



# Summer 2004

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# Bulletin

New Jersey  
Department of Environmental Protection

Natural & Historic Resources

Historic Preservation Office



**James E. McGreevey**

Governor

**Bradley M. Campbell**

Commissioner

### **Mission**

The Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the residents of New Jersey through 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 implementation of the state's historic preservation program.

We provide assistance through our annual conference, consultation with professionals, training workshops, co-sponsorship of history and historic preservation related activities, the Historic Preservation Bulletin and other free publications.

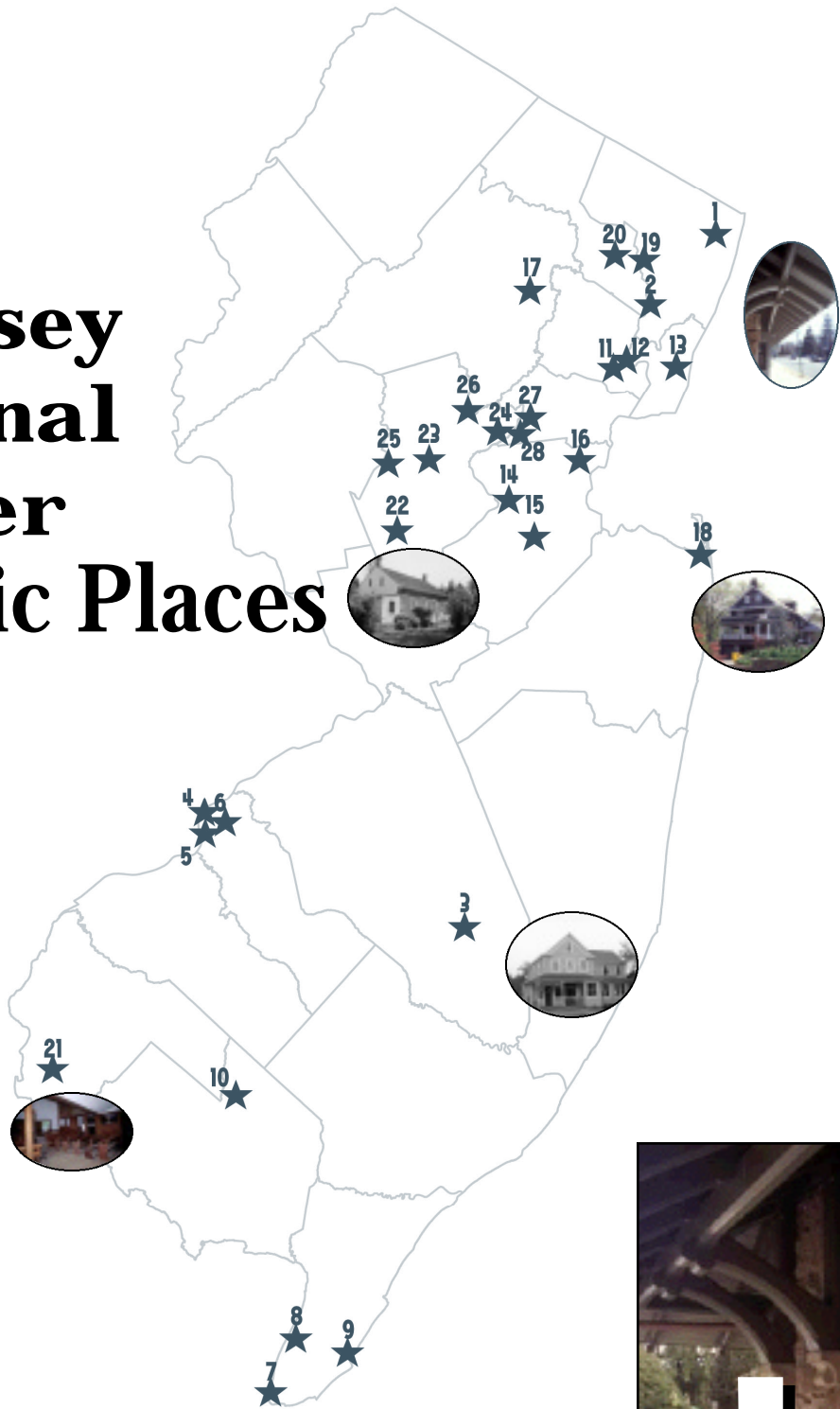
## The New Jersey & National Register of **HISTORIC PLACES**

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic resources worthy of preservation. The first historical registry was established by Congress in 1935 and designated properties of national importance as National Historic Landmarks. In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) established a National Register of Historic Places to include districts, sites, structures, buildings and objects of local, state and national significance.

The New Jersey Register of Historic Places is the official list of New Jersey's historic resources of local, state and national interest. Created by the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128 et seq.), the New Jersey Register is closely modeled after the National Register program. Both Registers have the same criteria for eligibility, nomination forms and review process. Nearly every municipality in New Jersey has properties significant in architecture, history, archaeology, engineering and/or culture that are eligible for the New Jersey and National Registers.

In FY 2004, 28 properties were listed on the New Jersey Register and/or the National Register (\*).

# The New Jersey & National Register Of Historic Places



## Demarest Railroad Depot, Demarest Borough

Designed by J. Cleveland Cady, the Demarest RR Depot was constructed in 1872. It is a Romanesque Revival building built of rough-cut brownstone with decorative detailing. The most notable portion of the depot is the portico with a flared-hip roof, belfry and steeple. The Demarest Railroad Depot is significant for its Romanesque Revival architecture and for its association with the region's change from a self-sufficient rural community to one that was open to broader markets, a time period that coincides with the introduction of rail service. The construction of this station was directly influenced by the change in rail service from freight transportation to expanded passenger service.





## Iviswold, Rutherford Borough

Iviswold, with its elaborate, multi-faceted, high-Victorian eclectic style, was constructed in 1869 and remodeled in 1887. Initially it was a three-story, almost-square plan house. However, extensive renovations in 1887 added towers, bays and a new wing that gives Iviswold its eclectic appearance seen today. Iviswold, significant at a statewide level, is an important example of a country house built in the late-19th century and the only known New Jersey example of an important architect, William H. Miller.



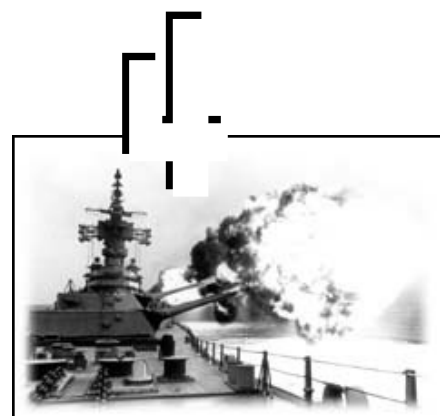
## Buzby's General Store, Woodland Township

Buzby's General Store, also known as the Chatsworth General Store, is a white cedar frame, two-story building built about 1865. The store has had a long association with commerce and social life in the New Jersey Pinelands. In that remote area, the store served as a lifeline to many Pinelands residents by providing foodstuffs, hunting supplies, kerosene, animal feed, fabric, sewing items and clothing. Owned by the Buzby family for nearly 70 years, the store also served as a venue for public gatherings and social events in the area.



## U.S.S. New Jersey, Camden City

The U.S.S. New Jersey is an Iowa Class battleship named for the state of New Jersey. Built by the Philadelphia Navy Yard, she was christened by the wife of former Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey and launched on December 7, 1942. The Battleship served in World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War, and further operations throughout the Mediterranean, near Lebanon, South America and the Panama Canal. Throughout this period she received many upgrades and to date is one of the most decorated ships in naval history.



## CAMDEN COUNTY CON.



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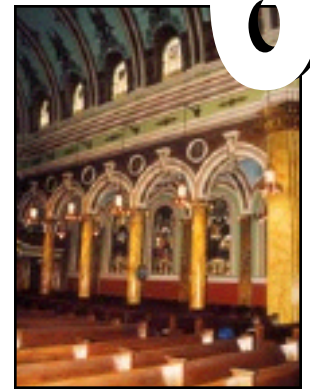
### Church of the Immaculate Conception, Camden City

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, constructed 1864 - 1877, is significant as a well-executed example of the Gothic Revival style as applied to an ecclesiastical structure. Built of Trenton brownstone, the church has pointed-arch windows, stained glass and wood tracery, a large rose window, buttresses, an offset tower and spire and many other features common to the Gothic Revival style. The interior finish work, including the plaster and frescoes, the Carrara marble altar, and some of the domestic stained-glass windows was completed before the consecration of the church in 1893. The Mayer Studios stained glass windows were then installed in 1905. Noted Newark, N.J. architect Jeremiah O'Rourke designed the church. O'Rourke developed a relationship with the Roman Catholic Church and was commissioned to design churches, rectories and schools for the Dioceses of Trenton and Newark in the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

### \*St. Joseph Polish Catholic Church, Camden City

St. Joseph Polish Catholic Church, built in 1914, is an architectural and community landmark in the City of Camden. The parish was established in response to the determined efforts of Polish immigrants who worked toward the goal of instituting a new parish reflecting their history, culture and traditions of worship. Once established, the parish was instrumental in creating a welcoming neighborhood for Polish immigrants. As housing developed around the church, the formation of Polish-owned savings and loan associations provided financing for home ownership. The parish also acted as a religious, educational and social center of the new neighborhood, which became known as "Polishtown."

The church was designed by Philadelphia architect George I. Lovat, Sr., who was well-known for his ecclesiastical commissions in the greater Philadelphia area. The design of the church reflects the Baroque influence on the churches in the parishioners' native Poland and is laid out in a traditional basilica form. It is constructed of New Hampshire granite with decorative elements carved from limestone or formed in copper. The interior was designed with a repeating theme of arches and elaborate decorations that includes faux painting, statues and murals.



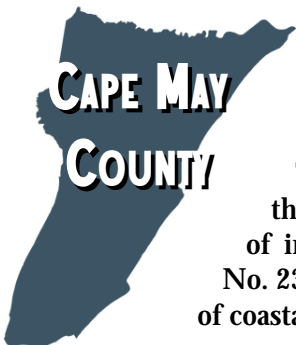
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### \*Fire Control Tower No. 23, Lower Township

Designed by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Fire Control Tower was built in 1942 as part of the Harbor Defenses of the Delaware. It was an integral part of a system established to protect resources in New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Tower represents a significant chapter in the history of the defense of the United States and illustrates need for coastal fortification because of increased technological advances in weaponry. Fire Control Tower No. 23 is significant on a statewide level as an important surviving element of coastal defense.



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## Hangar No. 1, Lower Township

Previously listed in the New Jersey Register (July 7, 1997) and National Register (August 21, 1997), Hangar No. 1 was recently re-evaluated for being significant on a state and national level. Hangar No. 1 is significant for its association with two important World War II developments: the U.S. military's rapid facilities build-up and the Navy's dive bomber program, which played a decisive role in the war's outcome.



## MOTELS OF THE WILDWOODS, MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) establishes a context for nominating 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. This MPDF is centered specifically in Wildwood, Wildwood Crest and North Wildwood. The form includes the historic context and background of the Wildwoods, transportation development and tourist accommodations and also specifically addresses the motel types of the three resort towns. The MPDF also sets forth the Registration requirements, detailing the characteristics that should be retained for Registration. The Motels of the Wildwoods MPDF is the first step in recognizing the architecture and history in these unique shore resort communities.

### \*Chateau Bleu, North Wildwood City



One of the motels identified in the Motels of the Wildwoods Multiple Property Documentation Form, the Chateau Bleu Motel was constructed in 1962 and is significant for its architecture and the role it played in the development of North Wildwood as a popular shore resort. The Chateau Bleu is a flat-roofed, two-story, L-shaped motel common to the Wildwoods. A port-cochere, with a curved concrete canopy supported by wishbone shaped columns, is attached to the office, and decorative metal railings line the cantilevered balcony. A unique feature to this motel is the heart-shaped pool located in the central space formed by the L of the guestrooms. (see MPDF)



## Indian Head Site, vicinity of Vineland City

A very large, multi-component prehistoric archaeological site with a period of significance of nearly 11,000 years, Indian Head contains remains that show cross-cultural trade, travel and relationships. Excavations at this site have yielded information

that is important for the interpretation of prehistoric archaeology in New Jersey and the mid-Atlantic region and contributes to the understanding of native peoples in the region.



# 10



## \*Community Hospital, Newark City

Community Hospital, founded in 1927, is historically significant as the first hospital in the City of Newark and in the state of New Jersey, built exclusively for training African-American doctors and nurses when segregation prevented their admission to white health facilities. Community Hospital was founded by Dr. John A. Kennedy, personal physician to Booker T. Washington and

George W. Carver and provided a facility in which African-American doctors could treat patients and develop professional techniques.



# 11

## Military Park Commons Historic District, Newark City (NR only)

The park around which the district is located, was originally Newark's "middle commons," intended for training of local militia in the 17th century. Renamed Military Park in the 19th century, the park served as a gathering place for civic purposes and became a depository of public art. The commercial district that surrounds the park grew from the plan laid out by Robert Treat in 1666. The visual and spatial character of the plan laid out in the 17th century has remained intact, yet the district itself is a unique mix of styles, heights and materials ranging from the 17th century through the 20th century. Military Park Commons Historic District contains an excellent collection of commercial, residential and institutional buildings creating Newark's urban skyline.



# 12



### **\*St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City**



**13**



The St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1892. It is a Gothic-influenced church featuring a granite exterior trimmed with brownstone, a copper-sheathed steeple and a richly painted interior. The church is illuminated by almost 30 elaborate stained-glass windows. The church is not only significant for its architecture but also for its association with the Polish immigrant community. It has long been the gathering spot for the large Polish community in Jersey City.

### **Livingston Manor Historic District, Highland Park Borough**



This early 20th century, planned, suburban housing development is composed of vernacular houses and tree-lined streets. The blocks in the Livingston Manor Historic District exhibit a variety of building types and styles common to the

early 20th century, including Colonial Revivals, bungalows, American Foursquares and a even a few late Victorian houses. The district

was named for the Livingston Homestead, located within the district, which once comprised the land on which the development is built. The district, significant for its architecture and community planning and development, still retains a high degree of integrity, forming a cohesive district.

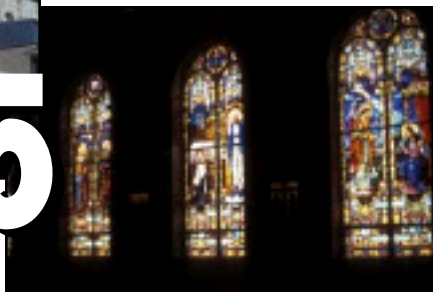


**14**

### **\*St. Mary's Church, South River Borough**



St. Mary's Church is a local landmark in South River Borough. This imposing and majestic church, constructed in 1904 for the Polish-Catholic community, is the tallest structure in the borough. The architect of the well-preserved, granite Romanesque Revival church was Henry Dandurand Dagit, a renowned Philadelphia architect of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



**15**



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**\*Trinity Episcopal Church, Woodbridge Township**

Trinity Episcopal Church encompasses not only the 1860 Gothic Revival church, but also its parish house, cloister additions, rectory, former sexton's house and cemetery. Trinity Episcopal has contributed to the religious development of the region throughout its progression from an Anglican parish to an Episcopalian parish. Also, the form, massing and details of the church exemplify a popular design of mid-19th century church designs promoted by renowned architect, Richard Upjohn.



**\*Beverwyck Site, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township**

The Beverwyck Site consists of the intact archaeological remains of residential buildings, agricultural outbuildings and landscape features of Beverwyck, a mid-18th century agricultural estate.

The site is significant because it provides valuable information on the cultural, social, economic and political conditions of colonial New Jersey. Noted individuals entertained at Beverwyck, including George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, Marquis de Lafayette, the Chevalier La Luzerne and Philip Van Cortlandt. Archaeological data from the site provides considerable information about 18th century plantation lifeways in northern New Jersey that are absent from the archival record. Moreover, study of these remains will provide important information on the use and decline of enslaved labor in northern New Jersey. This data has the ability to change current view on the practice of slavery in the northern United States. The Beverwyck site can provide insight to enhance current perspectives of the cultural, social and economic situation in the United States during the Revolutionary War.



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## **\*Water Witch Club Historic District, Middletown Township**

The Water Witch Club Historic District, located in Middletown Township in Monmouth County is a very intact planned community that meets three of the four New Jersey and National Register criteria.

The Club is an example of a late 19th and early 20th century romantically designed summer community. The architecture features important examples of the Shingle, Colonial Revival and Rustic styles. It is located on a steep wooded hill overlooking Sandy Hook Bay, which enhances the picturesque qualities of the site. The strongly curvilinear street plan gives the site a visual diversity and a sense of harmony with nature. It was designed by architects who were also members and residents of the Club including: Frederick P. Hill, Lyman A. Ford and Austin W. Lord. In addition, General Charles W. Raymond, an important marine engineer, explorer and professor for the U.S. Army, was a member and resident of the Water Witch Club. The Club was initially a summer community, but has now been transformed into a year-round community.



# 13



## **Eastside Park Historic District, Paterson City**

The Eastside Park Historic District is a remarkably intact architecturally and historically significant development built between 1890 and 1950. This large district, consisting of 59 residential blocks, a 66-acre park and three small triangular parks, is almost exclusively residential. The district consists of diverse and representative mix of development that includes not only mansions, but also working-class houses.

The district is significant for its period revival architecture, landscape architecture, and the community planning and development of the neighborhood. Careful stewardship of the homes and parks has allowed the community to remain architecturally intact.

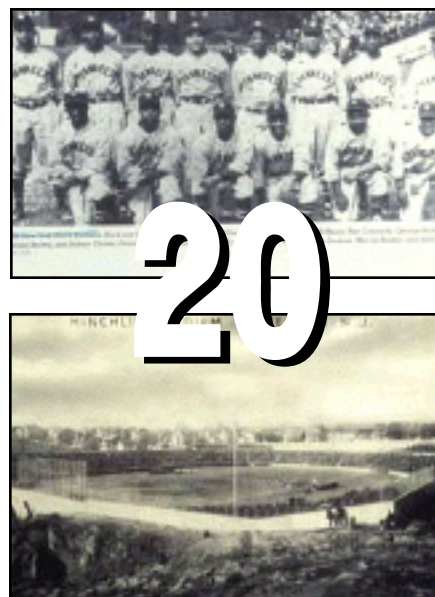


# 19

# PASSAIC COUNTY CON.

## \*Hinchliffe Stadium, Paterson City

Hinchliffe Stadium was constructed in 1931-32 in view of the Passaic River and the Great Falls. The stadium, one of two surviving major athletic stadiums in New Jersey that predate World War II was the regular home field of the New York Black Yankees, a Negro League baseball team, for a number of years. Hinchliffe stands out among such venues as perhaps the only surviving regular home field of a Negro League team in the mid-Atlantic region. The stadium not only served the Paterson public schools, but also hosted minor league and semi-pro baseball and football games, track and field meets, boxing events and performances by touring entertainers. The stadium meets National Register Criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation and Criterion B for its association with Paterson native and Major League Baseball player, Larry Doby.



## \*Alloways Creek Friends Meetinghouse, Alloway Township

The Alloways Creek Friends Meetinghouse, constructed in 1756, was the third meetinghouse constructed for the Alloways Creek Meeting. The original form of this meetinghouse, a one-story, single-room building, was a common form for small Friends Meetings in the Delaware Valley from the late 17th through the mid-

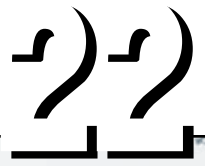
18th centuries. The construction of an

addition in 1784, along with alterations to the original building, converted the meetinghouse into the two-story, two-room form that came to dominate Quaker meetinghouse design in the second half of the 18th century. While new meetinghouses constructed during the period were built with equal-sized rooms, reflecting contemporary thought on space arrangement for worship and business meetings, the Alloways Creek Friends Meetinghouse retained a slight discrepancy in the room sizes, maintaining the distinction between the main worship room/men's business meeting room and the women's business meeting room found in the earlier generation of meetinghouses. Typical Quaker meetinghouse elements exhibited by the Alloways Creek Friends Meetinghouse include its plain, rectangular brick form with a side gable roof, the covered entrances, the unadorned interior, the movable partition that allowed joint worship services and separate business meetings, the facing bench platforms and the U-shaped gallery.





## \*Dirck Gulick House, Montgomery Township



The Dirck Gulick House was constructed in the mid-18th century and is a one and a half story Dutch vernacular building. It is a rare example of a Dutch built stone house in a Dutch community that typically built frame houses. This is evidence that a process of assimilation was under way as the house-building culture of other nationalities present in mid-18th century central New Jersey began to blend together.



## \*St. John's Church Complex, Somerville Borough



The St. John's Church Complex encompasses the church, rectory, parish hall and an ornamental gateway. The buildings and the gate were constructed between 1895 and 1930, all in versions of the Late Gothic revival style. The architect, Horace Trumbauer, was a noted American architect. He is perhaps best known for the twin campuses of Duke University, as well as his work at Harvard University and the Philadelphia Free Library. St. John's represents a period of abundant growth in Somerville. A complex the size and stature of St. John's reflects the prosperity of Somerville, both as the county seat and as the commercial center of the region.

## VanDerventer-Brunson House, North Plainfield Borough

The VanDerventer/Brunson House was initially constructed circa 1840, however, the house is significant because its current appearance is representative of a late 19th/early 20th century architectural transformation from a farmhouse into a suburban mansion. The house is representative of the Second Empire style popular in the late 19th century. It also reflects an eclectic, non-academic approach to Colonial Revival design common in the early 20th century.



## \*Andrew Ten Eyck House, Branchburg Township



The architecturally significant Ten Eyck House was constructed in three distinct phases. The original brick section can be dated to the early-19th century. This original portion exhibits Flemish brickwork on its façade and is distinguished by Federal style detailing on the interior. The later additions, one built in the 1860s and the other in 1914, enlarged the house to its current form. The Ten Eyck house is typical of the area's vernacular architecture and reflects the evolution of building styles and practices of the region, providing an architectural document in Somerset County.

## \*Kennedy-Martin-Stelle Farmstead, Bernards Township

The significance of this Farmstead is as varied as its buildings. Consisting of six contributing buildings and structures, the Farmstead dates from as early as the mid-18th century through the late 19th century. The main block of the house was constructed in the mid-1700s and extended in the late 1700s with evidence of Dutch influenced framing. The main barn was built in two parts, the large four-bay English barn dates to mid-late 18th century and the three-bay extension was added c. 1840. The Farmstead is also significant for its associations with education and politics. Two of the owners, Reverend Samuel Kennedy and Colonel Ephraim Martin, played important roles in the history of the area. Reverend Kennedy was local minister and educator who established one of the earliest classical schools in the state. Colonel Martin was a Revolutionary War soldier and New Jersey legislator and figured prominently among the state's Federalist politicians.



# 26



## \*Fanwood Park Historic District, Fanwood Borough

The Fanwood Park Historic District consists of late 19th and early 20th century homes in close proximity to the Fanwood railroad station. It is representative of a late 19th century picturesque suburban railroad community. The district is the earliest and the most well-preserved area

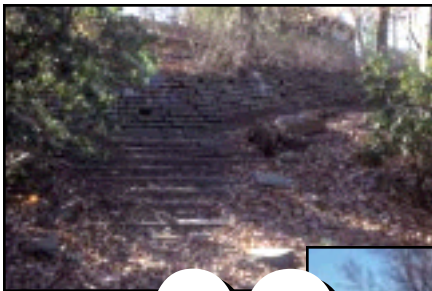
of Fanwood Park, one of several early railroad suburbs established by the Central Railroad of New Jersey during the 1860s and 1870s to encourage passenger and commuter traffic on the rail line. The designers took advantage of the area's hilly nature to create curving, undulating, tree-lined streets, and the homes in the district are representative of the styles popular in suburban locations of the time.



# 27

## \*Green Brook Park, Plainfield City

Constructed in the 1920s and 30s, Green Brook Park is a well-preserved Olmsted Brothers-designed scenic and recreational park. The design of the park takes advantage of the dramatic topography and includes terrace gardens, curvilinear pedestrian paths and the use of bluestone staircases. Pathways are also linked to the skating pond, and a designed water garden with two footbridges accentuates the design of the park. Green Brook Park, significant for its landscape architecture, is a key element of the Union County Park System.



# 28



# NATIONAL REGISTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs are an integral part of the National Register nomination. Recently there have been changes in the way some photos are processed, causing a concern for the stability of the photos, especially National Register photos.

The National Park Service (NPS) has provided an entire bulletin (#23) about photo quality. Bulletin 23 covers mainly the technical aspects of producing a quality photograph, such as correcting distortion, using filters, backlighting and depth of field. It also gives tips on photographing different types of resources: bridges, railroads, battlefields, historic districts and even archaeological properties. Bulletin 23 is a valuable resource when taking photos of historic resources. But what

happens after the film is rewound and removed from the camera is just as important. What follows are some tips for producing stable photographs in this time of commercial one-hour production and digital photography.

Current standards require a black-and-white photo. This means the photos must be taken on black-and-white film, with a black-and-white process, on black-and-white paper. For film, Kodak has a black-and-white series: Tri-X, Plus-X Pan, T-Max and 125 PX. Ilford, another photo product company, also produces quality black-and-white film. Ideally, photos should be printed on fiber-based paper; however, resin-coated paper is acceptable.

## **Do Not Use/Avoid:**

- Kodak C-41 processing
- Agfa
- Fuji
- Fuji Crystal Archive

All of the above relate to a color process and will not be accepted.

Some photos that appear to be black and white may actually be color processed and/or developed on color paper. These photos are not stable, do not meet the requirements of Bulletin 23 and cannot be accepted.

## **Clues of Color Processing:**

- Hues of green, blue or brown
- Color paper
- Large company logo on the back
- Paper type on the back

The HPO advises that before relinquishing your many rolls of film, you discuss your needs with the photo technician to ensure that you receive a quality print.

## **And last but not least, the HPO requirements:**

- 4x6, 5x7 or 8x10 in size (2 sets)
- Labeled with:
  - Fiber-based paper: No. 1 or No. 2 pencil
  - Resin-coated paper: permanent audiovisual pen or soft tip pen (black, no ball point)
- Prefer white border
- Labeling should appear in white border or on the back
- Absolutely **No** adhesive labels, permanent mounting, staples or paper clips as these will damage a photo
- Listing sheet with required information (Bulletin 16, page 64)

## **Digital Photography**

While digital photography is growing in popularity, there are still many unanswered questions concerning the stability and longevity of the inks, dyes, and papers that only time can tell. At this point the NPS is not accepting digital photographs as a primary documentation source. They may, however, be submitted as supplemental information, provided they are well printed, clear and properly labeled.

The purpose behind the photographs is documentation of the historic resource by preserving the visual information. The photos for a National Register nomination are therefore permanent records and should last as long as possible. With that in mind, aside from a properly composed photo, the most important thing to remember is a black-and-white photograph means black-and-white film, printed on black-and-white paper with a black-and-white process.

## **Further Reading**

National Register Bulletin 23, **How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations**, National Park Service, 1996.

### **Web site:**

<http://archive.epreservation.net/resources/documentation/photo/ames.html>

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/note/photos.htm>

Dean, Jeff. **Architectural Photography: Techniques for Architects, Preservationists, Historians, Photographers, and Urban Planners**. Nashville: The American Association for State and Local History, 1981 (out of print).

Dean, Jeff. "Photographing Historic Buildings," *APT*, vol. XIV, no. 4, 1982, pp.31-46

**Prepared by Sara André**  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
Historic Preservation Office

# 14th Annual New Jersey Historic Preservation Awards

## Presented in State House Ceremony

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Historic Preservation Office and New Jersey Historic Sites Council presented awards recognizing the efforts of individuals, organizations and government agencies to preserve the state's valuable resources during the annual New Jersey Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony at the New Jersey State House Assembly Chambers, on May 1, 2004. Assistant Commissioner for the Department of Environmental Protection's Natural and Historic Resources and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer John S. Watson, Jr. welcomed the recipients and guests, and read the Governor's Historic Preservation Week proclamation. Historic Sites Council member Mark Mutter presented the awards on behalf of the Council.

### Awards for outstanding "Contributions or Excellence" were presented to the following:

Metropolitan Inn Rehabilitation



Straight Street Bridge Rehabilitation



"Close to Home ...  
History In Our Own Backyard"



Jacobus Vanderveer House Rehabilitation



Salem Old House Foundation,  
Samuel Wright House Project

Ackerman-Dater House Restoration



Sam Azeez Museum of Woodbine Heritage



Hackensack Waterworks Publication



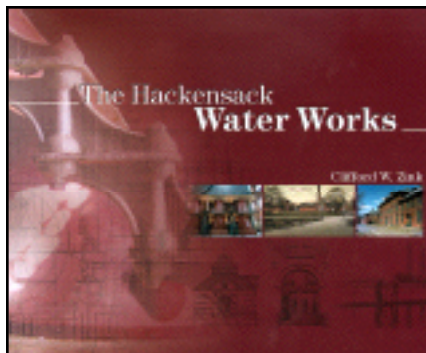
Wayne T. McCabe,  
Outstanding Contributions



RCA Victor Company "Nipper Building"



Straight Street Bridge Rehabilitation



Hackensack Waterworks Publication



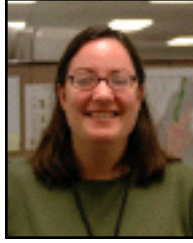
RCA Victor Company  
"Nipper Building"

# NEW FACES IN THE HPO

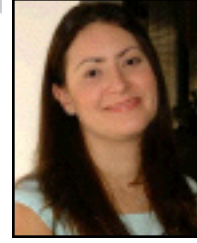


## **Robin Stancampiano**

joined the HPO staff last February as a Senior Historic Preservation Specialist in the regulatory section, focusing her energy on affordable housing and publicly funded projects. She primarily works with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the NJ Register of Historic Places Act encroachment review. You can contact Robin with any questions about HUD financed activities in your community. Robin has a Masters of Architecture and a Certificate in Historic Preservation from the University of Pennsylvania. Prior to coming to DEP, she worked for private architecture firms focusing on a variety of public and private buildings and institutions preparing Historic Structure reports, documentation drawings, condition assessments and construction documents. She succeeds Kurt Leasure, who resigned in March 2003 to pursue private-sector employment. You can reach Robin at (609) 777-3930.



## **C. Aidita Milsted**



also joined the HPO staff last January in a new position devoted solely to school construction and renovation. Primarily working with the School Construction Corporation and local boards of education, Aidita is well versed in the regulatory requirements of the NJ Register of Historic Places and Executive Order 215. Prior to joining HPO, Aidita was employed with a private consulting firm as an architectural historian. She worked on a diversity of projects including investment tax credit rehabilitation, Section 106 review and encroachment applications. Her background includes an undergraduate degree in Architecture from the University of Miami, and Masters of Science in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont. She is fluent in Spanish and English. You can reach Aidita at (609) 984-6015.



## **DEP Appoints New Assistant Commissioner**



## **John S. Watson, Jr.,** commonly known within the department as “Jay”, was appointed

the new Assistant Commissioner for Natural and Historic Resources. With more than 20 years experience in state service, and formerly the Administrator for the Green Acres program, Jay is well-versed in the important role historic resources play in our communities. He serves on the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust’s Board of Trustees and represents DEP Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell on the State Agricultural Development Committee. Jay also serves on several other boards including the State’s Environmental Equity Advisory Board, Isles Incorporated, Lifeties Incorporated and the EnvironMentors Project, of which he is also a mentor. As Assistant Commissioner and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Jay demonstrates an appreciation for the tangible fabric of New Jersey’s past. His enthusiasm for recognizing and encouraging our recognition of diverse and under-represented resource types has been refreshing and bodes well for the work that still needs to be accomplished.

## **Historic Preservation Commission Training Opportunities**

The Historic Preservation Office will be Co-sponsoring two course offerings under Drew University’s Certificate in Historic Preservation program:

### **GIS for Preservationists: Mapping History**

This full-day course provides an overview of the concepts behind GIS, highlights current trends in GIS software and hardware, and provides historic preservationists hands on training with freely available tools and data sources.

### **Preservation in Practice: A Primer for Historic Preservation Commissions**

The focus will be on legal parameters, conducting effective public meetings, developing data to support decision making and critical analysis of outside influences affecting historic preservation in your town.

For more information on these and other courses offered under the Certificate in Historic Preservation program visit [www.depts.drew.edu/cue/certificates.htm](http://www.depts.drew.edu/cue/certificates.htm).



**In 1966** economist Alfred E. Kahn identified market failures and other types of economic events as the result of tyrannies of small decisions. In his social analysis of the problem he identified the often catastrophic cumulative outcomes of many small independent decisions - for example, when bull markets go bust due to investor fears. Environmentalists soon applied the same principles to environmental degradation.

*No one purposely planned to destroy almost 50 percent of the existing marshland along the coasts of Connecticut and Massachusetts. In fact, if the public had been asked whether coastal wetlands should be preserved or converted to some other use, preservation would probably have been supported. However, through hundreds of little decisions and the conversion of hundreds of small tracts of marshland, a major decision in favour of extensive wetlands conversion was made without ever addressing the issue directly.*

*(Odum 1982: 728)*

The applicability of this principle to archaeological resources is apparent. As acres of land yield to development, often at 100 or more acres at a time, archaeological sites are lost as well. And with them aspects of our cumulative heritage vanish. The causes are easy to understand and the changes on the landscape are apparent. In the absence of archaeological survey we may not always know whether a piece of ground possessed archaeological sites prior to residential or commercial development. Even so we can quantify the probable pace of loss. To offset losses in areas of known sites or high probability settings, development is frequently preceded by archaeological investigation resulting from the mandates of local ordinances or state

and federal laws. If it is determined that archaeological sites will be impacted, site avoidance or data recovery can precede site destruction.

Unfortunately, a far more subtle loss of common heritage is occurring daily. It is frequently innocent and nearly invisible. At its most casual, it involves noticing an interesting piece of glass, ceramic, or Native American tool on the surface of the ground and picking it up to take home. At vacation destinations, parents sometimes encourage their children to look for artifacts as a means of introducing them to history and the people who came before them on the land. Relic collecting has even been likened to a form of folk behavior. At the other end of the spectrum,



often well-organized groups of looters with shovels, screens and even heavy equipment steal onto public and private land and plunder sites for personal artifact collections and profit.

This activity is becoming more of a problem on public lands for several reasons. More people distributed across the landscape with less open land is resulting in increased pressure on remaining open space. As archaeological artifacts increase in value, E-Bay and other electronic outlets make it easier for archaeological materials to be bought and sold. Artifact trading companies, magazines and shows continue to exist as they have for years.

Although inadvertent, illegal use of all terrain vehicles (ATV) on public lands is also incrementally damaging aspects of our public cultural heritage by creating soil erosion, causing ruts and excavating ramps. Like site looting, inappropriate ATV use is endemic throughout the state and the country. The difficulty for land managers in curbing these behaviors is matched by the steady damage to the archaeological sites that are impacted. Although the focus of this commentary is site looting, much of the discussion is germane to ATV activity as well.

## Why Should I Care?

A series of individually inconsequential decisions to remove artifacts from a site can result in substantial and sometimes total loss of the site's information potential. Similarly, failure to record the intricate vertical and horizontal interrelationship of site remains such as artifacts, organic remains, stains in the soil, and datable charcoal prior to displacement from earth moving or other disturbance results in a significant loss of information potential. Why is this loss so important?

These deposits hold the promise of refining and even correcting long-held beliefs about our history. They can also fill gaps in our knowledge about groups of people such as ethnic minorities or those in lower socioeconomic groups who remain underrepresented in traditional histories.

Archaeological deposits complement knowledge about historic sites provided by extant buildings and structures as well as written information, such as

probate wills, deeds, and other documents frequently prepared when a property is in transition. But the value of site deposits exceeds those snapshots provided by the limited archival information available at brief intervals in a property's history. They can hold the record of day to day patterns of site life. Few sites or individuals possess a storied past. The toys, broken crockery, wine bottles, and smoking pipes reveal information about site occupants and their lives usually knowable only through archaeology. Archaeological deposits are the remnant flesh and organs that can provide meaning to and enhance the skeletal remains of extant interpreted historic properties. These deposits may assume even greater importance when other types of information are completely absent or lack sufficient detail to provide clear pictures of the past. Even well planned archaeological excavation of non-threatened sites should always leave representative portions of the sites intact so that their deposits may be drawn upon incrementally over time.

As tools, methods, and theoretical frameworks for site investigation and recording are refined, site deposits provide ever greater potential to answer questions about the past. Similarly, as knowledge about our history increases, the questions we seek to answer with



**Above:**  
Evidence of looting within the publicly owned National Register Indian Head Archaeological site in Cumberland County

**Opposite Page:**  
Screens, looters potholes, and damage to archaeological site deposits as well as to formerly intact forested lands encountered during a field inspection by local municipal officials, representatives of DEP, and the Friends for the Hamilton Trenton Bordentown Marsh.

the investigation of archaeological deposits continue to change. One dramatic example is the history of investigations within Trenton area's Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark. Early researchers discarded animal food remains with only minimal recording of their presence in site refuge middens and other features. It wasn't that earlier archaeologists lacked dedication to their work or failed to realize the significance of the landmark's sites. Rather, their research objectives did not reflect a realization of the information potential of the faunal remains.

Less complete and even faulty interpretations of these sites and Native American cultural historic chronologies existed several decades ago. The focus of archaeological investigation was on building chronologies, not on the subtle analyses of lifeways. The tools and techniques now commonly employed to identify trace remains of plant, animal, and other organic materials were limited.

Today, study of remnants of plant and animal foods provides information such as seasonality of site use, environment, diet, and cultural adaptations. Together with the theoretical framework and new research objectives developed on the basis of past site exploration, these analytical technologies allow more comprehensive site investigation. The outlines once constructed by late 19th and earlier 20th century archaeology can now be developed into more comprehensive narratives about past human lifeways.

Scholarly investigation of sites has resulted in academic and scientific reports that ultimately inform written histories and textbooks and form the basis of popular reports.

In recent years, public involvement in the process of archaeological discovery has become important to teaching, to tourism, and to local communities. The process of discovery inherent in archaeology makes learning fun. Communities and other historic sites managers that include professionally guided hands-on and other archaeological programming have often benefited economically as a result. Grants and other types of funding for respective historic sites are more likely to be forthcoming when the value of the site to children and other members of the

public is apparent.

In light of these considerations, inadvertent or intentional destruction and removal of archaeological deposits is costly to those who value history and its preservation for future generations.

## What Can I Do To Protect Sites?

### Public land acquisition -

The National Park Service contends that the best and most assured means of protecting archaeological sites is through ownership. Archaeological Conservancy President Mark Michael notes that “(t)he best time to buy and protect a site is before it’s threatened.” Employing this approach, the State of New Jersey acquired a rockshelter in Franklin Borough, Sussex County, through the Department of Environmental Protection’s (DEP) Green Acres Program. Through a number of other DEP Green Acres initiatives, rockshelters as well as other archaeological sites are being acquired for preservation within public open space areas.

The first documented investigation of Sussex County’s rockshelter sites was in the early 1900s. Ephemeral evidence of their use through time during hunting forays or travel still persist. Their physical endurance provides archaeologists the opportunity to perform spatial analyses to understand Native American use of the land. Public ownership of these fragile resources provides both the public and professional archaeologists the opportunity to learn about the past and to experience first hand the only complete examples of pre-European Native American shelters remaining in New Jersey.

Provided that municipalities and other public entities maintain acquisition parcels in open space for passive use (or preserve areas encompassing archaeological sites), purchase of archaeological sites can be an effective tool. However, when vandalism or other forms of site damage are occurring, more active forms of involvement and protection must supplement acquisi-

tion. The following includes some of the strategies being considered and implemented by DEP and its partners to limit looting and other forms of archaeological site damage on State lands.



#### Above:

DEP Assistant Commissioner, John S. Watson, Jr discusses looting within Abbott Farm National Landmark with Clyde Quinn of the Delaware and Raritan Greenway and site manager, Tom Ficarro.

#### Below:

Looter’s glove recovered with screens and shovels beside potholes within Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark



### Advocacy and education -

A first step is to identify potential stakeholders. Who in the community is interested in Native American and historic site history? Who might be enlisted to promote and protect the site?

Advocates need not be ‘history specialists’ or archaeologists. Build a partnership between the public at large and

public officials, including law enforcement personnel. It is essential that law enforcement agents and public land managers are active participants in developing effective strategies to curb site vandalism. Seniors and other citizens can serve as useful members of a communication network. Advocacy should be upbeat. If group members are overly moralistic or aggressive, potential supporters may hesitate to join the effort. Establish clear goals with specific milestones that can be celebrated.

A sympathetic reporter may be enlisted to write articles about the importance of the relationship between individual sites and community history. If an archaeological site is being vandalized, articles may be written to alert looters that community members care about the site and that prosecution could result if the activity continues.

The importance of and relationship between site protection and community heritage must be elucidated and can be presented in newspapers, newsletters and pamphlets; through displays and signage in public spaces and visitors centers; and by speakers. Advocates including corporate sponsors may be enlisted to create or fund interpretive signage. Judgement must be exercised in placement of interpretive signs if calling attention to the precise location of a non-threatened site would place the site at risk. The best location for an interpretive sign may be one visible from an interpretive center, roadway, or other location frequented by the public and site managers.

### Site protection: maintain communication and maintain a presence -

Establish a network to deal with the problem. Have site advocates meet to develop a plan and continue to meet periodically or communicate through the electronic medium. The individuals within the core networked group may be limited to those that serve as points of contact for the larger groups they represent whether it be law enforcement, non-profit groups, or

civic associations. There are no substitutes for maintaining a site presence and for effective partnerships between public and private sectors, including law enforcement.

Observations by members of the site surveillance team should include information regarding location, date, time of day, descriptions of individuals, license plate numbers, descriptions of vehicles, and photographs. Incriminating evidence (e.g., distinctive tire ruts, personalized gloves, or screens) may be left behind and can be photographed or collected and tagged (for example with date and location of recovery). However, it is imperative that public involvement not be confrontational or endanger a volunteer. Use of cameras and cell phones may provoke aggressive responses in some instances. Volunteers must be instructed to be judicious and non-confrontational.

In areas where sites are being looted, the land should be posted. Signs should cite the law and make penalties for looting or other ground disturbance evident. Posting the land will deter casual collectors as well as strengthen legal action against looters.

Installation of gates, bollards, fences, and boulders can be effective in limiting swift and easy access and the associated erosion caused by vehicles. Although rarely used, electronic surveillance has been effective in some locations. The many live camera remote monitoring opportunities available to birdwatchers provide an example of this increasingly affordable tool.

Cell phones make it easy to report looting from locations in coverage areas. Contact information of enforcement officials and the types of information requested can easily be included on interpretive and other signs. By collecting reports through the network that has been developed, you can determine when and where looting is occurring.

**Enforce the law, prosecute and publicize**

Concentrate law enforcement and surveillance efforts on one or a few specific locations.

Efforts to modify behavior through education alone will be effective with some but not all individuals. For the more recalcitrant, it will be necessary for them to know that they are breaking the law, sites are watched, commu-

nication is effective, and prosecution with stiff penalties is possible. If vandalism persists, enforcement must ultimately entail apprehension and prosecution of violators.

## **Recent Legislation - Help on the Horizon**

Recently a bill (Assembly No. 1930; Senate No. 1053) was introduced before the State legislature to provide enhanced protection of archaeological sites on State, county, and municipal lands. The bill passed the Assembly and has been on the Senate floor. It would make it illegal to destroy, disturb, remove, sell, or receive archaeological artifacts from public property. While it is already a crime to remove archaeological artifacts from New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry lands (7:2-2.10), the new bill is useful because:

- it applies to most or all State lands as well as county and municipal property;
- it includes geological and paleontological materials, requiring less expertise on the part of law enforcement personnel to make arrests;
- penalties are severe, including penalties from 750 to 5000 dol-

lars; confiscation or forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, or equipment used in commission of the activity; and potentially, additional monetary compensation to cover remediation of the violation and for the value of any lost, damaged, or destroyed site contents; and

- because of its breadth, it may help to provide penalties for damage to archaeological sites caused by illegal ATV use and other unauthorized ground disturbance.

## **Summary**

As a community we must apprise planners, politicians, policy makers, educators, law enforcement officials, and even site looters of the consequences of archaeological site loss. Among many professional and responsible avocational archaeologists, and community activists there is growing appreciation of the effects of collecting or inappropriate excavation of archaeological sites. We must urge those who are making the law and those who are breaking the law as well as those influencing public policy to adopt a holistic view – to understand the tyranny of small decisions and its impact on our shared history and our communities.

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## **Web sites:**

[http://www.fatbirder.com/links/images\\_and\\_sound/webcams.html](http://www.fatbirder.com/links/images_and_sound/webcams.html)

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/greenacres>

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

Kurt Kalb and Kate Marcopul assisted in preparation of this article.

**Prepared by Deborah Rinker Fimbel**

Principal Historic Preservation Specialist  
Historic Preservation Office

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## State of New Jersey

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES



**HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0404

TEL: (609) 292-2023

FAX: (609) 984-0578



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