



UtiliQuest Daily Contractor Status List - FAX Transmission

Sync Date: 10/13/2016 10:00 am

Through: 10/13/2016 10:15 am

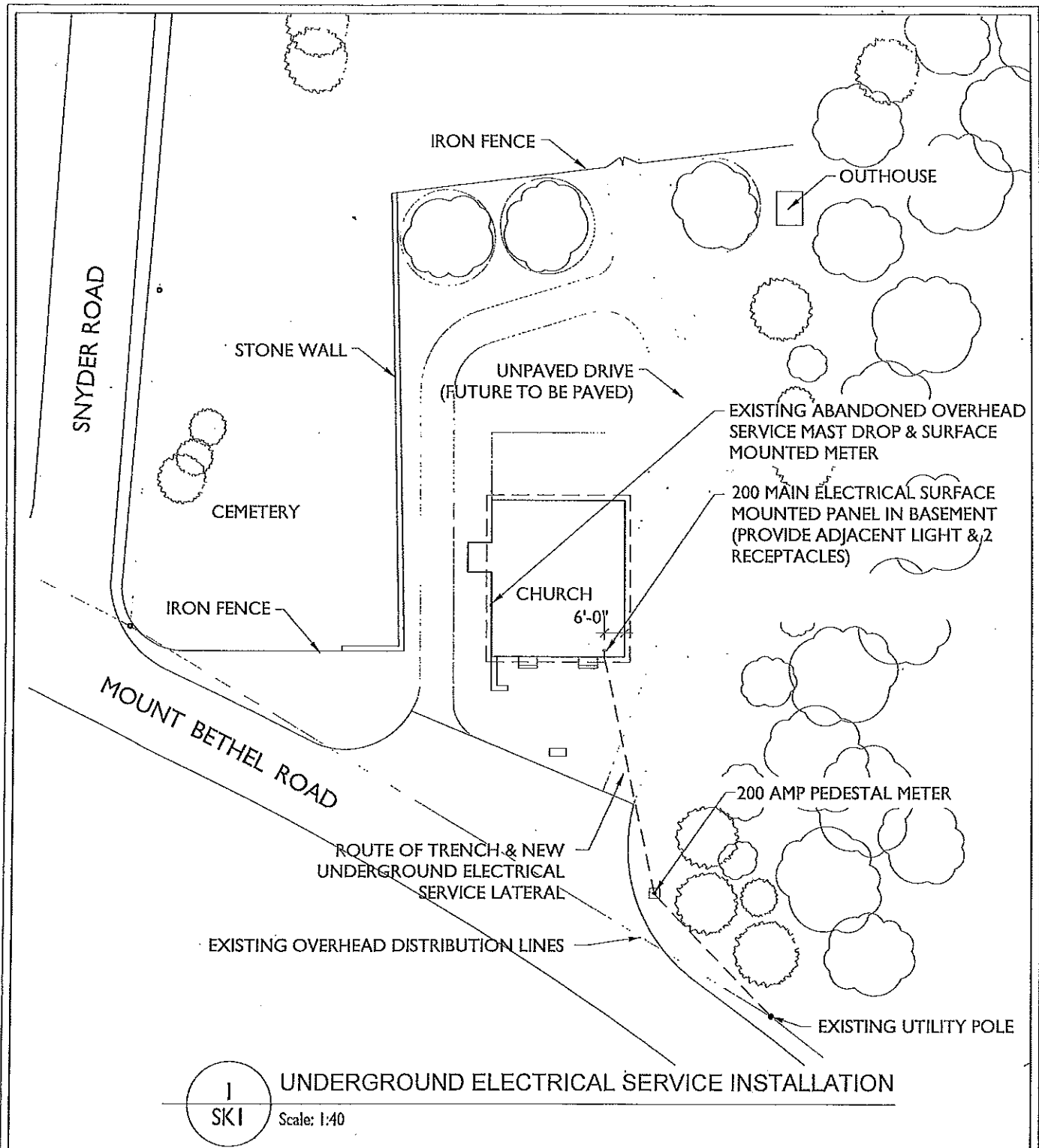
FROM:

UtiliQuest
1709 Route 34
Suite 4
Farmingdale, NJ 07727
Phone: 609-758-4700
Fax: 609-758-4790

TO:

Contractor: **TWP OF MANSFIELD**
Contact: **DENA HREBENAK**
FAX: **908-689-2840**

Ticket #	Address / Street City / Municipality	County	State	
Status Message	Utility		Status	Date Stated
162810728	50 PRT MURRAY RD MANSFIELD Comcast(C14)	WARREN	NJ Not In Conflict	10/13/2016
162810825	350 MT BETHEL RD MANSFIELD Comcast(C14)	WARREN	NJ Not In Conflict	10/13/2016



August 31, 2016

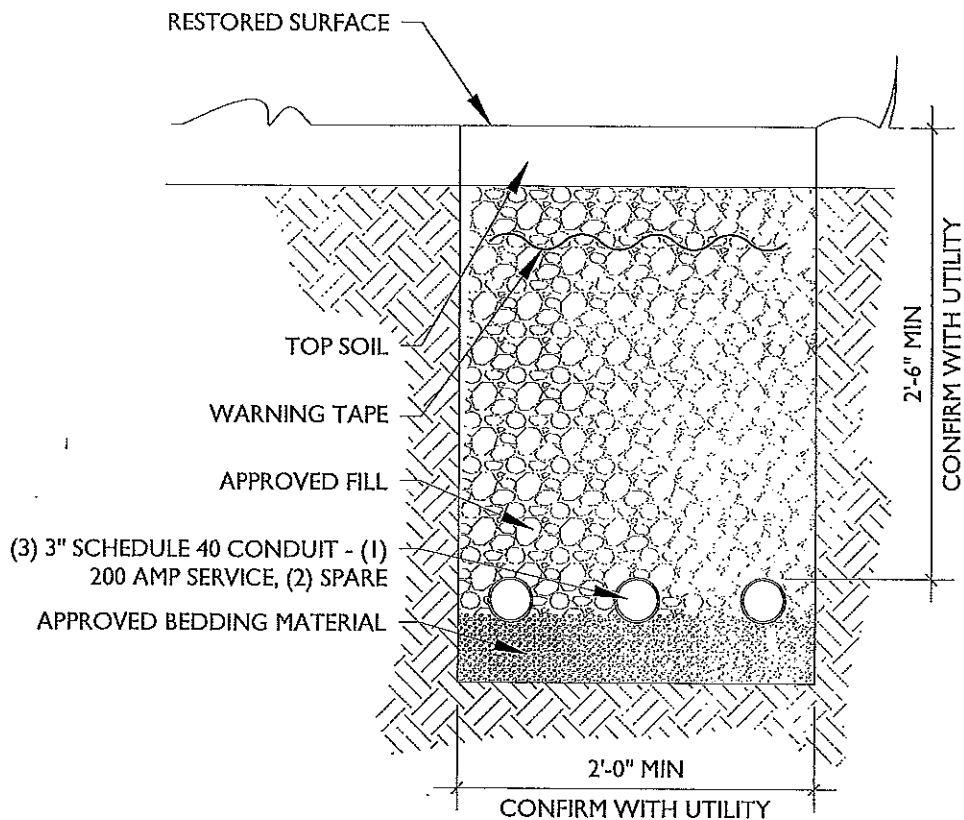
SK1

MOUNT BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH
350 MOUNT BETHEL ROAD
PORT MURRAY, NJ 07865
Block 901 Lot 23

Michael J. Margulies, RA, AIA
 License Number
 New Jersey A116623
 Pennsylvania RA 403125
 New York 030564-1

ELECTRIC
ARCHITECTURE
LLC

FINE DESIGN & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 20 Municipal Drive, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, 08865-7800
 phone (908) 387-8630 fax (908) 387-1493



1 TRENCH DETAIL
SK2 Scale: 1"=1'-0"

EXCAVATION & BACKFILL BY EC;
EC TO RESTORE SURFACE TO MATH
EXISTING

NON-TRAFFIC AREAS:
ORIGINAL TRENCH MATERIALS
COMPACTED IN 8" LAYERS MAX.
(CONFIRM WITH UTILITY)
REMOVE ORGANIC MATERIALS AND
STONES LARGER THAN 8"
TOPSOIL & SEED

TRAFFIC & FUTURE PAVED AREAS:
2A MODIFIED STONE IN 8" LAYERS
(CONFIRM WITH UTILITY)

August 31, 2016

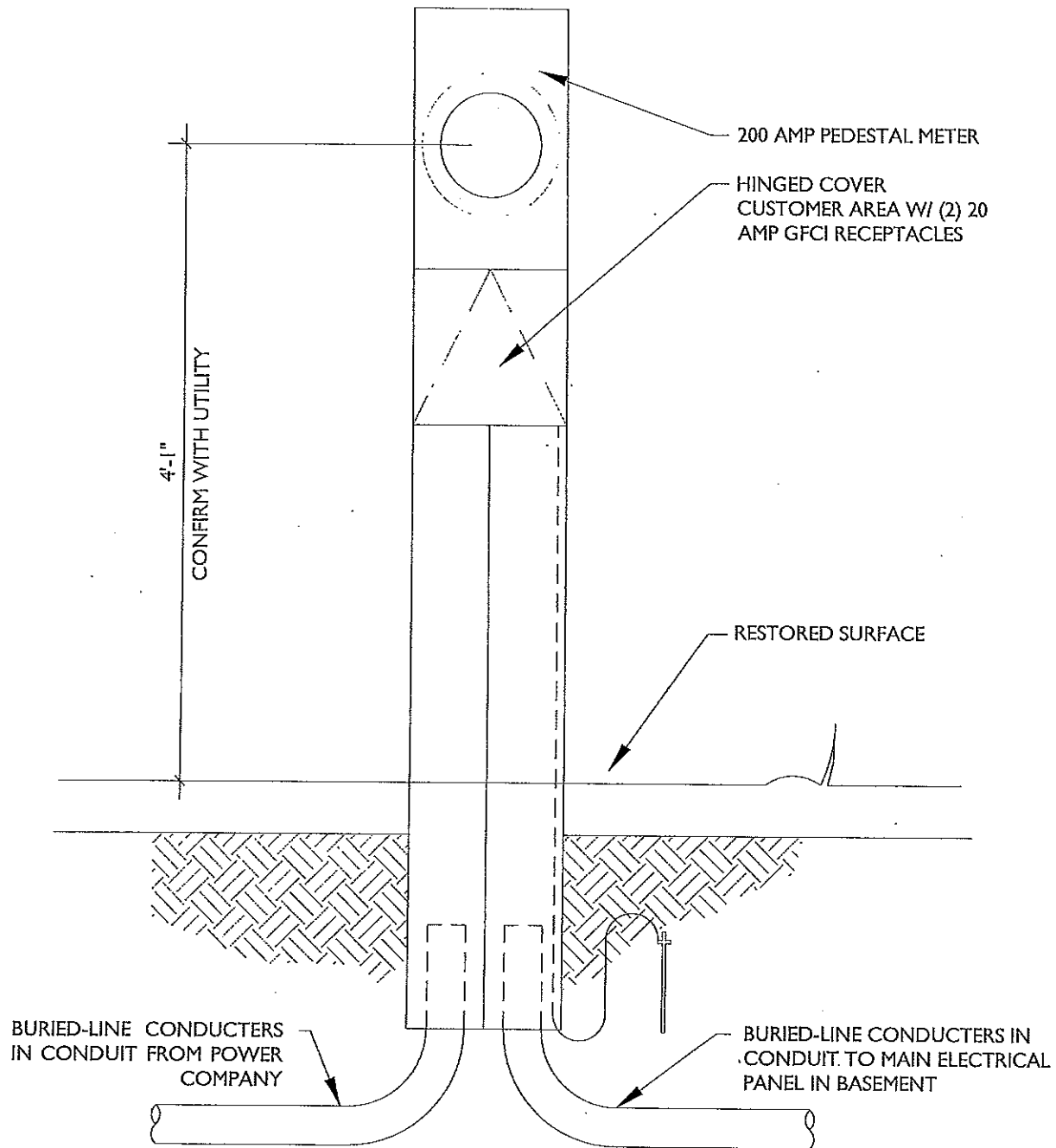
SK2

MOUNT BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH
350 MOUNT BETHEL ROAD
PORT MURRAY, NJ 07865
Block 901 Lot 23

Michael J. Margulies, RA, AIA
License Number
New Jersey A1 16623
Pennsylvania RA 403125
New York 030564-1

**ECLECTIC
ARCHITECTURE
LLC**

FINE DESIGN & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
20 Municipal Drive, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, 08865-7800
phone (908) 387-8630 fax (908) 387-1493



1 PEDESTAL DETAIL
SK3 Scale: 1"=1'-0"

August 31, 2016

SK3

MOUNT BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH
350 MOUNT BETHEL ROAD
PORT MURRAY, NJ 07865
Block 901 Lot 23

Michael J. Margulies, RA, AIA
License Number
New Jersey A1 16623
Pennsylvania RA 403125
New York 030564-1

**ECLECTIC
ARCHITECTURE
LLC**

FINE DESIGN & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
20 Municipal Drive, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, 08865-7800
phone (908) 387-8630 fax (908) 387-1493

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED FEB 29 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**HISTORIC ☒

The Mount Bethel Methodist Church

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

S of Vienna on

STREET & NUMBER

Mount Bethel Road (Mansfield Township)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Mount Bethel Vienna

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

13th

STATE

New Jersey

CODE

034

COUNTY

Warren

CODE

041

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

The Trustees of the Church (A list of names and addresses are on an attached sheet.)

STREET & NUMBER these persons each have a three-year term)

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Warren County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

Second Street

CITY, TOWN

Belvidere

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
☒ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ GOOD	☐ RUINS	☒ ALTERED	☐ MOVED DATE _____
☐ FAIR	☐ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The church is a good example of a simple meetinghouse form. The walls, for the most part, are constructed of rough-square stone with Federal style lintels over the doors and windows. From all evidence, the exterior of this structure has not changed with the exception of a modern kitchen to the rear of the structure. This lean-to addition does not distract or mar the original structure. A round-arched window with curved mullions lights the attic in front. This attic area was originally a balcony on the interior used for additional seating. On each side of the linear facades are 3 regularly spaced sash windows. Each has recessed one-panel double shutter doors below a transom. Both are lined with matching panels. The simple cornice is returned on both gables.

The interior is a simple one-cell or one room plan with an adjacent frontal foyer. The foyer is flanked by two doors. The left door leads to the upper enclosed balcony-attic area and the door on the right is a storage closet. There is one entrance to the main sanctuary, with a central aisle flanked by rows or pews. The chancel area is elevated by one step to form a semi-circular recess by means of the alter rail. The chancel wall retains a decorative Greek Revival frieze. The basement's supportive structures are hand-hewn oak beams.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☒ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1809 - Naming of Church
 1844 - Actual Date of Structure

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mount Bethel Methodist Church, the oldest Methodist edifice in this rural township, was constructed in 1844 in a conventional meeting-house form with restrained vernacular Greek Revival styling. The building is an interesting mixture of the conservative nature of Methodism (the simple meetinghouse plan), the traditional construction technology of Warren County (stone), and popular mid-19th century architecture (massing and details).

A significant aspect of the church is the establishing of the Methodist religion in the area. The church is the oldest Methodist church in the Township of Mansfield and possibly the oldest of any denomination in the township.

The earliest known date connected with the establishment of Mount Bethel Congrégation is January 16, 1788. At that time Dr. Robert Cummins, a Revolutionary War surgeon, bought four tracts of land from Andrew Bray. The land was then known as Schamp Farm. Cummins, in turn, sold part of this land to James Egbert of Staten Island in 1796. Egbert, a Methodist, decided to give a tract of land to construct a church.

It is historically established that in 1809 the village and church was named Mount Bethel by Bishop Francis Asbury, America's first Methodist bishop.

Up until the time the cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1844, the church meetings were held in various homes in the area. The church was dedicated in the fall of that same year and cost approximately \$2,600.

The architectural aspect is also significant as its basic theme is more distinctly a holdover from the eighteenth century rather than the strong ornate influences of the nineteenth century.

It is important to note the cemetery as two of the early owners of the land are buried there, Dr. Robert Cummins 1742-1806 and James Egbert 1742-1817.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

155th Anniversary Book of Mount Bethel Methodist Church, 1964.

Yates, Bernice M. A Short History of Mount Bethel, 1976.

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2

QUADRANGLE NAME Washington

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 508260 4519200
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached maps for complete reference.

Block 901, Lot 23

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

(Revised by the Office of Historic Preservation)

NAME / TITLE

Bernice M. Yates, B.A. M.A.H. Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

July 28, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

252 Jane's Chapel Road Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D.

(201) 637-4455

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Mt. Bethel

New Jersey 07863

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL XX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

10-26-79

TITLE Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 2/22/80

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 2/22/80

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 14 1980

DATE ENTERED

FEB 29 1980

The Mount Bethel Methodist Church
Warren County, New Jersey

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

OWNER OF PROPERTY

CURRENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Charles Almer, Jr.
Jane's Chapel Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

Leonard S. Brown
Jane's Chapel Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grimm
Jane's Chapel Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

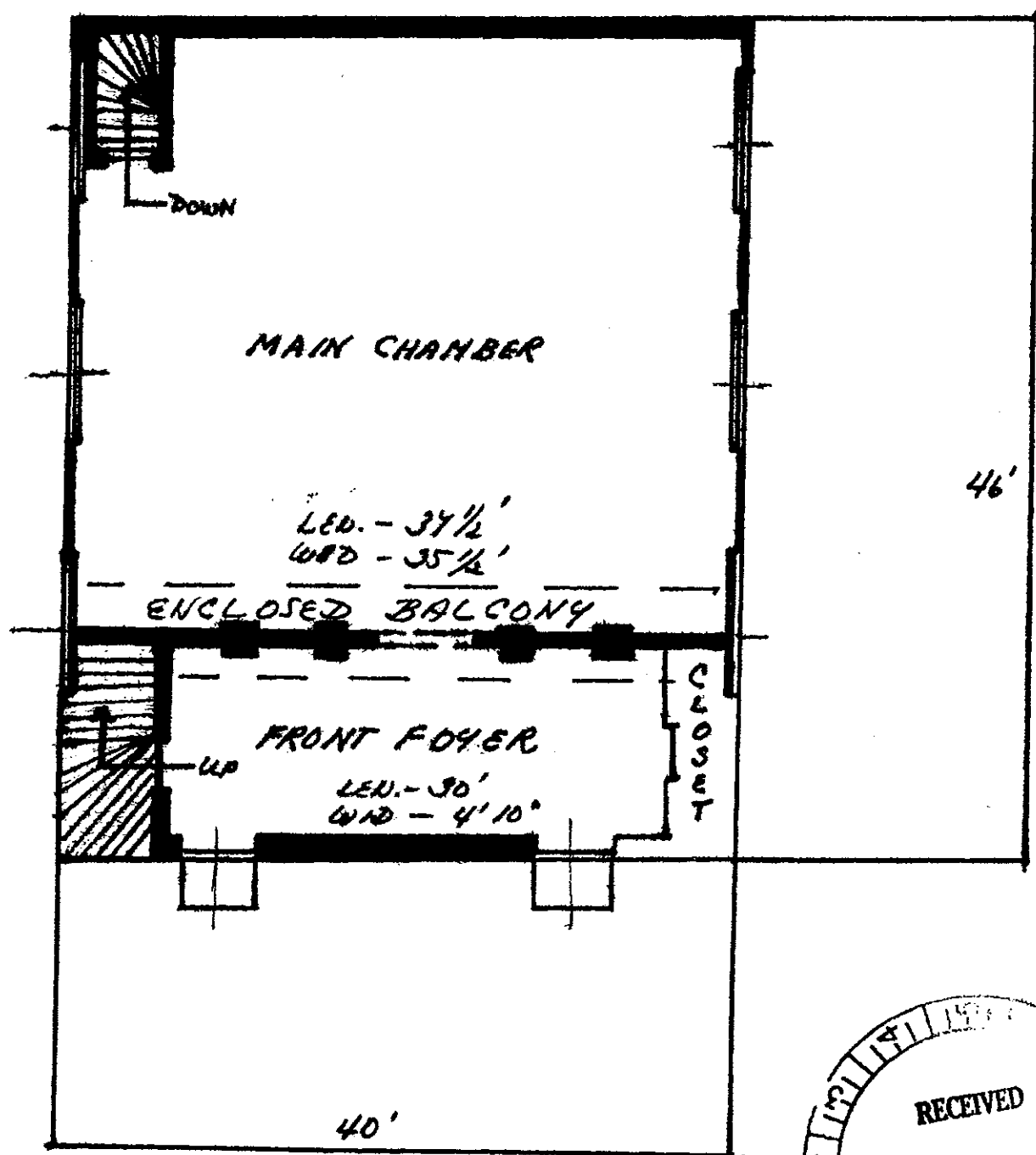
Frank Lebo
Oak Hill Manor
Hackettstown, R.D. 07840

Herbert McCann
Valley Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

Charles Parke
Parke Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

Loren Picking
Jane's Chapel Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863

Mrs. Vernet Steinmann
Jane's Chapel Road
Mt. Bethel-Oxford, R.D. 07863



Mt. Bethel Methodist Church - FIRST FLOOR
August 4, 1978
Bernice M. Yates

Warren County, New Jersey

[Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Download Center](#) | [About](#)

NATIONAL REGISTER DIGITAL ASSETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
Mount Bethel Methodist Church

2 LOCATION S of Vienna on
Mount Bethel Road (Quasiold Township)
Mount Bethel, Warren County, New Jersey

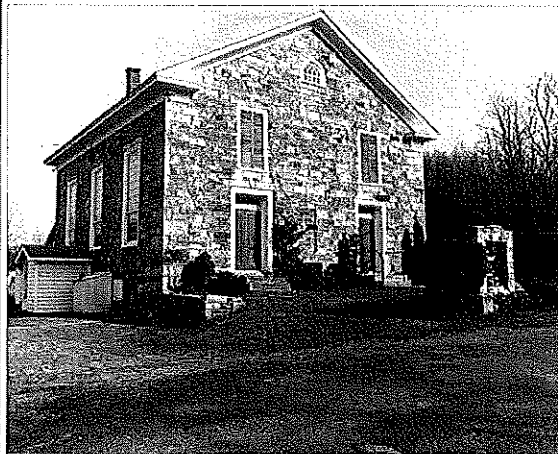
3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☐ DISTRICT	☐ PUBLIC	☐ DEVELOPED	☐ AGRICULTURAL
☐ BUILDING	☐ PRIVATE	☐ UNDEVELOPED	☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ STRUCTURE	☐ CITY	☐ MODIFIED	☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ SITE	☐ PUBLIC ACQUISITION	☐ MODIFIED	☐ RESIDENTIAL
☐ OBJECT	☐ FEDERAL ACQUISITION	☐ MODIFIED	☐ INDUSTRIAL
	☐ STATE ACQUISITION	☐ MODIFIED	☐ TRANSPORTATION
	☐ LOCAL ACQUISITION	☐ MODIFIED	☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
The Trustees of the Church (A list of names and addresses are on an attached sheet)

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Second Street
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory


[DOWNLOAD THIS ASSET](#)
[DOWNLOAD THIS ASSET](#)
[HIDE ASSETS](#)

ASSET METADATA

Title: Mount Bethel Methodist Church

National Register Information System ID: 80002526

Applicable Criteria: EVENT
ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Architectural Styles: GREEK REVIVAL
OTHER

Architects: Unknown

Areas Of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
RELIGION

Periods Of Significance: 1825-1849

Significant Years: 1844

Resource Type: BUILDING

Keywords: 1844

Note: S of Vienna on Mount Bethel Rd.

Related Collections: National Register of Historic Places Collection

Resource Format: pdf

File Size (bytes): 526013

Date Published: 2/29/1980

Parks: National Register of Historic Places

State: New Jersey

County: Warren County

Locations: Vienna ; S of Vienna on Mount Bethel Rd.

10/5/2015

AssetDetail

NEW JERSEY ; Warren ; Vienna

Asset ID: 9eeb5d80-f4c2-410b-8b08-6e8e8825fda7

HIDE METADATA



nps.gov

[Site Index](#) [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[World Heritage](#) [Privacy](#) [FOIA](#) [Notices](#) [DOI](#) [USA.Gov](#) [No Fear Act](#) [Diversity](#)

Last Updated: 11/2/2013

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™



The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning

NOTE: These Standards and Guidelines are one part of *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*, which appeared in the Federal Register, September 29, 1983 (48FR44716). The entire set of The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines is available at http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm.

Preservation planning is a process that organizes preservation activities (identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties) in a logical sequence. The Standards for Planning discuss the relationship among these activities while the remaining activity standards consider how each activity should be carried out. The Professional Qualifications Standards discuss the education and experience required to carry out various activities.

The Standards for Planning outline a process that determines when an area should be examined for historic properties, whether an identified property is significant, and how a significant property should be treated.

Preservation planning is based on the following principles:

- Important historic properties cannot be replaced if they are destroyed. Preservation planning provides for conservative use of these properties, preserving them in place and avoiding harm when possible and altering or destroying properties only when necessary.
- If planning for the preservation of historic properties is to have positive effects, it must begin before the identification of all significant properties has been completed. To make responsible decisions about historic properties, existing information must be used to the maximum extent and new information must be acquired as needed.
- Preservation planning includes public participation. The planning process should provide a forum for open discussion of preservation issues. Public involvement is most meaningful when it is used to assist in defining values of properties and preservation planning issues, rather than when it is limited to review of decisions already made. Early and continuing public participation is essential to the broad acceptance of preservation planning decisions.

Preservation planning can occur at several levels or scales: in a project area; in a community; in a State as a whole; or in scattered or contiguous landholdings of a Federal

agency. Depending upon the scale, the planning process will involve different segments of the public and professional communities and the resulting plan will vary in detail. For example, a State preservation plan will likely have more general recommendations than a plan for a project area or a community.

The planning process described in these Standards is flexible enough to be used at all levels while providing a common structure which promotes coordination and minimizes duplication of effort. The Guidelines for Preservation Planning contain additional information about how to integrate various levels of planning.

STANDARD I. Preservation Planning Establishes Historic Contexts

Decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood. Information about historic properties representing aspects of history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships.

This organizational framework is called a "historic context." The historic context organizes information based on a cultural theme and its geographical and chronological limits. Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. The development of historic contexts is the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties.

[Go to Guidelines](#)

STANDARD II. Preservation Planning Uses Historic Contexts to Develop Goals and Priorities for the Identification, Evaluation, Registration and Treatment of Historic Properties

A series of preservation goals is systematically developed for each historic context to ensure that the range of properties representing the important aspects of each historic context is identified, evaluated and treated. Then priorities are set for all goals identified for each historic context. The goals with assigned priorities established for each historic context are integrated to produce a comprehensive and consistent set of goals and priorities for all historic contexts in the geographical area of a planning effort.

The goals for each historic context may change as new information becomes available. The overall set of goals and priorities are then altered in response to the changes in the goals and priorities for the individual historic contexts.

Activities undertaken to meet the goals must be designed to deliver a usable product within a reasonable period of time. The scope of activity must be defined so the work can be completed with available budgeted program resources.

[Go to Guidelines](#)

STANDARD III. The Results of Preservation Planning Are Made Available for Integration Into Broader Planning Processes

Preservation of historic properties is one element of larger planning processes. Planning results, including goals and priorities, information about historic properties, and any planning documents, must be transmitted in a usable form to those responsible for other planning activities. Federally mandated historic preservation planning is most successfully integrated into project management planning at an early stage. Elsewhere, this integration is achieved by making the results of preservation planning available to other governmental planning bodies and to private interests whose activities affect historic properties.

[Go to Guidelines](#)

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preservation Planning

These Guidelines link the Standards for Preservation Planning with more specific guidance and technical information. They describe one approach to meeting the Standards for Preservation Planning. Agencies, organizations or individuals proposing to approach planning differently may wish to review their approaches with the National Park Service.

Managing the Planning Process

The preservation planning process must include an explicit approach to implementation, a provision for review and revision of all elements, and a mechanism for resolving conflicts within the overall set of preservation goals and between this set of goals and other land use planning goals. It is recommended that the process and its products be described in public documents.

Implementing the Process

The planning process is a continuous cycle. To establish and maintain such a process, however, the process must be divided into manageable segments that can be performed, within a defined period, such as a fiscal year or budget cycle. One means of achieving this is to define a period of time during which all the preliminary steps in the planning process will be completed. These preliminary steps would include setting a schedule for subsequent activities.

Review and Revision

Planning is a dynamic process. It is expected that the content of the historic contexts described in Standard I and the goals and priorities described in Standard II will be altered based on new information obtained as planning proceeds. The incorporation of this information is essential to improve the content of the plan and to keep it up-to-date and useful. New information must be reviewed regularly and systematically, and the plan revised accordingly.

Public Participation

The success of the preservation planning process depends on how well it solicits and integrates the views of various groups. The planning process is directed first toward resolving conflicts in goals for historic preservation, and second toward resolving conflicts between historic preservation goals and other land use planning goals. Public participation is integral to this approach and includes at least the following actions:

1. Involving historians, architectural historians, archeologists, folklorists and persons from related disciplines to define, review and revise the historic contexts, goals and priorities;
2. Involving interested individuals, organizations and communities in the planning area in identifying the kinds of historic properties that may exist and suitable protective measures;
3. Involving prospective users of the preservation plan in defining issues, goals and priorities;

4. Providing for coordination with other planning efforts at local, State, regional and national levels, as appropriate; and
5. Creating mechanisms for identifying and resolving conflicts about historic preservation issues. The development of historic contexts, for example, should be based on the professional input of all disciplines involved in preservation and not be limited to a single discipline. For prehistoric archeology, for example, data from fields such as geology, geomorphology and geography may also be needed. The individuals and organizations to be involved will depend, in part, on those present or interested in the planning area.

Documents Resulting from the Planning Process

In most cases, the planning process produces documents that explain how the process works and that discuss the historic contexts and related goals and priorities. While the process can operate in the absence of these documents, planning documents are important because they are the most effective means of communicating the process and its recommendations to others. Planning documents also record decisions about historic properties.

As various parts of the planning process are reviewed and revised to reflect current information, related documents must also be updated. Planning documents should be created in a form that can be easily revised. It is also recommended that the format language and organization of any documents or other materials (visual aids, etc.) containing preservation planning information meet the needs of prospective users.

Developing Historic Contexts

General Approach

Available information about historic properties must be divided into manageable units before it can be useful for planning purposes. Major decisions about identifying, evaluating, registering and treating historic properties are most reliably made in the context of other related properties. A historic context is an organizational format that groups information about related historic properties, based on a theme, geographic limits and chronological period. A single historic context describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and identifies the significant patterns that individual historic properties represent, for example, Coal Mining in Northeastern Pennsylvania between 1860 and 1930. A set of historic contexts is a comprehensive summary of all aspects of the history of the area.

The historic context is the cornerstone of the planning process. The goal of preservation planning is to identify, evaluate, register and treat the full range of properties representing each historic context, rather than only one or two types of properties. Identification activities are organized to ensure that research and survey activities include properties representing all aspects of the historic context. Evaluation uses the historic context as the framework within which to apply the criteria for evaluation to specific properties or

property types. Decisions about treatment of properties are made with the goal of treating the range of properties in the context. The use of historic contexts in organizing major preservation activities ensures that those activities result in the preservation of the wide variety of properties that represent our history, rather than only a small, biased sample of properties.

Historic contexts, as theoretical constructs, are linked to actual historic properties through the concept of property type. Property types permit the development of plans for identification, evaluation and treatment even in the absence of complete knowledge of individual properties. Like the historic context, property types are artificial constructs which may be revised as necessary. Historic contexts can be developed at a variety of scales appropriate for local, State and regional planning. Given the probability of historic contexts overlapping in an area, it is important to coordinate the development and use of contexts at all levels. Generally, the State Historic Preservation Office possesses the most complete body of information about historic properties and, in practice, is in the best position to perform this function.

The development of historic contexts generally results in documents that describe the prehistoric processes or patterns that define the context. Each of the contexts selected should be developed to the point of identifying important property types to be useful in later preservation decision-making. The amount of detail included in these summaries will vary depending on the level (local, State, regional, or national) at which the contexts are developed and on their intended uses. For most planning purposes, a synopsis of the written description of the historic context is sufficient.

Creating a Historic Context

Generally, historic contexts should not be constructed so broadly as to include all property types under a single historic context or so narrowly as to contain only one property type per historic context. The following procedures should be followed in creating a historic context.

1. Identify the concept, time period and geographical limits for the historic context

Existing information, concepts, theories, models and descriptions should be used as the basis for defining historic contexts. Biases in primary and secondary sources should be identified and accounted for when existing information is used in defining historic contexts.

The identification and description of historic contexts should incorporate contributions from all disciplines involved in historic preservation. The chronological period and geographical area of each historic context should be defined after the conceptual basis is established. However, there may be exceptions, especially in defining prehistoric contexts where drainage systems or physiographic regions often are outlined first. The geographical boundaries for historic contexts should not be based upon contemporary political, project or other contemporary boundaries if those boundaries do not coincide with historical boundaries. For example, boundaries for prehistoric contexts will have little relationship to contemporary city, county or State boundaries.

2. Assemble the existing information about the historic context

- a. Collecting information: Several kinds of information are needed to construct a preservation plan. Information about the history of the area encompassed by the historic context must be collected, including any information about historic properties that have already been identified. Existing survey or inventory entries are an important source of information about historic properties. Other sources may include literature on prehistory, history, architecture and the environment; social and environmental impact assessments; county and State land use plans; architectural and folklife studies and oral histories; ethnographic research; State historic inventories and registers; technical reports prepared for Section 106 or other assessments of historic properties; and direct consultation with individuals and organized groups.

In addition, organizations and groups that may have important roles in defining historic contexts and values should be identified. In most cases a range of knowledgeable professionals drawn from the preservation, planning and academic communities will be available to assist in defining contexts and in identifying sources of information. In other cases, however, development of historic contexts may occur in areas whose history or prehistory has not been extensively studied. In these situations, broad general historic contexts should be initially identified using available literature and expertise, with the expectation that the contexts will be revised and subdivided in the future as primary source research and field survey are conducted. It is also important to identify such sources of information as existing planning data, which is needed to establish goals for identification, evaluation and treatment, and to identify factors that will affect attainment of those goals.

The same approach for obtaining information is not necessarily desirable for all historic contexts. Information should not be gathered without first considering its relative importance to the historic context, the cost and time involved, and the expertise required to obtain it. In many cases, for example, published sources may be used in writing initial definitions of historic contexts; archival research or field work may be needed for subsequent activities.

- b. Assessing information: All information should be reviewed to identify bias in historic perspective, methodological approach, or area of coverage. For example, field surveys for archeological sites may have ignored historic archeological sites, or county land use plans may have emphasized only development goals.

3. Synthesize information

The information collection and analysis results in a written narrative of the historic context. This narrative provides a detailed synthesis of the data that have been collected and analyzed. The narrative covers the history of the area from the chosen perspective and identifies important patterns, events, persons or cultural values. In the process of identifying the important patterns, one should consider:

- Trends in area settlement and development, if relevant;
- Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture, construction technology or craftsmanship;
- Research values or problems relevant to the historic context; social and physical sciences and humanities; and cultural interests of local communities; and
- Intangible cultural values of ethnic groups and native American peoples.

4. Define property types

A property type is a grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics. Property types link the ideas incorporated in the theoretical historic context with actual historic properties that illustrate those ideas. Property types defined for each historic context should be directly related to the conceptual basis of the historic context. Property types defined for the historic context "Coal Mining in Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1860-1930" might include coal extraction and processing complexes; railroad and canal transportation systems; commercial districts; mine workers' housing; churches, social clubs and other community facilities reflecting the ethnic origins of workers; and residences and other properties associated with mine owners and other industrialists.

- a. Identify property types: The narrative should discuss the kinds of properties expected within the geographical limits of the context and group them into those property types most useful in representing important historic trends.
Generally, property types should be defined after the historic context has been defined. Property types in common usage ("Queen Anne House," "mill buildings" or "stratified sites") should not be adopted without first verifying their relevance to the historic contexts being used.
- b. Characterize the locational patterns of property types: Generalizations about where particular types of properties are likely to be found can serve as a guide for identification and treatment. Generalizations about the distribution of archeological properties are frequently used. The distribution of other historic properties often can be estimated based on recognizable historical, environmental or cultural factors that determined their location. Locational patterns of property types should be based upon models that have an explicit theoretical or historical basis and can be tested in the field. The model may be the product of historical research and analysis ("Prior to widespread use of steam power, mills were located on rivers and streams able to produce water power" or "plantation houses in the Mississippi Black Belt were located on sandy clay knolls"), or it may result from sampling techniques. Often the results of statistically valid sample surveys can be used to describe the locational patterns of a representative portion of properties belonging to a particular property type. Other surveys can also

provide a basis for suggesting locational patterns if a diversity of historic properties was recorded and a variety of environmental zones was inspected. It is likely that the identification of locational patterns will come from a combination of these sources. Expected or predicted locational patterns of property types should be developed with a provision made for their verification.

- c. Characterize the current condition of property types: The expected condition of property types should be evaluated to assist in the development of identification, evaluation and treatment strategies, and to help define physical integrity thresholds for various property types. The following should be assessed for each property type:
 1. Inherent characteristics of a property type that either contribute to or detract from its physical preservation. For example, a property type commonly constructed of fragile materials is more likely to be deteriorated than a property type constructed of durable materials; structures whose historic function or design limits the potential for alternative uses (water towers) are less likely to be reused than structures whose design allows a wider variety of other uses (commercial buildings or warehouses).
 2. Aspects of the social and natural environment that may affect the preservation or visibility of the property type. For example, community values placed on certain types of properties (churches, historic cemeteries) may result in their maintenance while the need to reuse valuable materials may stimulate the disappearance of properties like abandoned houses and barns.
 3. It may be most efficient to estimate the condition of property types based on professional knowledge of existing properties and field test these estimates using a small sample of properties representative of each type.

5. Identify information needs

Filling gaps in information is an important element of the preservation plan designed for each historic context. Statements of the information needed should be as specific as possible, focusing on the information needed, the historic context and property types it applies to, and why the information is needed to perform identification, evaluation, or treatment activities.

Developing Goals for a Historic Context

Developing Goals

A goal is a statement of preferred preservation activities, which is generally stated in terms of property types.

The purpose of establishing preservation goals is to set forth a "best case" version of how properties in the historic context should be identified, evaluated, registered and treated.

Preservation goals should be oriented toward the greatest possible protection of properties in the historic context and should be based on the principle that properties should be preserved in place if possible, through affirmative treatments like rehabilitation, stabilization or restoration. Generally, goals will be specific to the historic context and will

often be phrased in terms of property types. Some of these goals will be related to information needs previously identified for the historic context. Collectively, the goals for a historic context should be a coherent statement of program direction covering all aspects of the context.

For each goal, a statement should be prepared identifying:

1. The goal, including the context and property types to which the goal applies and the geographical area in which they are located;
2. The activities required to achieve the goal;
3. The most appropriate methods or strategies for carrying out the activities;
4. A schedule within which the activities should be completed; and
5. The amount of effort required to accomplish the goal, as well as a way to evaluate progress toward its accomplishment.

Setting priorities for goals

Once goals have been developed they need to be ranked in importance. Ranking involves examining each goal in light of a number of factors.

1. General social, economic, political and environmental conditions and trends affecting (positively and negatively) the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of property types in the historic context.

Some property types in the historic context may be more directly threatened by deterioration, land development patterns, contemporary use patterns, or public perceptions of their value, and such property types should be given priority consideration.

2. Major cost or technical considerations affecting the identification, evaluation and treatment of property types in the historic context.

The identification or treatment of some property types may be technically possible but the cost prohibitive; or techniques may not currently be perfected (for example, the identification of submerged sites or objects, or the evaluation of sites containing material for which dating techniques are still being developed).

3. Identification, evaluation, registration and treatment activities previously carried out for property types in the historic context.

If a number of properties representing one aspect of a historic context have been recorded or preserved, treatment of additional members of that property type may receive lower priority than treatment of a property type for which no examples have yet been recorded or preserved. This approach ensures that the focus of recording or preserving all elements of the historic context is retained, rather than limiting activities to preserving properties representing only some aspects of the context.

The result of considering the goals in light of these concerns will be a list of refined goals ranked in order of priority.

Integrating Individual Contexts - Creating the Preservation Plan

When historic contexts overlap geographically, competing goals and priorities must be integrated for effective preservation planning. The ranking of goals for each historic context must be reconciled to ensure that recommendations for one context do not contradict those for another. This important step results in an overall set of priorities for several historic contexts and a list of the activities to be performed to achieve the ranked goals. When applied to a specific geographical area, this is the preservation plan for that area.

It is expected that in many instances historic contexts will overlap geographically. Overlapping contexts are likely to occur in two combinations—those that were defined at the same scale (i.e., textile development in Smithtown 1850-1910 and Civil War in Smithtown 1855-1870) and those defined at different scales (i.e., Civil War in Smithtown and Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley). The contexts may share the same property types, although the shared property types will probably have different levels of importance, or they may group the same properties into different property types, reflecting either a different scale of analysis or a different historical perspective. As previously noted, many of the goals that are formulated for a historic context will focus on the property types defined for that context. Thus it is critical that the integration of goals include the explicit consideration of the potential for shared property type membership by individual properties. For example, when the same property types are used by two contexts, reconciling the goals will require weighing the level of importance assigned to each property type. The degree to which integration of historic contexts must involve reconciling property types may be limited by the coordinated development of historic contexts used at various levels.

Integration with Management Frameworks

Preservation goals and priorities are adapted to land units through integration with other planning concerns. This integration must involve the resolution of conflicts that arise when competing resources occupy the same land base. Successful resolution of these conflicts can often be achieved through judicious combination of inventory, evaluation and treatment activities. Since historic properties are irreplaceable, these activities should be heavily weighted to discourage the destruction of significant properties and to be compatible with the primary land use.

Washington-Mansfield Interlocal
Office
43 Schooley's Mountain Rd
Long Valley NJ 07853
(908)876-4711



BUILDING SUBCODE TECHNICAL SECTION



Date Received: 10/13/2016
Permit No.: 16-00201
Date Issued: 10/17/2016
Version: Base

A. IDENTIFICATION-APPLICANT: COMPLETE ALL APPLICABLE INFORMATION WHEN CHANGING CONTRACTORS, NOTIFY THIS OFFICE. CALL UTILITY DIG NO: 1-800-272-1000.

Block 901 Lot 23 Qualification Code _____

Work Site Location 350 MOUNT BETHEL ROAD

Owner in Fee MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP

Address PO BOX 47, PORT MURRAY, NJ 07865

Owner Telephone (908) 689-6151 E-mail _____

Contractor HOMEOWNER

Address _____

Contractor Telephone _____ E-mail _____

Contractor License No. _____ Exp. Date _____

Home Imprv. Reg No. _____ Homeowner _____

Exempt Reason: _____

Federal Emp ID No. _____ FAX _____

Responsible Person _____

Telephone _____

JOB SUMMARY (Office Use Only)			INSPECTIONS		Dates (Month/Day)	
PLAN REVIEW	Date	Initial	Type:	Failure	Approval	Initial
☒ No Plans Required	_____	_____	Footings	_____	_____	_____
☐ Footing/Foundations	_____	_____	Foundation	_____	_____	_____
☐ Structural/Framework	_____	_____	Slab	_____	_____	_____
☐ Exterior	_____	_____	Frame	_____	_____	_____
☐ Interior	_____	_____	Frame, Truss System/	_____	_____	_____
☐ Building Plans	_____	_____	Frame, Barrier-Free	_____	_____	_____
Joint Plan Review Required:			Insulation	_____	_____	_____
☐ Elec. ☐ Plumb. ☐ Fire ☐ Elevator	_____	_____	Finishes, Base Layer	_____	_____	_____
SUBCODE APPROVAL for PERMIT			Finishes, Final	_____	_____	_____
Date: <u>October 17, 2016</u>	_____	_____	Energy	_____	_____	_____
Approved by: <u>Neil Ruggiero</u>	_____	_____	Mechanical	_____	_____	_____
SUBCODE APPROVAL for CERTIFICATE			TCO	_____	_____	_____
☐ CO ☐ CCL ☐ CA	_____	_____	Other	_____	_____	_____
Date: _____	_____	_____	Final	_____	_____	_____
Approved by: _____			Final, Barrier-Free	_____	_____	_____

B. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Code/Use Group: Present ICC R-5

Construction Class: Present

Number of Stories: _____

Height of Structure: _____

Area - Largest Floor: _____

New Building Area: _____

Volume of New Structure: _____

Max. Live Load: _____

Max. Occupancy Load: _____

Proposed ICC R-5

Proposed _____

If Industrialized Building: _____

State Approved HUD

Estimated Cost of Building Work:

1. New Bldg.	\$0
2. Rehabilitation	\$3,000
3. Total (1 + 2)	\$3,000

C. CERTIFICATION IN LIEU OF OATH
I hereby certify that I am the (agent of) owner of record and am authorized to make this application.

Applicant's Signature/Contractor's Signature _____

D. TECHNICAL SITE DATA

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

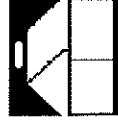
ENCLOSE WINDOW & DOOR

Qty/Size and/or Cost	Type of Work	Fee Amount
\$3,000.00	Rehabilitation - includes Repair, Alteration, Renovation and Reconstruction	\$102.00
	Administrative Fee	\$0.00
	Total Subcode Fee	\$102.00
	Total Subcode Fee with State and Local Fee Exemption	\$0.00

Washington-Mansfield Interlocal
Office
43 Schooley's Mountain Rd
Long Valley NJ 07853
(908)876-4711
JOB SUMMARY
INSPECTIONS



BUILDING SUBCODE TECHNICAL SECTION



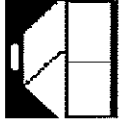
Date Received: 10/13/2016
Permit No.: 16-00201
Date Issued: 10/17/2016
Version: Base

Type	Result	Date	Initials	Inspector's Comments
Footing				
Foundation				
Slab				
Frame				
Frame - Barrier Free				
Insulation				
Finishes				
Energy				
Mechanical				
TCO				
Other				
Final				
Final - Barrier Free				
Footing				
Footing Bonding				
Foundation				
Slab				
Frame				
Frame, Truss System/Bracing				
Frame, Barrier-Free				
Insulation				
Finishes, Base Layer				
Finishes, Final				
Energy				
Mechanical				
Final, Barrier-Free				
TCO				
Other				
Final				
Other Inspection - Local				

Washington-Mansfield Interlocal
Office
43 Schooley's Mountain Rd
Long Valley NJ 07853
(908)876-4711
JOB SUMMARY
INSPECTIONS



**BUILDING SUBCODE
TECHNICAL SECTION**



Date Received: 10/13/2016
Permit No.: 16-00201
Date Issued: 10/17/2016
Version: Base

Type	Result	Date	Initials	Inspector's Comments
Requirement				
Special Inspection -Class I Building				
Periodic Inspection				
Courtesy Inspection				
Underground Storage Tank Pre-Installation				
Underground Storage Tank Installation				
Underground Storage Tank Removal				
Exterior Sheathing				
Forms				
Roofing				
Sheetrock				
Above Ceiling				
Post CO				
Compliance Inspection, Notice of Violation				
Compliance Inspection, Unsafe Structure				
Compliance Inspection, Imminent Hazard				
Rough				
Sill Plate				

