HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION
FOR THE SHOEMAKER PROPERTY

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Middle Smithfield Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Prepared for

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

Prepared by

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In association with

EDAW, Inc.
Fort Collins, Colorado

FINAL SUBMISSION
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

EDAW, Inc. was retained by the National Park Service (NPS), Denver Service Center, to undertake documentary research related to the former Shoemaker Property at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Work related to the documentary research was undertaken by John Milner Associates, Inc. and Land and Community Associates, subconsultants to EDAW, Inc. This documentary research was conducted as part of a Historic Structure Report/Cultural Landscape Report (HSR/CLR) being prepared for the property by NPS. For more information regarding the project area, reference should be made to the "Site Existing Conditions Report" that was completed by LCA in October 1993, as listed in Section 4.0 References Cited, B. Unpublished Material and Manuscript Reports.

Included in the Scope of Work was the preparation of the Historical Documentation portion of the HSR/CLR. The Historical Documentation portion consists of two sections: the Historical Background and Context for the property, including a statement on the property's period of significance, and the Chronology of Development and Use for both the property and the buildings. The Scope of Work for this project deals only with the historic period of the property's occupation. Archeological investigations relative to the property, including investigations of possible prehistoric occupation, were conducted by NPS.

Background research was undertaken in order to gather and interpret existing data regarding the nature of the historic occupation of the area in the vicinity of the Shoemaker property and the property itself. The research included an examination of deed books located in the Northampton County Prothonotary's office, Easton, PA; the tax assessment records and deed books in Pike County Courthouse, Milford, PA; deed books and sheriff's deed books at the Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, PA; federal census records (population and land use) at the regional office of the National Archives in Philadelphia and the Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA; maps, unpublished papers and clippings in the archives of the Monroe County Historical Society, Stroudsburg, PA; the files of Susan A. Kopczynski, Historian, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, PA; and a personal interview with Daniel McAuliffe, last private owner of the Shoemaker property.

In addition to the documentary research, field investigations were undertaken at the property in an attempt to clarify and confirm information obtained through documentary research. Observations regarding existing site conditions were coordinated with those of NPS's project architect and project archeologist working on the property.
2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1 Environmental Overview

Monroe County is located at the southern edge of the Appalachian Plateau and Poconos Province, southeast of the northeastern Pennsylvania coal fields. The geology of the region is monoclinal (the rock layers are folded in a single oblique direction), with Devonian Age shale and sandstone beds located under the anthracite coal beds to the northeast.\(^1\) Geologic erosion has given the area a corrugated appearance, as the monoclinal ridges in the eastern part of the county appear like steps that are almost horizontal. The relief of the eastern part of the county is steep, as the Delaware and Lackawaxen rivers have cut deep escarpments into the plateau. The project area drains into the Delaware River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean beyond the southeast corner of the state.

Monroe County was covered by at least two continental ice sheets, the most recent one being the Wisconsin glacier, which retreated between 14,000 and 12,000 years ago. Glaciation resulted in disruption of the regional drainage system by filling in many of the valleys, producing shallow lakes, swampy uplands, and shallow floodplains. The deeper river valleys are filled with stratified sand and gravel with very low amounts of silt and clay. These finer materials were carried away by rapidly running water as the glacier retreated. Since the last glacial period was relatively recent, soil materials have not been subject to a high degree of weathering, so that only indistinct soil horizons have formed. In the floodplains along the eastern part of the county these horizons consist of recent alluvium deposits overlaying olive, black carbonaceous, and greenish-blue shales interbedded with sandstone and limestone.\(^2\)

Vegetation in the region relates to the Appalachian oak/hickory forest of the eastern deciduous forest zone. "Slopes and uplands are covered primarily with hardwoods including several varieties of oak and maple, along with yellow poplar, cherry, beech, and hickory. Upland abandoned fields have been invaded by gray birch, white pine, red cedar, and pitch pine, and they are productive wildlife areas, especially for deer."\(^3\)

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\(^2\) Ibid.

The Shoemaker property is located along a southeast-facing slope of a tributary of the Bushkill Creek. The tributary once flowed to the northeast, but has been greatly modified by the construction of the railroad embankment and other changes. According to the "Topography and Floodplain" map in the General Management Plan for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, 1987, much of the property is located within the 100 or 500 year floodplains of Bushkill Creek.\(^4\)

The Soil Survey of Monroe County indicates that the property is comprised of soils of the Wyoming series. The Wyoming series is made up of "loamy-skeletal, mixed, mesic Typic Dystrochrepts," which form in glacial outwash derived from sandstone and siltstone with some shale, and are found on terraces, kames, eskers, and valley trains adjacent to streams.\(^5\)

The soils are considered deep and somewhat excessively drained, comprised of gravelly sandy loam. Permeability is rapid, and available water capacity is low to very low. Much of the soil of this series is in woodland, though it is considered to have a fair potential for farming and pasture use. The rapid permeability, high proportion of gravel, and moderate depth to underlying rock seriously limit its productive use.\(^6\)

2.2 Regional Overview: Settlement Patterns Context

The Shoemaker property is located in an area known as the Minisink (Figure 1). The Minisink is a geographic region of the Upper Delaware River Valley that extends about forty miles from the Delaware Water Gap in Pennsylvania to Port Jervis in New York. It encompasses the mountains and plateaus on both sides of the river and its valley. The name originates from the Minsi, a branch of the Lenni-Lenape Native Americans who were living in the vicinity when the Dutch from New Amsterdam first explored the Minisink in 1614.\(^7\) The Lenni-Lenapes also were referred to as the Delawares.


\(^6\) Ibid.

\(^7\) Dennis N. Bertland, Patricia M. Valence, and Russell J. Woodling, The Minisink, (Four-County Task Force on the Tocks Island Dam Project, n.d.), p. xi.
Legend has it that by 1641 the Dutch were mining copper on the east side of the Delaware River (now New Jersey). The first settlers arrived from the northeast from the Hudson River area where much of the choice land already had been settled. The Dutch were the dominant ethnic group, but English, French, German, and Spanish settlers colonized primarily the eastern side of the river north of the gap.

It was not until 1730, after reports of settlements in the Minisink area had reached Philadelphia, that the Penn family sent Nicholas Scull to investigate the area. The settlers from the south who followed Scull’s exploration reached the area via Wind Gap. Most of these pioneers were French, German, and English, but it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that the stream of immigrants from the south surpassed that from the north.

As the population increased, political boundaries changed to accommodate this growth. The land where the Shoemaker house now stands was included in a succession of counties as the boundaries shifted. Originally in Northampton County, the jurisdictions were transferred to Wayne County by 1789, Pike County in 1814, and the Shoemaker land finally became part of Monroe County in 1836.

This area remained sparsely settled during the early nineteenth century; development was marked by dispersed farmsteads. The region was largely agrarian with the best farms located on the valley bottom lands. Crops grown in the area included corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and wheat.

Industries such as milling, timbering, and lime burning took advantage of the region’s natural resources. The numerous, fast-moving streams in the area provided water power for grist and saw mills. By 1788 there were twenty-one sawmills and six grist mills in the Pennsylvania Minisink region. Stone limekilns were built using the area’s vast limestone deposits. Processed lime was used as a fertilizer and in the tanning industry. The timber industry became a major economic factor as early as the 1760s when the tall, straight pines along the river were cut for ships’ masts. Later, demand for timber increased due to the need for railroad ties. Cut logs were transported along the Delaware River on great log rafts—a practice that persisted until 1910.

2.3 Regional Overview: Recreational Context

The area where the Shoemaker Property is located has long been known as a vacation spot. The picturesque upper Delaware River Valley, along with the scenic

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9 Ibid.

10 Bertland, et al., p. 126.
beauties of the Delaware Water Gap and the Pocono Mountains, has attracted visitors for well over a century and a half.

Travellers had long visited the area of the Delaware River Valley, and to fill the need for food, drink, and shelter, Manuel Gonzales (Gunsaulus) opened what would become the Peters House in Bushkill in 1750. He was soon joined by John Heller's Log Cabin—with the "little brown jug" in the rafters. Both served wayfarers travelling on the River Road.\(^{11}\) When stagecoaches became the accepted mode of travel, Daniel W. Dingman of Dingman's Choice established a hotel called the Dingman House in 1810, while Antoine (or Anthony) Dutot, a Frenchman from the island of Santo Domingo, purchased a large plot of land in the nearby village of Delaware Water Gap and established the Kittatinny House in 1829.\(^{12}\) Other hotels soon followed. These hotels were generally open only during the summer season, and accommodated visitors from the Philadelphia area. Many smaller boarding houses and the farmer with a spare room would also take in long-term visitors.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the railroads pushed across the Delaware River and opened up the area to more and more potential vacationers. The Pennsylvania Railroad, serving Philadelphia and points south and west, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad (later the Erie Lackawanna), serving New York City and points north, promoted the Minisink as a resort area, encouraging tourists to travel there by providing incentives such as excursion rates. The accessibility of the area from New York City, Buffalo, northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore was constantly stressed in contemporary advertisements and feature articles in daily newspapers.\(^{13}\)

The development of the area as a resort steadily grew. Delaware Water Gap Village gained stature as a vacation spot when nearby East Stroudsburg became a railroad hub in the late 1850s. The establishment of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad hastened the expansion of the hotel industry, as it connected with railroads coming from New York and Philadelphia. From 1901, the Delaware Valley Railroad, a local feeder line carrying both passengers and freight, connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in East Stroudsburg and carried tourists as far as the village of Bushkill.\(^{14}\) It was no coincidence, then, that the area of Bushkill soon experienced a boom in boarding houses, while Samuel DeWitt opened a hotel in

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\(^{11}\) Ibid, p. 150.


\(^{13}\) John L. Willever, "The Railroads of Monroe County." In files of Historian, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, no pagination.

\(^{14}\) Bertland, et al., p. 151.
Shawnee-on-the Delaware soon after. Dingman's Ferry at this time sported "a cluster of small resort hotels," while further north, Milford, Matamoras, and Port Jervis each experienced a boom in tourism and, subsequently, the construction of hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses. The area between Bushkill and Milford, with Dingman's Ferry at its center, was "discovered by artists, theater people, and well-to-do New York and Philadelphia families."\(^{15}\)

Visitors came to the Minisink to get away from city life. "Coaching, hiking and simple strolls were common activities in the second half of the nineteenth century. Mapped paths and trails led to scenic overlooks, and landscaped parks and reservoirs, complete with gazebos and pavilions provided Late Victorian and Edwardian visitors a civilized setting in which to appreciate nature."\(^{16}\) The hotels and boarding houses they stayed in reflected the desire of the visitors to experience a more quaint or rustic environment; the names of the hotels--Kittatinny House, Delaware House, Croasdale River Farm, Cataract House, Highland Dell, Locust Grove House, Juniper Grove, Water Gap House, Castle Inn (later the Shawnee Inn)--offered a more cozy and intimate way of life being offered, than did a stay in an impersonal "hotel."

A number of summer visitors who fell in love with the Delaware Water Gap area either purchased farms and converted them into seasonal residences, or purchased building lots and constructed summer homes. During the summer months, as tourists flocked to the Delaware Water Gap, the population of the area "increased dramatically" with, in some instances, part-time residents outnumbering the full-time residents of some townships and villages.\(^{17}\)

Although the heyday of the large hotel has long passed, the area of the Delaware Water Gap is still touted as an ideal vacation area.

2.4 Historic Overview of the Shoemaker Property

The stone house, now known as the Jacob Shoemaker House, is situated in the Middle Smithfield Township of Monroe County near the Bushkill Creek. During the nineteenth century, land use in the area was predominantly agricultural, although industries such as grist and saw mills occurred along Bushkill Creek. By the 1860s the small village of Shoemakers, named for the Shoemaker family, had developed around the crossroads just south of the village of Bushkill and Bushkill Creek. In the late nineteenth century a number of families initiated the development of a resort community with the establishment of small summer boarding houses in this area. The

\(^{15}\) McFadden, p. 154; Willever, no pagination.


\(^{17}\) Bertland, et al., p. 157.
resort industry continues in the area; the contemporary Fernwood resort is sited near and eradicates much of the Shoemakers village.
### 2.5 Overview of Shoemaker Property Owners - Chain of Title

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<th>Date of Transaction</th>
<th>Name of New Owner, from whom Purchased</th>
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<td>Warrant 4/18/1749</td>
<td>Dewine Vanderlip receives a land warrant for the parcel.</td>
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<td>Survey 11/30/1784</td>
<td>Jonathan Baker acquires the land during this period.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patent 06/08/1791</td>
<td>Peter Trach purchases the property from Jonathan Baker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>06/22/1822</td>
<td>Rudolphus Trach &amp; wife Magdalina purchase the land from Pike County Sheriff H. Smith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/15/1863</td>
<td>Jacob Shoemaker, son-in-law of Rudolphus Trach, purchases the land from them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>05/04/1877</td>
<td>Hannah Shoemaker acquires the property as a life estate upon the death of husband Jacob. (Hannah Shoemaker dies, 3/22/1876.)</td>
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<td>05/06/1879</td>
<td>Samuel Dewitt, son-in-law of Jacob and Hannah Shoemaker, purchases the property from William Shoemaker, sole surviving executor of Jacob Shoemaker's will.</td>
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<td>09/30/1881</td>
<td>Samuel Dewitt purchases an additional, adjacent parcel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/06/1892</td>
<td>Charlotte A. Burson (or Benson) buys the property from Nathan H. Shafer, Esquire, Sheriff of Monroe County. Samuel Dewitt maintains the right to stay on the land until April 1, 1894.</td>
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<td>05/06/1893</td>
<td>William F. Overfield purchases the property from Charlotte A. Burnson. Overfield is the brother-in-law of Henry Dewitt, Samuel Dewitt's brother.</td>
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<td>02/25/1901</td>
<td>Hannah G. Overfield, sister of William Overfield, purchases the property at public auction from Sheriff James S. Fisher.</td>
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<td>1919</td>
<td>Stewart J. Dewitt, great-nephew of Samuel Dewitt, inherits the property from Hannah G. Overfield upon her death, provided he care for William Overfield for the remainder of his life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>02/24/1925</td>
<td>Philip A. Davenport purchases property from Stewart J. Dewitt. Sale represents the first time the property had passed from family ownership since 1795.</td>
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<td>08/15/1931</td>
<td>James E. and Kathleen M. McAuliffe purchase the land from Philip A. and Elnora P. Davenport.</td>
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<td>10/19/1940</td>
<td>James E. and Kathleen M. McAuliffe purchase an additional 47.87 acres from Stewart J. Dewitt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/09/1945</td>
<td>James &amp; Kathleen McAuliffe purchase 3.98 acres from Harry A. Ahnert Sr. and wife.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/08/1956</td>
<td>Kathleen McAuliffe acquires ownership of property upon the death of James McAuliffe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>08/17/1958</td>
<td>Daniel McAuliffe, son of James and Kathleen McAuliffe, inherits the property upon the death of Kathleen McAuliffe.</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>The U.S. Government purchases the property from Daniel McAuliffe.</td>
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2.6 Historic Owners of the Shoemaker Property

2.6.1 Early Land Owners

Bodawine Vanderlip\(^{18}\) received a land warrant in 1749 for land including the project area that he later conveyed to Jonathan Baker.\(^{19}\) Nothing more is known of the first owners of the property.

2.6.2 Peter Trach

Peter Trach\(^{20}\) purchased several parcels of land in this area in 1795 from Jonathan Baker, including the one on which the Shoemaker house now stands. Peter Trach and his brother Rudolph Trach, who later owned this land, were of German descent. Their grandfather had arrived in Philadelphia in 1750 and subsequently settled in Bucks County.\(^{21}\)

Peter Trach apparently became well established in the Middle Smithfield area. He purchased additional land in the vicinity and posted bond for William Overfield as sheriff of Pike County. The 1800 census indicates Trach was living in Middle Smithfield Township with a household that included four children under sixteen and three adults. The 1810 census enumerated a household of eleven plus three other free persons. Trach had died by 1817 and no record of his family is found in the 1820 census.

Peter Trach undoubtedly engaged in agriculture on this land but he probably ran a grist mill as well. The three additional members of his household listed in the 1810 census could have been farm or mill workers; no information related to the occupations of these three household members is included. An 1822 deed for the property lists a grist mill, saw mill, houses, and a large barn that may have been built by Peter Trach. The mills were located along Bushkill Creek. However, nothing is known about the location of the barn and other possible outbuildings related to the agricultural landscape of the property. No evidence was found to document the ownership of the tract between Trach's death and its sale by the sheriff to Trach's brother in 1822. It is possible that the sale occurred to settle Peter Trach's estate.

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\(^{18}\) This name also is found as Dewine Vanderlip.

\(^{19}\) J. T. Cross, Pike County Warrant Map, Lehman Township (reissue ed., Scranton, PA: Frank Schorr, 1925).

\(^{20}\) Drach is considered the original spelling of the name but it may also be found as Trach and Traugh. Early land records of Northampton Co. use the Trach spelling.

since it is known that it still was unsettled as late as 1819. Although possible, it seems unlikely that the mills and houses were built between Peter's death and the 1822 sale.

2.6.3 Rudolph Trach

Rudolph Trach purchased the tract of land that his brother had owned in Middle Smithfield Township from the county sheriff in January, 1822, and sold it five months later to his son-in-law, Jacob Shoemaker. Rudolph Trach, a potter by trade, had moved from Bucks County to Hamilton Township (now part of Monroe County) by 1800. Trach's pottery and his life in Hamilton Township are well-documented, and it is unlikely he ever lived on the Shoemaker site.\(^\text{22}\)

2.6.4 Jacob Shoemaker

Jacob Shoemaker was born in Sussex County (now Warren County), New Jersey, in 1784. About 1790,\(^\text{23}\) he moved with his family to Hamilton Township, where he probably met Hannah Trach, Rudolph Trach's daughter. Jacob and Hannah were married in 1818 (Plate 1), and in June, 1822, Jacob purchased the land from his father-in-law.\(^\text{24}\)

Jacob Shoemaker, who had been an army captain in the War of 1812, became a prominent member of the community following his move to Middle Smithfield Township. In 1831 Jacob Shoemaker was appointed treasurer of Pike County and was one of the four original Monroe County commissioners. He became treasurer of Monroe County in 1844.

Shoemaker cultivated rye, oats, corn, buckwheat, and potatoes and had considerable livestock, including 271 sheep and 121 swine in 1850.\(^\text{25}\) Ten years later the value of his farm had risen from $4,000 to $15,000, with a notable increase in the number of crops raised but a decrease in the amount of livestock.\(^\text{26}\)

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\(^{22}\) Rohacker, p. 126.

\(^{23}\) Berle Clemensen, National Park Service, notes.

\(^{24}\) Pike County Land Records, DB 6:340-342, Pike County Courthouse, Milford, Pennsylvania.

\(^{25}\) 1850 Federal Census of Agriculture.

\(^{26}\) 1860 Federal Census of Agriculture.
By 1850 Jacob Shoemaker had developed a successful milling operation in addition to his farming activities. He operated his grist and saw mill, and a clover mill\textsuperscript{27} on Bushkill Creek. In 1850, with one employee, his flour mill produced 166,000 pounds of rye flour and 175,000 pounds of corn meal and buckwheat.\textsuperscript{28} By 1860 the production and value had dropped slightly.

The village of Shoemakers that developed around the nearby crossroads was named for Jacob Shoemaker or one of his children. In 1875 the village contained several residences, a school, a store, and a post office, in addition to the nearby mills (Figure 3).

Jacob Shoemaker died in 1863, leaving his widow a life estate in five acres and twenty perches, including the stone house built about 1810. Both Jacob and his wife Hannah, who died in 1876, are buried in the nearby Sand Hill Cemetery. Because of Jacob Shoemaker's prominence in this area, the stone house where he and Hannah lived became known as the Shoemaker House.

2.6.5 DeWitt/Overfield Family

In 1877, following Hannah Shoemaker's death in 1876, Samuel DeWitt, husband of Helen Denmark Shoemaker, purchased the house and the small parcel of land on which it stood from William Shoemaker, the surviving executor of the Jacob Shoemaker estate.\textsuperscript{29} Helen Shoemaker was the youngest daughter of Jacob and Hannah Shoemaker. The DeWitts had no children. By 1881 Samuel had increased the acreage\textsuperscript{30} of his land holdings but there is no mention of the mills. Apparently, they were divided from this tract following Jacob Shoemaker's death.

The land continued to be farmed. Documents related to the DeWitt tenure list agricultural buildings such as a barn, corn crib, and wagon house, as well as an orchard. However, DeWitt owned other land in the area.

The DeWitts suffered financial reverses towards the end of the nineteenth century and the tract now known as the Shoemaker property was sold by the sheriff in 1892.

\textsuperscript{27} Clover mills separated the clover seed from the dried clover stalk. The 1860 Agriculture Census lists twelve bushels of clover seed for Shoemaker. These mill sites are just outside the study area, but the mill race, which feeds the present pond, is within the study area.

\textsuperscript{28} 1850 Census of Manufacturers.

\textsuperscript{29} Monroe County Land Records, DB 26:457, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

\textsuperscript{30} Monroe County Land Records, Sheriff's Deed Book 2:345, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.
with the stipulation that the DeWitts could remain on the property until April 1, 1894. This sheriff's sale was the first of several that occurred between 1892 and 1901. In most instances the property was purchased by a member of the extended DeWitt/Overfield family.

Charlotte Burson (or Benson) purchased the property at the 1892 sheriff's sale but only held it for five months before selling it to William F. Overfield, the brother-in-law of Henry DeWitt, Samuel DeWitt's brother. Historic maps and census data indicate there were several Overfield families living in the Shoemakers area, and the creek that runs along the southern border of the Shoemaker tract is designated Overfield Creek on the 1875 Beers Map (Figure 3).

In 1901, the property again was sold at public auction. Hannah Overfield, William's sister, purchased the property and, at her death, left it to Stewart J. DeWitt, great-nephew of Samuel DeWitt, providing that he care for William Overfield during the remainder of his life. The land continued to be farmed and there was a crop of rye on it when sold in 1925. However, oral history records indicate that the stone house was not occupied regularly. Stewart DeWitt and William Overfield lived in the house across the road.

2.7 Early Twentieth-Century History

2.7.1 Railroad Era

In 1901 the Delaware Valley Railroad began transporting passengers and freight from Stroudsburg to Bushkill. In East Stroudsburg it connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western trains from New York City and points north, and the Pennsylvania Railroad trains from Philadelphia and points south and west that brought vacationers to the resorts in the Pocono Mountain/Delaware Water Gap areas. The rail bed for the Delaware Valley Railroad was built across the Shoemaker land and separated the stone house from the mills. Its raised bed and stone abutment for the Bushkill Creek bridge still can be seen. There was a small depot for the village of Shoemakers located near where the rail line crossed the

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31 Monroe County Land Records, DB 2:512, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

32 Monroe County Land Records, DB 443:725, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

33 Monroe County Land Records, Sheriff's Deed Book 4:33, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

34 Interview with Daniel McAuliffe, 9 December 1993.
present-day Bridge Street (Route 1016) on the edge of the study area$^{35}$ (Figure 4). The Delaware Valley Railroad ceased operation in 1938.

The property finally passed out of family ownership with the 1925 purchase by Philip A. Davenport from Stewart DeWitt and William F. Overfield.$^{36}$ Davenport, who apparently purchased the tract as an investment, did not live in the house.

2.7.2 McAuliffe Family/Resort Era

James and Kathleen McAuliffe purchased the house from Davenport in 1931$^{37}$ and in 1940 they purchased more land from Stewart DeWitt.$^{38}$ Initially Peter and John Hassell, friends of the McAuliffes from New York, were their partners. The McAuliffes, who lived in Richmond Hills, Long Island, New York, found the property while vacationing in the area. At first the McAuliffes only visited the house on weekends but the grandfather, son, and one of the Hassells moved to the property full time within a year of its purchase and began repairing the house which had been vacant for a number of years (see Section 3.0, Chronology of Development and Use).

This area had long been a vacation destination, particularly for New York City residents. The resorts catered to families who stayed one to two weeks. By 1939 the McAuliffes also were engaged in the vacation resort business. Although they called the resort the Locust Grove House,$^{39}$ over time it grew to become a complex of buildings, including a large, two-story building, several smaller, multi-unit cottages, a dance hall/lounge, a swimming pool, and a tennis court. The McAuliffes lived in the stone house. The old mill race was dammed to create a swimming pond for the resort and was used until a swimming pool was constructed about 1955.

The season ran from Memorial Day to Columbus Day and the staff was largely high school or college-age students who previously had visited there with their families. The resort hosted various planned activities, including nightly dancing with a Dixieland band. The McAuliffe family continued in the resort business until the

$^{35}$ Ibid.

$^{36}$ Monroe County Land Records, DB 94:147-148, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

$^{37}$ Monroe County Land Records, DB 114:229, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

$^{38}$ Monroe County Land Records, DB 135:676, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

$^{39}$ Many resorts in this area, even the large hotels, used the word house in their name to connote a family atmosphere. Two of the most famous were the Kittatinny House and the Delaware Water Gap House.
The federal government purchased the property for the Tocks Island reservoir in 1974 and demolished all of the buildings except the stone house. According to deed record, the property was conveyed in two parcels: Parcel "A" contained 40.06 acres and was designated for the Tocks Island Reservoir under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers; Parcel "B" contained 19.39 acres and was designated for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (Figure 1). For more information regarding the contemporary Shoemaker Property, see LCA's "Site Existing Conditions Report" that was completed in October 1993. A complete citation is listed in Section 4.0, B. Unpublished Material and Manuscript Reports (Figure 6).

2.8 Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Shoemaker Property extends from 1795 to 1925 and encompasses ownership by the extended Trach/Shoemaker family. The property is significant for both the architecture of the stone house and its association with the Trach/Shoemaker family which achieved prominence in the Shoemakers area.

The period begins with Peter Trach's acquisition of the property in 1795, extends through the ownership of Jacob Shoemaker, and concludes with its sale out of the family to Philip Davenport in 1925. This sale marks the end of a 130-year period of ownership and occupancy by various branches of a large extended family of German descent. During its ownership, the property remained in continuous agricultural use. The property developed over time to meet changing agricultural needs during the Trach/Shoemaker period.

When the property passed out of the Trach/Shoemaker family ownership, its character changed substantially. The house was unoccupied for several years until the McAuliffe family, who converted the property to a resort in the late 1930s, renovated it as their residence. At the same time, the property's use changed substantially with the development of an extensive resort complex that included multi-unit cottages, dining facilities, a lounge, and a dance hall.

Although the resort development theme is important to the regional historical context, the Shoemaker property does not retain significant resources that represent that theme. As a result, a period of significance extending from 1795 to 1925 best represents the architectural and historical associations of the property.

2.9 Assessment of Integrity

The overall Shoemaker landscape possesses minimal to no integrity apart from the architectural integrity of the house. The landscape has changed considerably since the Trach family's sale of the property in 1925. In particular, predominant land uses changed from industry and agriculture to recreation; the spatial organization of the

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40 Interview with Daniel McAuliffe, 9 December 1993.
site changed from an arrangement of farm outbuildings, and a mill site surrounded by agricultural fields to a dense cluster of residential cottages, recreation buildings and features and a dining hall connected by roads, paths, lawns, ornamental plantings and meadows; hydrologic features and systems such as the mill complex, mill race, and Bushkill Creek floodplain areas changed significantly to accommodate a recreational swimming pond; the approach and entry drive sequence was altered substantially during the McAuliffe era. New roads were built to provide access to the new buildings; all agricultural lands and outbuildings were lost, razed or demolished; new resort buildings were constructed; modifications such as the addition of a two-story porch on the rear facade were made to the stone house; a pump house was added; the ground around the southwestern side of the house was excavated; a wooden addition was added to the northeast; structures and small-scale features such as a swimming pool, tennis courts, and an outdoor dance area and shelter also were constructed during this period, substantially altering the landscape; finally, ornamental plantings, mown lawns and meadows, and an essentially manicured resort landscape replaced the agricultural landscape of the Trach era.

No agricultural buildings survive to represent this land use or to indicate the landscape character that existed during the period of significance. Despite its lack of landscape integrity, there are important landscape considerations that should be acknowledged in managing and planning treatments for the property. The first is the recognition that future archeological investigations may yield information concerning features that existed during the agricultural period. Consequently, there should be a landscape component in future archeology. Second, the existing landscape, while not possessing integrity itself, may actually contribute to the integrity of the house by creating a largely neutral landscape setting which does not detract from the integrity of the house.

2.10 Statement of Significance

The Shoemaker Property is significant for the architecture of the stone house and for its association with prominent figures in the community, including Jacob Shoemaker, successful industrialist, farmer, and local official.

The house, built about 1810 by Peter Trach, is significant for its architecture and is characterized as "the best preserved house of its period and style in the project area ... contain[ing] more original details than any other structure within [this] area."\(^{41}\) Significant features include its stone construction and banked siting, moldings and surviving mantel, large basement fireplace and bake oven, and unusual and complex roof framing system.

Jacob Shoemaker (1822-1863), son-in-law of Rudolphus Trach, was the most prominent member of the family and the one whose name has been applied frequently to the property. He and other family members played leadership roles in

the growth of the Village of Shoemakers. He was appointed treasurer of Pike County in 1831, was one of the four original Monroe County commissioners when that county was formed in 1836, and became its treasurer in 1844. In addition, he operated a successful milling operation and was a prominent farmer.

The Shoemaker Property is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and meets the requirements of criteria B and C as a property that

B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of regional architecture.
3.0 CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

3.1 Introduction

National Register Bulletin 30 identifies the following eleven landscape characteristics to use in documenting and evaluating rural landscapes:

- land uses and activities;
- spatial organization;
- response to natural features;
- cultural traditions;
- circulation networks;
- boundary demarcations;
- vegetation;
- buildings and structures;
- clusters;
- archeological sites; and
- small-scale features.

For the Shoemaker Property, spatial organization and clusters have been combined since there is little surviving physical or documentary evidence concerning either. Archeological studies were not included in the scope of work for this report. The remaining characteristics are discussed whenever historic information exists, within each of the identified historical periods identified for the Shoemaker Property.

3.2 Early Settlement Period: 1749-1795

Bodawine Vanderlip was the first owner of what is known now as the Shoemaker House and property. Vanderlip received a warrant on April 18, 1749, a survey on November 30, 1784, and a patent on June 8, 1791. He conveyed the property to Jonathan Baker, who in turn sold to Peter Trach a parcel of 137-1/2 acres in Middle Smithfield Township in 1795. It is not known if Vanderlip and Baker ever lived on this land or when the property was first used for agriculture.

3.3 Early Agriculture and Industrial Period: 1795-1822

Peter Trach, who purchased the property in 1795, appears with a household of seven in the 1800 census for Middle Smithfield Township. Ten years later his household had grown to eleven; an additional three people were listed as living on his property as well. The additional individuals may have been farm or mill workers but no further information is given. Trach had died by 1817.

3.3.1 Land Uses and Activities

Industry: The earliest reference to land use relates to milling activity on the Bushkill Creek (Figure 5). Both a grist mill and a saw mill were mentioned in the 1822 deed
to Rudolph Trach. These mill sites, which have since been largely obliterated by land disturbing activities, are located outside the present study area but historically were associated with the house and its owners.

Agriculture: The flat land north of the house appears ideal for agriculture. Archeological investigations by John Wright of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area indicate the presence of a deep till layer in the soil north of the house. Although there is no late eighteenth century record of what crops or livestock were raised there, the 1822 deed notes the presence of a large barn on the property indicating substantial agricultural activity.

3.3.2 Spatial Organization and Clusters

The loss over time of all of the buildings other than the stone house precludes an in-depth understanding of the original spatial organization of the site. No evidence has been identified as to how the Trach property was organized or which portions were developed to support crop production, livestock, pasture, and other agricultural activities.

The stone house was situated prominently on a high elevation with the mills located in the low-lying area southeast of the house near Bushkill Creek. The location of the barn and other farm buildings is unknown, although the mills were located to take advantage of the power supplied from the rapidly flowing Bushkill Creek. Additional archeological investigations may reveal more information concerning the original arrangement of the mill complexes and farm.

Although the agricultural and domestic outbuildings of this farm may have been clustered together according to use, no documentary evidence exists to support this assumption.

3.3.3 Response to Natural Features

House Site: Available native stone was used in the construction of the house which was sited on the high ground above the flood plain of Bushkill Creek. Its construction into the side of the hill took advantage of the topography and created a banked cellar that allowed direct ground-level entrance into two floors (Plate 2).

Mill Site: Although no longer extant and beyond the boundary of the study area, the mills were an integral part of the Trach property. As already noted, they were located southeast of the house adjacent to Bushkill Creek to take advantage of the power supplied from the rapidly flowing creek.

3.3.4 Cultural Traditions

Germanic Architecture: Several features of the house reflect the influence of Germanic immigrants on building practices in this country. The use of stone as a construction material sometimes is linked to the Dutch and Germans who settled in
this area.\textsuperscript{42} The banked site of the house is also a distinguishing feature of the Rhenish house in North America.\textsuperscript{43} Several architectural features, such as the basement kitchen with large cooking fireplace and adjacent bake oven, and the complex attic framing (see Plate 14), are other characteristics of this ethnic tradition.

3.3.5 \textit{Circulation Networks}

There are no available maps from this period with information related to circulation patterns. Future archeology may determine the location of interior roads and lanes.

3.3.6 \textit{Boundary Demarcations}

Fences or walls to delineate pasture or livestock areas probably existed in this period; however, there is no information available concerning their location. Archeological investigation may discover these lines of division.

3.3.7 \textit{Vegetation}

\textit{Agriculture:} Although Peter Trach probably farmed this land, the specific crops he raised are not known. It is likely he grew rye, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes since these were the primary crops grown in this region.\textsuperscript{44}

3.3.8 \textit{Buildings and Structures}

\textit{Buildings:} Only the stone house survives today from this period, but documentary evidence suggests there were a variety of buildings on this property, and that they changed over time. The earliest mention of buildings is the 1822 deed that indicates the presence of a grist mill, saw mill, houses, and a large barn. The deed does not include any further description of the buildings. A thorough archeological investigation is necessary to determine the type, site, and number of early buildings. Architectural evidence from the surviving stone house and documents that note the presence of the mills suggest these buildings probably were built by Peter Trach before his death about 1817. Their construction between his death and sale of the property in 1822 seems unlikely.

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\textsuperscript{42} Bertland, p. 85.
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*House:* The stone house, known now as the Shoemaker House, is one of the best preserved stone houses in this region.\(^{45}\) The majority of its architectural features survive from the original period of construction. The house has random-rubble fieldstone construction with large, dressed blocks of stone at the corners to suggest quoins (Plate 3). The house was built into the side of a bank to allow direct ground-level access to both the basement and the main floor. The fenestration on the southeast elevation has a window-door-door-window pattern at the basement level but a traditional five-bay-with-center-door arrangement on the main floor (Plate 2). The odd placement of a window above and slightly to one side of the centrally located door on the northwest elevation creates an asymmetrical facade. The builder seemed to be more concerned with the function of the window providing light to the stair than with creating a balanced facade (Plate 4).

The windows have weathered, pegged frames (Plate 5). Originally, main-floor windows appear to have been twelve-over-eight light, double-hung sash (Plate 2); contemporary windows are six-over-six light, double-hung sash (Plates 23-25). The upper-level gable-end windows are smaller. There are two interior-end stone chimneys, the north chimney much larger than the south, with brick stacks and a gable roof. Near the peak of the north gable end is a semi-circular opening edged with brick (Plate 6). The original porches do not survive.

The single-pile plan has a center passage on the main level with two large rooms on the basement level. The northeast basement room was used as the kitchen and contained a large cooking fireplace and adjacent bake oven (Plates 7 and 8). The southeast room was a root cellar with an earthen floor.\(^{46}\) The loss of the ceiling reveals a summer beam to receive the floor joists for the individual rooms on the main floor. However, the floor framing for the main level center passage is separate. These joists run perpendicular to the others and are lapped over the stone partition wall.

The walls and ceiling on the main floor are plaster, over either stone walls or split lathe. The center passage and northeast room have horizontal board wainscot (Plate 9) while the southwest room has a singled beaded-board chair rail at the bottom of the window level (Plate 10). The stair has a molded handrail and newel with a simple turning near the base. The balusters, three per step, follow the same lines but are delicate and slender (Plate 11). There are also scroll-shaped stair brackets. The handrail on the second floor has square newels with round finials and rectangular balusters and does not appear to be original (Plate 12).

The one surviving mantel is in the northeast room (Plate 13). It has fluted pilasters and a frieze with raised center panel and end blocks that do not quite align with the

\(^{45}\) National Register Nomination Report, Jacob Shoemaker House.

\(^{46}\) This information was provided by Daniel McAuliffe, the last owner of the property prior to purchase by NPS, and whose father purchased the house in 1931.
pilasters. There is a shallow, molded cornice and narrow shelf. While these features are characteristic of the Federal style, their arrangement and the wide fireplace opening are more reminiscent of the earlier Georgian period. Original doors are six-panel, either flush or with slightly raised panels, both indicative of the Federal period (Plate 9).

The complexity of the attic framing is indicative of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century construction and may be a variation of a traditional German system. Two heavy, king post trusses, with angle braces from the collar to the outside walls, support the passage walls. The remainder of the roof is framed with common rafters, some old and some recently installed, with purlins that are lapped and pegged, with very long pegs, at the peak (Plate 14).

Mills: There is no documentary evidence to indicate the construction features of the grist mill and saw mill. However, it is likely their construction used the traditional, locally available materials of stone and wood.

3.3.9 Small-Scale Features

No small-scale features survive from this period.

3.4 Agriculture and Industry: 1822-1877

The property was owned during this period by Jacob Shoemaker who was involved in both agriculture and milling. Jacob Shoemaker purchased the property in June 1822 from his father-in-law, Rudolph Trach, who had bought it six months before in a sheriff's sale. Shoemaker had been an army captain during the War of 1812 and became quite prominent in the Shoemakers vicinity, and held several political posts. His milling operations, which added to his distinction in the area, included a grist mill, a saw mill, and a clover mill located nearby on the Bushkill Creek. He also produced crops and livestock on his farm.

3.4.1 Land Uses and Activities

Industry: According to the 1850 Census of Manufacturers, the Shoemaker flour mill was valued at $2,500, with raw materials valued at $5,350 including rye, corn, and buckwheat. The water-powered mill employed one person and produced 166,600 pounds of rye flour and 175,000 pounds of flour from corn and buckwheat. By 1860 the total value had dropped from $8,850 to $5,200 and production dropped by 20,000 pounds as well. According to maps dated 1860 and 1875, the saw and clover mills were situated nearby.

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47 Personal correspondence with Jerry A. Clouse, National Register Assistant, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation.
**Agriculture**: The 1850 census records indicate that Shoemaker raised both crops and livestock on his land. Livestock included 271 sheep, 121 swine, 11 cows, and 6 horses. By 1860 he had increased his holdings from 195 acres to 480 acres with a corresponding increase in farm value from $4,000 in 1850 to $15,000 in 1860. His livestock decreased significantly with only three sheep and no swine, but his crop production increased. Because of the large number of livestock documented in the 1850 census, it is likely a significant amount of land was used to pasture them.

### 3.4.2 Spatial Organization and Clusters

It is assumed that Shoemaker devoted specific fields to certain crops or pasture but the arrangement of these fields is not known. It is likely that the amount of land in pasture would have decreased as the amount of livestock declined.

The mills were grouped together along the Bushkill Creek southeast of the stone house.

### 3.4.3 Response to Natural Features

The agricultural productivity reflected in the census figures can be attributed partially to the fertility of the soil and its proximity to the Bushkill Creek flood plain. The level plateau of land northwest of the stone house, that shows archeological evidence of having been farmed for a long period, would have been ideally suited to agriculture due to its gently sloping nature.

### 3.4.4 Cultural Traditions

Since the property was occupied by Trach's niece whose husband was also of German descent, it is assumed that a continuity of cultural traditions existed during this period with no major departure from the Germanic characteristics initially established by Trach.

### 3.4.5 Circulation Networks

*Primary Roads*: The earliest available map, the 1860 Map of the Counties of Monroe and Carbon, Pennsylvania, indicate that the present Route 209, the major road in this area, already was established by this period; it probably was developed much earlier. The road from Shoemakers to Resica (later known as the Road to Winona Falls and presently named Bridge Street) provided the main access to the house. The road to the mills branched off the road to Resica where the Fernwood maintenance yard now begins. This road no longer exists.

48 This large map is located at the Monroe County Historical Society in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.
3.4.6 Boundary Demarcations

It is assumed that the property continued to be divided internally between crops and pasture but no information as to the placement of these divisions was identified. Archeological investigation may discover these lines of division.

3.4.7 Vegetation

*Agriculture:* Shoemaker grew a variety of crops on his farm. His two largest crops were rye and oats, but he also raised Irish potatoes, buckwheat, hay, and flax. By 1860 his crop production had increased, and in addition to the rye, oats, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, and flax, he grew Indian corn, wheat, peas and beans, and clover.

Some land probably continued to be devoted to pasture, although the amount may have decreased, corresponding to a decline in livestock held.

3.4.8 Buildings and Structures

The 1822 deed notes the presence of the grist mill, saw mill, houses, and large barn. The stone house is the sole survivor of the buildings that were on this site during this period. No additional documentary evidence for buildings in the 1822-1877 period was discovered.

3.5 DeWitt/Overfield Era 1877-1931

The years between 1877 and 1931 reflect the period of ownership by the extended DeWitt/Overfield families. Following Jacob Shoemaker’s death in 1863, his widow continued to own the house and a small amount of land. After her death Samuel De Witt, her son-in-law, purchased the property in 1877, and in 1881 increased the acreage. There is no mention of his owning the mills. Because of financial reverses, the DeWitts lost the land in 1892, but the land was purchased by a cousin and remained in the extended DeWitt/Overfield family until 1925. The land continued to be farmed although the house may not have been occupied continually after the turn of the century.

In 1925 Stewart DeWitt and William Overfield sold the property to Philip A. Davenport. Davenport, who apparently purchased the land as an investment, did not live in the stone house.

3.5.1 Land Uses and Activities

*Milling:* The portion of Shoemaker land on which the mills were located was no longer part of the property owned by the DeWitt/Overfield family.

*Agriculture:* An 1881 deed indicated that there were twenty acres of "good meadow" as well as orchards on the land. It can be assumed that agriculture continued since
the deed also listed a number of buildings, including a stable, a corn crib, a wagon house and "other outbuildings," that would be used in agricultural production. When the property was sold in 1925, rye was grown on the land.

Transportation: It was also during this period, in 1901, that the Delaware Valley Railroad was built across the land roughly paralleling the small Overfield Creek. The railroad carried freight and passengers from Stroudsburg, where it connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as far as Bushkill just north of Shoemakers. It played a major role in opening the area for the growing resort industry.

3.5.2 Spatial Organization and Clusters

The land continued to be organized for agricultural production and there were meadows and orchards, but their arrangement is not known.

3.5.3 Response to Natural Features

In response to the productivity of the land due to fertile fields and available water sources, the land continued to be used for agriculture.

3.5.4 Cultural Traditions

This was a transition period for the property, which changed from a family-held farm that had passed through several branches of an extended family with Germanic origins to a property purchased for investment purposes. It is assumed that there was a loss of cultural tradition in the way the land was farmed and used. No evidence has been identified that reveals the extent of cultural change.

3.5.5 Circulation Networks

Railroad: In 1901 the Delaware Valley Railroad line was built on this land on a raised bed that roughly parallels the small Overfield Creek. A trestle spanned the mill race and there was also a trestle across Bushkill Creek. The stone abutment for this survives on the property today.

Secondary Roads: The 1875 Beers map indicates that the entry road to the Shoemaker house left the primary road where the road to Resica and the road to the mills formed a "Y." The road approached the house on the south side—the side now considered the rear (Figure 5).

Entrance Drive: The construction of the railroad in 1901 significantly changed the circulation networks—notably the entrance drive. Instead of approaching the house from the south, the drive originated from the east and approached the side of the house. The house appears to have been reoriented at this time with the rear becoming the front.
Walkway: A 1910 photograph indicates there was a pedestrian walkway from the lower level to the upper level of the house on the south side. It is no longer visible (Plate 2).

Road: A dirt road trace, lined with seventy-five- to ninety-year-old black locust and red maple trees, parallels the pond on the west side along the steeply sloped hillside and terminates in a thicket of vegetation. Its original use is unknown but it may survive from this period.

3.5.6 Boundary Demarcations

The deed that marked the sale of the property in 1877 to Samuel DeWitt by William Shoemaker, the sole surviving executor of the will of Jacob Shoemaker, notes that the property sold for $3,000, and included 5 acres and 20 perches of land on which the stone house and dwelling were situated, along with out house buildings, barns, stables, ways, water courses, rights, etc. The deed describes the physical boundaries of the property as follows:

"... and tract of land situate in the township of Middle Smithfield County of Monroe and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows - Beginning at a post in the stage Road east of the stone house, thence by land of Philip Peters, north fifty two and a half degrees west --- (unreadable) three quarters perches to a stone by the cooper shop, then by land of William Shoemaker south forty three degrees west one perch? by a post in the road, thence along said road north forty seven degrees west thirty four perches to a stone [or store], thence n n north fifty ____ west thence ____ to a stone [or store], thence north seventy ____ and ____ to a stone [or store], thence south seventy three degrees west twelve and three quarters perches to a stone in the line of Martin Overfield then by the same south fifty one degrees east forty eight and a half perches to a stone, then by land of John Hanna south fifteen degrees east thirteen perches to a stone in the stage road thence up the said road and by land of George Peters north seventy five degrees east seven perches to a post thence north fifty five degrees east fourteen perches to the place of beginning, containing five acres and twenty perches be the same more or less being the same premises on which the stone House and dwelling are situated."50

No documentation survives that delineates the size and location of the various fields that were a part of this farm.


50 All recorded boundary information for the Shoemaker Property between 1749 and 1958 is in written form and relies on the position of transient landscape elements that cannot be verified in 1994. Therefore, incorporation of boundary information through time, whether written or graphic, will be limited in this report.
3.5.7 Vegetation

An 1881 deed for part of this property indicates that an apple orchard and other fruit trees were being grown on the property. Twenty acres continued as meadow. Many of the trees, notably the black locust trees and red maple trees that lined an interior road, may have been planted during this period. Rye continued to be grown.

3.5.8 Buildings and Structures

Stone House: The house was probably reoriented at this time as a result of the 1901 construction of the railroad which required a change in the entry approach from the east to the south.

Outbuildings: The 1881 deed records the existence of support and agricultural buildings in addition to the stone house. They include a 40' x 50' barn with stone stabling below, 12' x 14' spring house, corn crib, wagon house, and other outbuildings not enumerated. It gave no information as to their location.

Railroad Building: According to the last private owner of the property, there was a small building, the Shoemaker station, near the intersection of the railroad and the road to Resica (now known as the road to Winona Falls or Bridge Street.) The station is no longer extant, and it may not have been located within the study area boundaries.

3.5.9 Small-Scale Features

An extant stone retaining wall that formalizes the grade change and provides a level area at the rear of the house may date from this period (Plate 15).

3.6 McAuliffe Family/Resort Era 1931-1974

The use of the land for recreation began shortly after its purchase by the McAuliffe family and their original partners, the Hassells. The resort attracted families who stayed for one to two weeks. The McAuliffe family continued to run the resort until the federal government purchased the land and demolished all but the original stone house.

3.6.1 Land Uses and Activities

Recreation: In the late 1930s recreation became the dominant land use pattern. The former agricultural areas were maintained as grassy meadows (Plate 16). The low ground, including the mill race, was dammed in the late 1930s to create a swimming pond.
3.6.2 Spatial Organization and Clusters

The resort buildings were sited west and north of the house while open land to the west was maintained as a meadow. The pond was located east of the house.

The resort buildings were situated in an open court arrangement with the main resort building facing the old stone house. Other buildings--cottages and a dance hall/lounge--were sited at each end of the court, with the swimming pool constructed to the west of the buildings and closer to the edge of the bluff above the pond (Figure 4).

3.6.3 Response to Natural Features

The pond, built in the 1940s to provide swimming for resort patrons, took advantage of the low-lying area that had become increasingly marshy because of the construction of the railroad berm in 1901 (Plate 17). The lower end of the mill race was dammed to create the pond while the upper end of the race fed the pond. The creation of the pond may have inundated earlier building sites (Plate 18).

3.6.4 Cultural Traditions

The cultural traditions associated with this site changed dramatically as a result of the shift in use. The Locust Grove House resort reflected customs of the typical New York or Pennsylvania resort communities that developed in the early twentieth century.

3.6.5 Circulation Networks

Secondary Roads: The present asphalt entry drive begins at the main road and approaches the south side of the house (Plates 19 and 20). According to the last owner, the drive existed in 1931 when his family purchased the property. Its location probably resulted from the construction of the railroad bed in 1901 that cut off the original entry lane. The entry drive forms a "T" to provide access to the house before continuing into the area north of the house. When the resort buildings were constructed, this entry lane was extended to provide access to these buildings and terminated at the pool on the hill above the pond (Plate 21).

3.6.6 Boundary Demarcations

No fences or walls that may have separated different resort functions survive. At the time of its sale in 1974, the property was conveyed in two parcels, one 40.06 acres in size, the other 19.39 acres. The southern/western boundary at that time was comprised primarily of Bridge Street, and the northern/eastern boundary was comprised primarily of Bushkill Creek, with diagonal boundaries running between these two landscape features southeast of the damed pond, and northwest of the agricultural fields (Figure 1.).
3.6.7 Vegetation

Most of the former agricultural fields were maintained as a grassy meadow, but pine trees were planted on the hill above the pond northwest of the stone house (Plate 22). Privet hedges were planted around the house and driveway by the McAuliffes.

3.6.8 Buildings and Structures

The purchase of the stone house and land by the McAuliffe family in 1931 was the beginning of a new period of construction. Not only was the stone house renovated after lying vacant for a number of years, but by the late 1930s resort buildings also began to be constructed. The resort buildings provided lodging, dining rooms, and activity rooms for vacationers.

When the McAuliffes began the resort, the first rental rooms were in the stone house. The rooms on the second floor were each modified to accommodate a sink and numbers were added to the doors. Rooms in the house were only used as part of the resort, not as a youth hostel or any other type of temporary boarding establishment. This practice dates back to the tradition in this region of summer boarding houses where guests stayed in private homes and rented an additional room.

Stone House: The stone house served as the owner’s residence. Since it had been unoccupied for some time, the McAuliffes made a number of changes to render the house habitable (Plate 23). They repointed the stone walls with grapevine mortar joints (Plate 6) and added a two-story, two-level rear porch and the triangular-shaped stone piers and buttresses that support it. Initially the second story of the porch had no roof, only a wooden railing on both levels (Plate 24). The stairs exited off the south end of the porch. Some time after 1955 a shed roof with scalloped cornice was added to the upper level. Front and rear shed-roof dormers also were added.

When the McAuliffes purchased the house, the southwest basement room functioned as a root cellar. They added windows to the gable walls on this end, built a floor, and used this room as their dining room. From photographs it appears that they also excavated earth from the outside of the gable wall to provide room for the windows. Other windows were changed from the original sash to two-over-two light sash. Many of the interior walls were sheetrocked during this period. The wallboard was attached to furring strips laid on top of the original plaster, thereby preserving it (Plate 10).

A one-story, five-bay frame section was built on the northeast gable end (Plates 25 & 34). The original frame addition to the stone house contained eight individual rooms with a central entrance door. In the early 1960s, these eight rooms were converted to four rooms, each with an exterior entrance and a private bath. A porch with columns was also added to the front of the addition at this time. There was no interior access between this addition and the stone house. This addition has been demolished but a stone retaining wall survives beneath where the addition stood (Plate 26).
**Pump House:** The stone foundation to the east of the house was for the pump house built by the McAuliffe family (Plate 27). When the McAuliffe family purchased the property, there was an outdoor pump with a pipe to the well below the house. Daniel McAuliffe's grandfather and Gus Hassell built a pump house to enclose it, most likely in the early 1940s. The stone foundation is all that remains of the pump house today.

**Main Resort Building:** This two-story, nine-bay frame building was covered with asbestos shingles and had a flat roof with a front parapet (Plates 28 and 29). This building, which housed the main dining room with individual rooms above, was demolished by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers following purchase of the property in 1974 by the U.S. Government.

**Cottages:** There were at least three cottages, each with four to six rental bedrooms. All of the buildings were one-story frame buildings usually covered with novelty siding (Plates 30 through 35). All the cottages were demolished after 1974.

**Recreation Building:** The recreation building which housed the dance hall and lounge was a long, minimum of fourteen-bay, one-story, frame building (Plates 36 and 37). It also was demolished after 1974.

**Structures:** Several small-scale structures were built during this period but none survive; they were demolished after 1974. They included the swimming pool, tennis court, and outdoor dance area that consisted of a concrete pad with a small, frame shelter for the band (Plates 38 through 40).
4.0 REFERENCES CITED

A. PUBLISHED MATERIALS

I. BOOKS


II. ARTICLES

B. UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL AND MANUSCRIPT REPORTS


Historical Files, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Bushkill, PA.


Shoemaker Family File, Monroe County Historical Society, Stroudsburg, PA.

Willever, John L. "Railroads of Monroe County," typewritten report in Historical Files, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Bushkill, PA.

C. PUBLIC RECORDS

I. FEDERAL RECORDS

U.S. Census. Population Schedules. Northampton County, PA; Wayne County, PA; Pike County, PA 1800-1820. Microfilm, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, VA.


II. COUNTY RECORDS

Monroe County Deed Books, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, PA.

Northampton County Deed Books, Northampton County Courthouse, Easton, PA.

Pike County Assessment Books of Seated Property, Real and Personal, Office of Tax Assessor, Pike County Administration Building, Milford, PA.

Pike County Deed Books, Pike County Courthouse, Milford, PA.
D. INTERVIEWS

McAuliffe, Daniel, Middle Smithfield Township, Monroe County, PA, December 9, 1993.

E. MAPS


Tract Map [Segment 73] for Tract 2919 (Land Acquired by the Corps of Engineers Acting as Agent for the National Park Service), 1974. Lands Office, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, National Park Service, Bushkill, PA.

Project Location
(USGS, Bushkill, PA/NJ Quadrangle, 1944; photorevised 1968 and 1973).

Figure 1.
Detail of Pennsylvania's Picturesque Playground, Monroe County, Penna. and surrounding country, The Pocono Mountains, Delaware Water Gap, the Stroudsburgs and Delaware Valley (1928, hand annotated).
Detail of F.W. Beers and Company Map showing the Village of Shoemakers, 1875, reprinted as *Monroe County in the Olden Days* (unknown date).

Figure 3.
Detail of Topographic Map, Delaware Water Gap Section
(National Park Service, 1967).

Figure 4.
Detail of the Village of Shoemakers from *Atlas of Monroe County, Pennsylvania* (Beers, 1875).

Figure 5.
Plate 1. Jacob Shoemaker and his wife Hannah Trach, unknown date.

Plate 2. View north to the Shoemaker House illustrating the banked basement, circa 1900-1910.
Plate 3. Detail of Shoemaker House construction showing random rubble fieldstone and dressed block quoins, and the smaller windows that light the second floor, 1993.


Plate 6. Detail of the semi-circular opening along the north gable end roof line, the grapevine joints, and the ghost of a frame addition (that has since been razed) of the Shoemaker House, 1993.
Plate 7. Detail of the Shoemaker House interior illustrating the basement fireplace and the adjacent bake oven, 1993.

Plate 8. Detail of basement fireplace and bake oven opening, at far right. The white object is a contemporary railing from the second-floor porch, 1993.

Plate 10. Detail of the Shoemaker House interior, first floor, including southwest room chair rail and plaster over stone walls, 1993.

Plate 12. Detail of the second floor stair railing, Shoemaker House interior, 1993. A horizontal board has been nailed over an opening at the stair well where contemporary studs have been removed.

Plate 15. View north to the Shoemaker House showing the rear facade and the stone retaining wall along the pond, 1993.

Plate 17. Aerial photograph of the Bushkill Creek area, November 14, 1939.

Plate 19. View along the entry drive towards Bridge Street, 1993.
Plate 20. View from Bridge Street to the Shoemaker property entry drive, 1993.

Plate 21. View to the asphalt road that led to the resort complex from the house, and an overgrown privet hedge that lines the road, 1993.
Plate 22. Line of planted white and scrub pine trees on the hillside above the pond, 1993.

Plate 23. View of the Shoemaker House after the renovations were made by the McAuliffe family, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 24. View of the Shoemaker House modern porch addition along the rear facade, including stone piers, 1993.
Plate 25. Shoemaker House including wood-frame addition from the resort period, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 26. View of the stone retaining wall east of the Shoemaker House beneath the former one-story frame addition, 1993.
Plate 27. View of the pump house stone foundation behind the Shoemaker House, 1993.

Plate 28. View of the main resort building, including the dining room, that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 29. View of the main resort building, including the dining room, that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 30. View of one of the resort cottages that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 31. View of one of the resort cottages that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 32. View of one of the resort cottages that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 33. Northwest elevation of one of the resort cottages that has since been razed. This cottage was located just northeast of the house and wood-frame addition, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 34. Northwest elevation of the renovated wood-frame addition that has since been razed. The north corner of the house roof can be seen at the far right, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 35. View of one of the resort cottages that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 36. View of the recreation building that housed a dance hall and lounge during the resort era, that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 37. View of the recreation building that has since been razed, unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 38. View of the resort era swimming pool that has since been demolished, unknown date, c.1939-1974.
Plate 39. View of the outdoor dance area (the band stand has since been demolished), unknown date, c.1939-1974.

Plate 40. View of the resort era tennis court, with the swimming pool beyond, that has since been demolished, unknown date, c.1939-1974.