▪ State Board of Education (SBOE), New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) (statewide K-12 climate change education initiative) ▪ New Jersey Cultural Alliance for Response (NJCAR)
5	Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certified Local Governments (CLGs) ▪ Municipal and county tourism bureaus ▪ NJHPO ▪ New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) ▪ Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) ▪ PNJ ▪ New Jersey League Municipalities

CHAPTER 8

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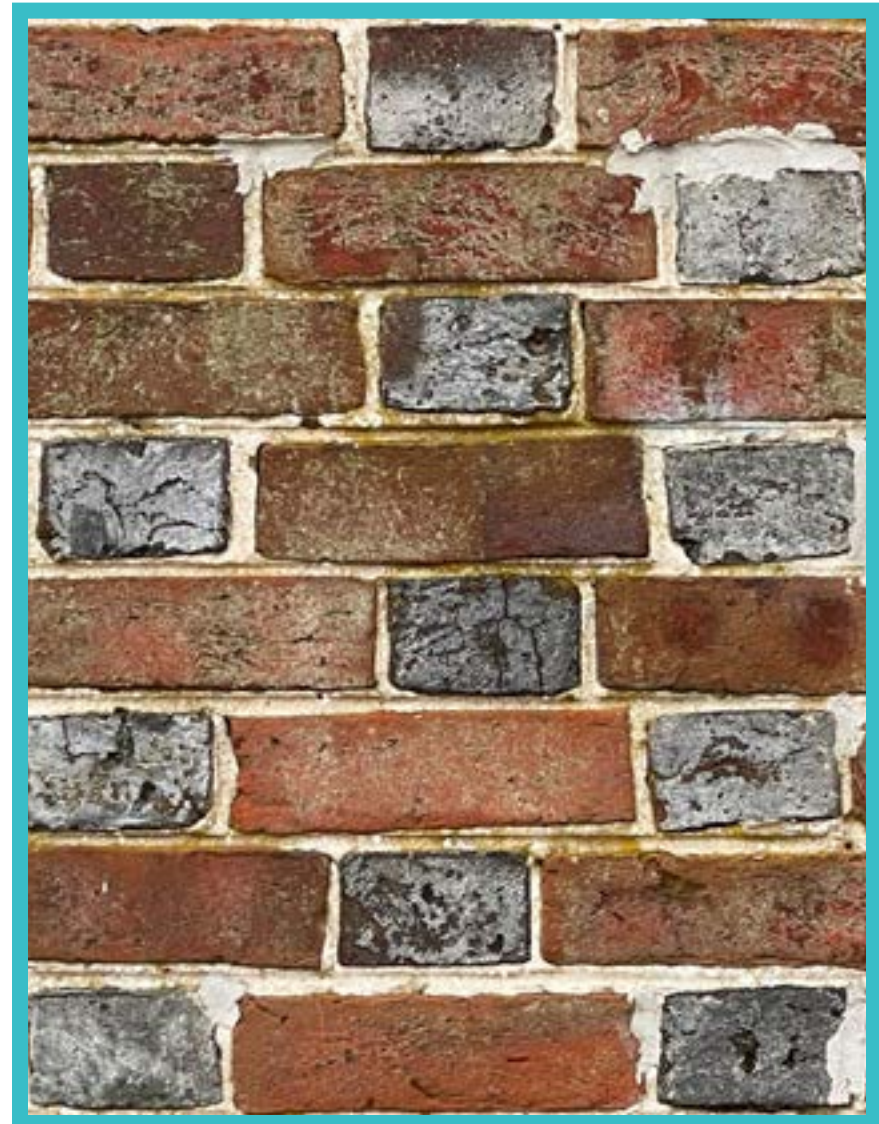
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CHAPTER 9

Appendixes



Patterned brickwork at the Black House, Chesterfield Township, Burlington County.



APPENDIX A

NJ Historic Preservation Plan Advisors



The following organizations and people were solicited for their input on the current Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan:

- A.D. Marble
- Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
- ACME Heritage Consulting
- Advocates for New Jersey History
- AECOM
- AHRS
- Arcadis
- ARCH2
- Archaeological Society of New Jersey
- Atlantic County
- Barton Ross
- Bergen County
- Bergen County Historical Society
- Burlington County Historical Society
- Burrow Into History
- Camden County Historical Society
- Canal Society of New Jersey
- Carla Cielo
- Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
- Chris Matthews
- City of Paterson
- Clarke Caton Hintz
- Commonwealth Heritage Group
- Connolly & Hickey
- Crossroads of the American Revolution
- Cumberland County Historical Society
- D&R Canal Watch
- Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission
- Delaware Nation
- Delaware Tribe of Indians
- Dennis Bertland
- Dewberry
- Division of Travel and Tourism
- Docomomo Tri-State
- Dolan Research
- Dovetail Cultural Resources Group
- E2PM
- Easton Architects
- Eclectic Architecture
- EHT Traceries
- Gray & Pape
- Heritage Consulting
- Higgins Quasebarth & Partners
- Historic Building Architects
- HMR Architects
- Hunter Research
- Hunterdon County
- Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage
- J & M Preservation Studio
- Janet Sheridan
- Janice Armstrong
- Jersey City
- Joan Berkey
- John G. Waite Associates, Architects PLLC
- John Milner Architects
- Johnson Mirmiran & Thompson
- League of Historical Societies
- Margaret Westfield
- Mercer County Parks
- Michael Calafati
- Middlesex County
- Mills & Schnoering
- Millstone Valley Preservation Coalition
- Monmouth County
- Monmouth County Historical Association
- Monmouth County Parks
- Morris Canal Greenway
- Morris County
- Morris County Historical Society
- Morris County Trust for Historic Preservation

- Museum Arts Culture
- Museum of Cape May County
- Nanticoke Lenni Lenape Tribal Nation
- National Park Service
- National Trust for Historic Preservation-Northeast
- Navesink Maritime Heritage Association
- New Jersey Conservation Foundation
- New Jersey Department of Agriculture
- New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Local Planning Services
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Green Acres Program
- New Jersey Economic Development Authority
- New Jersey Future
- New Jersey Highlands Commission
- New Jersey Historic Site Council
- New Jersey Historic Trust
- New Jersey Historical Commission
- New Jersey State Museum
- New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites
- Newark Preservation & Landmarks Committee
- NV5
- Ocean County
- Ocean Grove Historical Society
- Office of Planning Advocacy
- PAL
- Passaic County
- Passaic County Historical Society
- Paterson Great Falls
- Paul Schopp
- Penny Watson
- Pickell Architecture
- Pinelands Commission
- Pinelands Preservation Alliance
- Powers & Co
- Powhatan Renape Nation
- Preservation Design Partnership
- Preservation New Jersey
- PS&S
- R. Alan Mounier
- Ramapough Lenape Nation
- Richard Grubb & Associates
- Richard Veit
- Robert von Zumbusch
- Shawnee Tribe
- Somerset County
- Somerset County Historical Society
- Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin
- Sussex County Historical Society
- Thomas Edison NHS
- Ulana Zakalak
- Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs
- VHB
- Warren County
- Warren County Historical Society
- Washington Association
- Washington Crossing Park Association
- WSP

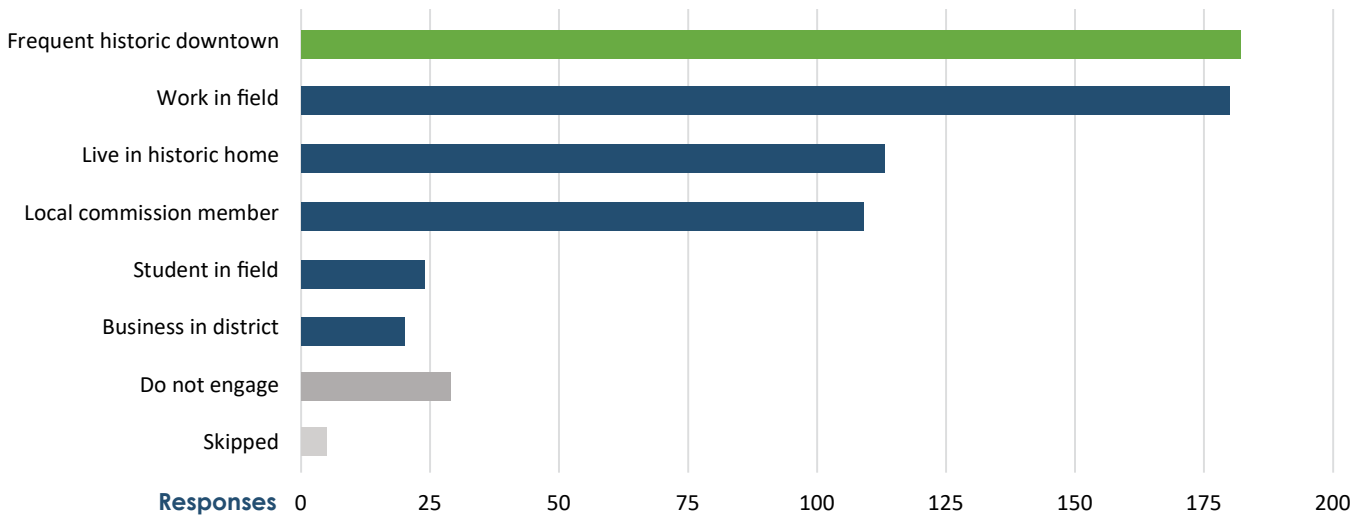
APPENDIX B

Summary of Survey Results



Question 1

What are the ways in which you engage with historic preservation in New Jersey?

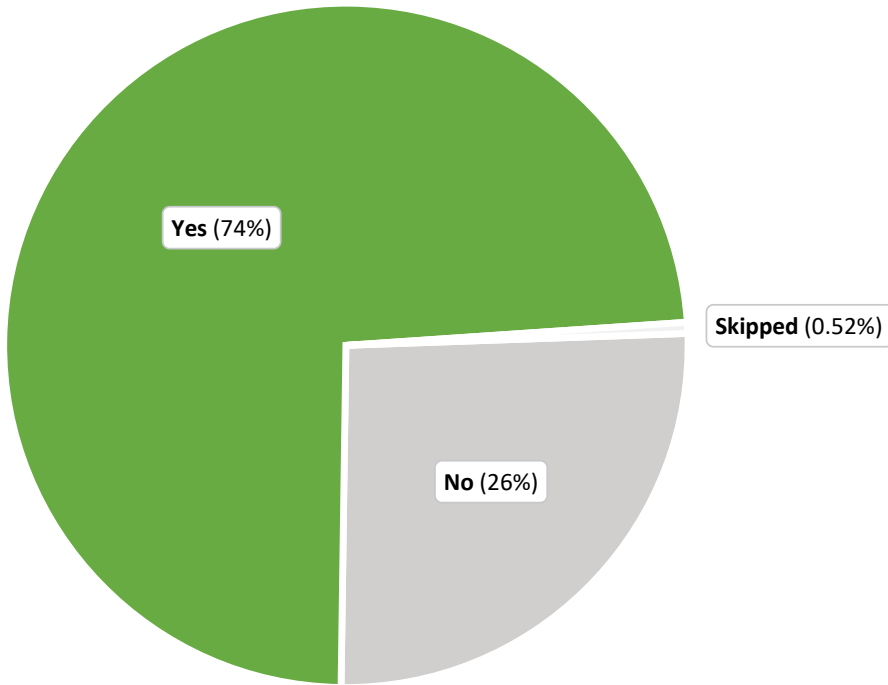


Detailed results for question 1

Choices (select all that apply)	Responses	
I work in a historic preservation-related profession	46.88%	180
I am currently a student of historic preservation or a historic preservation-related field of study	6.25%	24
I live in a historic home	29.42%	113
I own a business located in a historic building	5.21%	20
I am a member of a local Historic Preservation Commission	28.39%	109
I frequent businesses located in a historic downtown or Main Street	47.40%	182
I do not engage with historic preservation in New Jersey	7.55%	29
<i>Skipped</i>	1.30%	5
Total		384

Question 2

Have you ever participated in programs offered by a historic preservation organization in New Jersey?

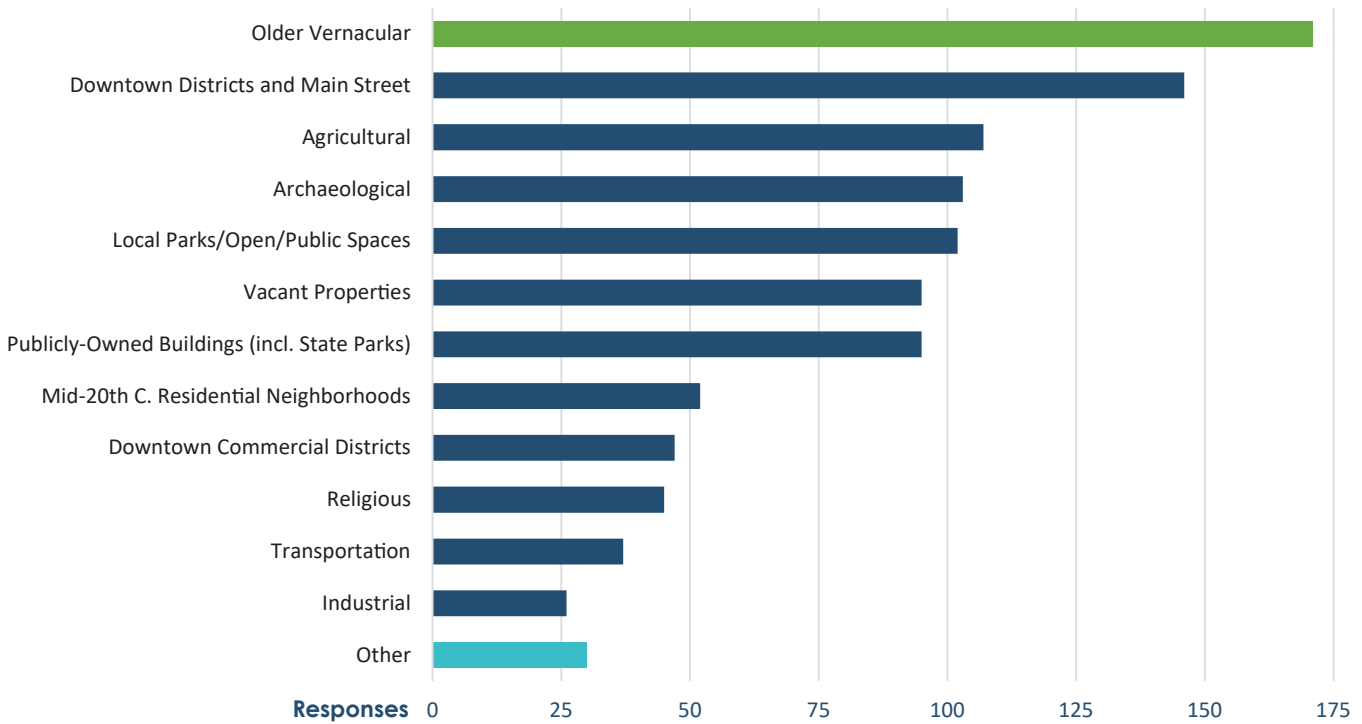


Detailed results for question 2

Choices	Responses	
Yes	73.70%	283
No	25.78%	99
Skipped	0.52%	2
Total		384

Question 3

What types of historic resources are you most concerned about losing in your community?

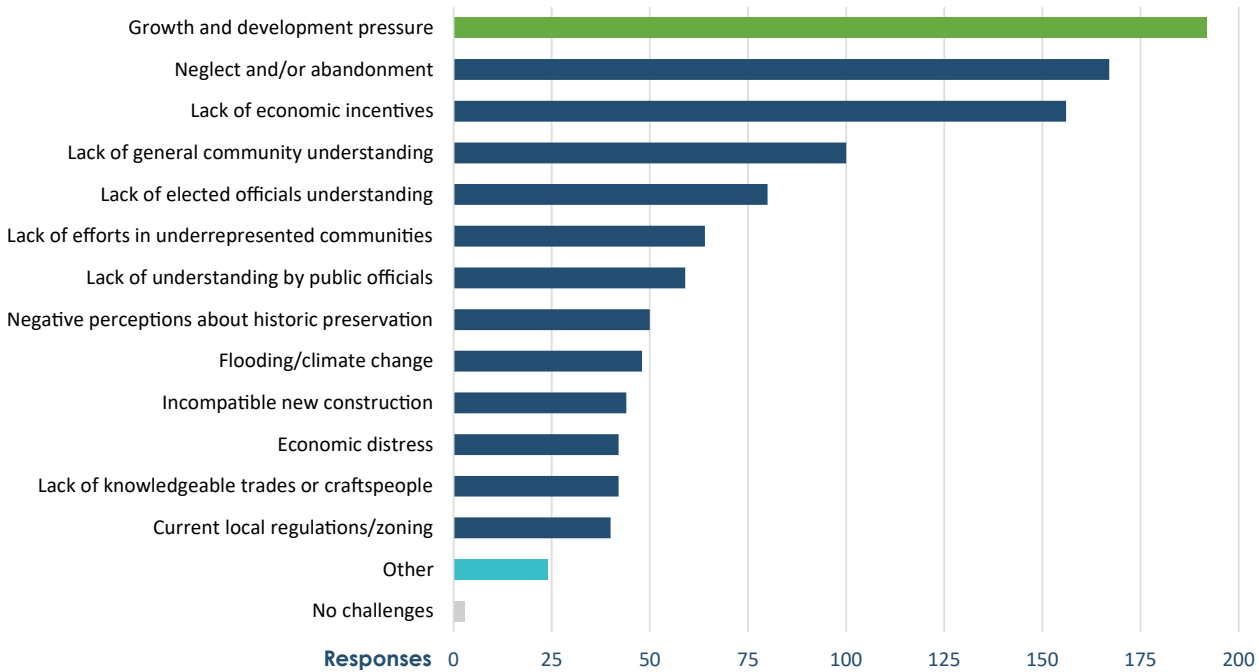


Detailed results for question 3

Choices (select up to 3)	Responses	Count
Older vernacular buildings	44.53%	171
Downtown districts and local Main Streets	38.02%	146
Agricultural resources and landscapes	27.86%	107
Archaeological resources	26.82%	103
Local parks, open space, and public spaces	26.56%	102
Vacant properties	24.74%	95
Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings)	24.74%	95
Mid-20th century residential neighborhoods	13.54%	52
Downtown commercial districts	12.24%	47
Religious properties	11.72%	45
Roads, bridges, railroads, highways, etc.	9.64%	37
Other (please specify)	7.81%	30
Industrial areas	6.77%	26
Skipped	0%	0
Total		384

Question 4

What do you feel are the most significant challenges and/or threats to preserving historic places in your community?

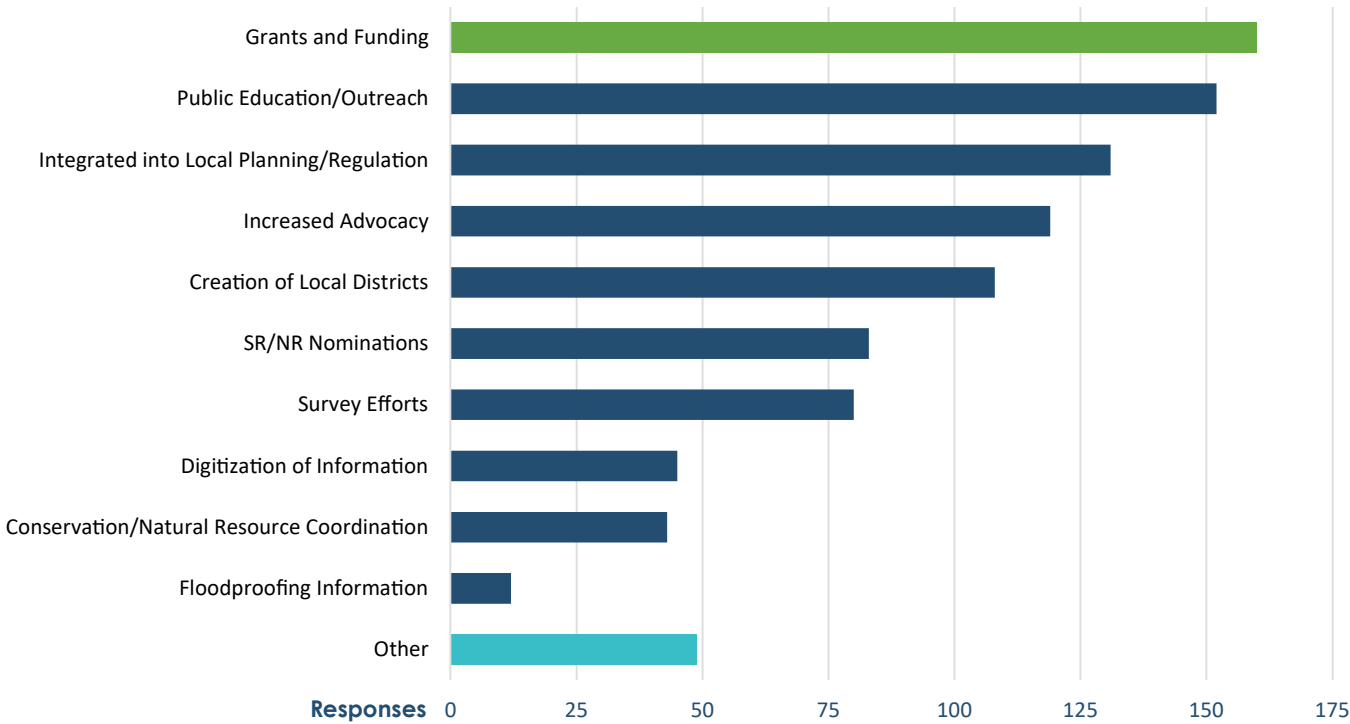


Detailed results for question 4

Choices (select up to 3)	Responses	
Growth and development pressure	50.00%	192
Neglect and/or abandonment of older buildings	43.49%	167
Lack of economic incentives for restoration and rehabilitation efforts	40.63%	156
Lack of understanding by the general community	26.04%	100
Lack of understanding by elected officials	20.83%	80
Lack of historic preservation efforts in underrepresented communities	16.67%	64
Lack of understanding by public officials	15.36%	59
Negative perceptions about historic preservation	13.02%	50
Flooding/climate change	12.50%	48
Incompatible new construction	11.46%	44
Economic distress	10.94%	42
Lack of trades or craftspeople knowledgeable about old buildings	10.94%	42
Current local regulations and zoning requirements	10.42%	40
Other (please specify)	6.25%	24
I don't think there are challenges in my community	0.78%	3
Skipped	0%	0
Total		384

Question 5

What tools and strategies have worked in your community to address issues affecting historic preservation?

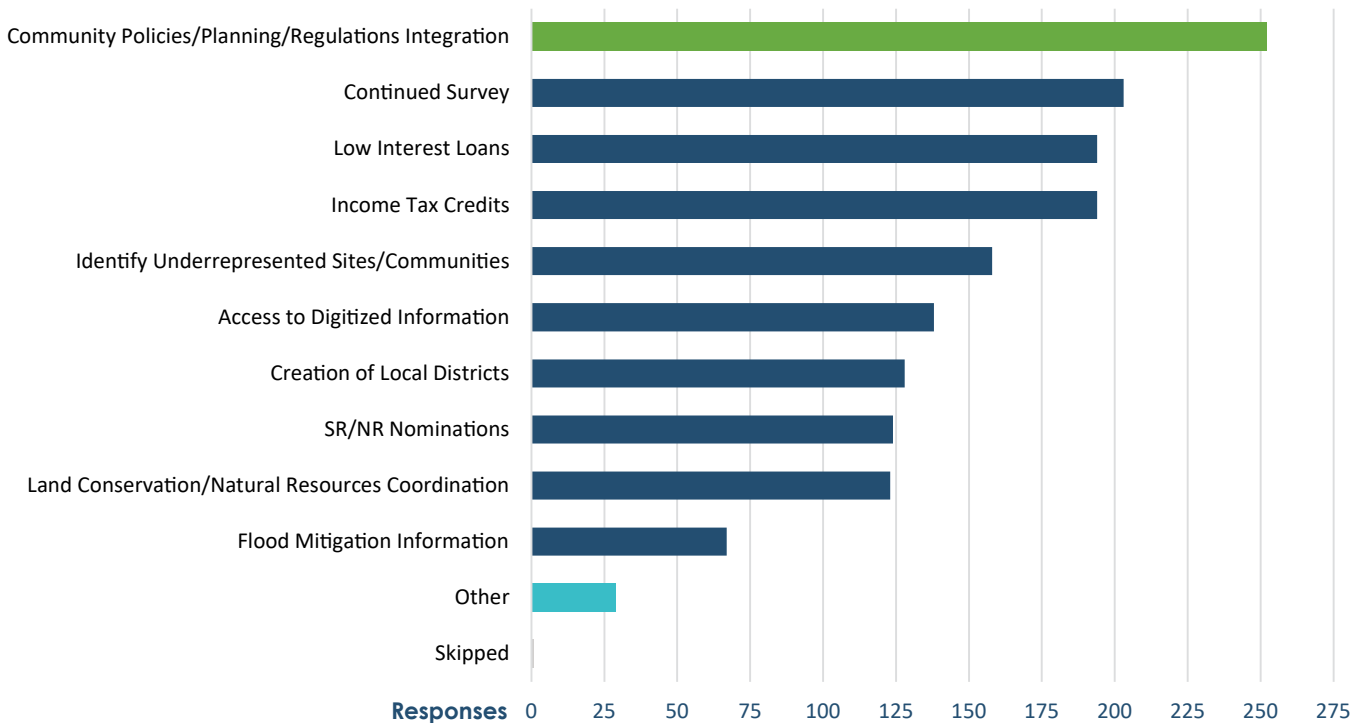


Detailed results for question 5

Choices (select up to 3)	Responses	
Availability of historic preservation grants and funding	41.67%	160
Increased public education and outreach	39.58%	152
Integration of preservation values into local planning policies and regulations	34.11%	131
Increased preservation advocacy	30.99%	119
Creation of local historic districts	28.13%	108
Nominating properties to the State or National Register of Historic Properties	21.61%	83
Survey efforts that identify and document historic properties	20.83%	80
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	12.76%	49
Digitization of information on historic properties	11.72%	45
Coordination with land conservation and natural resource initiatives	11.20%	43
Providing more information on flood-proofing historic buildings	3.13%	12
Skipped	0%	0
Total		384

Question 6

Which tools and strategies would you like to see used more in your community?

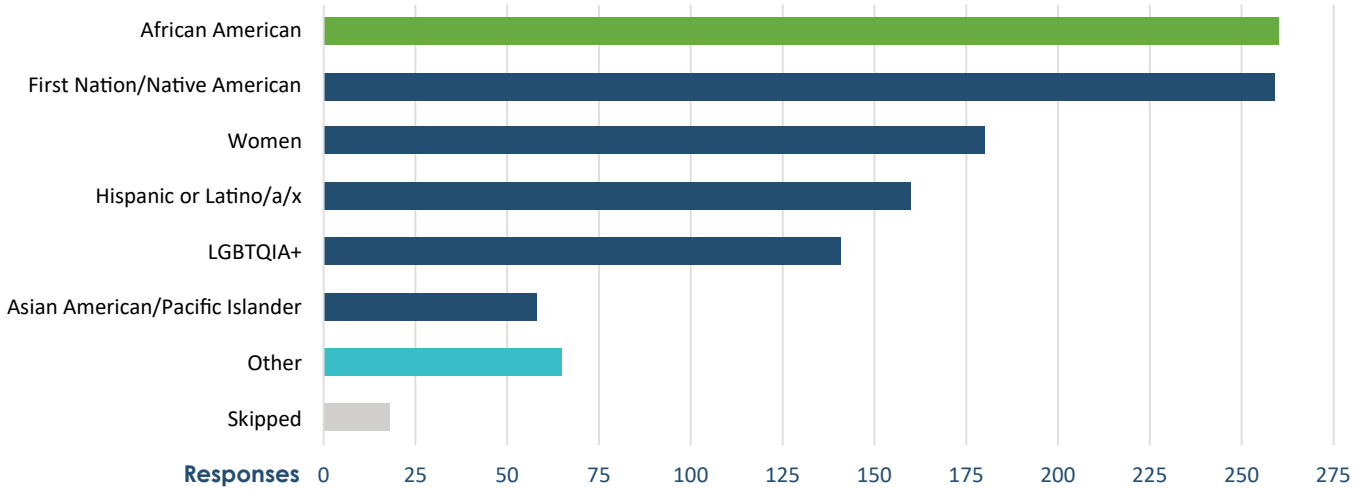


Detailed results for question 6

Choices (select all that apply)	Responses	
Integration of preservation values into community policies, planning, and regulations	65.63%	252
Continued survey and identification of historic properties	52.86%	203
Availability of low interest loans for rehabilitation projects	50.52%	194
Income tax credits for rehabilitation projects	50.52%	194
Identification of underrepresented sites and communities (<i>communities that have been traditionally been left out of public processes and outcomes, such as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), LGBTQIA+ people, low-income people, and renters</i>)	41.15%	158
Increased access to digitization of information on historic properties	35.94%	138
Creation of local districts	33.33%	128
Nominating properties to the State or National Register of Historic Places	32.29%	124
Better coordination with land conservation and natural resource initiatives	32.03%	123
Information on flood mitigation options for historic buildings	17.45%	67
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	7.55%	29
Skipped	0.26%	1
Total		384

Question 7

Which of the following groups are underrepresented or under-documented in the historic properties and sites of New Jersey?

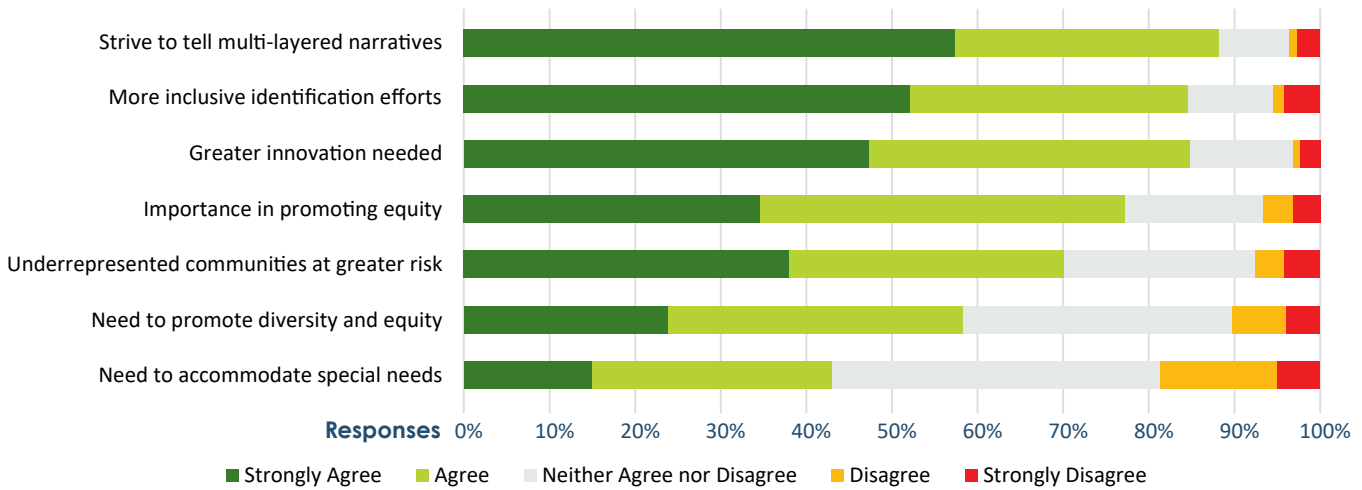


Detailed results for question 7

Choices (select all that apply)	Responses	
African American	67.70%	260
First Nation or Native American	67.45%	259
Women	46.88%	180
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	41.67%	160
LGBTQIA+	36.72%	141
Other (please specify)	16.93%	65
Asian American Pacific Islander	15.10%	58
<i>Skipped</i>	4.69%	18
Total		384

Question 8

Please indicate your agreement with these statements ...

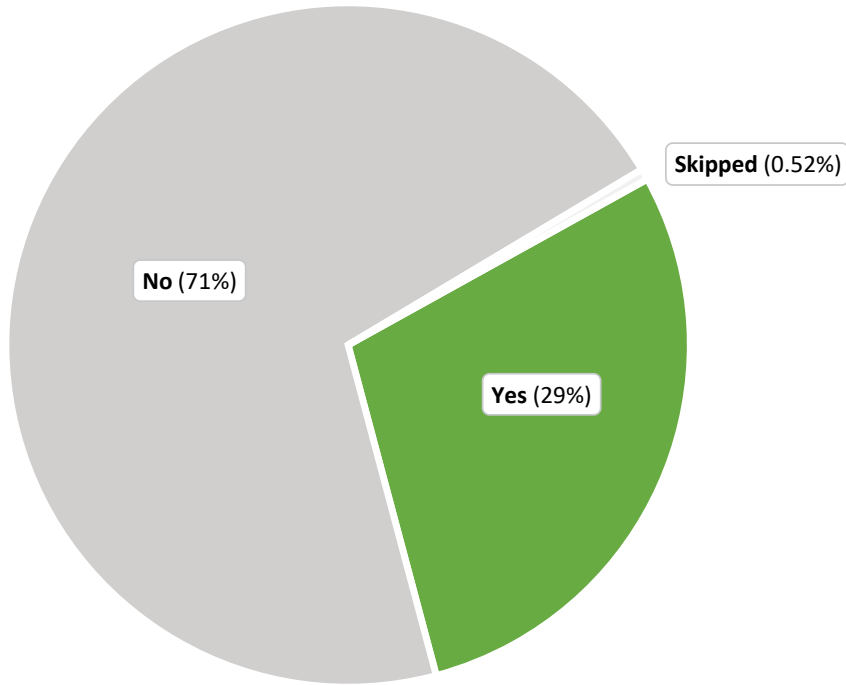


Detailed results for question 8

Choices	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Preservation should strive to tell multi-layered narratives of our history	218	117	31	4	10	380
There should be more inclusive efforts to identify and designate historic places	199	124	38	5	16	382
Greater innovation is needed in historic preservation tools and practices	181	143	46	3	9	382
Historic preservation can play an important role in promoting equity in underrepresented communities facing threats such as development pressure or disinvestment	131	162	61	13	12	379
Resources associated with underrepresented communities have a higher risk of loss	145	122	85	13	16	381
Historic preservation has not done enough to actively promote diversity and equity in what is preserved in our communities	91	131	120	24	15	381
Accommodations for people with disabilities and special needs are not currently prioritized in historic resources	57	106	145	52	19	379
<i>Skipped all parts</i>						2
Total						384

Question 9

Are you familiar with current flood mitigation guidance (Flood Mitigation Guide and Elevation Design Guidelines) for historic properties in New Jersey?

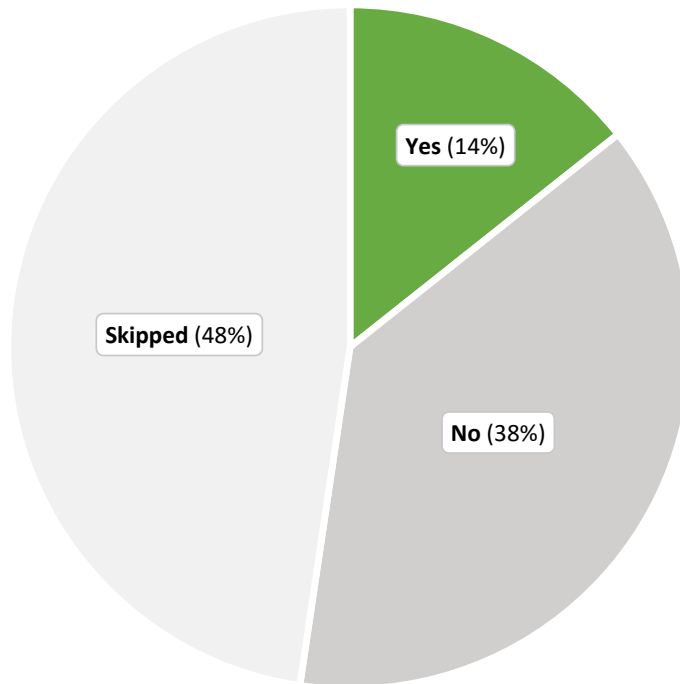


Detailed results for question 9

Choices	Responses	
Yes	28.90%	111
No	70.57%	271
Skipped	0.52%	2
Total		384

Question 10

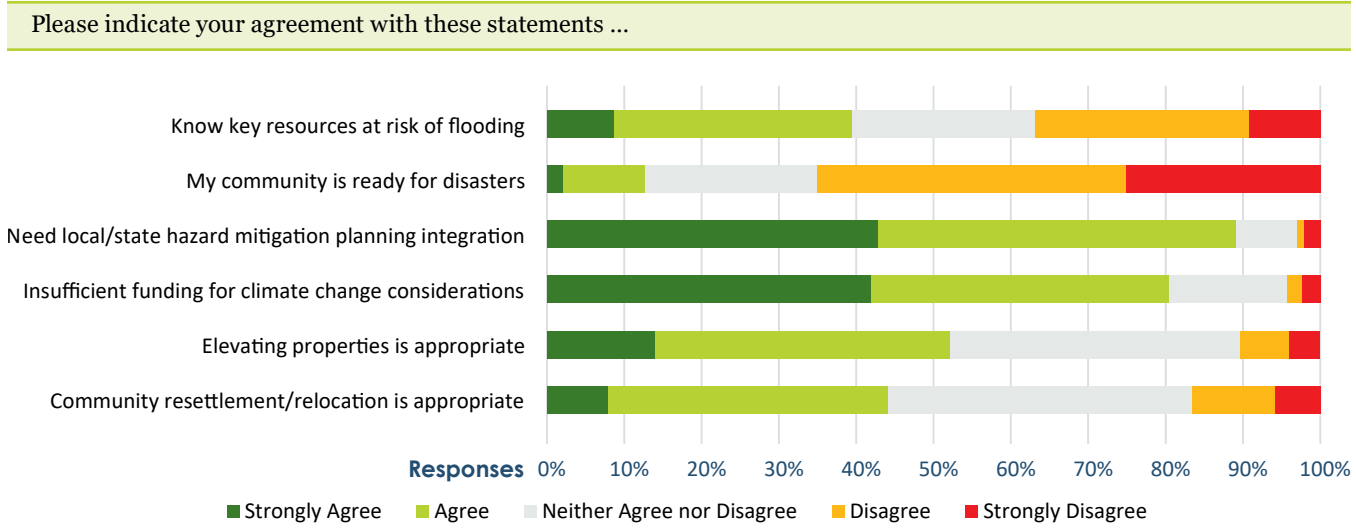
If you answered yes to Question 9, do you believe that the current guidance is sufficient for property owners seeking to protect historic properties from threats caused by flood hazards and other weather-related events?



Detailed results for question 10

Choices	Responses	
Yes	14.32%	55
No	38.02%	146
Skipped	47.66%	183
Total		384

Question 11

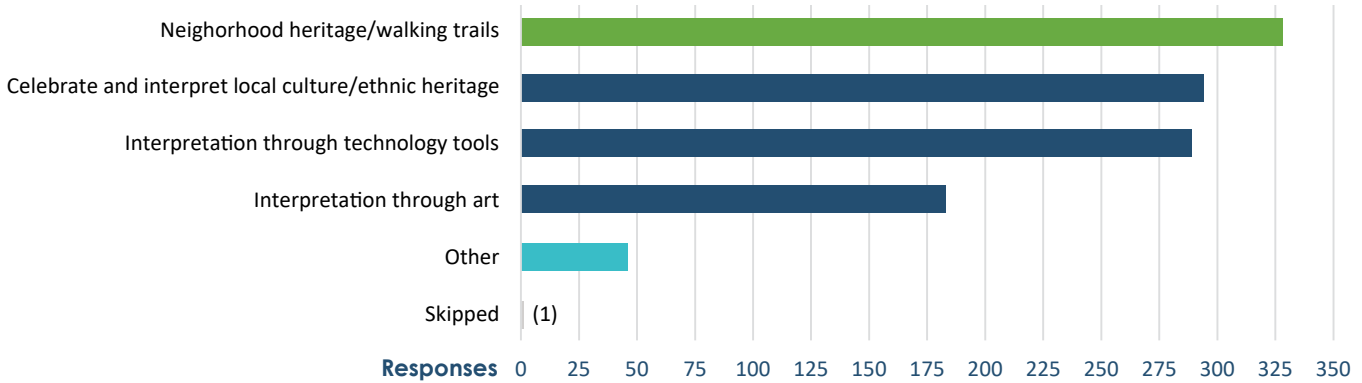


Detailed results for question 11

Choices	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
I know which key historic resources are at risk of flooding in my community	33	117	90	105	35	380
I feel my community is ready to protect and repair vulnerable historic resources when disasters strike	8	40	84	151	95	378
Cultural resources should be integrated into local and state hazard mitigation plans	162	175	30	3	8	378
Insufficient funding is a barrier to incorporating climate change considerations into preservation practice	159	146	58	7	9	379
Elevating historic properties may be an appropriate preservation strategy to address climate change impacts	53	144	142	24	15	378
Community resettlement and relocation may be an appropriate preservation strategy to address climate change impacts	30	137	149	41	22	379
<i>Skipped all parts</i>						4
Total						384

Question 12

Which of the following heritage tourism initiatives would you like to see more of in New Jersey?

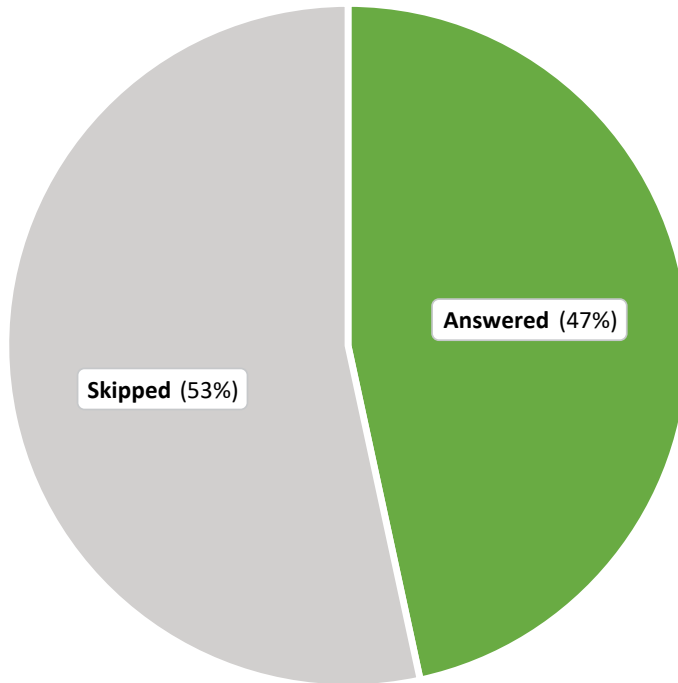


Detailed results for question 12

Choices (select all that apply)	Responses	
Neighborhood heritage trails and walking tours	85.42%	328
Projects that celebrate and interpret local culture and ethnic heritage	76.56%	294
Technology tools, such as smartphone apps for walking tours or historic house interpretation	75.26%	289
Creative interpretation involving public art installations (<i>such as murals of key historical figures or events</i>)	47.65%	183
Other (<i>please specify</i>)	11.98%	46
Skipped	0.26%	1
Total		384

Question 13

Is there anything else you would like to share with us at this time?

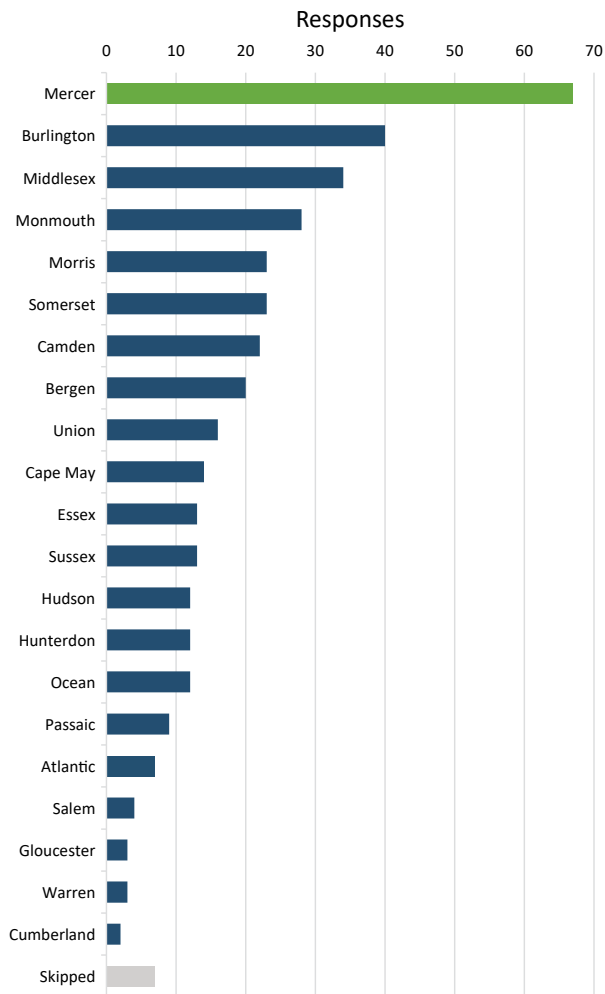


Detailed results for question 13

Written Response	Responses	
Answered	46.61%	179
Skipped	53.39%	205
Total		384

Question 14

Which county do you live in?

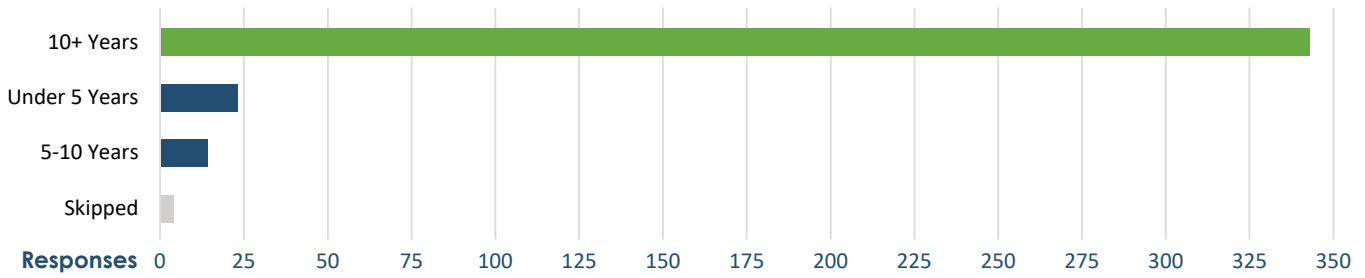


Detailed results for question 14

Choices	Responses	Count
Atlantic	1.82%	7
Bergen	5.2%	20
Burlington	10.42%	40
Camden	5.73%	22
Cape May	3.65%	14
Cumberland	0.52%	2
Essex	3.39%	13
Gloucester	0.78%	3
Hudson	3.13%	12
Hunterdon	3.13%	12
Mercer	17.45%	67
Middlesex	8.85%	34
Monmouth	7.29%	28
Morris	5.99%	23
Ocean	3.13%	12
Passaic	2.34%	9
Salem	1.04%	4
Somerset	5.99%	23
Sussex	3.39%	13
Union	4.17%	16
Warren	0.78%	3
Skipped	1.82%	7
Total		384

Question 15

How long have you lived in New Jersey?

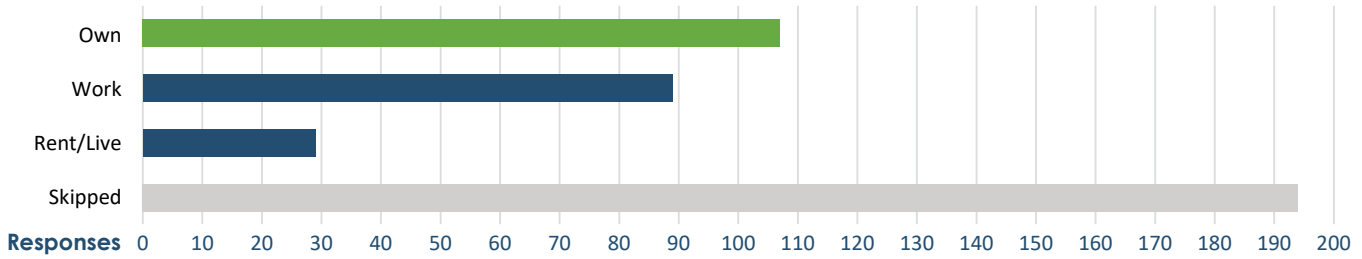


Detailed results for question 15

Choices	Responses	
Under 5 years	5.99%	23
5-10 years	3.65%	14
10+ years	89.32%	343
Skipped	1.04%	4
Total		384

Question 16

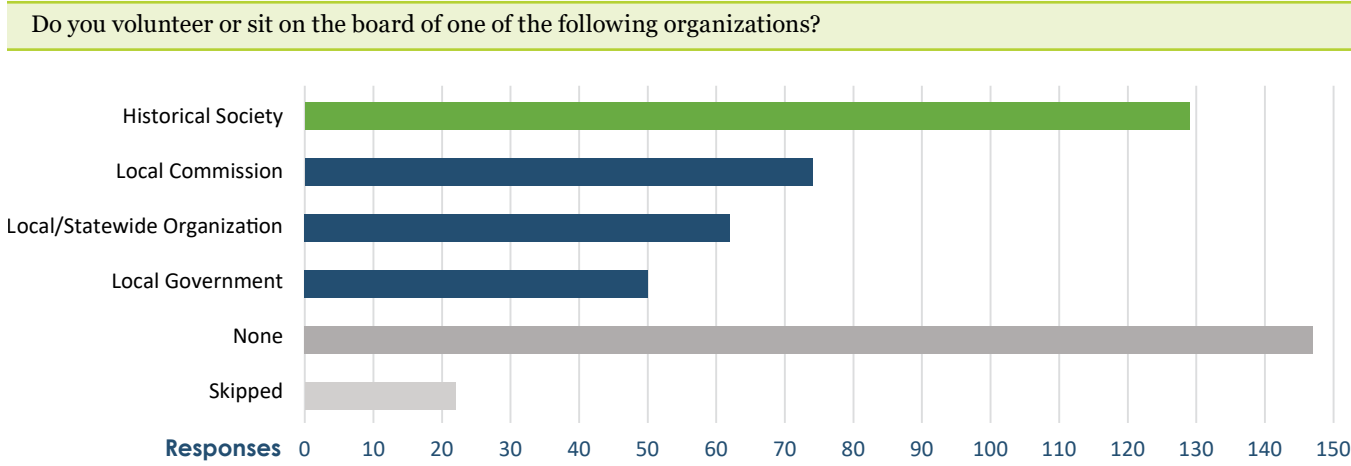
What is your relationship to historic properties in New Jersey?



Detailed results for question 16

Choices	Percentage	Responses
I own a historic property	27.86%	107
I rent/live in a historic property	7.55%	29
I work at/in a historic property	23.18%	89
Skipped	50.52%	194
Total		384

Question 17

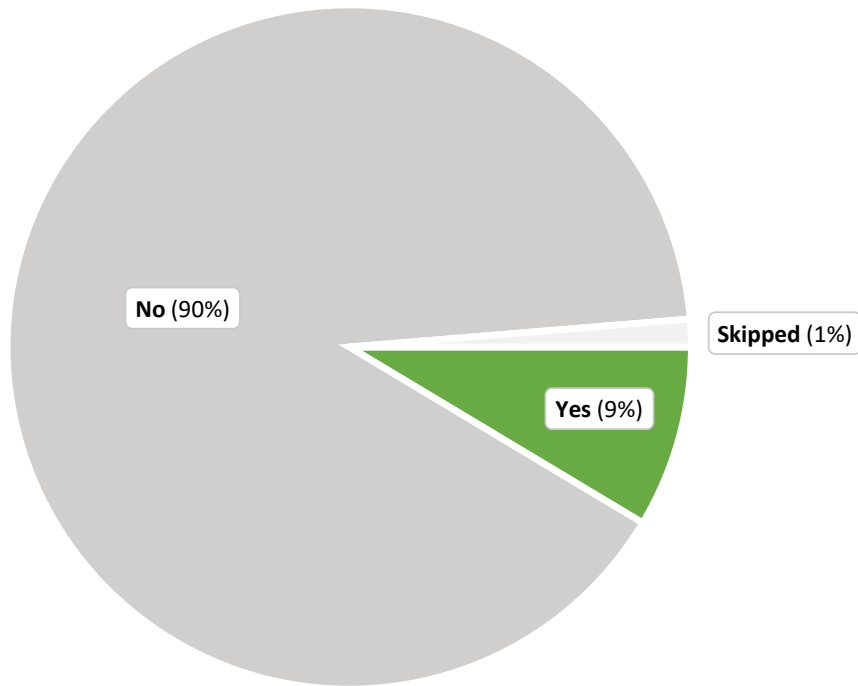


Detailed results for question 17

Choices	Responses	
Local or statewide preservation organization	16.15%	62
Local government	15.63%	60
Local Historic Commission	19.27%	74
Historical society	33.59%	129
None of the above	38.28%	147
<i>Skipped</i>	5.73%	22
Total		384

Question 18

Did you previously participate in planning and engagement efforts for the 2013-2019 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan?

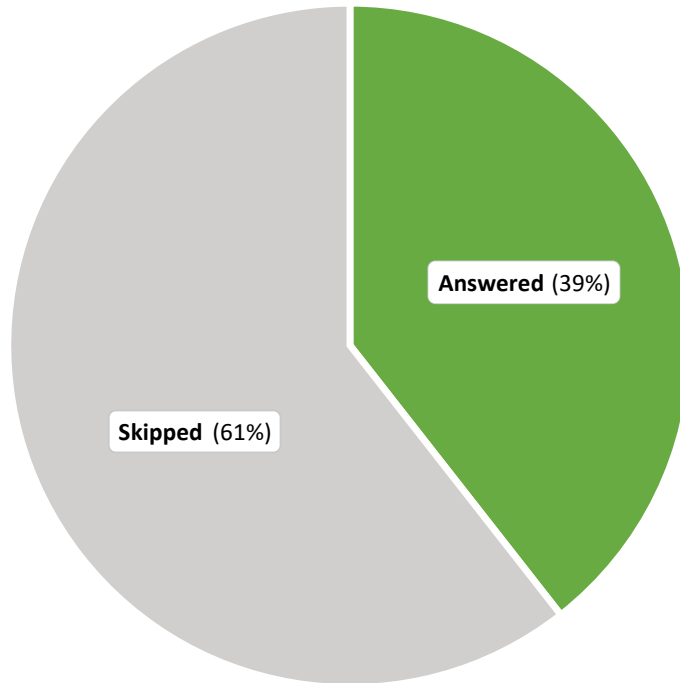


Detailed results for question 18

Choices	Responses	
Yes	8.59%	33
No	90.10%	346
Skipped	1.30%	5
Total		384

Question 19

Please provide your contact information if you would like to receive updates on the planning process.



Detailed results for question 19

Written Response	Responses	
Answered	65.10%	250
Skipped	34.90%	134
Total		384

APPENDIX C

N.J. Preservation-Related Agencies and Organizations



Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

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.

American Institute of Architects, New Jersey Chapter

aia-nj.org

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is a professional organization of architects promoting the understanding and practice of architecture through advocacy, education and service.

American Planning Association (APA)

niplanning.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)

asnj.org

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

American Society for Civil Engineers (ASCE)

asce.org/topics/history-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)

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.

NJ Historic Sites Council (HSC)

nj.gov/dep/hpo

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

NJ State Review Board for Historic Sites (SRB)

nj.gov/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)

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

nj.gov/dep/hpo

Local governments with historic preservation programs that meet prescribed standards, making them eligible for Appendix C PreservationRelated Agencies and Organizations in New Jersey 46 Wildwood Crest, Cape May County special enhanced participation in national preservation programs, grants-in-aid and technical assistance from the SHPOs to assist in carrying out preservation activates 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

nj.gov/dep/drcc

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

lhsnj.org

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

NJ Coastal Heritage Trail (NJCHT)

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.

NJ Conservation Foundation

njconservation.org

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

NJ Highlands Council

nj.gov/njhighlands

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

nj.gov/state/historical

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.

NJ Historical Society

jerseyhistory.org

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

NJ Historic Trust (NJHT)

nj.gov/dca/njht

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

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

nj.gov/pinelands

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

Preservation New Jersey (PNJ)

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

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.

APPENDIX D

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; estab-

lishing 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.

The following is 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 at nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/nrsr_lists.htm and the HPO's interactive mapping application LUCY at nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis.htm. 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
- 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 preservationnj.org/10most

- 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.

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 encouraged to become members of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, to take advantage of a nationwide network of preservation commission.

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

Sussex County Historic Marker Program

sussex.nj.us/cn/webpage.cfm?TID=7&TPID=7983

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.

Bergen County

Bergen County Historical Society Historic Marker Program

bergencountyhistory.org/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 the Society at contact-BCHS@bergencountyhistory.org

Morris County

Morris County Heritage Commission Historical Marker Policy

morriscountynj.gov/Departments/Heritage-Commission/Historic-Markers

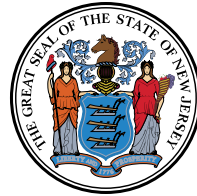
Municipal Programs

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 participating 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.

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office



nj.gov/dep/hpo

Mail Code 501-04B

State of New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection

Historic Preservation Office

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This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C. Street NW (NC200), Washington, D.C. 20240

Published December 2022