Early this year, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and Preservation New Jersey began developing a new five-year plan for historic preservation in New Jersey. The purpose was to develop a plan that would offer a new vision for historic preservation; recommend goals and actions to realize the vision; and attract a broad range of partners to help implement the plan.

The plan, entitled New Jersey Partners for Preservation, builds on earlier preservation work and is a plan for everyone in the state who believes historic preservation should play an important role in the growth and development of New Jersey communities in the 21st century.

One of several meetings of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan Advisors Group.

(Continued on page 3)
Greetings,

The holiday season is always a good time to reflect on the accomplishments from the past year and to plan ahead for the new year.

Preservation New Jersey and the Historic Preservation Office spearheaded the formulation of a new plan to guide historic preservation activities in the coming years. Public surveys, community meetings and focus groups articulated the vision for New Jersey’s preservation agenda and we’re excited to launch the culmination of this planning process early next year.

As you will read from the pages ahead, this past year has been filled with implementing several new initiatives such as the Civil War Monuments survey, the Women’s Heritage Trail project, and the Salem County survey, to name a few. Twenty-one new listings were added to either the NJ or National Registers of Historic Places and our regulatory workload again exceeded the number of project reviews from the previous year. Of special note was the rise in certification applications we assisted to qualify investors for the Investment Tax Credit. The diversity of project types range from small, single family dwellings (rental) to the massive rehabilitation of the Atlantic City Convention Center. The 20% tax credit leverages multi-millions in private investment and we’re hoping this trend continues into the future.

This past October we added Steve Hardegen as the new Senior Historic Preservation Specialist, who replaced Carl Nittinger as the NJDOT project reviewer. Steve formerly worked as an HPO intern and most recently completed the Revolutionary War Battlefield survey for the American Battlefield Protection program sponsored by the National Park Service.

2002 promises to be a year of change and challenge. On behalf of the Historic Preservation Office, I wish to thank all of you for your efforts to preserve what’s best about New Jersey and to extend our very best wishes for a safe and healthy new year.

Sincerely,

Dorothy P. Guzzo
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

The Historic Preservation Office...

is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the residents of New Jersey through the preservation and appreciation of our collective past.

Our mission is to assist the residents of New Jersey in identifying, preserving, protecting and sustaining our historic and archaeological resources through the implementation of the state’s historic preservation program.
public meetings were held during the spring of 2001 in Paterson, Newton, Manalapan and Collingswood. A separate meeting was held for representatives of organizations with a particular interest in revitalizing New Jersey’s urban areas.

The discussions and questionnaires made it clear that many New Jersey citizens care deeply about the places, cultures and traditions that make up New Jersey’s past. They identified several major reasons why preservation is important to them:

- Preservation helps maintain character, human scale and a sense of place in New Jersey.
- Preservation makes economic sense for New Jersey.
- Preservation provides important learning opportunities for New Jersey citizens and visitors.

New Jersey citizens told us they are alarmed by the loss of farmland and open space, villages being overwhelmed by sprawl, and historic landmarks being demolished to make way for new development. They identified what they consider the greatest threats to heritage preservation in New Jersey:

- Lack of knowledge and understanding about the nature and location of historic resources makes it difficult to make planning and development decisions that respect and preserve New Jersey’s heritage.
- Limited financial incentives to enable investment in historic properties.
- Limited understanding about the civic, economic and cultural values of heritage resources.

Those who participated in the planning process said there are many things New Jersey needs to do to protect its heritage resources and realize their potential as building blocks for the future. They said first and foremost New Jersey needs to:

- Incorporate historic preservation into all state and local planning activities.
- Develop state and local financial incentives to stimulate private investment in rehabilitating historic structures.
- Conduct education and outreach to expand understanding and appreciation of the contributions preservation can make to the New Jersey economy and its communities.
- Strengthen preservation advocacy to create a strong, centralized voice that supports preservation policies, funding and activities.

When finalized, New Jersey Partners for Preservation will reflect the combined input of the lead preservation agencies and organizations in the state, partner agencies and organizations who have helped develop the plan, and the views of the hundreds of citizens who took the time to participate in the process.

The plan represents a first step in what we hope will be a new era in preservation in New Jersey. An era that embraces the new vision for what preservation is and can become. An era characterized by a spirit of partnership and collaboration.

New Jersey Partners for Preservation will be published and distributed early in 2002.
The Certified Local Government Program continues to grow in New Jersey. In 2001, the NJ Historic Preservation Office (HPO) received requests from five communities for historic preservation ordinance review prior to submission of an application to participate in the CLG program. During the year, Mahwah Borough was approved by the HPO pending their final execution of a certification agreement. Mahwah Borough will be the 34th community to join our program. We provided technical assistance to 28 communities by telephone, direct mail and public meetings. In addition, we responded to over 1000 citizen requests for information on creating historic preservation zoning, commissions, rules of procedure/by-laws, preservation guidelines and review standards.

Over 90 members from CLG historic preservation commissions and the interested public were provided free admittance to “Applied Preservation” a CLG program commission training workshop. The workshop was sponsored by the HPO and Evesham Township and funded by a CLG grant. The HPO provided 10 CLG members free admittance to the Drew University historic preservation commission training held March 31. The fee for the one day accredited course was $75 per person.

For the second time, HPO was able to offer grant awards without a local match requirement. Due to our FY 01 increase in federal funds, HPO was able to allocate $130,646 in CLG grant assistance to the following communities:

- Burlington City, $14,900 for year 2 of an intensive level survey of the local historic district.
- Middletown Township, $12,186 for intensive level survey of two local historic districts and one NJ and National Register Historic District nomination.
- Evesham Township, $18,000 for a historic preservation commission web page and league of municipalities booth.
- Princeton Borough, $4,240 for completion of a local historic preservation web page and brochure.
- Mt. Holly Township, $21,100 for year 2 of a historic preservation commission technical assistance and public education program.
- Hopewell Township, $29,120 for a technical assistance grant to survey and locally designate historic resources.
- Cape May City, $31,100 for an intensive level survey of the City.

In addition, the HPO has committed an additional $23,900 in 2002 funds to:

- Freehold Township for the Oakley Farm HSR.

Additional awards will be made as soon as the federal appropriation is announced.
As part of a continuing effort to promote local and statewide historic preservation programs, Evesham Township and the Historic Preservation Office sponsored a booth and held a three day consultation session at the Annual League of Municipalities Conference.

New Jersey’s CLG program remains committed to assisting communities to develop ordinances that will empower communities to preserve their historic resources and to enhance their unique sense of place for future generations.

**HPO Annual Conference:**
**Open Spaces, Historic Places**

170 interested participants spent a beautiful spring day at the 2001 Historic Preservation Office Annual Conference, held this year in Shadow Lawn Mansion on the grounds of Monmouth University in West Long Branch. This year’s theme, Open Spaces, Historic Places, provided a day-long exploration of the issues and opportunities surrounding historic landscape preservation. Our keynote speaker Rick Darke, landscape and garden consultant and author of *In Harmony With Nature: Lessons Learned From the Arts & Crafts Garden* set the tone with an engaging and inspiring presentation. Slides of his stunning photography accented his descriptions of the North Jersey landscape of his youth, his studies of the Arts-and-Crafts landscape, and the need for immediate attention to endangered landscapes such as the gardens and grounds of Suningive in the New Jersey Pine Barrens, home of noted horticulturist Elizabeth White.

Immediately following the keynote address, Robert Page, Director of the National Park Service’s Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, provided an overview and introduction to the variety of designed and cultural landscapes and the characteristics by which they are defined. Breakout sessions ranging from landscape architects, gardens and parks, to battlefields, cultural landscapes and resources for landscape preservation filled the rest of the day.

Attendees enjoyed lunch outdoors in the ornate formal grounds of Shadow Lawn, and were able to take a guided tour of the National Historic Landmark mansion, home of former F. W. Woolworth Co. president Hubert T. Empleton Parson. Attendees and speakers were able to unwind and enjoy informal conversation at a post conference reception in the Versailles room after a very full day.
The 2001 Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony was held Saturday, May 12, 2001 at the New Jersey State House in Trenton. Keynote speaker Russell Keune addressed over 180 invited guests in the recently restored Assembly Chambers.

Mr. Keune, a longtime historic preservation architect, was instrumental in the early development and implementation of the federal historic preservation program under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Mr. Keune presented an engaging retrospective of the now 35 year old Historic Preservation movement. His remarks focused on the state of historic preservation prior to 1966, and the major changes brought about by the National Historic Preservation Act.

The awards were presented by Mr. Al Buchan, Chair of the New Jersey Historic Sites Council, who also read a proclamation from the Governor’s Office declaring May 13-19, 2001 as Historic Preservation Week.

Projects

**Marine National Bank Rehabilitation**
Crest Savings Bank, Owner; S. J. Fenwick Associates, Architects; Skip Holzapfel Builders Inc., General Contractor; Leon Mazzochi, General Contractor; Joan Berkey, Historic Preservation Consultant; Michael Irvin, Irvin Studios, Mural Painter; Masonry Preservation Group, Inc., Masonry Conservation.

**Restoration of Historic Morven, Phase I**
New Jersey State Museum and Historic Morven, Owners; Clarke Caton Hintz, Architects; Robert Silman Associates, Structural Engineer; Landmark Facilities Group, Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Engineering; Historic Building Architects, Historic Architectural Consultant; Past Designs, Historic Landscape Consultant; Hunteay Research Inc., Archaeologist; Haverstick & Borthwick, General Contractor.

**Riverton Yacht Club Exterior Restoration**
Demarest-Lyle House

Eva and Arthur Lerner-Lam, Demarest-Lyle House LLC, Owners; Alan Ballou, Architect; Wesley Haynes, Preservation Consultant; Showcase Contracting Corp., General Contractors; Hillman & Miley, Structural Engineers; Werner E. Tietjen, Mechanical-Electrical Engineer; Richard Wilson, Tenafly Borough Council; Stuart Tray, Archaeologist; Elizabeth Kieronski, Project Manager; Miceli Kulik Williams & Associates, PC, Landscape Architecture.

Other

Chalfonte Hotel

Anne LeDuc & Judy Bartella, Owners; David Fogle, Judith Capen, Michael Arnold, and Randall Mason, UMD School of Architecture; David McKinley, Architect and longtime guest; UMD architecture students, 1979 to present; Guest volunteers, 1982 to present

Drew University Certificate in Historic Preservation Program

Program Personnel: Dr. Paolo Cucchi, Catherine Messmer, Patricia Peek, and Christine Furlong, Program Administration; David A. Cowell, Janet Foster, Alice Glock, Dorothy Guzzo, Marion Harris, Patricia Huizing, James Massey, Shirley Maxwell, Nancy Priest, and Robert Russel, Advisory Board; Gordon Bocek, Meredith Arms Bzdak, James DelGuidice, Janet Foster, Howard Green, Dorothy Guzzo, Marion Harris, Mark Alan Hewitt, Richard Hunter, James Massey, Shirley Maxwell, Roberta A. Mayer, Wayne T. McCabe, and Peter O. Wacker, Faculty.

Rutgers University Press


A view of the newly restored exterior of Historic Morven

Fully restored exterior of the Riverton Yacht Club

(Right) Project team for the Demarest-Lyle House (above).
The effort to survey all historic resources in New Jersey began in the 1970s. The purpose of survey is to identify those architectural resources that contribute to the historical development and character of New Jersey and its various counties and municipalities. This information will provide valuable assistance to municipal, county, and state planning efforts. With today's increasing emphasis on planning, preserving open space, and preserving the character of our communities, historic resource surveys are more important than ever in providing information needed to accomplish these priority goals. Certified Local Government (CLG) grants have been awarded to assist in the survey of historic resources in Burlington and Cape May cities, and Hopewell and Middletown Townships. Intensive level survey of the approximately 850 properties in Burlington's locally designated historic district is currently underway. Cape May City, Hopewell Township, and Middletown Township have not yet actually initiated survey but are well into the process of consultant selection. When completed, the Burlington survey, intensive level survey of Cape May's sizeable locally designated historic district, and intensive level survey of New Jersey and National Register listed or eligible historic districts/individual properties in Hopewell and Middletown are expected to add approximately 1,939 properties to the statewide survey of historic sites.

Women's Heritage Trail

Recognizing that historic places associated with women have been understudied and underrepresented in historic preservation, the Historic Preservation Office and the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation have initiated a New Jersey Women's Heritage Study. Nationwide, New Jersey is among the leaders in recognizing and exploring significant women, their various accomplishments, and the historic properties associated with them.

The Women's Project of New Jersey has been developing a broad cultural and historical context study based on their publication Past & Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women. When completed, the study will provide an overview of New Jersey women's history as it relates to United States history, suggest a number of themes related to that history, and identify the types of sites that best represent those themes.

Preservation Partners, the historic preservation-consulting firm contracted to undertake the Women's Heritage Study, has compiled a Comprehensive Inventory of 300 women's historic sites that meet the criteria established by the context study. Approximately 150 of these resources are currently being further investigated in an intensive level survey.
The much-anticipated historic sites survey of Salem County got underway in 2001. The Salem County survey is also a pilot project for the development and use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) for historic resources. The Historic Preservation Office previously received a grant from the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration's Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act to develop a GIS database. Using the Global Positioning System, the Salem County survey will enable the HPO to project time and cost factors for digitizing all of HPO's cultural resource information.

Cultural Heritage and Research Services, Inc. and their GIS partner, Rettew Associates, were contracted to undertake a survey of historic resources within the fifteen municipalities that make up Salem County. A reconnaissance level survey of approximately 12,000 resources, aged 50 years and older, is currently being conducted countywide. Intensive level survey will be conducted for 5,000 of these resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers. Reconnaissance level survey has been completed in Alloway, Quinton, and Lower Alloways Creek Townships and Elsinboro Township for a total of approximately 1,250 properties surveyed to date.

Through the efforts of Clark MacCullough of the New Jersey Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Senator's Joseph Kyrillos' Senate Bill #1263, (subsequently New Jersey P.L. 1999, Chapter 377) was enacted to prescribe that significant civil war monuments be listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places.

To enable HPO to fully evaluate the significance of some eighty monuments the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War shared their inventory/survey of these monuments. Using this preliminary survey, combined with existing HPO survey data, we have determined that twenty-nine of the monuments identified are already within areas that have New Jersey or National Register status. As such, these resources already are provided a measure of protection from actions undertaken by the state, counties, or municipalities.

HPO has begun drafting a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), an established format that demonstrates the eligibility of these resources as a property type. Once the draft MPDF is completed, HPO will select four or five Civil War Monuments, prepare Nominations for each of them, and present the MPDF and the individual applications to the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites.

Rendering of Newton's Civil War Monument, erected in 1895. Illustration courtesy of Wayne McCabe.
It was truly a revolutionary year in New Jersey, Revolutionary War year that is. 2001 denotes 225 years since British and Hessian troops landed in New Jersey culminating with Washington’s triumph at Trenton on Christmas Day. In the same year New Jersey adopted its first State Constitution which granted women, aliens, Native Americans, and free blacks worth fifty pounds, the right to vote. To participate in events celebrating New Jersey’s past the HPO staff enlisted itself in support of the revolutionary cause. Staff member Steven HArdegen volunteered to bear the brunt of the duty, but he was not alone in the struggle. Two major engagements, sponsored by the National Park Service, have set their sites on our State, and many State and local initiatives have joined the siege. These engagements, Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area Feasibility Study and the American Battlefield Protection Program, are both marching ahead. The Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area Feasibility Study is seeking to recommend to Congress that New Jersey holds sufficient Revolutionary War resources and public support to warrant a National Heritage Area designation. The draft document is expected to become available to the public for comment in early 2002. The impact of a National Heritage Area designation would enhance our understanding and interpretation of New Jersey’s role in the Revolutionary War, and has the potential to provide an economic stimulus to the State. The second engagement, The American Battlefield Protection Program, administered by the National Park Service, aims to evaluate 21 selected battlefield sites and 19 associative resources contributing to war efforts. The ABPP program is designed to incorporate a standard methodology for battlefield researchers that will become a source of reliable data for preservationists, local planners, preservation advocates, and others. Using an established methodology will enable data to be compared across all wars and all sites and facilitate citizen efforts to protect these resources. Ultimately, this data will be made available on-line through the National Park Service. This survey expedition is near completion, but the war to identify and protect revolutionary resources will continue on to victory.

On January 28th the H PO entered a new era with the publication of its first internet site. The H PO’s website quickly became a valuable information source for regulated agencies and the public, averaging approximately 780 “hits” each month since going online. The site provides an overview of the programs and functions of the office, and provides ready access to many of the publications and information routinely distributed by the HPO. The site also provides links to a variety of local, state and national preservation organization websites.
The GIS Pilot project continued making progress in 2001. Funded by an Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act grant funded by the Federal highway Administration through the NJ Department of Transportation, the project includes system design, data development, and equipment acquisition.

During the past year, the HPO procured the majority of the recommended GIS equipment, such as a workstation, laptop computer, Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, and color printer. This new technology will enable the HPO to continue development of GIS data after the pilot closes in early 2002.

Data development was also significantly advanced this year. The pilot has two primary phases for data development: Conversion of existing inventory and survey data for Gloucester County; and Acquisition of new survey data for Salem County. The Gloucester County data was converted by Rutgers, based on the HPO’s collection of paper maps and the existing Gloucester County Historic Resources Survey. The completed data was delivered in August, and is being edited and checked for accuracy.

The Salem County Survey, underway since March, is being conducted by CHRS, Inc. of North Wales, Pennsylvania, along with their GIS subcontractor, RETTEW Associates, Inc. of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Reconnaissance level survey forms and GIS data for the first municipality, Alloway Township, were received in September, with an additional 4 municipalities coming in by the end of the year. The reconnaissance phase is anticipated to be complete by May of 2002, at which time the results will be analyzed and decisions made about continued survey at the intensive level.

Beyond the pilot project, the HPO has finalized the overall GIS data structure, and is beginning the process of digitizing additional cultural resource locations in other counties. Several municipal surveys funded as part of the Certified Local Government program will also provide GIS data. In addition to creating data, the focus for the coming year will be on developing the means to disseminate the data internally to HPO and DEP staff and externally to the public via internet based interactive mapping.
From single-family rental properties to multi-million dollar projects, the tax credit is an extremely effective tool in encouraging private investment in redevelopment projects in New Jersey’s historic communities. Large-scale rehabilitation projects such as the Historic Atlantic City Convention Hall and the Newark National Building will result in private investments of over $140 million. Threatened by obsolescence due to the construction of the new Convention Center, the historic Convention Hall faced an uncertain future. Rather than demolition or continued vacancy and decay, taking advantage of the tax credit, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority has given new life to the Convention Hall, which will now continue to serve Atlantic City’s entertainment needs. The main Auditorium has been converted into a sports and special events arena including new stadium style seating, with the $17 million tax credit allowing appropriate treatment of the historic character and materials of the grand structure. The National Newark Building, an approximately $40 million project, has been rehabilitated as commercial space on the first two levels with office space on the upper floors and is now at approximately 80% occupancy. A key building in the Four Corners Historic District, the National Newark Building is an excellent example of how a tax credit project can make a significant contribution to revitalization efforts in urban New Jersey.

In Salem, the tax credit is being used to leverage private investment in the rehabilitation of over 100 houses in the Hedge-Carpenter-Thompson Historic District. Spearheaded by Pennrose Properties Inc., this project will revitalize this historic residential neighborhood in which a majority of the houses are owned by the city and currently vacant; to date 64 Part 2 applications have been conditionally approved, representing an estimated $5,440,000 in certified expenses. The rehabilitation of the 1845 Alexander Coryell House in Lambertville is a smaller scale project that has taken a severely deteriorated building and turned it into a mixed-use commercial and residential building. Along with the preservation of historic resources, these projects play a critical role in the economy, creating new jobs, generating income and revitalizing urban areas. On October 25, the HPO sponsored a Tax Credit Workshop in Newark to educate the development and re-development communities about utilizing the historic rehabilitation tax credit. Around 75 people were in attendance representing property owners, developers, redevelopment organizations, architects, accountants and preservation professionals to hear presentations from representatives of the Internal Revenue Service, National Park Service and development community on incorporating the tax credit when re-investing in historic property.
Over a period of several years, HPO assisted the Morristown Redevelopment Agency to facilitate the sale of the Vail Mansion to a historically minded developer. A proposal to reuse the Mansion as the entrance and public rooms of a hotel, served by rear and side additions, will allow the restoration of the significant interior spaces and formal exterior approach of the Mansion. The project was reviewed and approved by the Historic Sites Council, which requested and received some modifications to protect the neighborhood behind the Mansion.

In Camden, the Cooper Street Historic District has figured prominently in HPO’s workload. The design for a new Charter School, that included re-use of a vacant lot and demolition of a small row building, was approved following substantial input from the Historic Sites Council. Plans are in development for the rehabilitation of several row homes owned by Rutgers on Cooper Street. A Dooley House project to demolish 517 Cooper Street turned into a rehabilitation project following discussions with HPO and the Historic Sites Council. And HPO is continuing to work with the Camden County Community College on a compatible design for a parking garage within the District.

Somerset County developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Historic Preservation Office to facilitate the County’s Historic Preservation Grant program, funded through their open space preservation tax. The MOU has ensured that the County hires qualified professionals to review and develop projects, and has in turn simplified the review process for the grant recipients.

The historic Newark Metropolitan Airport Administration Building, which was imperiled by its location at the end of the main runway at the airport, has been moved and rehabilitated to house Port Authority Staff. HPO’s efforts to preserve the Administration Building go back to the preparation of the National Register nomination in 1980, as a condition to Federal Aviation Administration permit for multiple projects planned for the airport, and most recently to our review of the design for the rehabilitation in its new location. The Administration Building, which is ultimately intended to house the Port Authority’s Administration staff is currently housing workers displaced by the loss of the Twin Trade Towers.

At long last, the south side of Ellis Island has become the focus of positive preservation energy. HPO has been working closely with the National Park Service as they design and implement stabilization work and develop an Environmental Impact Statement to guide future public access and explore redevelopment possibilities. We anticipate comple-
tion of the EIS within the coming year.

HPO has been working steadily with the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area to facilitate the leasing of much of Fort Hancock to a private developer. Our input has included assessing the significance of buildings and building elements, developing appropriate methods of improving accessibility for the disabled, and working with the developer on application of the Standards for Rehabilitation.

As part of a base-wide survey of Naval Weapons Station Earle, a World War II-era weapons depot, HPO and the Navy determined that the entire base is eligible for listing in the National Register. We are currently working with the Navy to develop a Programmatic Agreement that would address long term plans for the documentation of the base. Under its Section 110 responsibilities, the New Jersey Army National Guard recently completed a statewide survey of National Guard facilities and are working with HPO to refine the determinations of eligibility within the document. This is an important step in guiding future work at facilities across the state.

The HPO has been coordinating with the Environmental Protection Agency in their remediation activities at the Roebling Kinkora Works site in order to ensure that the integrity of the Roebling Works is not lost as a result of the environmental clean-up. Mitigation measures include the rehabilitation of the Gatehouse to house a Roebling Museum. We are working with the local Historical Society to complete a national register nomination for the site.

HOPE VI, a program administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development provides a “tool for revitalizing severely distressed public housing.” Generally targeted to urban areas in New Jersey, HOPE VI is used to demolish dilapidated housing and replace with new construction. During consultation with Camden and Jersey City, two 1930’s public housing projects were found eligible for listing on the National Register because of their “association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”. Both sites were also eligible because of their architectural design - low-rise garden apartments with balconies clustered around open courtyards. The apartment complexes featured public gathering spaces and were reportedly decorated with murals from the WPA. As mitigation for their demolition, a thematic study of public housing in New Jersey and photo documentation of each site is underway to facilitate future identification and evaluation of public housing projects in New Jersey.

Technical Assistance

In addition to the regulatory responsibilities required under our federal and state laws, HPO staff have attended public meetings, participated in workshops and provided technical assistance to numerous organizations and individuals. We have also visited many colleges and universities, such as Rowan, University of Pennsylvania and Bucks County Community College to participate in career days, historic preservation policy classes and planning studios. Our internship oppor-
opportunities enable students to earn hourly wages or college credits for experience gained working with our office. This year we hosted students from University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Rowan, Goucher, College of New Jersey, University of Texas A & M, and the College of William and Mary participating in our internships.

Open Space and Farmland Preservation

As a result of the stipulation that parcels purchased with Garden State Preservation Trust Funds must be surveyed within six months of purchase to determine if historic resources are present, HPO has developed an internal procedure with Green Acres to review these parcels prior to sale. In this way, early identification can enhance opportunities for preservation and new uses. HPO participated in the Open Space/Farmland Historic Preservation Task Force to develop a better relationship with the State Agricultural Development Committee. As a result, preservation easements have been placed on two historic farmhouses sold by the Committee.

Schools

The New Jersey Education Facilities Construction and Financing Act will result in $8.6 billion in public school construction and renovation over the next 10 years. While sorely needed, this initiative may result in a great deal of pressure to replace or renovate historic schools. Because many historic schools in New Jersey are not already listed on the State Register, there is no formal review required for these projects. The Historic Preservation Office is working with various parties to help ensure that significant historic schools are afforded appropriate treatment through the implementation of this initiative.
Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, whenever a federal agency provides project funding or permitting, it must consult with the HPO to determine if cultural resources will be adversely affected. Consultations between FHWA, NJDOT, and the HPO led to approximately 35 archaeological investigations in 2001, including surveys, test excavation projects, and data recovery/salvage excavations.

One of this year’s salvage excavation projects was conducted by Hunter Research, Inc., within the Rowland’s Mills Historic Archaeological District, a 19th century community in Readington Township, Hunterdon County. This archaeological historic district will be partially destroyed for dualization widening of N.J. Route 31. Most of the community of Rowland’s Mills was built on a west facing hillside overlooking the North Branch of the Raritan River. Another data recovery excavation conducted by Hunter Research, Inc., was in Newark where reconstruction of N.J. Route 21 will impact the remains of several 19th century residential sites.

Archaeological excavations on properties that are listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places constitute encroachments because archaeological deposits are destroyed in the process of excavation. The HPO reviews applications for authorization to excavate on listed properties, and authorizes such projects when the public benefit from the project outweighs the loss of deposits.

T he 2001 Feltville Archaeological Project was undertaken on behalf of Union County by the Montclair State University Center for Archaeological Studies under the direction of Matthew S. Tomaso. This field school contributes to the Union County Division of Parks and Recreation’s long-term efforts to interpret, preserve and rehabilitate this interesting and significant site.

To augment “review and compliance” efforts, Historic Preservation Office staff has increasingly undertaken enhanced public coordination, education and outreach into its archaeological reviews with the public, other agencies, and the professional preservation community. The Office is working with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey to ensure that local knowledge about the location and content of archaeological sites is accessed. The Office solicits the opinions and expertise of local historic preservation commissions and others to obtain their views on substantive issues such as project effects and appropriate mitigation.
Groups such as the Canal Society of New Jersey have provided a great deal of information and direction on both public and private projects reviewed under State and federal laws. To this end, federal agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are encouraged to provide the public with the opportunity to comment.

While the Office exercises selectivity in calling for archaeological survey and remedial survey (when survey is inadequate to identify resources), additional survey requests have been productive. At Fort Monmouth, a very significant prehistoric archaeological site containing at least one human burial and apparent evidence of ceremonials was discovered. As a result of this discovery, the U.S. Army initiated consultation with Delaware Indians, now in Oklahoma, and the site will be preserved in perpetuity. In Burlington County, more intensive survey resulted in discovery of an eighteenth century site and a very rare Paleo Indian prehistoric site.

The Office developed guidelines for underwater fiber optic cable projects for use by both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and DEP’s Land Use Regulation Program to ensure compliance with state and federal laws that protect submerged cultural resources. As a result, carriers are aware of survey requirements in advance of making application, and can implement survey early in the project application process.

The Office hosted a workshop on identification and project avoidance of submerged cultural resources co-organized with the New York District Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Assessment Branch. Participants in the meeting included Regulatory and Environmental Assessment staff from both New York and Philadelphia Districts, Corps of Engineers; New York State Historic Preservation Office representatives; archaeologists from the National Park Service and SUNY at Stony Brook; terrestrial and underwater archaeologists; and staff from DEP’s Land Use Regulation Program, Engineering and Construction, and Office of Dredging and Sediment Technology. Dive club and National Park Service National Maritime Initiative representatives submitted written statements. By bringing together the host of parties involved in surveying and regulating underwater cultural resources, this meeting provided an important opportunity to improve aspects of submerged resource protection. One outcome of the meeting is an Internet based network to exchange information and ideas for more effective and efficient procedures for resource protection.

Students in the field school at Feltville excavate meter square units into the cellar of the ca. 1740-1860 Raddin-Badgeley house.

Participants in the Submerged Cultural Resources Workshop sponsored by the Historic Preservation Office and the New York Army Corps of Engineers.
During the year, the Historic Preservation Office continued to provide enhanced assistance to transportation environmental reviews through over 500 Section 106 reviews and 65 New Jersey Register of Historic Places project authorization applications.

Recognizing the enhanced role consulting parties are given in the revised Section 106 regulations requiring Federal agencies take into account the effects their undertakings have on historic properties, the Federal Highway Administration (New Jersey Office), Department of Transportation, and the Historic Preservation Office collaboratively produced and distributed a brochure entitled “Consulting Parties in the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Process: 36CFR, Part 800 Regulations,” which briefly defines consulting party status, responsibilities, and obligations.

HPO staff participated in the Context Sensitive Design training offered to the transportation community by NJDOT, NJ Transit and Rutgers University. Context Sensitive Design represents a comprehensive and balanced approach to transportation planning and project development that stresses environmental assessments, impact on communities, project flexibility and collaborative problem solving. This new paradigm opens up exciting possibilities for balancing increased transportation needs with the preservation of our cultural heritage.

Ground was broken at the Camden waterfront on May 8, 2000, for New Jersey Transit’s Southern New Jersey Light Rail Transit System (SNJLRTS), a 34 mile long corridor extending from Camden to Trenton with access provided to riders at 20 station stops. The system is anticipated to be fully operational early in 2003. Located within the right-of-way of the historic Camden and Amboy Railroad, the corridor passes through many municipal historic districts, and within site of numerous individual architectural and archaeological resources. The Camden and Amboy was the first railroad constructed in the state of New Jersey and this particular segment was later operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The project Memorandum of Agreement, signed in March of 2000, stipulates numerous design and construction requirements for the protection of resources listed or eligible for listing in the National or New Jersey Register(s) of Historic Places. One of the most significant positive results of consultation among representatives of NJ Transit, its contractor, the Southern New Jersey Rail Group, and the HPO, in terms of historic preservation and compatibility, is the design of the station stops.

Each station stop will consist of side or center platform(s) with canopies and windscreens to provide protection from the elements while maintaining a sense of security. Typical transit area amenities include telephone kiosks, trash receptacles and benches and were selected with the intention of providing an historic feeling at the station locations. The hand-railing system, overhead light fixtures, windscreens and canopies are functional and aesthetically pleasing, as well as evocative of railroad stop components and color schemes typically seen along the Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR) in New Jersey during the early decades of the 20th century. Additional station amenities will be elements of artwork, small statues, signage, and interpretative exhibits incorporating railroad signal artifacts salvaged from within the project limits.
The New Jersey & National Registers of Historic Places are official listings of registered historic properties in the state. The National Register was established in 1966 and the New Jersey Register was created in 1970. Twenty-one nominations were added either to the New Jersey Register or the National Register (*) during the past year.

Statewide Multiple Property Documentation
*Lustron Houses in New Jersey

The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) nominates groups of related significant properties. This form serves as a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of related properties and it may be used to nominate thematically related historic properties simultaneously or to establish the registration requirements for properties that may be nominated in the future. Each resource is made on a National Register Registration Form and then together, the MPDF and individual form constitute a multiple property submission.

The statewide Lustron MPDF includes the history of the Lustron Corporation from its formation in 1946 to its demise in 1950. For example, the document discusses the Lustron planning guides, the dealer networks, and Lustron home construction. Associated property types are also discussed and the MPDF sets forth the Registration requirements, detailing the characteristics that should be retained for Registration, such as the porcelain-enamed steel interior and exterior and aluminum casement windows. The Lustrons in New Jersey Multiple Property Documentation Form covers the entire state and creates an opportunity for Lustron homes meeting the requirements to be registered.

Atlantic County
* St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Atlantic City
* Weymouth Road Bridge, Hamilton Township

Burlington County
* J.F. Budd Baby Shoe Factory, Burlington City

Bergen County
* Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge, Demarest Borough
* New Milford Plant of the Hackensack Water Company, Oradell Borough

New Jersey National Registers of Historic Places

Atlantic County
* St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Atlantic City
* Weymouth Road Bridge, Hamilton Township

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* J.F. Budd Baby Shoe Factory, Burlington City

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* Hardenburgh Avenue Bridge, Demarest Borough
* New Milford Plant of the Hackensack Water Company, Oradell Borough

St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Atlantic City
Weymouth Road Bridge, Hamilton Township
New Milford Plant of the Hackensack Water Company, Oradell Borough
remarkable integrity. This industrial building represents an important period in the economic and commercial growth of the city.

* Red Dragon Canoe Club, Edgewater Park

**Cape May County**

* Marine National Bank, Wildwood City

**Cumberland County**

* Landis Theatre, Vineland City

**Essex County**

* Ahavas Shalom Synagogue, Newark

**Gloucester County**

* John C. Rulon House, Swedesboro
* G.G. Green’s Block, Woodbury City
* Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church & Mt. Zion Cemetery, Woolwich Township
  The Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church was built in 1834 and represents the evolution of African Methodist Episcopal congregations in South Jersey. The construction of the church is indicative of the congregation’s growth and the role of the church in the community. The church was a social center and promoted education as well as the rights of African-Americans. The cemetery was the first in the community dedicated to the burials of both church and community members.

**Hunterdon County**

* Wertsville Historic District, East Amwell Township

**Mercer County**

* King’s Highway Historic District, Lawrence Township, Princeton Borough and Township
  A remarkable resource, the King’s Highway began as an Indian trail and eventually became the major route linking New York and Philadelphia. Its history as a major transportation route has spanned two and a half centuries. In the 18th century, the road spurred the creation and growth of villages and small towns. The significance of King’s Highway lies not just in transportation, but also in the role it played in commerce, exploration, settlement, politics, and government.

**Middlesex County**

Metuchen Borough Hall, Metuchen Borough (National Register only)
* King’s Highway Historic District, South Brunswick
Monmouth County

* Palace Amusements, Asbury Park
  The Palace first opened its doors as a carousel house in 1888 and throughout the years became an integral part of the Asbury Park and shore experience. It is the only enclosed amusement arcade on the Jersey Shore and has housed many unique amusements, such as an indoor boarding Ferris wheel. Through the years of operation the Palace has had many additions to its first carousel house, all chronicling the changes in shore entertainment.

* Old Scots Cemetery, Marlboro Township

Morris County

New York Susquehanna & Western Railroad Station, Butler Borough

Salem County

* James & Mary Lawson House, Woodstown Borough

* Hedge-Carpenter-Thompson Historic District

Somerset County

* King's Highway Historic District, Franklin Township

* Relief Hose Company Number 2, Raritan Township
  By the 1890s, it had become evident that Raritan Township had a need for permanent headquarters for their fire company. Thus, in 1894, the Relief Hose Company Number 2 had a new home. Located in a prominent position within the community, this important structure was constructed in the High Victorian Gothic Style, complete with a three-story tower, stained glass windows and sandstone trim. Unlike some firehouses, the Relief Hose Company maintains a high level of integrity and continues to serve in a public safety effort.

* Old Scots Cemetery, Marlboro Township
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