
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2024

Revised: 1/2025



Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Isaac Van Campen Inn
Resource Classification:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300079
Parent Landscape:	300023
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Alpha Code:	DEWA
Park Organization Code:	4320
Park District:	DEWA
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	Yes

Landscape Description:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is part of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (NRA), which encompasses 67,210 acres along both sides of the Delaware River in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Established in 1965, the park provides unique opportunities to experience tranquil landscapes, rich human history, and striking scenery along 40 miles of the longest free-flowing river east of the Mississippi. The park acquired the Isaac Van Campen Inn property, located in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1970 in conjunction with the since-cancelled Tocks Island Dam project.

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is situated along Old Mine Road, a 250-year old route comprised of several roads that form the park's main north-to-south passageway in New Jersey. Within the stretch where the Inn is located, Old Mine Road is a narrow country lane surfaced with compacted earth and gravel. The road bisects the 272-acre property and occupies the transition between two distinct landforms. West of Old Mine Road, a broad plain known as Shapanack Flats stretches to the eastern bank of the Delaware River, which marks the cultural landscape's western boundary. Agricultural fields, presently farmed under special use permits administered by the park, occupy Shapanack Flats, as they have since at least the eighteenth century. Woodlands have long grown along the riverbank, but the establishment of trees between the fields and the road are not historic. East of Old Mine Road is the steep western slope of Walpack Ridge. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape's eastern boundary runs near the top of Walpack Ridge, which is elevated approximately three hundred feet above Shapanack Flats. The ridge's western slope is densely wooded, a condition that differs from that of the historic period, when large portions of the slope were kept open for pasture and other uses.

The cultural landscape's only extant historic building is its namesake, the Isaac Van Campen Inn. The two-and-one-half-story stone house was constructed of local limestone in ca.1746 at the foot of the hill. Separated from Old Mine Road by a stone retaining wall, the building is oriented west toward Shapanack Flats and the Delaware River beyond. The home historically enjoyed broad westward views across the floodplain, but the historic views are now obscured by woods that have grown up west of Old Mine Road. The house was built by Harmen Rosenkrans, a colonist of Dutch descent, and during the second half of the eighteenth century was owned and occupied by Isaac Van Campen, a prominent member of the surrounding agricultural community who held various roles in local, state, and national

government. At the time of its construction, the house was distinctly grand and could have been favorably compared to mansions constructed in Philadelphia during the same period. The house today is surrounded by maintained lawns and a few mature trees that transition to the wooded hillside slopes.

Outbuildings associated with the property are no longer extant. A privy, smokehouse, tenant cottage, and chicken coops were historically located near the house, as was a Colonial-era fortification known as Fort Shapanack (Fort Johns). Today, only remnants of these historic features remain in the dense woods, along with traces of farm lanes and a military supply road now maintained as a trail. Two barns and a carriage house were situated on the west side of Old Mine Road, in an area now maintained with mown grass.

The Isaac Van Campen Inn is managed by the Walpack Historical Society, a local non-profit organization, in partnership with Delaware Water Gap NRA. The society leads tours of the historic house and provides other interpretive opportunities for park visitors. Public access to the house is only permitted as part of a guided tour and during special events. Park visitors can access the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape via Old Mine Road and the Military Road Trail, which leads to historic Walpack Center on the eastern side of Walpack Ridge. A standard National Park Service sign identifies the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Isaac Van Campen Inn is part of the Old Mine Road Historic District, which stretches from the intersection with US 206 in the north to the Pahaquarry Copper Mine in the south. The district is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A (event), Criterion C (Design/Construction), and Criterion D (information potential).

The Isaac Van Campen Inn possesses local significance under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the property is significant in the area of Agriculture for its association with the early agricultural practices of European settler-colonists and the evolution of American agriculture in the nineteenth and twentieth century; in the area of Exploration/Settlement as one of the earliest European farmsteads in the Upper Delaware River Valley, which was considered an important frontier for European settlement in the eighteenth century; and in the area of Military as the purported site of Fort Shapanack (Fort Johns) built during the French and Indian War and the location of several temporary military camps during the Revolutionary War. Under Criterion C the property is significant in the area of Architecture for the Georgian and Dutch-inspired design of the stone-constructed Isaac Van Campen Inn. The property's period of significance is ca.1746–1965, beginning with the construction of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and ending the year Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was established.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic integrity of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, ca.1746–1965, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2023 and 2024. Several landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The historic Van Campen Inn, the impressive stone house built in ca.1746 by Harmen Rosenkrans and later occupied by Isaac Van Campen, remains in its historic location at the base of Walpack Ridge's western slope. The cultural landscape's rural setting has been preserved – the earthen/gravel-surfaced Old Mine Road follows its historic north-south alignment past the stone wall fronting the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and the historic crop fields on Shapanack Flats still spread out across the floodplain of the Delaware River to the west. A historic road to Walpack Center, which runs north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and crosses Walpack Ridge, is preserved today as the park's Military Road Trail. Other traces of farm lanes also remain, as do several old specimen trees and the use of lawns around the house.

Since 1965 many landscape characteristics and features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape have changed or have been completely removed. These include all historic outbuildings, most significantly, a historic, Dutch-style barn known as the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn built by the Dewitt family in the early nineteenth century and lost to arson in 1972. The barn historically stood in a cluster of farm outbuildings on the western side of Old Mine Road near the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Today, the former site of the barn is kept open through regular mowing. Additionally, the growth of woods in areas surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn, especially on the slope to the east, and along the western edge of Old Mine Road, has obscured significant views and resulted in substantially more enclosure than existed during the historic period.

Condition:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is in “good” condition. A “good” condition evaluation indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

In the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS), the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is categorized as a component landscape of the larger Delaware Water Gap Landscape, which is identified as the parent landscape and contains more than sixty component landscapes. The list of component landscapes is under review by park and regional staff to prioritize the most important landscapes for future CLIs.

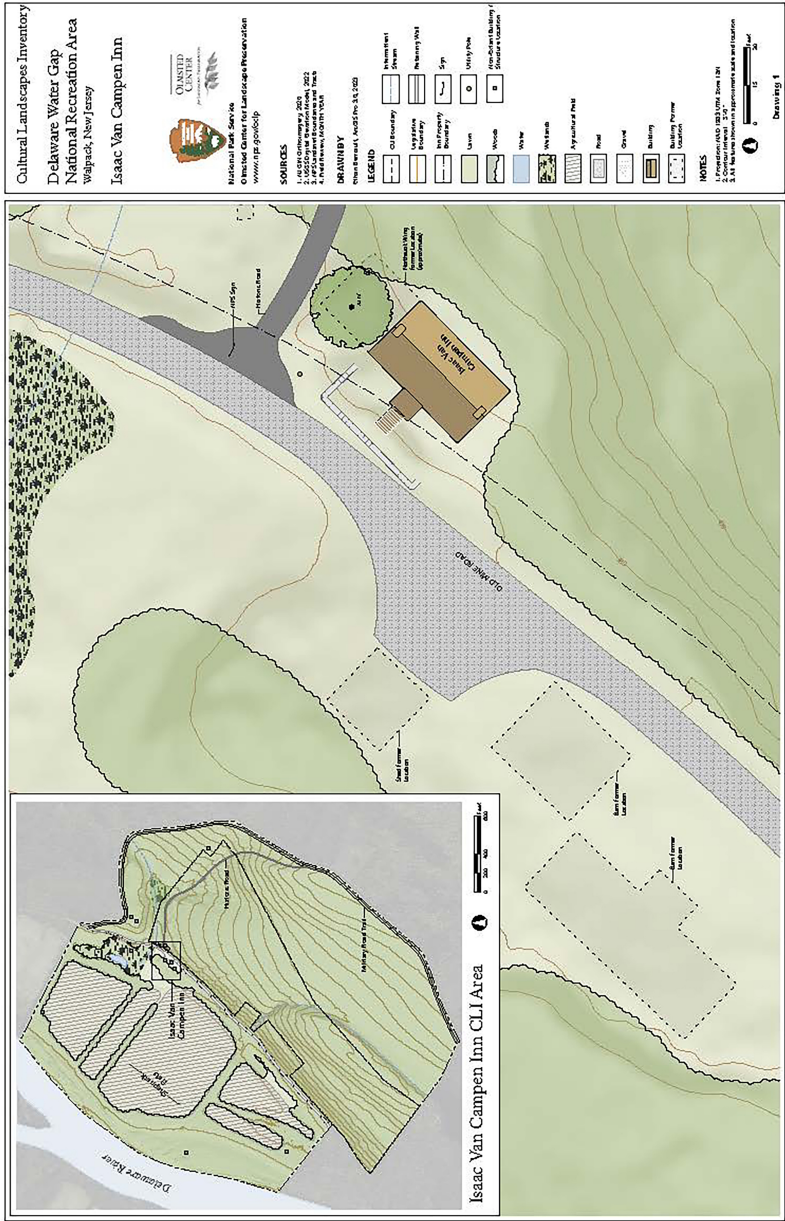
Landscape Type:

Historic Vernacular Landscape
Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Rosenkrans-Van Campen House	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Van Campen Inn	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Isaac Van Campen House	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Van Campen's Inn	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Van Campen House	Other Name Type:	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Van Campen Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Van Campen Estate	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Dewitt Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Berk Farm	Other Name Type:	Historic
Other Name:	Lower Shapanack	Other Name Type:	Historic

Site Plan



Site map, 2024.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/23/2024

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Historical research and existing conditions field documentation for this CLI were completed in August 2023 by James Mealey, Historical Landscape Architect at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation in Boston, Massachusetts. Site plans were edited by Kelsey Little, Cartographer at the Olmsted Center. The CLI has been developed in consultation with Jennifer Palmer, Cultural Resources Program Manager, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. She can be contacted at the park by email (jennifer_palmer@nps.gov) and telephone (570-588-6021).

NOTE: Although the cover date for the CLI is 2024, this CLI was officially counted as part of the FY 2025 CLI workplan because SHPO concurrence was not received until FY 2025 (on 10-1-2024).

Concurrence Graphic Information:

24-1822-1
HPO-12024-273



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Interior Region 1
North Atlantic-Appalachian
1234 Market Street, 20th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

I.A.2.(IR1-RSS)

Shawn M. LaTourette, State Historic Preservation Officer
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
501 East State Street
Station Plaza Building 5, 4th Floor
Trenton, NJ

Dear Mr. LaTourette:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Isaac Van Campen Inn at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. We seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of previously unevaluated resources identified in this CLI for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS Historic Structures Inventory (formerly List of Classified Structures) includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

SHPO concurrence letter, October 1, 2024, page 1 of 5.

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Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn property is part of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, established in 1965. Several park properties have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places through historic districts or individually. The park acquired the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding landscape in 1970.

On December 3, 1980, the Isaac Van Campen Inn was included in National Register documentation for the Old Mine Road Historic District. Local-level significance for the 687-acre district was identified in the areas of Archeology (Historic), Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, and Transportation. The period of significance was listed as 1600 to 1900-x, but no specific dates were given. The nomination form described the Isaac Van Campen Inn's "simple but imposing elegance," its setting as "standing alone on a sweeping curve in the rutted, one lane country road," and the viewshed "imposingly surveying the flat lowland and the river beyond." The form also described the area as "the most pristine and unspoiled section of the Old Mine Road Historic District." The nomination noted that General Gates and his army camped on the property in December 1776, on the way to reinforcing Washington's troops on the eve of the battle at Trenton. The district boundary was described as typically extending "fifty (50) feet outward from each edge" of the road right-of-way, except in numerous wider areas, including 200 feet outward from the road right-of-way to include two features: the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the site of Fort Shapanack (Fort Johns).

On February 25, 2020, in response to several Determination of Eligibility (DOE) requests initiated by the park, your office determined that Entertainment/Recreation was also an area of significance for the Old Mine Road Historic District, and that the district's period of significance ended in 1965, "the year the Tocks Island Dam project was authorized by the US Congress." (Note: the correct date of this authorization is 1962, the Delaware Water Gap NRA was established in 1965.) No features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn property were evaluated for potential eligibility.

Current Findings:

The enclosed CLI for the Isaac Van Campen Inn fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, and Military. As noted previously, three of the property's features compiled on the attached list have been described in the National Register. The CLI identifies 20 additional features related to natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property's landscape. Four features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, Boundary Description, National Register Information and the Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the status of resources and features identified in this CLI:

- The Isaac Van Campen Inn landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with the early agricultural practices of European settler-colonists and the evolution of American agriculture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries
- The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement as one of the earliest European farmsteads in the Upper Delaware River Valley, which was a considered an important frontier for white settlement in the eighteenth century.

SHPO concurrence letter, October 1, 2024, page 2 of 5.

Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

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- The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Military as the purported site of Fort Shapanack (Fort John) built during the French and Indian War and the location of several temporary camps during the Revolutionary War.
- The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the design of the historic building known as the Isaac Van Campen Inn.
- The property's period of significance is ca.1746–1965, beginning with the construction of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and ending the year Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was established.
- The categorization of contributing and non-contributing landscape characteristics and features (see attached list).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, CLI Coordinator (Address: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 15 State Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02109). We would appreciate your response in 45 days, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this inventory. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 508-455-8540 (cell).

Sincerely,

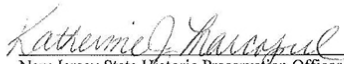
JONATHAN MEADE
Digitally signed by
JONATHAN MEADE
Date: 2024.08.27
08:15:19 -04'00'

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

Enclosure

cc:
Superintendent, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for the Isaac Van Campen Inn, as contributing and non-contributing.



New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer

10/1/2024
Date

SHPO concurrence letter, October 1, 2024, page 3 of 5.

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NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory -- Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
List of Contributing, Non-Contributing, and Undetermined Landscape Features
August 2024

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places. Features marked with a (*) were listed in the National Register in 1980.

Natural Systems and Features

- Shapanack Flats
- Walpack Ridge
- Streams
- Woods on Walpack Ridge South of Van Campen Inn
- Margin of Woods Along Eastern Bank of Delaware River

Spatial Organization

- Isaac Van Campen Inn Site
- Former Outbuilding Site
- Open Fields on Shapanack Flats

Land Use

- * Fort Shapanack (Fort Johns) Site

Topography

- Isaac Van Campen Inn Yard Terrace

Vegetation

- Field Crops
- Lawns
- Black Walnut Tree North of Van Campen Inn

Circulation

- * Old Mine Road
- Military Road Trail (Historic Road to Walpack Center)
- Farm Tracks on Shapanack Flats
- Carriage House Drive
- Farm Road Traces on Western Slope of Walpack Ridge

Buildings and Structures

- * Isaac Van Campen Inn

SHPO concurrence letter, October 1, 2024, page 4 of 5.

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Views and Vistas

Westward Views of Shapanack Flats from Van Campen Inn and Old Mine Road
Eastward Views of Walpack Ridge from Van Campen Inn and Old Mine Road
North-South Views along Old Mine Road Corridor

Small-Scale Features

Isaac Van Campen Inn Retaining Wall

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Natural Systems and Features

Woods to the North, East, and West of Van Campen Inn

Vegetation

Black Walnut Grove West of Old Mine Road

Small-Scale Features

Old Mine Road Historical Marker
National Park Service Sign

bcc:

Dennis Montagna, Region 1 History Program
Robert Page, Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Stephen Pisani, Region 1 Historic Architecture Program
Bethany Serafine, Region 1 History Program

SHPO concurrence letter, October 1, 2024, page 5 of 5.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	Other	01/01/2025	NOTE: Although the cover date for the CLI is 2024, this CLI was officially counted as part of the FY 2025 CLI workplan because SHPO concurrence was not received until FY 2025 (on 10-1-2024). The revision date of 1/1/2025 has been entered here so that the year 2025 appears on the cover page.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New Jersey	Sussex County

Size (Acres): 272

Land Tract Number(s)

The Isaac Van Campen Inn CLI boundary encompasses the entirety or a portion of the following Delaware Water Gap NRA property tracts: 7070, 7071, 7105, 7110, 7112, 7113, 7120, 7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, 7125, 7126, 7127, 7128, 7129, 7130, 7131, 7132, 7133, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7146, 7147, 7149, 7150, 7800, 7107-1, 7107-2, 7111-1, 7111-2, 7151-1, 7151-2, 7801-1, 7801-2, 7801-3, 7851-2, 7851-2, 8230-1, 8251-1.

Boundary Description:

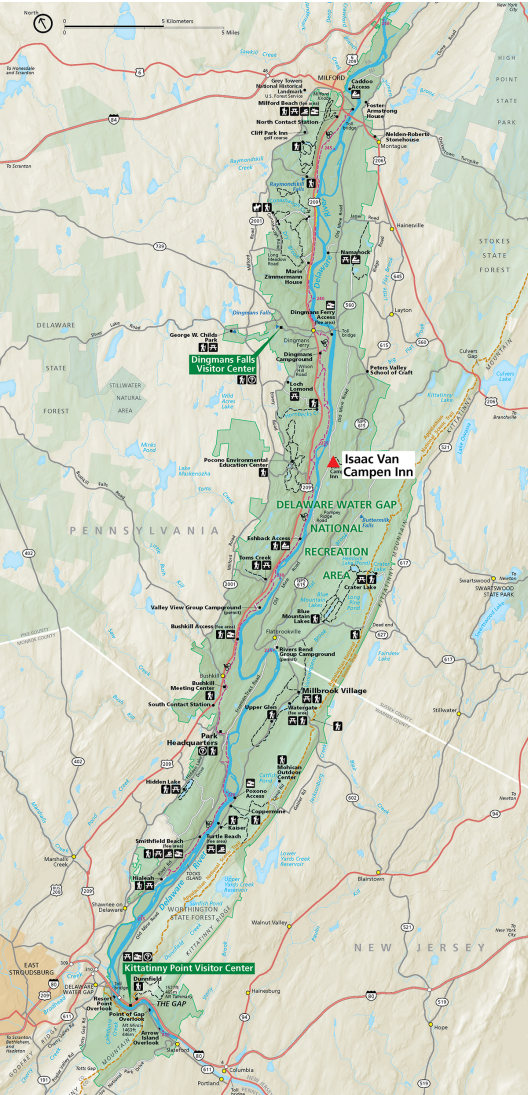
The limits of the Isaac Van Campen Inn CLI project area are defined to the west by the eastern bank of the Delaware River, to the east by the top of Walpack Ridge, to the north by the northern edge of the Military Road Trail and the northern boundary of property tract 7111-2, and to the south by the southern edges of property tracts 7111-1, 7111-2, 7121, and 7150. A portion of the Isaac Van Campen Inn CLI area falls within the Old Mine Road Historic District boundary. The remainder of the CLI project area extends beyond the district's boundary to include the site's historic land use, vegetation, and viewshed characteristics.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	41.1688611	-74.8954717	
	Area	41.1671907	-74.8911472	
	Area	41.1670555	-74.8909688	
	Area	41.1658393	-74.8907078	
	Area	41.165584	-74.8875382	
	Area	41.162647	-74.8871262	
	Area	41.1561689	-74.8955275	
	Area	41.1587496	-74.9000565	
	Area	41.1598404	-74.8986805	
	Area	41.1614347	-74.9012884	

Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

Location Map:



Location of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape within Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. (National Park Service, annotated by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Physiographic context describes the large-scale physical landscape forms and patterns within which the landscape is located. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is located within the Appalachian Ridge and Valley physiographic province. The western portion of the property lies in the floodplain of the Delaware River Valley, which runs between the easternmost ridges of the Appalachian Mountains and the Poconos and Catskills ranges that rise to the west. The eastern portion of the property is situated on the western slope of Walpack Ridge. The Walpack Valley lies east of Walpack Ridge and is defined by the Kittatinny Mountain ridge to the east.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Cultural context describes the human overlay on the physical form of the landscape. The area surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is characterized by areas of dense woodland interspersed with agricultural fields, particularly along the banks of the Delaware River. Old Mine Road, which runs through the project area, is a historic park road that is popular with visitors for its scenic views and historic sites and is also used by local farmers, hunters, and residents.

Walpack Center, a historic village within Delaware National Recreation Area that features several historic buildings, is located within the Walpack Valley, approximately one mile east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Historically, residents could travel between the Isaac Van Campen Inn and Walpack Center along the Military Road, which crosses Walpack Ridge and is currently a park trail, a portion of which falls within the project boundary. The Walpack Historical Society, a park partner organization, supports the interpretation and management of historic resources within Walpack Center as well as the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

Approximately 1.5 miles east of Walpack Center, the Kittatinny Mountain ridge forms the eastern edge of the Walpack Valley. A section of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail runs along the top of the ridge, passing through the easternmost portion of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Nearby population centers include Layton, New Jersey, Branchville, New Jersey, and Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape falls entirely within Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, east of the Delaware River, and is managed by the federal government. It is located entirely within Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/23/2024

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape meets the “Should Be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the property meets National Register criteria, with a state or local level of significance. The property is locally significant under Criteria A and C as part of the Old Mine Road Historic District.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Other

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area maintains an agreement with the Walpack Historical Society that governs interpretation and management of the historic Isaac Van Campen Inn building.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The fields within the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape, along the Delaware River on the western side of Old Mine Road, are farmed under Special Use Permits.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The woods and agricultural fields in the area surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape contribute to the cultural landscape's historic rural setting, although the landscape was more extensively cleared during the historic period. The Isaac Van Campen Inn is associated with historic farms located on adjacent lands outside the CLI boundary as part of an historic agricultural community.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn property is part of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, established in 1965. Several park properties have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places through historic districts or individually. The park acquired the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding landscape in 1970.

On December 3, 1980, the Isaac Van Campen Inn was included in National Register documentation for the Old Mine Road Historic District. Local-level significance for the 687-acre district was identified in the areas of Archeology (Historic), Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, and Transportation. The period of significance was listed as 1600 to 1900-x, but no specific dates were given. The nomination form described the Isaac Van Campen Inn's "simple but imposing elegance," its setting as "standing alone on a sweeping curve in the rutted, one lane country road," and the viewshed "imposingly surveying the flat lowland and the river beyond." The form also described the area as "the most pristine and unspoiled section of the Old Mine Road Historic District." The nomination noted that General Gates and his army camped on the property in December 1776, on the way to reinforcing Washington's troops on the eve of the battle at Trenton. The district boundary was described as typically extending "fifty (50) feet outward from each edge" of the road right-of-way, except in numerous wider areas, including 200 feet outward from the road right-of-way to include two features: the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the site of Fort Shapanack (Fort Johnss).

On February 25, 2020, in response to several Determination of Eligibility (DOE) requests initiated by the park, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that Entertainment/Recreation was also an area of significance for the Old Mine Road Historic District, and that the district's period of significance ended in 1965, "the year the Tocks Island Dam project was authorized by the US Congress." (Note: the correct date of this authorization is 1962, the Delaware Water Gap NRA was established in 1965 .) No features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn property were evaluated for potential eligibility.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance, and historic resources, for the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape are not adequately documented in previous approved National Register documentation. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Isaac Van Campen Inn is considered "Entered-Inadequately Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 10/01/2024

Concurrence Narrative:

The New Jersey SHPO had no review comments on the CLI.

Significance Level: Local

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Old Mine Road Historic District:

The Old Mine Road Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Exploration/Settlement, and Transportation, under Criterion C in the area of Architecture; and under Criterion D in the area of Archaeology-Historic Aboriginal.

Old Mine Road was, “during the eighteenth century, one of America’s first and most important frontiers. As late as the mid nineteenth century it held a secure, if unspectacular place in the American mainstream, as a producer and exporter of foodstuffs, timber, and other agricultural products. When, after the Civil War, it receded into a kind of backwater, between the booming industrial cities on the one hand, and the more efficient mechanized farms of the western prairies on the other, it continued to participate in the evolution of American civilization, if on a more local level of significance.” (Bodle 1980: 2)

The period of significance for the Old Mine Road Historic District is ca.1600-1965. Consistent with the New Jersey SHPO’s opinion from February 2020, the period’s end date is the year the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was established.

Van Campen Inn:

As part of the Old Mine Road Historic District, resources at the Isaac Van Campen Inn property are significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, and Military, and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The property’s period of significance is ca.1746–1965, beginning with the construction of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and ending the year Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was established.

Although only a portion of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape falls within the current boundary of the Old Mine Road Historic District, the district’s significance extends to historic landscape features throughout the cultural landscape because of their close historical association with the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding historic farm. The property may also be significant under Criterion D, Archeology, but such evaluations are beyond the scope of the CLI.

CRITERION A

Agriculture:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with the early agricultural practices of European settler-colonists and the evolution of American agriculture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the early eighteenth century, European colonists were attracted to the fertile flat lands along the Delaware River, which had long been cultivated by the Lenape people who preceded them. European colonists typically established their farmsteads near roadways like Old Mine Road, retaining the land west of the road (toward the river) for fields and pasture. For a majority of the historic period, agriculture and homesteading were the primary land uses along Old Mine Road. Many farmsteads, like the one associated with the Isaac Van Campen Inn, included agricultural fields, open pastures, and fruit orchards. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, slavery was not uncommon in the Upper Delaware River Valley, and enslaved people labored on the farm surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn. By the late nineteenth century, the farm surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn was operated by tenant farmers. (Hutson 1992: 40,56)

The dispersed farming community of the Upper Delaware River Valley changed as the commercial viability of farming waned in the region toward the latter end of the nineteenth century, and visitors began to recognize the tourism potential in the bucolic agrarian and mountainous landscape. The use of Old Mine Road for scenic leisure driving rose with the popularity of the automobile in the early twentieth century, and the area transitioned to seasonal residential and recreational use by the end of the historic period. However, agricultural practices continued at the farm surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn throughout the twentieth century. In recent years, as part of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, the historic fields west of the Isaac Van Campen Inn have been farmed under Special Use Permit.

Exploration/Settlement:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in

the area of Exploration/Settlement as one of the earliest European farmsteads in the Upper Delaware River Valley, which was considered an important frontier for European settlement in the eighteenth century. The Rosenkrans family moved from Rochester, New York to the "Shapanack tract" on the eastern bank of the Delaware River by 1736 and began establishing a farmstead. Around 1746, the family's eldest son, Harmen Rosenkrans, built an impressive stone house on the tract. The house would become known as the "Isaac Van Campen Inn" after Harmen sold the building and surrounding farm to Isaac Van Campen in 1754. (Hutson 1992: 6–9)

When the Rosenkrans family arrived in the 1730s, the Lenape people had already been living in Shapanack and the surrounding region for centuries. Relations between the Lenape and the colonists deteriorated over time as the Lenape people were forced out of the area by settlers acquiring their lands, cutting down the forests, slaughtering game, building dams and roads, and fencing in newly cleared farmlands. Indigenous populations were also impacted by the onset of European-introduced diseases. As more Europeans entered the upper part of the valley, Native Americans tended to relocate toward the lower end of that area. Resentment heightened in 1737 when the Lenape were unwillingly deprived of a large segment of their territory in Pennsylvania as a result of the Walking Purchase. Bitterness further increased in July 1742 when the Lenape were ordered to move from the Walking Purchase area to the Wyoming Valley or Shamokim (Sunbury). Many Lenape then relocated to western Pennsylvania. (Kraft 1993: 9; Clemensen 1996: 37; Review comments, J. Palmer, 15 August 2024)

The second half of the 18th century in the Upper Delaware River Valley was defined by conflict between European settlers and Native Americans. Conflict came to a head when the French and Indian War began in 1754. In December 1755, the New Jersey colonial government authorized four blockhouses along the Delaware River in Sussex County and 250 men were enlisted to man those posts. In 1755, "Fort Shapanack," also known as "Fort Johnss" or "Headquarters on the Frontier," was built on a knoll north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, adjacent to the dwelling of John Rosenkrans. In 1758, violent conflict took hold between Native Americans and European colonists on the New Jersey side of the Delaware. With the British victory over France and allied Native Americans in 1763, the Lenape withdrew to the Wyoming Valley and westward, departing the Upper Delaware River Valley. (Snook 1974: 17; Clemensen 1996: 41)

Military:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Military as the purported site of Fort Shapanack (Fort Johns) built during the French and Indian War and the location of several temporary camps during the Revolutionary War. During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), Fort Shapanack was built in 1755 as part of a colonial line of defense against Native American attacks. It became the largest of seven forts in northwestern New Jersey and was described in 1758 as "Headquarters, on the Frontier of New Jersey." The fort was reportedly built on knoll around 200 feet northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, near the home of John Rosencrans, then a captain in the local militia. A sketch of the fort indicated a 120-foot square palisade enclosed a stone house, two log houses, and a blockhouse. The knoll commanded a view over the Shapanack Flats to the Delaware River.

Fort Shapanack may have been used again during the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783). In a December 1776 snowstorm, several regiments under General Horatio Gates marching south via Old Mine Road, camped overnight on Shapanack Flats in front of Isaac Van Campen House. They then continued south to join General Washington in the Battle of Trenton. From November 1778 until February 1779, approximately 250 American cavalry and infantry, first commanded by Casimir Pulaski and later by Brig. General Edward Hand, were stationed at Fort Shapanack and camped nearby. The Isaac Van Campen Inn may have provided accommodations for officers while the troops were stationed at the fort. In May 1779, Colonels Van Cortlandt and Spencer led regiments Old Mine passed by the Isaac Van Campen House to Decker Ferry in Flatbrook-ville, four miles south, to cross the Delaware. (Military Trail brochure, n.d.: 2; Hutson 1992: 17; Dodd 1975: 133) ..."

CRITERION C

Architecture:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the design of the historic building known as the Isaac Van Campen Inn. The

building is a five-bay, two-story, regular-course, stone building, with a footprint measuring 47 by 26.5 feet. Its interior is laid out in a center-hall plan with large interior end chimneys with stucco parging. There are windows with 6/6 and 12/8 sashes, a steep gable roof with flared eaves, raised basement, portico with decorative brackets at front, and a double door with transom.

The elegant stone house, built by Harmen Rosenkrans in ca.1746 and grand for its time, shows strong Georgian and Dutch influences and can be compared to mansions built in Philadelphia during the same period. The Dutch country influence is most evident in the house's flared eaves, and its most elegant feature is the handsome interior paneling and mantle work, which appears to be original, as well as other delicate detailing such as chair rails and stair railings. A one-story stone wing, constructed before 1775, historically stood at the building's northeastern end, but was demolished in ca.1917–1918. (Shank 1971: 6; Dodd 1975: 7; Bodle 1982: Item 7: 2)

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1746 - CE 1965

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Native American Economy (pre-1776)	Trade/Barter	
Peopling Places	Colonial Exploration and Settlement	American Exploration and Settlement	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Colonial (1600-1730)	
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture (Crops, Orchards)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)	Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War on the Frontier	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Exploration - Settlement

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: Old Mine Road Historic District

NRIS ID: 80000410

Primary Certification Date: 12/03/1980

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 5000	Inhabited	Paleoindian people arrive in the Upper Delaware River Valley, soon after the retreat of the ice covering of the Wisconsin Glaciation Age. (Clemensen 1996: 5)
CE 900	Inhabited	The Lenape inhabit the Upper Delaware River Valley by the Late Woodland period. The Lenape practice agriculture along the Delaware River, growing corn, beans, squash, and probably sunflowers and tobacco. (Clemensen 1996: 7)
CE 1624	Colonized	Dutch settlement of the region begins when twenty-four settlers are sent by the Dutch West Indies Company, primarily to Fort Orange (Albany), New York. (Clemensen 1996: 13)
CE 1674	Land Transfer	The Dutch cede control of the New Netherland Colony to the English as a condition of the Treaty of Westminster, which ends the Third Anglo-Dutch War.
CE 1695 - 1700	Settled	The earliest European settlers in the Upper Delaware River Valley, individuals of Dutch, Walloon, and Huguenot ancestry, reach the upper portion of that area around Machackemack (Port Jervis, New York) in the late 1690s. (Clemensen 1996: 16)
CE 1726	Land Transfer	John Crooke (or Crooks), a merchant from Kingston, New York, acquires "proprietary land in West Jersey legally purchased of the Indians and not lawfully surveyed" from Joseph Kirkbride, a council member from Gloucester county who owned large parcels of land along the Upper Delaware River. (Snook 1974: 7)
CE 1726 - 1730	Land Transfer	Alexander Rosenkrans and Frederick Schoonmaker acquire 900 acres known as "the Shapanack tract" in Walpack from John Crooke for 600 pounds. The partners divide the tract into two, 220-acre sections: "Upper Shapanack," or "North Shapanack," for Rosenkrans and "Lower Shapanack," or "South Shapanack," for Schoonmaker. The remaining acreage is held in common by the partners. (Hutson 1992: 6; Snook 1974: 7)
CE 1730 - 1736	Settled	Alexander Rosenkrans settles at Upper Shapanack with his wife, Marretjen DePue, and their children Maria, Harmen, Magdalena, Catharine, and John. (Hutson 1992: 6.)
CE 1736 - 1743	Developed	The Rosenkrans family develops a homestead at Upper Shapanack, with most responsibility likely falling to Harmen Rosenkrans, the eldest son. (Hutson 1992: 6.)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1742	Land Transfer	Alexander Rosenkrans purchases Frederick Schoonmaker's share of the Shapanack tract, including Lower Shapanack, for 400 pounds in February 1742. In March 1742, he deeds low land and part of upland totaling 507 acres, including Lower Shapanack, to his son Harmen Rosenkrans. Soon after, Harmen moves to his tract with his wife Mary (nee Stout). The deed documenting the transfer describes the land as "unimproved." (Hutson 1992: 6–7; Snook 1974: 8)
CE 1746 - 1754	Built	Harmen Rosenkrans builds a stone house that would later be known as the "Van Campen Inn," on the Lower Shapanack tract sometime between 1746 and 1754. (Hutson 1992: 8; Dodd 1975: 23)
CE 1754	Land Transfer	Isaac Van Campen purchases approximately 500 acres, including the Lower Shapanack tract containing the Isaac Van Campen Inn, from Harmen Rosenkrans in 1754 for 900 pounds. (Williams 1970: 5)
CE 1755 - 1756	Military Operation	During the French and Indian War, a defensive structure known as "Fort Shapanack" or "Fort Johnss" is constructed on the hill northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, near the dwelling of Col. John Rosenkrans. (Roberts 1988; Snook 1974: 17)
CE 1756	Built	A supply road is constructed to reach Fort Shapanack from the eastern side of Walpack Ridge. (Clemensen 1994: 40,161)
CE 1760 - 1775	Altered	A stone wing is added to the northeast end of the Isaac Van Campen Inn sometime between ca. 1760–1775. (Hutson 1992: 35)
CE 1778 - 1779	Military Operation	During the American Revolutionary War, approximately 250 American cavalry and infantry, first commanded by Casimir Pulaski and later by Brig. General Edward Hand, camp at Shapanack, near the Isaac Van Campen Inn and Fort Johnss, from November 1778 until February 1779. (Snook 1974: 19)
CE 1801	Land Transfer	Upon his death, the entirety of Isaac Van Campen's real estate holdings of more than 700 acres, including the Lower Shapanack tract, are placed under the custodianship of his son, Abraham Van Campen, with Abraham's children designated the ultimate beneficiaries of Isaac's estate. (Williams 1970: 5; Hutson 1992: 27)
CE 1808	Land Transfer	Abraham Van Campen sells the Lower Shapanack tract, including the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and additional adjoining acreage totaling approximately 360 acres to Henry Dewitt for \$7500. Abraham moves to the house near Fort Shapanack, formerly occupied by Col. John Rosenkrans. (Williams 1970: 5; Snell 1881: 317)
CE 1808 - 1811	Inhabited	John H. Dewitt and his wife Cornelia (nee Wynkoop) move to the Isaac Van Campen Inn and begin farming the surrounding land as tenants of John's father, Henry Dewitt, Jr. The tenancy agreement specifies that "wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and buckwheat" would be raised. (Hutson 1992: 34; Snook 1974: 14)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1810 - 1820	Built	John Dewitt constructs a large Dutch-style barn, which would come to be known as the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, approximately 200 feet southwest of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the western side of Old Mine Road. (Hutson 1992: 36)
CE 1826	Maintained	John Dewitt dies, leaving his widow Cornelia to manage the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm. (Hutson 1992: 36)
CE 1845 - 1850	Land Transfer	By 1850, both Cornelia Dewitt and Henry Dewitt, Jr. die, leaving the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm to Henry Dewitt. Jr's grandsons, including Peter. (Hutson 1992: 42)
CE 1860	Land Transfer	Peter and Sarah Dewitt sell 267 acres, including the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm, to John Berk for \$12,000. At the time of the transaction, the property included fifty acres of "unimproved land", indicating a significant portion of the tract remained forested. (Williams 1970: 7; Hutson 1992: 51)
CE 1874	Land Transfer	John Berk dies, leaving the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding farm to his wife Hannah. (Williams 1970: 7; Hutson 1992: 54)
CE 1893 - 1903	Destroyed	Three tobacco sheds stand in the fields on near the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the western side of Old Mine Road. They are removed by 1903, at least one being washed away in a major flood in October of that year. (Hutson, 1992: 68)
CE 1900	Built	In the late 1800s/early 1900s a cow barn and carriage house are built on either side of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn.
CE 1900	Inhabited	By the end of the nineteenth century, Hannah Berk and her children vacate the Isaac Van Campen Inn and farm, which becomes occupied by renters and managed as a tenant farm. (Hutson 1992: 56)
CE 1915 - 1930	Altered	A porch is built at the front entrance to the Isaac Van Campen Inn, replacing a previous, nineteenth century porch that was one-bay-wide and had Victorian scroll work. (Williams 1970: 9; Dodd 1975: 27.)
CE 1916	Land Transfer	Hannah Berk dies, leaving the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding land to her heirs. (Hutson 1992: 56)
CE 1917 - 1918	Altered	The stone addition at Van Campen Inn's northeast end, which had been added before 1775, is demolished. (Hutson 1992: xii; Dodd 1975: 24)
CE 1917	Land Transfer	John J. Van Sickle and Clarence E. Layton acquire the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding 267 acres from Hannah Berk's heirs for \$6,000. (Williams 1970: 8)
CE 1920	Land Transfer	John J. Van Sickle, and his wife Abbie, and Clarence E. Layton, and his wife Maggie, sell the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding 267 acres to Floyd A. Snover and Harry W. Snover for \$1. (Williams 1970: 8)
CE 1923	Land Transfer	Floyd A. Snover and his wife Mary transfer their half interest in the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding 267 acres to Harry W. Snover. (Williams 1970: 8)

Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1924	Land Transfer	Harry W. and Mary Snover transfer the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding 267 acres to Louis J. Richards. (Williams 1970: 8)
CE 1932	Land Transfer	Bartley F. Tuthill and Margaret M. Tuthill transfer the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding 267 acres to Susan M. Tuthill for \$1. (Williams 1970: 8)
CE 1938	Inhabited	Nat and Hilda Ludwig occupy the Isaac Van Campen Inn as tenants and farm the surrounding land on both sides of Old Mine Road. (Hutson 1992: 91)
CE 1939	Demolished	Nat Ludwig dismantles the cow barn beside the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and moves "the old brooder house" from the orchard behind the house to a location west of the barn to serve as a "clubhouse" for hired help. (Hutson 1992: 94)
CE 1941	Land Transfer	Susan M. Tuthill sells the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding 267 acres to Nat and Hilda Ludwig for \$1. (Hutson 1992: 107)
CE 1951	Maintained	Extensive maintenance work completed on outbuildings surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn, including installation of new cedar siding on Dutch barn, which was painted red with white trim. (Hutson 1992: 110)
CE 1951	Built	A 16 by 50-foot silo is built, and a barnyard is created on the south side of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, using fill from the north side of the road. (Hutson 1992: 110)
CE 1955	Developed	Phone lines are installed to service the Isaac Van Campen Inn in ca. 1955, coming over the hill from Walpack Center. (Hutson 1992: 120)
CE 1955	Destroyed	Major flood inundates low-lying areas of Van Campen Inn farm and destroys many cabins along the river. (Hutson 1992: 125)
CE 1956	Built	A dairy cow barn is built behind the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, with cement floors and walls and a wooden roof. (Hutson 1992: 120)
CE 1960 - 1969	Demolished	The silo is removed in the 1960s.
CE 1962	Established	US Congress authorizes the Tocks Island Dam project.
CE 1965	Established	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is established to provide "for public outdoor recreation and enjoyment of the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir and lands adjacent thereto...and for the preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters." (Public Law 89-158)
CE 1966	Land Transfer	Freida E. Beisler, widow of Charles Beisler, sells the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding 211.86 acres to Bernice Haydu. (Williams 1970: 8)
CE 1970	Land Transfer	The National Park Service acquires the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm.
CE 1972	Destroyed	The Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, built by John Dewitt in the early nineteenth century, and adjacent dairy barn, built in 1956, are destroyed by arson in February 1972. (Hutson 1992: 138)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1972 - 1975	Demolished	By 1975, the carriage house across Old Mine Road from the Isaac Van Campen Inn is demolished.
CE 1975	Abandoned	The Delaware River Basin Commission votes to cancel the Tocks Island Dam project.
CE 1976	Maintained	A new roof is installed on the Isaac Van Campen Inn.
CE 1978	Established	The Delaware River within the National Recreation Area was designated a scenic and recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
CE 1978	Established	Act of November 10, 1978, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire all lands and interests in the park.
CE 1981 - 1984	Restored	Major restoration of the Isaac Van Campen Inn undertaken by the National Park Service. (Hutson 1992: 151)
CE 2007	Maintained	The unpaved section of Old Mine Road, including the segment that passes by the Isaac Van Campen Inn, is resurfaced with crushed stone.
CE 2019	Maintained	The front porch of the Isaac Van Campen Inn is repaired and repainted with support from the Walpack Historical Society.

Physical History:

EARLY HUMAN HABITATION OF THE UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY, ca.9000 BCE–900 CE

Prior to 15,000 years ago, a glacier covered the Upper Delaware River Valley, the area now occupied by the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The ice covering of the Wisconsin Glaciation Age, as this era was called, began to melt about 15,000 years ago and resulted in the revegetation of the Delaware Water Gap area with a tundra covering. Mammoths and mastodons inhabited the land during this era. About 13,000 years ago, the tundra began to be invaded by a preboreal forest characterized by dense spruce-fir and pine species. As the forest coverage increased, the mammoth and mastodon population decreased and disappeared about 11,700 years ago. Beginning about 10,700 years ago, a true boreal forest, initially of pine-birch trees, began to be established and, with this event, the first Americans migrated to the area. These Paleoindians established the first of three occupation periods that occurred before the arrival of Europeans. (Clemensen 1996: 5)

The initial dense pine-birch boreal forests had a low biotic carrying capacity that was partly the result of cool temperatures and greater precipitation than the present day. Living in small groups, the Paleoindians led a nomadic life based upon seasonal movement to hunt, fish, and gather plants and plant seeds. These generalized hunters and gatherers likely camped in many different types of environments, including lowland waterside camps, upland bluff camps, and ridge top camps, or temporarily lived in natural rock shelters and caves. In the hunt for caribou and other herding animals, they used a weapon with a distinct fluted projectile point that was shaped to allow it to be bound to a wooden shaft. (Clemensen 1996: 5; Review comments, J. Palmer, 15 August 2024, citing Marshall 1982: 28)

Around 7,000 years ago, modern climatic conditions were attained. The biotic community increased at that time with a concomitant expansion in the human population. This adaptation set the stage for a thousand-year transition from the late Archaic era to the beginning of the Woodland period. During the transition or Terminal Archaic phase that began some 4,000 years ago, peoples moved northward and brought with them the broadspear. The projectile point for this instrument had a crafted slender point with a fish-tail type stem. Tools, such as celts and adzes, have been found from this era by which canoes could be made. Thus, people began to travel by water as well as on foot. Stone bowls and flat-bottomed cooking pots also appeared, carved from soft talc or soapstone. (Clemensen 1996: 6)

Like their Archaic predecessors, the population of the Early and Middle Woodland periods lived a life of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Their appearance about 3,000 years ago, however, portended a lifestyle change. Weapons became more sophisticated with the introduction of the bow and arrow, and thin projectile points were introduced from the north. Notched net sinkers gave evidence of continued fishing. True pottery of coil construction with coarse impressions emerged in the Early Woodland time. The earliest of these vessels were oval or elongated with a flat bottom and side handles. (Clemensen 1996: 6)

THE LENAPE OF THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD, ca.900 –1600

By the Late Woodland Period, the Upper Delaware Valley was the homeland of the Lenape. According to their legend, the Lenape originated west of the Mississippi and migrated eastward to the area of the Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, and Potomac Rivers. With their center around the Delaware River, they split into three bands, the turtle (Unami), turkey (Unalachtigo), and wolf (Minisink). Each band was matriarchal. The Minisink, or Minsi, settled in present-day northeast Pennsylvania and northwest New Jersey with their center around Minisink Island in the Upper Delaware area. Their homeland may have extended south to the Delaware Water Gap. (Clemensen 1996: 7)

The Minisink of the Late Woodland period were part of wide-ranging trade and communication networks, including with downriver and coastal villages and tribes to the west. They lived in disbursed, single-unit houses in unfortified villages and farmed small plots along the river where they grew corn, beans, squash, and probably sunflowers and tobacco. Although agriculture supplemented their diet, hunting, fishing, and gathering still provided much of the Minisink's food. Bows and arrows were used to kill deer, elk, bear, turkey, and waterfowl, while smaller animals were trapped. Every part of an animal was used. The hide was tanned with animal brains for use as clothing. Sinew and gut were used for binding, claws and hooves for ornament, bone and antler for tools and weapons, and fat for body lotion and hair dressing. (Clemensen 1996:7-8)

Fish provided a large part of the diet. Most fish were caught in braided nets which could be as large as 420-480 feet long. Stones were incorporated into the nets for sinkers and small sticks served as floats. Larger fish like sturgeon probably were speared. Freshwater mussels were also gathered in large numbers and dried. Treks were made eastward to gather shellfish along the Atlantic Coast. Wild plants, nuts, berries, fruit, roots, and tubers were gathered. (Clemensen. 1996: 7-8)

EARLY EUROPEAN COLONIZATION AND THE FRONTIER PERIOD, ca.1600–1790

Living in the remote Upper Delaware Valley meant that the Minisink peoples did not make contact with the first European explorers and settlers as early as Native Americans near the coast, and those in the lower Hudson and Delaware River regions. The Minisink, however, felt the effects of European civilization before meeting these white men, with European diseases, especially smallpox, preceding them in the Upper Delaware Valley. These epidemics, beginning in 1624, gradually reduced the Minisink population. At the same time, contact with other tribes to the east and south who traded with Europeans, brought the beginning of foreign products to the Upper Delaware. The Minisink received apple and peach trees from these contacts and planted them at their villages. (Clemensen 1996: 9)

The earliest European colonists in the Upper Delaware Valley, individuals of Dutch, Walloon, and Huguenot ancestry, reached the upper portion of that area around Machackemack (Port Jervis, New York) in the late 1690s. European colonization proceeded south through the valley, and by 1726, John Croke, a merchant from Kingston, New York, acquired “proprietary land in West Jersey legally purchased of the Indians and not lawfully surveyed” from Joseph Kirkbride, a council member from Gloucester County who owned large parcels of land along the Upper Delaware River. The land, which included plains along the eastern bank of the Delaware River and adjacent upland to the east, was in an area known as “Shapanack,” approximately twenty miles south of Port Jervis. (Hutson 1992: 6; Snook 1974: 7)

In 1729–1730, Alexander Rosenkrans, of Rochester, New York, and Frederick Schoonmaker, of Ulster County, New York, acquired 900 acres known as “the Shapanack tract” from John Croke for 600 pounds. The partners divided the tract into two, 220-acre sections: “Upper Shapanack,” or “North Shapanack,” for Rosenkrans and “Lower Shapanack,” or “South Shapanack,” for Schoonmaker. The remaining acreage was held in common by the partners. By 1736, Alexander Rosenkrans settled at Upper Shapanack with his wife, Marretjen (nee DePue), and their children Maria, Harmen, Magdalena, Catharine, and John. (Hutson 1992: 6)

Harmen Rosenkrans at Shapanack, 1736–1754:

After relocating, the Rosenkrans family began establishing a homestead at Upper Shapanack, with most responsibility likely falling to oldest son Harmen, who was twenty years old in 1736. Typical work to be accomplished would have included extensive land clearing and erection of structures to provide for housing and farm outbuildings. By 1742, considerable progress was apparently made on the Upper Shapanack homestead, because Alexander Rosenkrans transferred the Lower Shapanack tract and additional acreage, which he had acquired from Schoonmaker, to Harmen so that the young man could begin establishing his own farmstead. Altogether, Alexander deeded 507 “unimproved” acres, including lowland and upland, to his son, who soon moved to the tract with his wife Mary (nee Stout). (Hutson 1992: 6-7; Snook 1974: 8)

Sometime between 1746 and 1754, Harmen built on his tract an impressive stone house that would later be known as the Isaac Van Campen Inn. The two-and-a-half-story building, made of split-faced, roughly-dressed, local limestone, was grand for its time and place, and could have been favorably compared to mansions constructed in Philadelphia during the same period. Harmen constructed the building at the foot of Walpack Ridge, with the front façade oriented west toward the Delaware River, about 1,800 feet in the distance. The broad plain along the river’s eastern bank, where crop fields would be maintained for centuries to come, separated the house from the river. Although the origins of the present-day alignment of Old Mine Road near the Isaac Van Campen Inn are not well documented, there was likely a rudimentary colonial road that passed between the house and the Delaware River by the 1750s. A 1745 deed for land in the Shapanack area mentions a nearby “King’s Road.” (Hutson 1992: 8; Dodd 1975: 23)

Harmen Rosenkrans’s time at Lower Shapanack was relatively brief – in 1754 he sold his landholdings, including his notable stone house, to his brother-in-law, and fellow Dutch colonist, Isaac Van Campen. Harmen then moved his family away from the Delaware River Valley to Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

The Van Campen Family, 1754–1808:

By the time he acquired Harmen Rosenkrans' stone house and surrounding farmland at Lower Shapanack, Isaac Van Campen had already begun to establish himself as a prominent member of his community. During his lifetime, he would serve as an officeholder in the Dutch Reformed Church, and later for Walpack Township, then Sussex County, the State of New Jersey, and the United States of America. The Rosenkrans stone house would have seemed a fitting residence for such a distinguished individual. Under Isaac Van Campen's ownership, the already-imposing building was expanded in ca.1760–1775 with a new, stone wing on its northeastern end.

Van Campen's close association with the building is reflected to this day in the historic home's common name: the Isaac Van Campen Inn. However, despite this title, the building never operated as a commercial inn and primarily served as a single-family residence throughout the historic period. The "inn" description may stem from the building's designation during the colonial period as a "yaugh" house, a private residence along a major road that would offer accommodations to travelers in need. By 1789, a "Great Road to Minisink," possibly the former "King's Road" and predecessor of the present-day Old Mine Road, passed through Shapanack (Figure 1). (Hutson 1992: 14,35; Snook 1974: 13,24)

In the frontier period of the Upper Delaware Valley, farming was similar to that of other frontier period areas. Farmers and their families were basically self-sufficient. They produced nearly all the necessities of life from the land. Most work was done by the farmer and his family with some aid from neighbors during harvest. Little hired labor was available. However, some of the larger farmers in the Upper Delaware Valley, like Isaac Van Campen's uncle Abraham Van Campen, enslaved people and exploited their labor. In fact, at the end of his life, Isaac Van Campen enslaved eight people, who were all manumitted when he died in 1801. (Clemensen 1996: 52; Hutson 1992: 40)

Displacement and War.

During the second half of the eighteenth century, a series of violent conflicts engulfed the North American continent and manifested locally in the Delaware River Valley. As more Europeans entered the upper part of the valley, displaced Lenape people tended to relocate toward the lower end of that area. Resentment heightened in 1737 when the Lenape were unwillingly deprived of a large segment of their territory in Pennsylvania as a result of the Walking Purchase (a 1737 agreement between the Penn family, the original proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, later the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Lenape). Bitterness further increased in July 1742 when the Lenape were ordered to move from the Walking Purchase area to the Wyoming Valley or Shamokim (Sunbury). Many Lenape relocated to western Pennsylvania. (NPS 1993: 9; Clemensen 1996: 21-22,37)

Most Lenape people finally moved away from the Upper Delaware Valley entirely just before hostilities between France and Great Britain again broke out at the beginning of the Seven Years War in 1754. In December 1755, the New Jersey colonial government authorized four blockhouses north and south of Fort Westbrook along both banks of the Delaware River in Sussex County and 250 men were enlisted to man those posts. In 1755–1756, a defensive structure known as "Fort Shapanack", "Fort Johnss", or "Headquarters on the Frontier" was erected on a knoll approximately 150 to 200 feet northeast of the recently built Harmen Rosenkrans home (Isaac Van Campen Inn).

Fort Shapanack was constructed by Col. John Rosenkrans, whose residence was nearby, and included a 120-foot-square palisade, with three, 15 by 15-foot bastions. The palisade encompassed several buildings that included a 50 by 25-foot blockhouse, a 15 by 20-foot log house, and a 52 by 26 foot stone dwelling (Figure 2). The log house occupied a corner of the stockade and served as the fourth bastion. Altogether, the fortification was designed to hold 100 soldiers. In 1756, a supply road was constructed to reach Fort Shapanack from the eastern side of Walpack Ridge. (Roberts 1988: 510; Clemensen, 1996: 161)

In 1758, violent conflict took hold between Native Americans and European colonists on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. With the British victory over France and allied Native Americans in 1763, the remaining Lenape withdrew to the Wyoming Valley and westward, departing the Upper Delaware River Valley. Historically, Fort Shapanack was closely associated with the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and the inn may have sheltered nearby residents during this period of conflict. (Snook

1974: 17; Clemensen 1996: 41)

Fort Shapanack was used again during the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783). In a December snowstorm in 1776, several regiments under General Horatio Gates marching south via Old Mine Road, camped overnight on Shapanack Flats in front of Isaac Van Campen House. They then continued south to join General Washington in the Battle of Trenton. From November 1778 until February 1779, approximately 250 American cavalry and infantry, first commanded by Casimir Pulaski and later by Brig. General Edward Hand, were stationed at Fort Shapanack and camped nearby. The Isaac Van Campen Inn may have provided accommodations for officers while the troops were stationed at the fort. In May 1779, Colonels Van Cortlandt and Spencer led regiments Old Mine passed by the Isaac Van Campen House to Decker Ferry in Flatbrook-ville, four miles south, to cross the Delaware. The fort was never used again. (Military Trail brochure, n.d.: 2; Hutson 1992: 17; Dodd 1975: 133)

Land Transfers.

Upon his death in 1801, Isaac Van Campen specified that the entirety of his real estate holdings would be placed under the custodianship of his son, Abraham Van Campen, but that Abraham's children would be the ultimate beneficiaries of his estate. Nevertheless, in 1808 Abraham Van Campen sold the Lower Shapanack tract, including the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and additional adjoining acreage totaling approximately 360 acres for \$7500 to Henry Dewitt, Jr. of Rochester, New York. Abraham moved to the stone house at Fort Shapanack, formerly occupied by Col. John Rosenkrans.

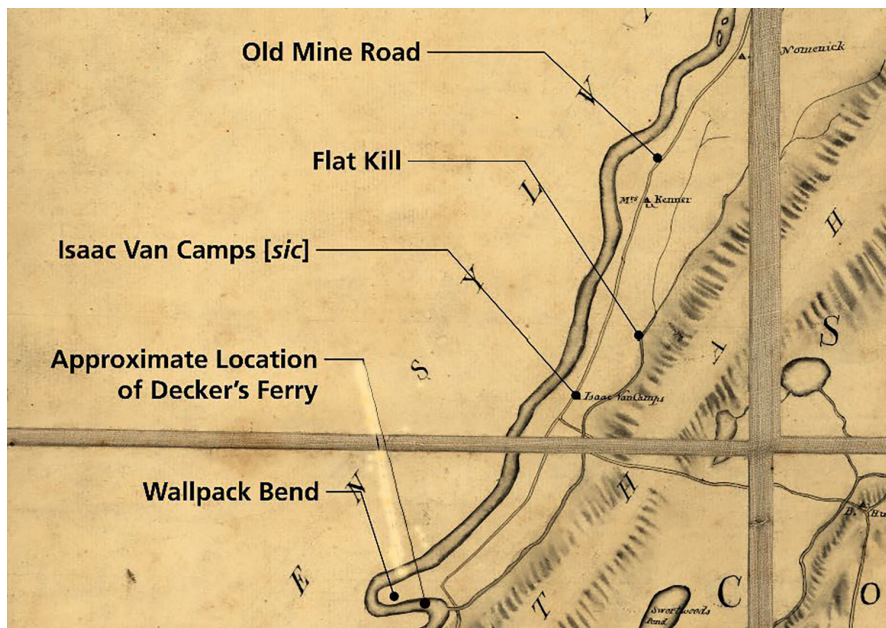


Figure 1. A 1781 map showing the location of "Isaac Van Camps" landholdings along Old Mine Road near the eastern bank of the Delaware River. (Library of Congress, <https://lccn.loc.gov/gm71005417>)

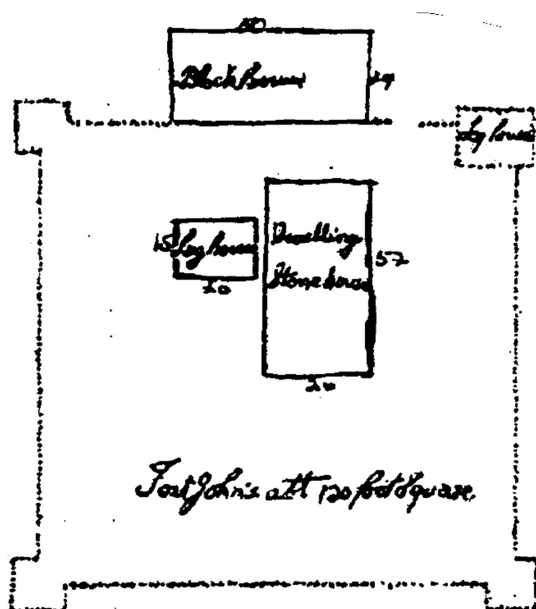


Figure 2. This sketch from Capt. Jonathan Hampton's undated map of frontier forts shows a large log palisade (dotted line), but it is uncertain if the fort was ever built on this scale. The opening just to the right of the block house (at top) may have led south down to the Isaac Van Campen House. (Military Trail brochure, n.d.: 2)

THE PIONEER PERIOD, ca.1790–1840

In this period, great changes took place in the Upper Delaware Valley, although agriculture remained the dominant occupation. Between 1800 and 1825 there was a surge in the population on both sides of the Delaware River. Now, however, settlers migrated mainly from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania and not from New York. Some families also arrived from New England. These people of English, German, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish ancestry bought unoccupied land or purchased parcels from the earlier land owners. Many of the new arrivals settled on the higher, poorer land overlooking the Delaware River. Villages developed to support the agricultural endeavors, and industry expanded beyond the traditional grist and saw mills to include some manufacturing and quarrying. New agricultural approaches and techniques also began to take hold. In this era, communication and transportation routes also improved, planting the seeds of a coming resort business. (Clemensen 1996: 23)

The Dewitt Family, 1808–1860:

Henry Dewitt, Jr. appears to have never resided at the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Rather, his son John H. Dewitt would live there with his wife, Cornelia (nee Wynkoop), and farm the surrounding land until his death in 1826. The tenancy agreement between Henry, John, and Cornelia specified that “wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and buckwheat” would be raised in the farm’s fields. John and Cornelia enslaved at least three people while living at the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and undoubtedly relied on their labor to run the house and farm. A small cottage later known as the “Sheep House” stood on the slope east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn until the middle of the twentieth century and may have served as quarters for people enslaved by the Dewitts. (Hutson 1992: 35,64)

The Dewitts were a wealthy family, and John and Cornelia lived in relative comfort, likely maintaining the Isaac Van Campen Inn in the most refined state it would ever achieve. They also invested in the further development of the farm. Soon after the beginning of their tenancy, John and Cornelia Dewitt constructed a large, Dutch-style barn approximately 200 feet southwest of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the west side of Old Mine Road. The barn, which would become known as the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, served as a home for the Dewitts’ horses, which included a bay, a gray mare, two black stallions, and two black mares. Other livestock during the Dewitts’ tenure included fourteen hogs, fourteen shoats, five milking cows, twelve other cows, five heifers, two steers, seven yearling calves, and a flock of sixty-six sheep. (Hutson 1992: 36–37)

When John Dewitt died in 1826, Cornelia was left to manage the house and farm, which she did for nearly twenty years until her death in ca.1845. Her father-in-law, Henry Dewitt, Jr. would die in 1850, leaving the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm to his grandsons, Henry, Peter, and Cornelius. By 1860, Peter Dewitt appears to have gained sole ownership of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm, because in that year he sold the house and land, totaling 267 acres, to John Berk for \$12,000. (Williams 1970: 7; Hutson 1992: 51)

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND THE RISE OF RECREATION, ca.1840–1930s

This period in the Upper Delaware Valley, as elsewhere, witnessed changes in farming practices. Agriculture became a capitalistic venture in which farming was transformed from hand labor to mechanization. Technology not only revolutionized farming implements, it also produced a far greater transportation network that, at first, centered around canals and railroads, and later employed internal combustion engine vehicles. At the same time, railroads brought competition from farm products in other areas of the nation, sparking changes in the region's agriculture. Western grain and beef cattle were increasingly shipped to the East with a resulting change in emphasis on the crops and animals raised in the Upper Delaware Valley and the region in general. For a time, Upper Delaware Valley farmers turned to dairy cattle to first produce butter and then whole milk for the growing population centers. Corn production expanded to support the growing dairy operation. (Clemensen 1996: 61)

Soon after the turn of the twentieth century, wealthy individuals, some of whom were associated with the theater and arts, mostly from New York and eastern New Jersey, began to purchase Upper Delaware Valley farms. Many of these farmsteads were converted to country homes, where more time was spent on domestic landscaping than on farming activity. (Clemensen 1996: 62)

After 1917, farm equipment became more motorized, and by 1945 nearly all horses disappeared from farm use. Around 1917, farmers began to purchase motorized farm trucks, and in the Upper Delaware Valley gasoline tractors came into use in 1919. Around 1920 mechanical milking machines became available and allowed farmers to expand their herds of dairy cattle. In the 1930s hay balers came into use, and by the late 1930s mechanical corn pickers appeared. (Clemensen 1996: 77)

The Berk Family and Tenants, 1860–1920:

By the time John Berk moved to the Isaac Van Campen Inn with his wife Hannah (nee Fuller), the surrounding area was well into its transformation from a remote, pioneer community to an established agricultural township. Walpack Center, slightly less than one mile east over Walpack Ridge from the Isaac Van Campen Inn, was established in 1850. The market town was established by merchants who would sell merchandise to nearby residents and trade for the products of local farmers. Walpack Center was relatively easy to reach from the Isaac Van Campen Inn, by way of the road over Walpack Ridge that had been built to supply Fort Shapank in 1756. By 1872, the small village would contain a general store, blacksmith shop, post office, Methodist Church, a school, and several residences. (Clemensen 1996: 153,177)

Despite these developments, the Isaac Van Campen Inn tract that the Berks bought in 1860 still contained 50 acres of "unimproved," forested land. The farm's fields were planted with winter wheat, rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat while dairy cows and hogs roamed the pastures. At least one orchard must have been maintained as well, since John Berk made a respectable profit from selling applejack, an alcoholic beverage distilled from apples. In 1870, he earned \$1,000 from the product, after labor and expenses. (Hutson 1992: 51–52)

In 1874, John Berk died, leaving the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding farm to Hannah, who relied on her daughter and son-in-law for assistance. By 1900, the Berks decided to move away from the Isaac Van Campen Inn and to rent the house and associated farm to tenants. Around the end of the nineteenth century, three tobacco sheds stood in the fields on the western side of Old Mine Road. The structures may have indicated that either the Berks or one of their tenants was cultivating the crop. However, all three sheds would be gone by 1903, with at least one taken by that year's destructive flood. (Williams 1970: 7; Hutson 1992: 54,68)

The Berk family maintained ownership until 1917, when they sold the house and surrounding 267 acres to John J. Van Sickle and Clarence E. Layton for \$6,000. In that same year, the house's northeast wing, which had been built in ca.1760–1775, was demolished. During this period, a series of tenants resided at the Isaac Van Campen Inn and maintained the surrounding farm, where corn, wheat, oats, and buckwheat were grown in the fields. In 1920, John J. and Abbie Van Sickle and Clarence E. and Maggie Layton sold the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding 267 acres to

brothers Floyd A. Snover and Harry W. Snover for \$1. Floyd and Harry Snover both lived at the Isaac Van Campen Inn with their families and managed the farm until 1924, when Louis J. Richards acquired the house and the surrounding 267 acres. (Williams 1970: 8; Dodd 1975: 24)

Changes at the Isaac Van Campen Inn Landscape:

Beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, with the advancement of photography and firsthand accounts of individuals who resided there, the historic character of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape becomes relatively well-documented. These sources offer insight into the location of historic outbuildings and small-scale features such as fences and stone walls. Additionally, information can be gleaned about the spatial organization of the farm landscape and the location and relationships of land use features, including crop fields, pastures, and orchards.

Generally, crop fields were located on the broad plain along the eastern bank of the Delaware River known as Shapanack Flats. From the front porch of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, residents would have had a wide westward view of the fields and the Delaware River in the distance, although vegetation along the river's bank may have partially obscured the river view. Old Mine Road separated the Isaac Van Campen Inn from the crop fields, running approximately 30 feet west of the building's front façade in a northeast-southwest alignment. At the western edge of Old Mine Road, approximately 150 feet southwest of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, a cluster of farm outbuildings included the early nineteenth century Van Campen-Dewitt Barn built by the Dewitt family and a late 1800s/early 1900s carriage house and cow barn. Pastures and orchards were located east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the western slope of Walpack Ridge. Pastures may have also occupied the ridge top and could have stretched as far as a half mile to the south. At least one orchard was located on the slope northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, a short distance from the house. (Hutson 1992: 79)

Additional outbuildings associated with the Isaac Van Campen Inn included a structure known as the "Sheep House" that served as a tenant cottage in the early twentieth century. The building, which stood "by itself in a field" on the slope above the Isaac Van Campen Inn, may have served as quarters for people enslaved by the Rosenkrans and Van Campen families, but further research would be required to verify this possibility. There was also a privy northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and a larger structure that served as a smokehouse farther to the east. Other farm structures, including chicken coops and a hog shed, were located along Old Mine Road north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. (Hutson 1992: 64-65,86)

Two streams running down the eastern slope of Walpack Ridge provided water to the residents of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. One was located less than 150 feet north of the building, at the base of the steep slope that led up to the Hull Farm, owned by a prosperous family from the 1840s to 1920s. The second was located approximately one quarter mile to the south. Both streams passed under Old Mine Road before draining into the fields to the west. The stream to the south was known to residents of the Isaac Van Campen Inn as the "skilache," and a spring house may have stood near where that stream passed under Old Mine Road. (Hutson 1992: 85; Military Trail brochure, n.d.: 2)

The earliest known photograph of the Isaac Van Campen Inn was taken in the 1890s and published in 1902 (Figure 3). Taken from Old Mine Road, looking south toward the northwestern corner of the house, the image shows the ca.1746 building with its late eighteenth-century northeastern wing. A single-bay porch with elaborate Victorian detailing stands at the building's front entrance, and a short picket fence stands atop a retaining wall of regularly coursed stone that defines a small, rectangular yard in front of the building. The west portion of the wall parallels Old Mine Road. Another run of picket fence stands atop a lower, regularly coursed stone wall that also parallels the road's edge, and includes a set of wood steps opposite a door on the wing. Directly north of this second picket fence, a slightly taller section of board fencing runs along Old Mine Road's edge, likely enclosing a yard or pasture directly north of the building's northeast wing. Directly south of the house, a mature, deciduous tree stands beside the house, its canopy exceeding the building's roof in height. Two deciduous tree saplings are present at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road, directly in front of the home. Small pens made of wooden boards appear to offer protection for the young trees. (Hutson 1992: 52)

By 1903, at least one of the trees (the southernmost one) at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road had survived, as depicted in a photograph taken that year by C.G. Hine (Figure 4). This photograph shows a portion of the Isaac Van Campen Inn's front façade, the picket fences depicted in the 1890s photograph are no longer extant, and stone walls partially dismantled. Generally, the landscape in front of the house displays an unkempt appearance in the 1903 image. (Snook 1974: 47)

A slightly later photo, taken by C.G. Hine in 1908, shows a view from Old Mine Road near the Isaac Van Campen Inn, looking northwest toward the Hull Farm, which stood at the top of a knoll approximately 500 feet to the northwest (Figure 5). The steep slope leading up to the Hull Farm is cleared and may have been used as a pasture at the time. At the base of the slope, directly north of the house, a board fence encloses a yard that contains at least two small deciduous trees, potentially apples. At least two mature, deciduous, canopy trees stand at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road near the house, one of which is the southernmost tree shown in earlier photographs. In the distance are the railings for the bridge that crosses the northernmost stream from Walpack Ridge. (Hutson 1992: 73)

Another 1908 photograph, also taken from Old Mine Road, looks south toward the Isaac Van Campen Inn from a few hundred feet north (Figure 6). In the foreground, a small wooden bridge carries Old Mine Road over the northernmost stream. Directly north of the house, a board fence appears to enclose a field planted with crops. North of this field, a lane branches to the east from Old Mine Road, possibly to run parallel to the stream as it climbs the slope of Walpack Ridge. The northernmost roadside tree, seen in the other 1908 photo, and others to the south, shade the front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. (Snook 1974: 47)

The first decades of the twentieth century, after the Berk family vacated the Isaac Van Campen Inn and began renting the building and surrounding farm to tenants, appear to have been a period of changing conditions at the cultural landscape. A ca.1910 photograph shows the house from across Old Mine Road (Figure 7), which reveals some intact section of stone wall along Old Mine Road. In this photograph, a board fence runs along the western edge of Old Mine Road, likely enclosing a yard associated with the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn built by the Dewitts in the beginning of the nineteenth century. A large deciduous tree stands directly south of the house, and a smaller deciduous tree stands at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road. A glimpse of the slope behind the building shows a pasture. Another photograph taken in 1910 of the house's northeastern wing as seen from Old Mine Road reveals stone wall remnants and set of stone steps (Figure 8). In the image, the landscape immediately surrounding the house appears unkempt. (Hutson 1992: 77)

In 1917 the Isaac Van Campen Inn's northeastern wing was gone, and by ca.1920 the Victorian-era porch had been replaced by an unadorned, three-bay porch. A photograph from that period shows a group of adults playing a lawn game on an open field directly across from the house (Figure 9). Several automobiles are parked in front of the house on Old Mine Road, which from the photograph's angle appears to be elevated at least three feet above the open field. The remnant portions of stone wall appears to have been rebuilt by this time. A couple dozen feet northeast of the house, a privy is visible. At the far left edge of the image, northeast of the privy, is the smokehouse. Another photograph from the same period shows Harry Snover and his sons standing on Old Mine Road in front of the carriage house (Figure 10). The northwestern corner of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn is visible at the left edge of the photo, and a simple board fence appears to stand at the road's western edge. (Hutson 1992: 85,89)

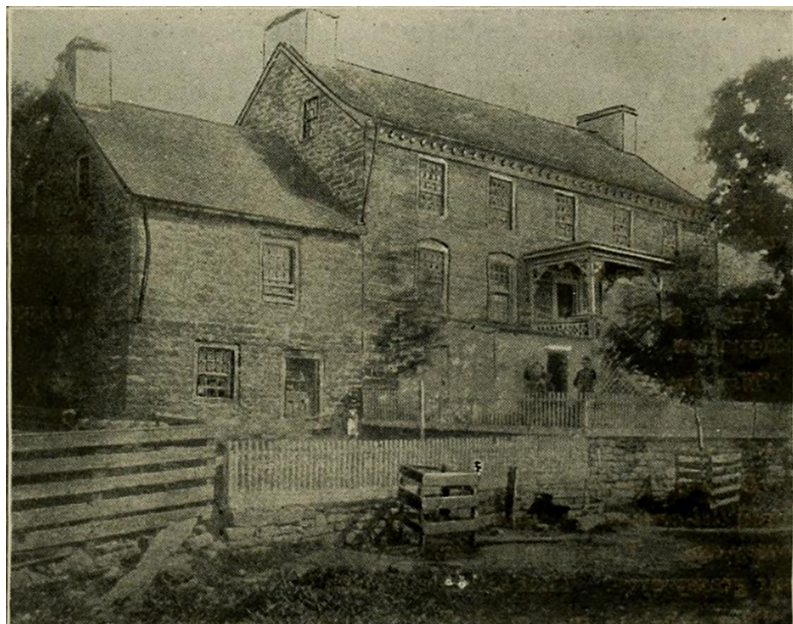


Figure 3. The earliest known photo of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, taken in the early 1890s. (Published in *A Minisink Double Wedding* by Charles E. Stickney, 1902)



Figure 4. A 1903 photograph, taken by C.G. Hine, shows a portion of the northwestern (front) facade of the Van Campen Inn, looking southeast. (Snook 1974: 47)

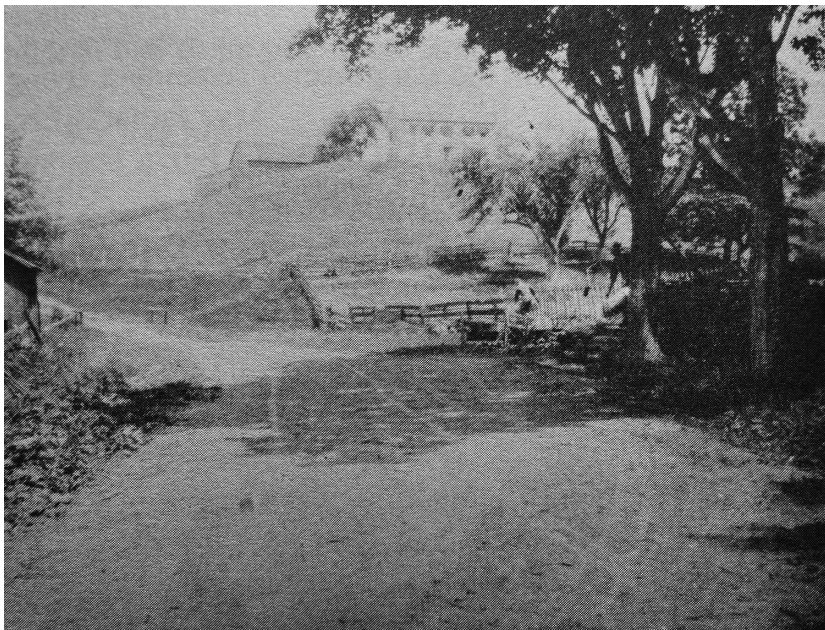


Figure 5. A 1908 photograph taken by C.G. Hine showing a view looking north from Old Mine Road, near where it passed the Van Campen Inn. The Hull farm is visible on a knoll in the distance. (Hutson, 1992: 73)



Figure 6. A 1908 photograph shows a view looking south down Old Mine Road, toward the Van Campen Inn. (Snook 1974: 47)

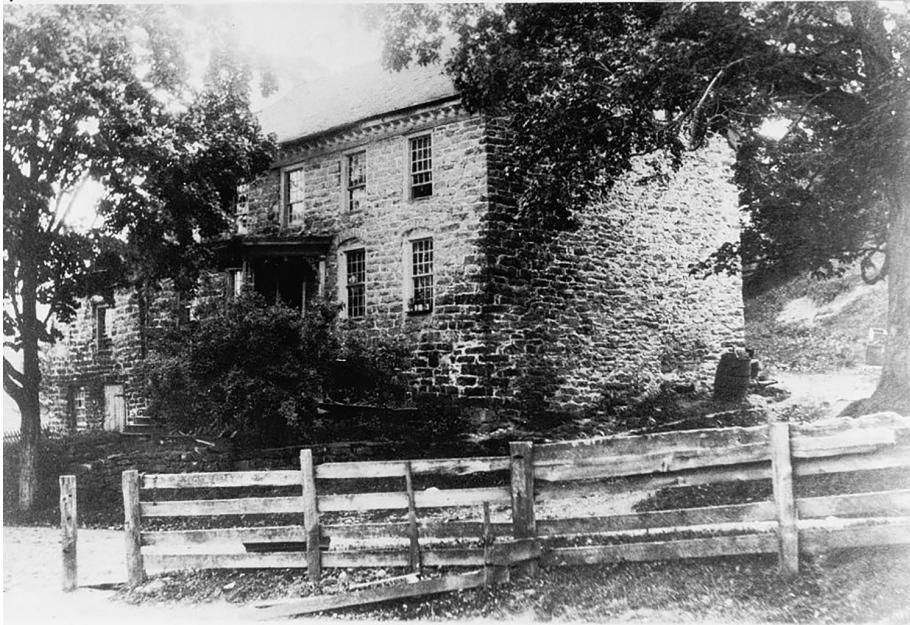


Figure 7. A photograph taken in ca.1910, showing the northwestern (front) and southwestern elevations of the Van Campen Inn. (Library of Congress. HABS NJ-436. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj0155.photos/?sp=14>)



Figure 8. A ca.1910 photograph showing a portion of the northwestern (front) elevation of the Van Campen Inn. The northeastern wing is visible to the left. (Library of Congress. HABS NJ-436. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/hhh.nj0155.photos/?sp=15>)



Figure 9. A ca.1920 photograph showing a game of horseshoes in the field on the western side of Old Mine Road, across from the Van Campen Inn. (Hutson 1992: 85)



Figure 10. A photograph taken in the early 1920s shows Harry Snover (right) and his two young sons standing on Old Mine Road in front of the carriage house. The northwestern corner of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn is visible at the far left of the image. (Hutson 1992: 89)

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND INCREASED COMPETITION, ca.1930s–1965

The depression of the 1930s caused an economic hardship on the Upper Delaware Valley farmers and accelerated the trend of a decreased farm population in most townships. Many farmers who held smaller acreages were forced from the land, while a number of those who managed to retain their

property reverted almost to a subsistence lifestyle. Assessment records for the Pennsylvania townships indicated that the average farm acreage under cultivation declined with the farm population. Between 1920 and 1940, most farmers averaged between twenty and thirty acres in crop land. The farm numbers of Sussex and Warren Counties dropped during the 1920s, but they increased somewhat during the 1930s. Between 1930 and 1940, about twenty-five percent of Sussex and Warren County farmers rented the land that they cultivate. (Clemensen 1996: 78)

Nat and Hilda Ludwig, 1938–1950:

In 1938, Nat and Hilda Ludwig rented the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm from the Tuthill family, who had acquired the farm sometime between 1924 and 1932. In 1941, after three years of living in the house and maintaining the farm, the Ludwigs purchased both from the Tuthills and would reside there until 1950. A 1938 photograph shows the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the west sides of the carriage house, Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, and cow barn located on the western side of Old Mine Road (Figure 11). This photograph also indicates that the condition of the farm landscape and structures had deteriorated over the preceding years.

Under the Ludwigs' management, several modifications were made to the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. In 1939, Ludwig dismantled the cow barn (Figure 12). Around the same time, he also moved an old hen house from the orchard behind the house to a location west of the Dutch-style barn to serve as a "club house" for hired help. By the 1930s, the cottage known as the "Sheep House" located on the slope east of the house was owned by the Moffett family and used as a summer cottage (Figure 13). By 1950 the farm's overall condition appears to have improved, as evidenced by a photograph from about that year that shows an elevated view of the farm, looking southwest from a location near the Hull Farm (Figure 14). (Hutson, 1992: 91,94)

Charles and Freida Beisler, 1950–1966:

In 1950, Nat and Hilda Ludwig sold the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding farm to Charles and Freida Beisler, who in turn rented the house to a series of tenants. The 1950s proved to be an eventful decade in the evolution of the Isaac Van Campen Inn landscape, particularly in the area around the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn. In 1951, extensive maintenance work was completed on outbuildings, including installation of new cedar siding on the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, which was painted red with white trim. In the same year, a 16 by 50-foot silo was built, and a barnyard was created on the southwest side of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn. In 1955, phone lines were installed to service the Isaac Van Campen Inn, coming over the hill from Walpack Center. (Hutson 1992: 110,120)

During this period, the farm surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn remained a productive place. In the early 1950s, the farm had ten Hereford heifers and one bull, as well as a Guernsey cow for milking. Spotted Poland China hogs were also raised on the farm at that time. The fields along the river continued to be cultivated for hay, corn, oats, and soybeans. In 1955, a major flood inundated the low-lying areas of the farm (Figure 15). Around that same time, the farm was converted to a dairy operations and approximately 35 Holstein cows were housed in a modern dairy barn, constructed in 1956 on the former cow barn and barnyard site. (Hutson, 1992: 120)

In 1962, the authorization of the Tocks Island hydroelectric dam project by the US Congress marked the beginning of a new, uncertain, chapter for the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding farm. As proposed, the reservoir that would be created by the dam would have placed the Isaac Van Campen Inn under approximately 30 feet of water. Concern over the future of this exceptional historic building and landscape would increase as the proposed project continued to develop throughout the 1960s. (Dodd 1975: 4)

Changes at the Isaac Van Campen Inn Landscape:

In addition to firsthand accounts and photographs, aerial photography is helpful for understanding the character of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape during the middle of the twentieth century. The earliest known aerial photograph of the landscape dates to 1930 (Figure 16). The image shows the Isaac Van Campen Inn on the eastern side of Old Mine Road and the cluster of outbuildings, including the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, on the western side. Shapanack Flats is occupied by crop fields, and pastures climb the slope behind the Isaac Van Campen Inn and continue to the south

along the top of Walpack Ridge. Several dirt roads appear to climb the slope through the pastures and continue south along the ridge top. The Hull Farm is visible at the top of the hill northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, positioned along the historic military road to Walpack Center that was constructed in 1756 to supply Fort Shapanack. South of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, the western slope of Walpack Ridge appears to be occupied by a wide margin of woods.

By 1958, aerial photography shows that the former pastures on top of Walpack Ridge had begun to grow up in woods and some may have been converted to crop fields, reflecting changes in land use (Figure 17). However, the floodplain crop fields on the western side of Old Mine Road remained in use, and the hill between the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the Hull Farm remained open, preserving the visual connection between the two farmsteads.



Figure 11. The carriage house (image left), Van Campen-Dewitt Barn (center), and the cow barn (right) looking east from Shapanack Flats in 1938. The Isaac Van Campen Inn (with the porch) is visible on the other side of Old Mine Road. (Hutson 1992: 91)



Figure 12. Dismantling the cow barn that stood beside the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn (background image right) in July 1939, when Nat and Hilda Ludwig were tenant farmers residing at the Van Campen Inn. (Hutson 1992: 95)



Figure 13. The “Sheep House,” a cottage that stood on the slope east of the Van Campen Inn, in the 1930s. (Hutson 1992: 65)



Figure 14. An elevated view of the Van Campen Inn farm, as seen from the knoll near the Hull Farm in 1950. The Isaac Van Campen Inn (image far left) stands on the east side of Old Mine Road and the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn sits to the southwest, on the western side of Old Mine Road. (Hutson 1992: 91)

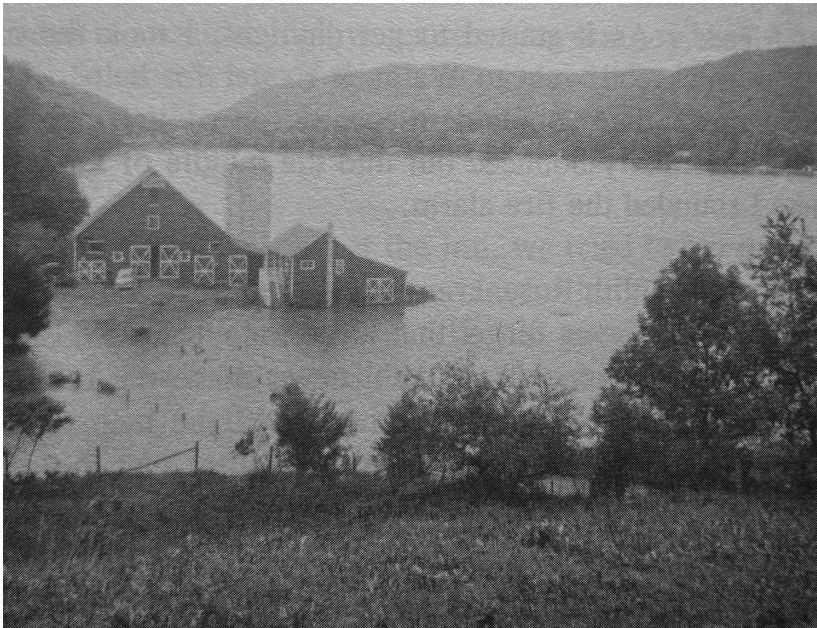


Figure 15. In 1955, a major flood inundated the low-lying areas of the farm surrounding the Van Campen Inn, as seen from the knoll near the Hull Farm, looking southwest. The tops of fence posts lining Old Mine Road are visible northeast of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn (image left) and the carriage house. The silo was built in 1951. (Hutson 1992: 128)

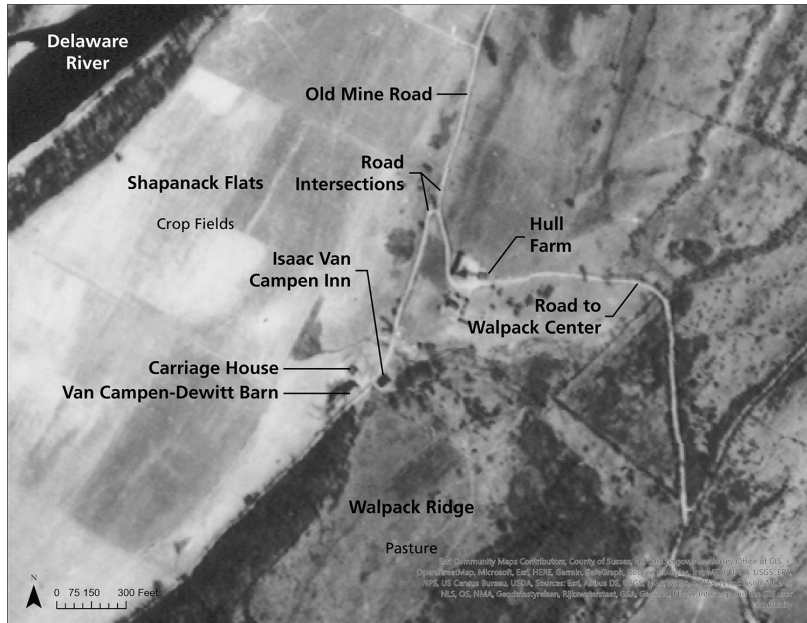


Figure 16. Annotated 1930 aerial photograph of the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. (New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, annotated by OCLP)

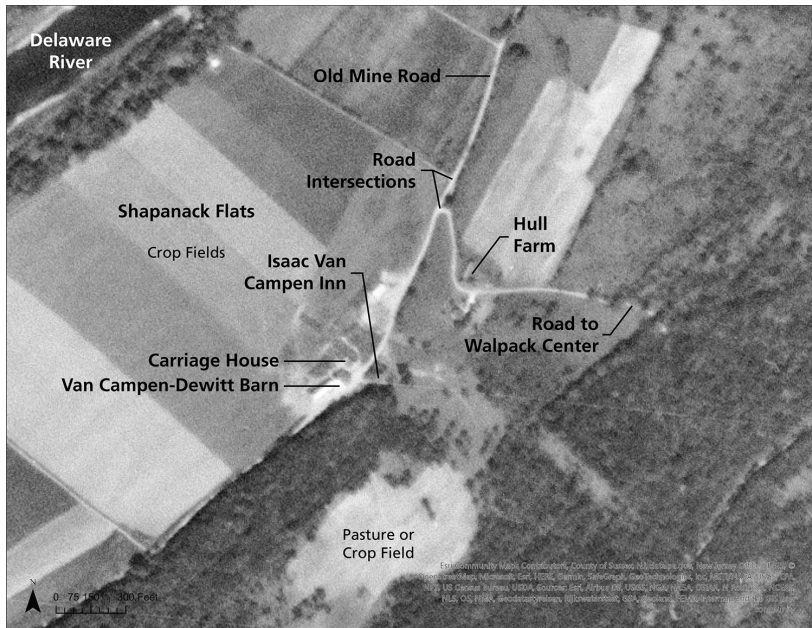


Figure 17. Annotated 1958 aerial photograph of the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. (USGS, annotated by OCLP)

TOCKS ISLAND DAM AND DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA, 1965–2024

Various proposals to harness the Delaware River for hydroelectric power occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but by the 1920s the river's future was focused on water supply. In the 1950s a dam and reservoir project was proposed on the river near Tocks Island to provide clean water to supply New York City and Philadelphia and also control flooding. In 1962 the US Congress authorized construction of the dam, approximately 16.5 miles south of the Issac Van Campen Inn. The proposed dam would have created a lake-sized reservoir roughly 40 miles long and a mile wide. This lake and the land surrounding it were to be organized as the Tocks Island National Recreation Area. Lands were to be acquired by willing sellers, or through condemnation and eminent domain.

In 1965 under a new name, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was authorized in the Act of September 1, 1965 (P.L. 89-158, 79 Stat. 612). The park's authorization aimed to provide "for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir and lands adjacent hereto...and for the preservation of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing public enjoyment of such lands and waters." The original legislation assumed that the US Army Corps of Engineers would build and manage the reservoir and the National Park Service would administer the surrounding recreation area. (Clemenson 1996: 1-2; GMP 1987: 1; Hutson, 1992: 143; Review comments, J. Palmer, 15 August 2024)

A few earnest voices against the dam grew to an uproar by 1971. New studies challenged the wisdom of converting a scenic river into a stagnant body of water. Decision-makers in the basin states recoiled at the studies' projected costs of expanding local infrastructure for a new recreation area that would attract so many millions to a previously quiet place. In 1975, the Delaware River Basin Commission, composed of the four basin-state governors and one federally-appointed commissioner, voted to shelve indefinitely the Tocks Island Dam project. In 1978 the section of the Delaware River within the National Recreation Area was designated a scenic and recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, effectively blocking the erection of a dam on the river. That same year all federal lands acquired by the Army Corps were transferred to the National Park Service. Consequently, the Delaware River remained a free flowing waterway (the dam project was officially deauthorized by Congress in 2002). (Clemenson 1996: 1-2; GMP 1987: 1; Hutson, 1992: 143; Review comments, J. Palmer, 15 August 2024)

In preparation for the Tocks Island Dam project, in 1970 the US government acquired the Isaac Van Campen Inn, its surrounding farm, and associated outbuildings, including the historic Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and carriage house. Photographs taken for the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1967 documented the Isaac Van Campen Inn and Van Campen-Dewitt Barn immediately before government acquisition (Figures 18 and 19). These photographs show the Isaac Van Campen Inn and the surrounding landscape in relatively poor condition, with vines climbing up the building facades, which are surrounded by overgrown shrubs and high grass. A simple wooden deck is attached to the Isaac Van Campen Inn's northeastern façade, where the former wing was located before 1917. In contrast, the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and surrounding landscape appear to be well-maintained.

In 1972, the historic Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, constructed by the Dewitt family in the early nineteenth century, was destroyed by arson. The destruction of the historic structure was a major loss and negatively impacted the overall integrity of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. The 1956 dairy barn adjacent to the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn was also lost in the fire. The historic carriage house would be spared in the blaze but was demolished for salvage by 1976. (Dodd, 1975: 3)

After the Tocks Island Dam project was postponed in 1975, the National Park Service undertook major efforts to preserve the Isaac Van Campen Inn. In 1976, a new roof was installed on the building. Then, between 1981 and 1984, a major restoration project was implemented to address long-standing structural issues. The project involved the complete rebuilding of the building's front and south facades by using the original stone material and adding concrete structural reinforcement. In 1985, soon after completion of the building restoration, the Walpack Historical Society was formed. This partner organization has since assisted with management and interpretation of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and offers regular tours of the building.

Changes at the Isaac Van Campen Inn Landscape:

At the end of the historic period in 1965, the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retained many historic features, including outbuildings, and continued to demonstrate overall spatial organization patterns that had existed since at least the beginning of the twentieth century (Figure 20). An aerial photograph captured in the 1960s shows the core of the farm surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn, with broad clearings on the slopes north and east of the house and crop fields on Shapanack Flats (Figure 21). The cluster of farm outbuildings, including the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, the dairy barn built in 1956, a grain silo, and the carriage house, stand on the western side of Old Mine Road. Several hundred feet north of the farm cluster, a ranch-style house built in 1957 is positioned near the eastern edge of Shapanack Flats. (Hutson, 1992: 130)

However, since 1965, major changes to the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape have included the loss of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and cow barn to arson in 1972 and the demolition of the carriage house between 1972 and 1976. The structures associated with the former Hull Farm were also removed by the mid-1970s. The absence of these and other historic structures have left the Isaac Van Campen Inn to stand alone at the edge of Shapanack Flats, a stark departure from the character of the landscape during the historic period.

Additionally, increased woody succession, especially on the slopes east and north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and along the western edge of Old Mine Road, have resulted in considerably more enclosure than existed during the historic period. By the 1980s, woods had begun to grow up in historic pastures and orchards (Figure 22). The new woody growth has obstructed significant historic views, including westward views of Shapanack Flats and the Delaware River from the Isaac Van Campen Inn and a northward view toward the former Hull Farm site from Old Mine Road. Enclosure due to woody growth has continued to increase in recent years (Figure 23).

Nevertheless, several important landscape features have been maintained since the end of the historic period. Old Mine Road continues to follow its historic alignment past the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Additionally, the historic crop fields on the western side of Old Mine Road have been preserved and are farmed under special use permits managed by the park.



Figure 18. The northwestern (front) northeastern elevations of the Van Campen Inn in 1967, photographed by George Eisenman for the Historic American Buildings Survey. (Library of Congress. HABS NJ-436. <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/nj0155.photos.109974p/resource/>)



Figure 19. The northeastern (front) and southeastern elevations of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn, photographed in 1967 by George Eisenman for the Historic American Buildings Survey. (Library of Congress. HABS NJ-736. <https://www.loc.gov/item/nj0154/>)

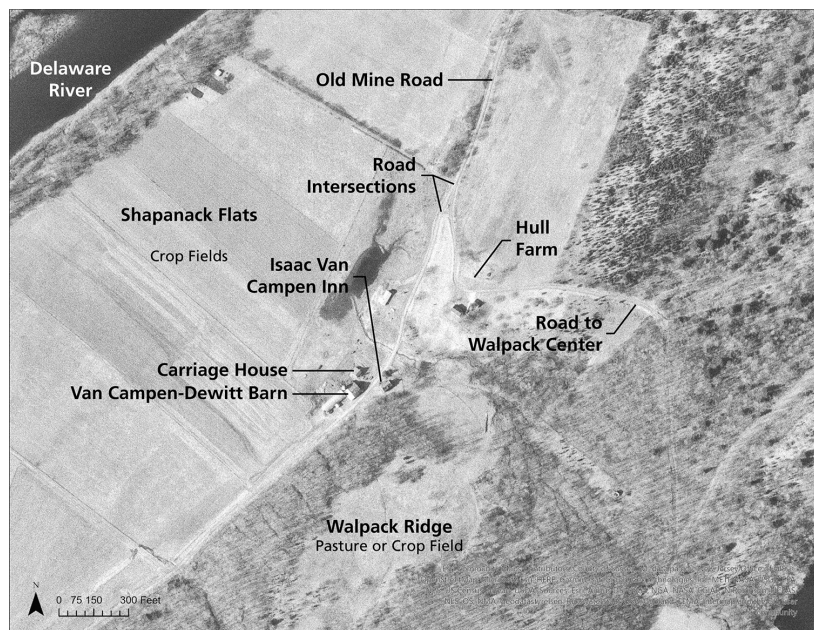


Figure 20. Annotated 1969 aerial photograph of the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. (USGS, annotated by OCLP)

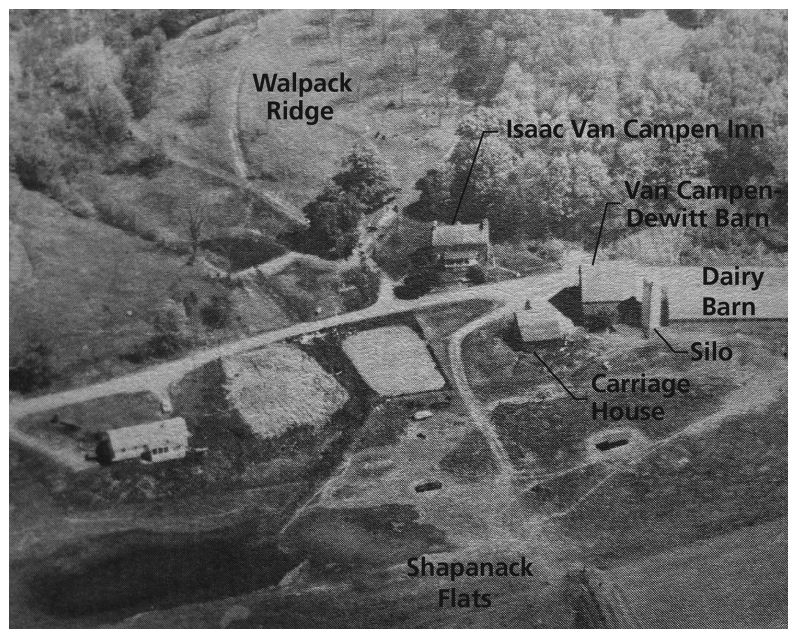


Figure 21. Aerial photograph taken in the 1960s showing the core of the Van Campen Inn farm, looking east. (Hutson 1992: 130, annotated by OCLP)

Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

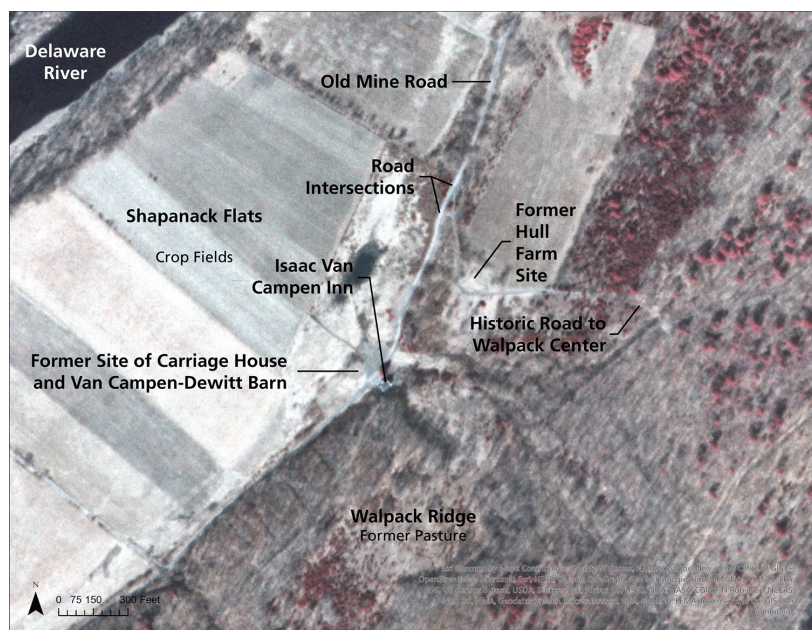


Figure 22. Annotated 1984 aerial photograph of the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. (USGS, annotated by OCLP)

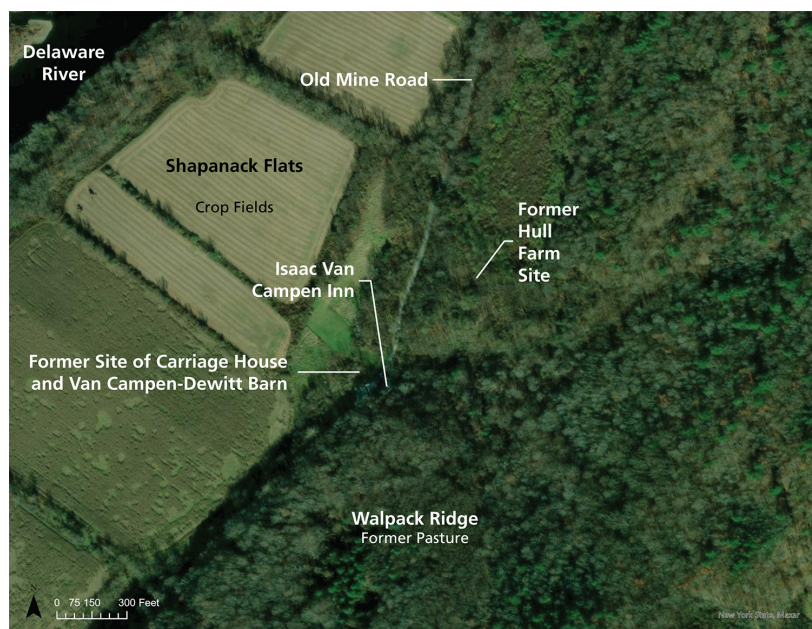


Figure 23. Annotated 2023 aerial photograph of the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. (USGS, annotated by OCLP)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Forest	No	Yes	No
Defense	Fortification	Fortification	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Livestock	Livestock	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Yes	No	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park visitors can access the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape from Old Mine Road and the Military Road Trail. Fences or other features do not control access.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Restricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area has been working with their tribal partners to develop an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, which is currently in final form.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, ca.1746–1965, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2023 and 2024. Several landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. The historic Van Campen Inn, the impressive stone house built in ca.1746 by Harmen Rosenkrans and later occupied by Isaac Van Campen, remains in its historic location at the base of Walpack Ridge's western slope. The cultural landscape's rural setting has been preserved – the earthen/gravel-surfaced Old Mine Road follows its historic north-south alignment past the stone wall fronting the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and the historic crop fields on Shapanack Flats still spread out across the floodplain of the Delaware River to the west. A historic road to Walpack Center, which runs north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and crosses Walpack Ridge, is preserved today as the park's Military Road Trail. Other traces of farm lanes also remain, as do several old specimen trees and the use of lawns around the house.

Since 1965 many landscape characteristics and features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape have changed or have been completely removed. These include all historic outbuildings, most significantly, a historic, Dutch-style barn known as the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn built by the Dewitt family in the early nineteenth century and lost to arson in 1972. The barn historically stood in a cluster of farm outbuildings on the western side of Old Mine Road near the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Today, the former site of the barn is kept open through regular mowing. Additionally, the growth of woods in areas surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn, especially on the slope to the east, and along the western edge of Old Mine Road, has obscured significant views and resulted in substantially more enclosure than existed during the historic period.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an ca.1746–1965 period of significance for the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. Overall, the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association but has diminished integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling.

Location:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape remains in its original location on the eastern side of the Delaware River where Harmen Rosenkrans built his house and farmstead in ca.1746.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of location.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The property retains integrity of design in the architecture of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, with its distinctive blend of Dutch colonial and Georgian architectural styles, and the spatial relationships between the Isaac Van Campen Inn, Old Mine Road, and the crop fields on Shapanack Flats. The property's overall design is diminished by the loss of all historic outbuildings and the transition of open pastures, orchards, and yards to woodlands.

Evaluation: Diminished integrity of design.

Setting:

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retains integrity of setting in its relationship to Old Mine Road and the Delaware River. Additionally, the historic crop fields on Shapanack Flats and specimen trees enhance the landscape's rural setting. However, the farm's rural agricultural setting has been diminished by the transition of open pastures to woodlands, particularly on the slope and ridgetop east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of setting.

Materials:

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The property retains integrity of materials in the stone masonry construction of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and historic retaining wall, as well as the exposed earth and gravel surface of the section of Old Mine Road that passes the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Lawn areas and specimen trees also represent historic materials.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship:

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retains integrity of workmanship primarily through the stone construction of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, which was an impressive building when constructed in the mid-eighteenth century and remains a distinctive example of colonial architecture. However, the loss of all historic outbuildings associated with the Isaac Van Campen Inn has diminished the property's integrity of workmanship.

Evaluation: Diminished integrity of workmanship.

Feeling:

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retains integrity of feeling through its remote and isolated qualities and the perpetuation of historic crop fields. However, the loss of all historic outbuildings and the evolution of historic pastures diminishes the feeling of a working eighteenth and nineteenth century farmstead.

Evaluation: Diminished integrity of feeling.

Association:

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape retains associations with early European colonization of the Delaware River Valley and historic agricultural practices.

Evaluation: Retains integrity of association.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (ca.1746–1965), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. During the historic period, the ca.1746 Isaac Van Campen Inn was complemented by a wide variety of outbuildings that supported both residential and agricultural activities at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. The most notable of these outbuildings was a Dutch-style Van Campen-Dewitt Barn built by the Dewitt family in the early nineteenth century on the western side of Old Mine Road, approximately 150 southwest of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. The barn anchored a cluster of outbuildings that over time included chicken coops and dairy barns. Approximately one hundred feet northeast of the barn cluster was a carriage house. Other outbuildings, including a privy, smokehouse, and chicken coops, were located on the slope directly east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. A small cottage known as the "Sheep House" was also located on the slope and may have served as quarters for people enslaved by the Rosenkrans and Van Campen families.

Evaluation:

Today, the only surviving building or structure within the cultural landscape is the Isaac Van Campen Inn (Figure 35). All outbuildings historically associated with the house have been lost. The early-nineteenth century Van Campen-Dewitt Barn was destroyed by arson in 1972, and the carriage house was dismantled soon after. None of the historic outbuildings that were located on the slope east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn are extant, although remnants may remain in the presently wooded areas where they once stood.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Isaac Van Campen Inn	205335	Contributing	002577		Location	31007	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 35. The front elevation of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, looking east from across Old Mine Road, 2023. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. During the historic period, primary circulation features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape included Old Mine Road, and a series of farm roads that led into fields on Shapanack Flats and into pastures on the western slope of Walpack Ridge, above the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Additionally, another road met Old Mine Road approximately eight hundred feet north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and extended east over Walpack Ridge to Elizabeth Town, NJ, near New York City. It was built in 1756 as military road to supply Fort Shapanack. Historic aerial photographs appear to show that, during the early twentieth century, the former military road split as it approached Old Mine Road from the east, and met Old Mine Road at two distinct intersections, approximately 150 feet apart (see Figures 16 and 17).

Evaluation:

Since the end of the historic period, most major historic circulation features, including Old Mine Road and farm roads leading into fields on Shapanack Flats, have been maintained (Figure 32). Additionally, the historic road built to supply Fort Shapanack in 1756 has been preserved as the park's Military Road Trail (Figure 33). The present-day trailhead at Old Mine Road corresponds to one of that roads' two historic intersections, but the second historic intersection, which occurred approximately 150 feet to the south, is no longer extant (Figure 34). Additionally, a short historic drive that once led to the carriage house directly across from the Isaac Van Campen Inn has been preserved, although the carriage house was dismantled in the 1970s. East of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the densely wooded western slope of Walpack Ridge, traces remain of a series of farm roads that historically led to outbuildings, pastures, orchards, and other features associated with the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Old Mine Road	205330	Contributing	82354		Location	29391	Yes
Military Road Trail (Historic Road to Walpack Center)	205331	Contributing	tbd		Location	31178	Yes
Farm Roads on Shapanack Flats	205332	Contributing	tbd				No
Carriage House Drive	205333	Contributing	tbd		Location	31009	No
Farm Road Traces on Western Slope of Walpack Ridge	205334	Contributing	tbd				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. Old Mine Road, as seen from the front porch of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, looking southwest, 2023. The mowed area on the opposite side of the road marks the former site of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn. (OCLP)



Figure 33. A section of the park's Military Road Trail, which follows the alignment of a historic road built to supply Fort Shapanack in 1756. Looking southeast, 2023. (OCLP)



Figure 34. The west end of the Military Road Trail (left), at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road, looking southeast, 2023. A glimpse of the Van Campen Inn can be seen in the distance. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. During the historic period, land use within the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape primarily consisted of residential uses concentrated in areas immediately surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and agricultural uses distributed throughout the remaining portions of the landscape. West of Old Mine Road, agricultural fields were the predominant land use on Shapanack Flats. Pastures and orchards were located on the slopes directly north and east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and pastures likely ran along the top of Walpack Ridge to the south. Other agricultural land use features included working yards around the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and other outbuildings throughout the landscape. During the second half of the eighteenth century, military land uses were also introduced to the cultural landscape, concentrated around the site of Fort Shapanack on a knoll northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

Evaluation:

Since the end of the historic period, agricultural land uses have been perpetuated at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape through the farming of historic crop fields on Shapanack Flats under special use permits managed by the park (Figure 29). Residential uses have been discontinued since 1970, when the US government acquired the Isaac Van Campen Inn. In addition to agriculture, historic preservation, recreation, and commemoration are primary land uses at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. The site of Fort Shapanack, which today contains stone remnants of the historic fortification, reflects historic military land uses. (Note: The location and character of Fort Shapanack's remnants were not independently verified as part of this inventory)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Fort Shapanack (Fort Johnss) Site	205324	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

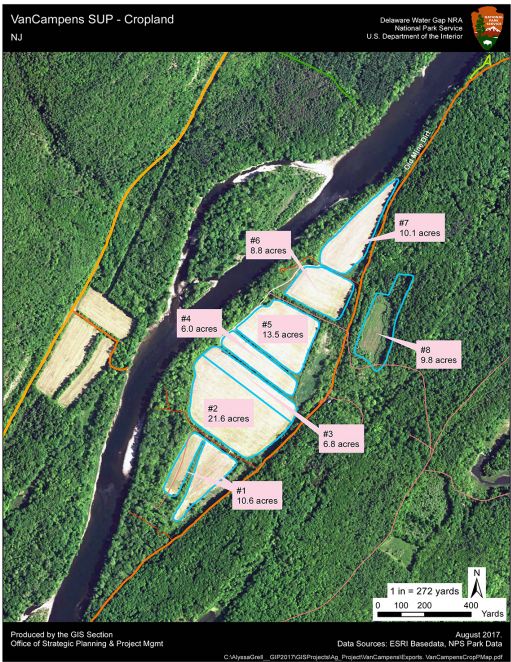


Figure 29. Map of crop fields at the Van Campen Inn cultural landscape that are farmed under special use permit. The perpetuation of agricultural practices contributes to the landscape’s historic character. (Delaware Water Gap NRA)

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. During the historic period, natural systems and features were a major influence on the development of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape. Harmen Rosenkrans built his impressive stone house, which would come to be known as the Isaac Van Campen Inn, at the intersection of two important natural features: the western slope of Walpack Ridge and the eastern edge of Shapanack Flats, a broad floodplain along the eastern bank of the Delaware River. By siting the building at this margin and orienting it westward toward the flats and the river, Rosenkrans elevated the house slightly above the floodplain and ensured a wide view across the flats. The home also stood alongside Old Mine Road, a key transportation link that traced the margin.

Until the middle of the twentieth century, the slope behind the Isaac Van Campen Inn, as well as the ridgetop, was kept open for pasture, with orchards and assorted outbuildings dotting the hillside. South of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, the western Walpack Ridge slope was occupied by dense woods by the early twentieth century. By the end of the historic period, historic pastures, particularly on the ridgetop south of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, were also growing up in woods. The Shapanack Flats were maintained as crop fields throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a use that continued to the end of the historic period. By 1930, a margin of woods ran along the eastern bank of the Delaware River, separating Shapanack Flats from the waterway.

Other historic natural features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape include two streams that flowed down the western slope of Walpack Ridge and passed beneath Old Mine Road before emptying into the Shapanack Flats, one located approximately 150 north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, and the other about one quarter mile to the south. The streams provided water for drinking and other household and agricultural uses. Historic aerial photographs from the middle of the twentieth century show a small pond approximately 120 feet northeast of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, fed by the adjacent stream. On the western side of Old Mine Road, the same stream fed a larger pond on Shapanack Flats. The stream to the south was known to early twentieth century Van Campen Inn residents as the “skilache.”

Evaluation:

Natural systems and features continue to be a defining characteristic of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape, including the natural topography of the Shapanack Flats and Walpack Ridge. However, since the end of the historic period, areas of the agricultural landscape surrounding the Isaac Van Campen Inn have grown up into dense woods, resulting in enclosure that does not contribute to the landscape's historic character (Figure 24). This is particularly true on the slope east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, which was maintained as open pasture throughout the historic period. Additionally, woods to the north of the historic house and west of Old Mine Road obscure historic views toward the former Hull Farm site and Shapanack Flats, respectively (Figures 25 and 26). However, areas south of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, on the western slope of Walpack Ridge, were wooded during the historic period, and their existing wooded condition contributes to the landscape's historic character. This is also true for the margin of woods along the eastern bank of the Delaware River, which existed by the 1930s.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Shapanack Flats	205315	Contributing					No
Walpack Ridge	205316	Contributing					No
Streams	205317	Contributing					No
Woods on Walpack Ridge South of Van Campen Inn	205318	Contributing					No
Margin of Woods Along Eastern Bank of Delaware River	205319	Contributing					No
Woods to the North, East, and West of Van Campen Inn	205320	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. A glimpse of the Van Campen Inn from Old Mine Road, looking south, 2023. Growth of woods since the end of the historic period has resulted in substantially more enclosure than existed historically. (OCLP)



Figure 25. Woods that have grown up in areas north and east of the Van Campen Inn since the end of the historic period do not contribute to the landscape's historic character. Looking northeast, 2023. (OCLP)



Figure 26. An area near the eastern edge of Shapanack Flats, looking west, 2023. Beyond the line of young trees and shrubs in the middle distance, crop fields are cultivated under special use permit. The line of mature trees beyond stand along the eastern bank of the Delaware River. Ridges in the distance are on the western side of the river. Historically, this view was open to the river bank. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. During the historic period, numerous small-scale features existed throughout the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape, primarily related to the agricultural uses of the site. Photographs from the twentieth century indicate picket and/or board fences along both sides of Old Mine Road. The earliest known photograph of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, published in 1902, also shows a stone retaining wall defining a terraced, rectangular yard in front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn.

Evaluation:

Today, the only extant historic small-scale feature at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is the stone retaining wall that defines the terraced yard at the front of the building (Figure 37, see also Figure 35). North of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, a historical marker sits at the head of the Military Road Trail (Figure 38). The marker, dedicated by the Chinkchewunska Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sussex County Historical Society, commemorates the history of Old Mine Road and nearby historic features, including the Isaac Van Campen Inn. Although the marker is not dated, according to the NJ Historical Marker site, the marker was placed in 1964. However, similar markers placed elsewhere along Old Mine Road have been dated to the 1930s. As a commemorative feature, the marker is non-contributing but compatible.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Isaac Van Campen Inn Retaining Wall	205339	Contributing	82195		Asset	17403	Yes
Old Mine Road Historical Marker	205340	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
National Park Service Sign	205341	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	189253	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 37. A historic stone retaining wall defines a small yard at the front of the Van Campen Inn, looking southeast, 2023. (OCLP)



Figure 38. A marker at the eastern edge of Old Mine Road, near the Military Road Trailhead, commemorates the history of the historic roads and surrounding feature, including the Van Campen Inn. Looking east, 2023. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. During the historic period, spatial organization at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape was defined by structures, including the Isaac Van Campen Inn and associated outbuildings, as well as by Old Mine Road and field and forest patterns on Shapanack Flats and the western slope of Walpack Ridge. Fences and other small-scale features also enclosed yards, orchards, and other spaces, particularly north of the Isaac Van Campen Inn and near the cluster of farm outbuildings on the western side of Old Mine Road.

Evaluation:

Since the end of the historic period, the historic spatial organization of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape has been diminished, due to the loss of all historic outbuildings and the growth of woods in areas that were historically maintained as pastures, crop fields, and orchards. However, existing relationships between the Isaac Van Campen Inn, Old Mine Road, and open fields on Shapanack Flats continue to reflect the landscape's historic spatial organization. Additionally, the historic retaining wall in front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn continues to define a historic residential yard (Figure 27). On the western side of Old Mine Road, the former sites of the historic Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and other outbuildings has been kept open through regular mowing (Figure 28).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Isaac Van Campen Inn Site	205321	Contributing			Location	31009	No
Former Outbuilding Sites	205322	Contributing			Location	31009	No
Open Fields on Shapanack Flats	205323	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27. The relationship between the Isaac Van Campen Inn and Old Mine Road reflects historic spatial organization of the landscape, as does the small yard defined by the historic stone retaining wall in front of the house. Looking north, 2023. (OCLP)



Figure 28. A mowed area on the western edge of Old Mine Road marks the former sites of the Van Campen-Dewitt Barn and two other outbuildings, looking southwest, 2023. The historic barn was destroyed by arson in 1972. A line of stones present along the tree line are remnants from restoration work in the 1980s, and is not historic. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). During the historic period, topography was manipulated throughout the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape to facilitate residential use and agricultural practices. However, few specific historic manmade topographic features have been identified, aside from the small, rectangular, terraced yard defined by a stone retaining wall in front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn. The retaining wall and terraced yard are evident in the earliest known photograph of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, published in 1902.

Evaluation:

Today, the historic terraced yard in front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn retains its historic character and is the only documented surviving manmade topography feature at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape (Figure 30).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Isaac Van Campen Inn Yard Terrace	205325	Contributing			Location	31009	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 30. A small, rectangular terraced yard (foreground) in front of the Van Campen Inn is defined by a historic stone retaining wall. The terraced yard is a contributing topography feature of the cultural landscape. Looking northwest, 2023. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1965):

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. During the historic period, vegetation features at the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape included field crops, pasture grasses, orchard trees, and specimen canopy trees. Historic photographs from the middle of the twentieth century show mature canopy trees to the north and south of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, as well as along the eastern edge of Old Mine Road, and in particular in front of the house. Several deciduous shrubs were also visible in photographs in the yard in front of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, though it is difficult to identify the species.

Evaluation:

Today, field crops remain a defining vegetation feature of the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape, while pasture grasses and orchard trees are no longer extant. Areas of lawn around the Isaac Van Campen Inn and along Old Mine Road contribute to the landscape's historic character. Directly north of the historic building stands a mature black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) tree (Figure 31). The tree's size suggests that it may have become established before the end of the historic period. In contrast, a small grove of younger black walnut trees on the western side of Old Mine Road, directly across from the Isaac Van Campen Inn, has likely become established following the end of the historic period.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Field Crops	205326	Contributing					No
Lawns	205327	Contributing			Location	31009	No
Black Walnut Tree North of Van Campen Inn	205328	Contributing			Location	31009	No
Black Walnut Grove West of Old Mine Road	205329	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	31009	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31. A contributing, mature black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) tree stands directly north of the Van Campen Inn, looking northeast, 2023. (OCLP)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1965):

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. During the historic period, significant views within the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape included broad westward views of Shapanack Flats from Old Mine Road and the Isaac Van Campen Inn. From the elevated front porch and terrace of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, a person would have an unobstructed line of sight for more than one quarter mile to a margin of woods along the eastern bank of the Delaware River. Additionally, looking northeast from the Isaac Van Campen Inn, the Hull Farm and the knoll associated with the site of Fort Shapanack would have been visible. Pastures and other open agricultural areas on Walpack Ridge were also visible east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn, particularly from the section of Old Mine Road immediately north of the historic building.

Evaluation:

Since the end of the historic period, most historic views within the Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape have been lost due to growth of woods in areas that were historically kept open. Westward views of Shapanack Flats are obscured by woods that have grown up along the western edge of Old Mine Road (Figure 36). Woods that have grown up on the western slope of Walpack Ridge, above the Isaac Van Campen Inn, obscure historic views toward the former Hull Farm site. The former pastures east of the Isaac Van Campen Inn have all reverted to woods, and the knoll where the fort sat is now wooded. The loss of historic views represents a major diminishment of the landscape's historic character.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Westward Views of Shapanack Flats from Van Campen Inn and Old Mine Road	205336	Contributing					No
Eastward Views of Walpack Ridge from Van Campen Inn and Old Mine Road	205337	Contributing					No
North-South Views along Old Mine Road Corridor	205338	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 36. Westward view toward Shapanack Flats from a second-floor window of the Van Campen Inn, 2023. Historically, the view in this direction would have been open, but it is now obstructed by woods that have grown up since the end of the historic period. (OCLP)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 9

Next Assessment Due Date: 08/23/2033

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/23/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Isaac Van Campen Inn cultural landscape is in “good” condition. A “good” condition evaluation indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Deferred maintenance on the Isaac Van Campen Inn and surrounding landscape features, including Old Mine Road, could negatively impact landscape condition if not addressed. Any future project to address deferred maintenance shall ensure perpetuation of the landscape’s historic character, e.g. the unpaved character of Old Mine Road.

Date Identified: 08/23/2024

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Continued encroachment of woody vegetation into historically open areas of the cultural landscape will negatively impact the landscape condition.

Date Identified: 08/23/2024

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The 1987 General Management Plan (GMP) for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area identifies general treatment approaches for the Isaac Van Campen Inn, specifying preservation of the building’s exterior and interior to adapt the building for interpretation and potential commercial uses. The GMP also establishes a general treatment approach for park cultural landscapes, stating:
“Cultural landscapes will be retained by keeping vegetation and agricultural use patterns near historic structures. Outbuildings, farm support structures, and fence rows will be kept wherever possible to maintain farmsteads and existing landscape configuration. Proposed treatment levels for related structures will depend on their physical condition and the potential need of a structure for agricultural purposes or adaptive uses. Based on the contribution of all features, individual structures could either be kept, or recorded and removed, with their component pieces being used for salvage materials to restore other historic properties.” (GMP 1987: 33)

The 2022 draft “Historic Buildings Strategy for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area” assigns Van Campen Inn to Prioritization Category “A”, which indicates that the resource is in “Good” or “Fair” condition and has “excellent” historic context/interpretive value.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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Isaac Van Campen Inn
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

National Park Service	General Management Plan, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	1987	National Park Service			
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