VAN CAMPEN INN

DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
PART I

HISTORICAL DATA

MYRA SNOOK

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ILLUSTRATION AND MAPS

FORWARD

This report was authorized for historical investigation of the building known as the Van Campen Inn and the area connected with it. This study is required "to guide in the restoration of the house and to furnish information for its proper interpretation."

The Isaac Van Campen property is located along the Delaware River at Shapanack in Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey.

This report will try to present as complete and accurate as possible the frontier settlement of fort, church and Inn at Shapanack and its place in the history of Sussex County and New Jersey.

It will also be concerned with the date and builder of the existing building, known as the Van Campen Inn, and the former wing section; its use as an Inn; the famous people connected with its history and its location on the 'Old Mine Road', an early colonial highway.

Report to completed October 1974 for $1,000.

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INTRODUCTION

The Isaac Van Campen Inn is located on the 'Old Mine Road' in a section of Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey known as Shapanack Flats. This area is often referred to also as 'The Jersey Minisinks'. The property associated with the Inn lies between the Delaware River and the Flatbrook and includes the Shapanack Island.

The Shapanack area has long been a part of the cultural history of Sussex County and West New Jersey. It starts with the Indians - their culture and history; and their settlements with long houses. The turning point for Indian history was with the invasion of the white man into their lands for settlement, especially the 'Walking Purchase' of William Penn.

The Isaac Van Campen Inn at Shapanack can not be considered without first considering the early history of West Jersey with proprietary land ownership and Dutch settlement and the influence this had on settlement of the area.

It is a story of colonial times, the establishment of a plantation with slaves, the frontier life and the formative period shaping the lives of these frontiersmen to serve their country and help shape the politics of the state and nation.

To many the Old Mine road and the Isaac Van Campen Inn are closely related. This road is consided to be one of the earlist roads of any length. It divides the Shapanack property and is only several yards from the Inn. This road helped to bring religion and a church to the area and was used as a colonial highway for the transport of soldiers to help defend frontier forts and assist Washington against the British.

Many facts or legends have come down through the years and have been quoted previously. Many public records, however, have not been retained. Neither insurance or tax records have been kept except for the last 10 years. There is an exception with the 1773-74 land tax records taken by the state, but these give no descriptive information, only values.

The author's research among surviving owners and tenants was difficult since most found it difficult to remember times of early childhood.

No diaries or other personal records were located by author. However, the Allen Rosenkrans collection at the Sussex County Historical Society of deeds, wills and letters, many never recorded, of the Van Campen and Rosenkrans families was invaluable.

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The illustrations were taken by the author, photocopied when originals were not available.

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EARLY HISTORY

The territory now known as New York and New Jersey was claimed and occupied by the Dutch colonialists until their surrender to the English in 1664. Dutch claims were never recognized by the British government. At the time of the surrender, James, Duke of York, was granted these lands by King Charles II of England. On June 1664 James in turn granted the lands of New Jersey to John, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

The following years saw many desputes over property lines between the Dutch and English. These squabbles led to financial troubles for Berkeley and Carteret. During 1663-1674 Berkeley sold his interests to two members of the Society of Friends. One was Edward Byllinge, a close associate of William Penn. Byllinge then sold the lands to William Penn and others to be held in trust for creditors. On July 1676, at the request of Penn, the Province of New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey by the Quintripartie Deed.

During March 1676 the Concessions and Agreements were drawn up listing how proprietary rights could be acquired. (1) The land area was divided into ten large divisions or tenths which which could be divided into 100 equal parts of hundredths. Land could be acquired by the purchase of shares. One share cost about 350 pounds sterling and equaled 1/100 of the land in the province. (2) Many never claimed title to their lands. Others sold their proprietory off in minor parts.

The Byllinge land holdings eventually went to Daniel Coxe, son of the physician to the Queen of Charles II. Coxe sold most of it to a company known at the West Jersey Society and was operated from London. This acreage was mostly remote lands and included the 200,000 A Minisink Purchase. (3)

The Council of Proprietors was officially established in 1687. They acted as the governing body until 1702 when the Proprietors surrendered their rights to govern to the Crown and the Province of "New West Jersey" came to an end uniting the two Jerseys. The Proprietors remained under royal rule and held annual meetings at Burlington, New Jersey.

The term "New West Jersey" was still used in a quit claim to Alexander Rosekrance of Shapanagh, land recorded Ulster Co. book DD folio 53, 54, 55, February 16, 1742,43.

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At the time of the proprietary division Joseph Helby, citizen and brewer of London, received 1/10 of the land of West Jersey. Of this he received 900 A. along the upper Delaware River on March 10, 1714,15. According to records in Burlington he never occupied this land, but lived on other property near Trenton where he died. A part of this 900 A. eventually became the Isaac Van Campen property at Shapanack.

John Reading, London merchant, already had 1/4 of the land in West Jersey at the time he became a deputy surveyor for William Penn. In 1708 an order was given that a general survey of all Indian purchases be made by the proprietors who owned these purchases. Each surveyor was to have one chain carrier and surveying was to start April 23, 1712.(4) Joseph Kirkbride and John Reading, Surveyor General, were appointed commissioners of the Province for the survey by the governor.(5) Reading was responsible for much of the surveying in West Jersey and was Surveyor General in 1718 when the property of Joseph Helby was surveyed. According to notes by Allen Rosenkrans, 1885, on an indenture July 1, 1769, John Reading ran a survey for the East-West division line through Sussex County before John Lawarence did.(6)

Joseph Kirkbride was a council member from Gloucester county with 6,000 acres. He and Reading were to secure from the Natives along the Delaware such lands as they considered desireable.(7) Kirkbride acquired large parcels of land along the upper Delaware (see map of Wallpack) and in lower Hunterdon county. According to an indenture September 20, 1726, Joseph Kirkebride - then of Bucks county, Pennsylvania - conveyed to John Crook, Kingston, New York merchant, "proprietary land in West Jersey legally purchased of the Indians and not lawfully surveyed".

The following is exerpted from a deed for the above mentioned lands of John Crooke and recorded in Ulster County, New York Lib. DD folio 53,54,55.

> This indenture made the sixteenth Day of March in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred twenty nine and thirty. Between John Crooke Jr.... and Alexander Rosekrance, Yeoman, and Fredrick Schoonmaker of Rochester, Yeoman

Whereas the said John Crooke by virture of a certain conveyance by Law and Release from Joseph Helby....to him the said John Crooke duly made and executed (by John Hamilton of New York in America, Merchant by virtue of a Deed instrument or Letter of Attorney.... from Joseph Helby) ..... Beginning at the corner hickory tree standing by the River Delaware thence S E 60 degrees 80 chains..... (See warrent of J. Helby and map)

The above sale was for 5 shillings and one year lease for one pepper corn to make the deal good.

Partition of the land of belonging to Alexander Rosekrans and Fredrick Schoonmaker was made in part on January 14, 1730 as shown in Map of Shapanack. Schoonmaker sold the rest of his interest in the land Rosekrance of Shapanagh, Morris County February 16, 1742,42. This included divided and undivided lands with allowance for highways. (This is an unrecorded deed, part of the Rosenkrance collection)

Sussex county was a part of Morris county until 1753. Both counties were originally part of Hunterdon county when it was formed in 1713, as were Warren and part of Mercer counties. The seat of government was moved from Burlington to Trenton at that time.

Alexander Rosekrance settled at Shapanack, raised a family and built a house and other buildings. This must have been prior March 27, 1742 when he deeded low land and part of upland totaling 507 acres to his son Harmon for the South Shapanack farm. and on March 27, 1745 sold North Shapanack farm to his youngest son Johnanis. This indenture mentions that the "Kings Road" was 2 yards from the old house. (See map of low land at Shapanack) This property extended from the Delaware River to the Flat Brook and contained houses, barn, stables orchards etc. Alex kept a certain meadow over the hill . (Information from an unrecorded deed in Rosenkrance collection)

Harmon Rosenkrance married and lived at Shapanack. He fathered four children while living there.[8] There were Alex -1744, Catherine -1748, Anna -1750 and Joseph -1753. In 1754 Harmon sold the farm to Isaac Van Campen, his brother-in-law.[9] After selling, Harmon moved to Hunterdon County where in 1760 he owned 598 A. However, he retained a 20 A tract of land in Walpack which he sold to Isaac in 1769. This signature is missing from the deed so deal may not have been completed. Two indentures for this same property were never completed to John Rosenkrans the same year.[10]

> Indenture April 8, 1754 between Harmon Rosekrans and Mary and Isaac Van Campen Upper Smithfield, Northhampton County, Pennsylvania, Yeoman for 900 lbs paid money of West Jersey - 500A. Also the south end of a meadow over the hill and is included in tract of land of Johanis Rosekrans totalling 7.62 A together with all buildings, houses, barns barricks, mine and minerals on it. Recorded Burlington Book R folio 321 Parchment deed at Sussex County History Society.

There is no evidence to say whether he was living in a log cabin on the lower Shapanack farm or in a house on his father's property.

OLD MINE ROAD

There has been considerable controversy over the early history of the road paralleling the East side of the Delaware River through Sussex county. It has been considered by most historians as being the oldest road of any length and as having been built before 1664 by Dutch miners, probably for the purpose of transporting ore from mines near the Delaware Water Gap north to Esopus, also referred to as Sopus, near Kingston, New York. Prior to the English take-over in 1664, the Dutch did occupy this area.

That an early road existed in the area is known. The General Assembly of New Jersey was petitioned 1704-1734 by Jacobus Swartwout and others from Orange and Ulster counties in New York for aid in maintaining general road repairs since in 1704 there already existed "Yaugh Houses" - rest houses from the Hudson to Pahaquarry.(11)

Prior to this the General Assembly in 1668 issued an order for towns to provide taverns or inns for the comfort of strangers and these appeared along major roads.(12) In 1682 the Assembly passed an act to improve highways and bridges. Work to be paid for by county tax. Whether work was done or not usually depended on local property owners.

The first attempt to form a village along the road was on April 7, 1725. This is shown on a map by Cornelius Low Jr. and indicated six plots of land in the Upper Minisink in 1725. This village was located on the road that ran from Kingston in Ulster County, New York to near the Delaware Water Gap.(13)

Several sources indicate that one of the first persons to use this road was Rev. Vos (Vas). He traveled the Old Mine Road on August 16, 1716 on his way from Kingston to conduct worship services in Wallpack.

Samuel Preston Esq. in writting a letter dated Stockport June 6 & 14, 1828, gives the following account.(14)

> "In 1787 the writer went on his first surveying tour into Northhampton Co., he was deputed under John Lukens, Surveyor Gen., and received from him, by way of instructions, the following narrative respecting the settlement of Minisink on the Delaware, above the Kittanny and Blue Mt:

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

That the settlement was formed for a long time before it was known to Government in Philadelphia. That when the Government was informed of the settlement, they passed a law in 1729 that any such purchase of the Indians should be void: and the purchaser indicted for Forcible Entry and Detainer, (15) according to the law of England. That in 1730 they appointed an agent to go and investigate the facts; that the agent so appointed was the famous surveyor, Nicholas Scull. That he, James Lukens, was Nicholas Scull's apprentice to carry chain and learn surveying. (16) That as they both understood and could talk Indian, they hired Indian guides and had a fatiguing journey, there being no white inhabitants in the upper part of Bucks or Northhampton counties. That they had great difficulty to lead their horses through the Water Gap to Meenisink Flats, (an Indian word for "water is gone") which were all settled with Hollanders, with several they could only be understood in Indian." These were miners who had dug into Paquarry flats and built or assisted in building the road to Esopus. (17)

They stopped at Depuis and found great hospitality. "J. Lukens said that the first thing which struck his attention was a grove of apple trees of size far beyond any near Philadelphia. That S. Depius told them when the rivers were frozen he had a good road to Esopus, near Kingston, from the Mine holes on the Mine Road, some hundred miles. That he sold wheat and cider there for salt and necessaries ....." (18) Mr. Depuis didn't appear to know of Philadelphia.

As to the actual origin of the road, when Preston interviewed Nicholas Depuis, Esq., son of Samuel on June 1787, he could only give traditional accounts of what he heard from older people as to the origin and date of the mine road. (19)

It was apparently because of the law passed in Philadelphia in 1729 voiding Indian purchases that land belonging to Joseph Helby was later considered to be legally purchased of the Indians but not lawfully surveyed. It had to be resurveyed for John DeWitt in 1814.

This road to Esopus was referred to as "The Trade Path" and in 1682 as "Path of the Great Valley".(20) This may have come about since it was the main route of the Minsi or Delaware Indians known as the "Minisink Trail." Later according to records kept at Depui's store in Shawnee, Pennsylvania, both Abraham and Isaac Van Campen traded with Aaron Depui 1734-44 and that they used the Mine road and crossed by ferry to Shawnee.(21)

The 1740's saw missionary endeavor. Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf founded the Moravian Missions in Pennsylvania in 1741. On August 11, 1742 the Count and his daughter commenced overland enroute due northeast to Kingston. They crossed the Blue Mountains at Wind Gap and at Tats Gap, this being the Minisink Trail over the mountains to the Delaware. They traveled 30 miles to Depew's Ford and crossed the Delaware into the Jersey Minisinks. Here "they struck one of the oldest roads in the country, the 'Old Mine Road'. . . ." (22) Zinzendorf also refers to "Jagd-houses" along the way. This was probably a varient of "Yaugh-House".

During 1742 Joseph Shaw, Moravian minister came down the mine road from Kingston to Walpack where he preached and later started a school at Walpack Bend. He also preached on occassion at Minisink.(23)

In regard to other religious activity, sources relate how Rev. Henry Muhlenberg and his father-in-law, Conrad Weiser, traveling north to Kingston August 10, 1750 wrote "after crossing the Delaware into Jersey Minisink, we struck unto one of the oldest roads in the country, so far inland, and no natural avenue of trade and intercourse." (24) Either the ferry at Shawnee or Walpack was used since only an Indian ladded existed at the Water Gap.

According to a history of Orange county, New York, a road ran from Goshen to Albany 1750-1760 and was known as the "Kings Road". This connected one from Goshen to Carpenter Point (near Port Jervis) where there was a ferry to Pennsylvania. (25) This perhaps explains why in a deed

[illegible]

March 21, 1745 for property at Shapanack indicated that the road going through Shappanack Flats was called 'Kings Road'.[26] In a deed May 10, 1789 it is referred to as the "Great Road to Minisink". In previous deeds to Joseph Helby, 1714, John Crooke and Alexander Rosekrance a reference to "the usual allowance for roads" is given but named.[27]

The church at Shappanack was located along the "mine road (that) ran from Espous to Copper Mines in Pahaquarry, from Port Jervis south it was on the Jersey side of the Delaware and near the river."[28] The Wm Faden Map of 1777 shows it on the opposite side, but this map is a compilation of the work of others and is considered inacurate since it also has Walpack and Sussex Court House as the same place.

The road is shown on a map as a colonial highway during the travels of George Washington 1732-1799. It connects Easton and Philadelphia with Boston.[29] This is no doubt based on the work of Robert Erskine, cartographer for Washington since Erskine shows the road on his official map 1777.

LIFE AND TIMES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

Settlers came into the area from the North, into an area already inhabited by the Indians. They found few places where the land had been cleared. Log cabins were erected shortly after the settlers arrived on the Shapanack Flats. As soon as saw mills were erected at sources of water, lumber from nearby woods could be sawed into boards. This combined with field stones and stones quarried from nearby linestone outcroppings, could be used by settlers to build larger and more comfortable homes, as did Isaace Van Campen and his uncle Abraham. These homes had wide floor boards open fireplaces and windows with small panes. The latter had to be transported great distances, probably from England.

The first saw mill in the valley was built by Abraham Van Campen shortly after he moved to Pahaquarry in 1725. It was located about 7 miles south of Shapanack at the mouth of a brook, later called Van Campen's brook.

From tax records of 1774 it can be determined that John C. Symmes also had a saw mill.[30] It was located just over the mountain from Shapanack along the Flatbrook. Symmes also had a grist mill at this time. It was here valley grain was probably milled. Minnie Smith, an old-time resident of Walpack tells that the grist mill was located at Buttermilk Falls.[31]

Henry DeWitt owned the Van Campen farn at Shapanack and rented in 1811 with the agreement that wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats and buckwheat were to be raised.[32] Flax was cultivated extensively on the flats along the river. This was easy to cultivate, especially on new land, but because of the back breaking process of extracting the fibers usually only small plots were grown. Flax was used to make the linsey-woolsey material for clothing. One acre of flax was considered to provide enough clothing for one family for one year.

Potaotes and tobacco became prominent on the Van Campen property when owned by Richard Layton about 1900. Three tobacco barns were located near the river and used to cure tobacco. These were destroyed in the 1903 flood.

At first farm implements were crude, wooden until the availability of iron. Flails were used along with horse to thrash grain. Scythes and grain cradles came into being after 1750 for cutting grain. For the most part sleds were used in hauling produce. Wagons were not common.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

However from the will of Isaac Van Campen, it is known he had two plows, two waggons, two harrows, two sleds as well as blacksmith tools. So it would seem that considerable amount of land was cultivated and the farm could be considered well-to-do for the time and place.

The livestock raised was considered of high value and included as wealth in tax returns 1773-74. Meadow lands were important part of property as the animals could be fattened at little or no expense to the owner.

Horses too were consider valuable for both transportation and farm work. On June 27, 1771 and article in the Pa. Gazette lists a reward for the return of a horse stolen from Isaac Van Campen's "at the Head-quarters near to Minasinks" (33)

Like the Indians of the area land was cleared by girdling and burning the trees. Cabbage, potatoes, pumpkins beans and turnips were raised. The meat of deer, bear and rabbit were plentiful and were probably traded with the Indians. Wild turkey and other game were abundant as well as fish from the river and berries and fruit in season. The only was, however, to preserve food then was to dry it. Trading for nesessaries such as salt, guns and gun powder was done at Shawnee and Kingston.

Isaac and his neighbors were large land holders who kept slave to help on their "plantations". The deed of 1809 between Abraham Van Campen and Henry DeWitt refers to "plantation of late Isaac Van Campen". (34) Tax records of 1773 lists Isaac as having 760 A and 3 slaves and John Rosenkrantz his neighbor as having 1000 A and 1 slave. (35) In Isaac's will 1801 he leaves specific instruction for free his slaves Sophia and her 3 children, Daniel, Adam and Enis.

While slaves were kept at Van Campen's, a door existed in the East wall of the kitchen. It was through this door slaves brought logs by mule for the fireplace. After the slaves were gone the doorway was filled in and its outline can be seen today. (See interview with Mrs. Ludwig) Since many slaves lived here and nearby, as in the rest of Sussex County, a slave cemetary was kept near Shapanack on the road over the mountain to Walpack.

Several accounts say that at the time of the abolition of slavery, the last slave in Sussex County was Ceasar Soults owned by the DeWitt family. When he was given freedom, he didn't want it and was kept by the family after they moved from Shapanack. He died in Somerville, New Jersey March 11, 1860.

Marriage among settlers usually occured age 17-18, cousins often marrying cousins. Life was difficult and work was hard and people grew old fast. Schools were unkown until late 1800's when schools were built at Peters Valley, Flatbrookville and Walpack Centre.

Isolation was common. The valley was cut off from the county seat at Newton by the Blue Mountains Transportation was by foot or horseback on hard woods roads or by river. The latter was crossed by the several ferries operating at points along the river. However, with isolation came the chance to exercise religious freedom. Quaker, Calvanists, Presbyterians, and Moravians lived peaceable side by side.

Religion played a part in the life of the settler even from early times. In 1732 Rev. George Wilhelm Mancius helped organize four churches along the Delaware, one at Walpack bend.(36) The Van Campen family attended the latter. Rev Mancius was succeed by Rev. Johannes Casperus Fryenmoet in 1741 and served until August 12, 1765 when Indian disturbances became great.(37)

A church was built at Shapanach sometime after the above four, but the exact date is not known. It was a log octogon structure built probably during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Romine (Romeyne) 1760-1772.(38) The church was located near the side of the mine road and opposite Shapanack Island on property exempted by Abraham Van Campen in a deed of 1809.(39) The property was to revert back to the family when no longer used by the church. The Shapanack church was occupied by a portion of the Walpack congregation for about 50 years when a stone building was built at Peters Valley.(40) The church at Shapanack was gone by 1872.

A short distance away on a knoll the Fort Shapanack was located. A short distance in the opposite direction was the Old Shapanach cemetary that was used before the American Revolution. It is said to have contained over 300 graves, including 19 Van Campens, mostly cripples. It was also used by John DeWitt. About the only legible inscription today is the one for Mrs Anna Symmes, wife of Col. John C. Symmes and mother-in-law of President William Henry Harrison.

INDIANS AND BORDER TROUBLES

Settlers lived at peace with the Indians until the Indians became dissatisfied with the Walking Purchase of Penn. Border raids started at the beginning of the French and Indian War 1755 and from then until 1760, raids and massacres occurred along the river.

These Indians were Algonquin or Delaware Indians, commonly called Minsi- People of the Stone Country. For the most part they were shy and peaceful. They spoke the Lenni Lenape language and only a few remained at the time of the American Revolution.

A network of trails was maintained between the Delaware and Hudson rivers. Indians traveled to and from through the woods or on the river by bark or dug-out canoe. The most noted of these trails was the Minisink Trail.

These Indians lived in retangular shaped huts with arched roofs make from saplings bent and fastened at the top and covered with bark. Skins and furs were also used for shelter as well as clothing. The land was cleared by girdling trees, stripping bark and allowing the trees to die.

Diets consisted of corn, beans, squash, pumpkins and nuts, such as walnut and butternut, hickory; fish and fresh water oysters from local waters and clams and oysters from the Jersey coast; fresh and dried deer meet, turkey and other game birds, rabbit, bear, raccoon, beaver, and berries such as blackberry; plums, grapes. Bear grease was used for frying.

Because of border raids, legislation was passed in New Jersey on December 27, 1755 authorizing the building of block-houses along the Delaware River. The first four were built near the lower Delaware and were to have 250 men occupy them. The Shapanack Fort was built by Col. John Rosenkrans in 1755 adjacent to his dwelling on a high knoll a few hundred yards north of the dwelling of Isaac Van Campen. The Rosenkrans property was later occupied by his son, John I. and wife Catrina, grand-daughter of Isaac Van Campen.

Jonathan Hampton was appointed commissioner of supplies 1755 and paymaster in 1757. In a letter from Capt. Jonathan Hampton dated "Hdg, on the Frontier of N J May 17" (1758) he mentions seven forts.

WOMEN COMMON SCENARIES INTERVIEW GUIDE

"On the 15 a man was wounded near Samuel DePeuy's, but likely to recover. There was but two Indians...." "As our Frontiers are hardly known abroad, please to insert the following description..... Our first Fort, Reading is 12 Miles from Easton, the Second Fort at Col. Van Camp's, 18 miles further: to Fort Walpack 6, to Head Quarters 6, to Norminack Fort 8, to Shipeconk Fort 4, to Coles Fort 8. These on the Delaware River." (41) Both Abe Van Campen and John Rosenkrans were Colonels in the local militia. From the mileage it can be determined that the first fort was at Abraham Van Campens and Headquarters was at Shapanack. If it had been at Fort Shapanack, it was on Rosenkrance property. Several references, even Isaac refer to Van Campen's as headquarters on the frontier. Perhaps it was used because it was stone and the Rosenkrance house was log.

In October 1758, New Jersey paid 1,000 pounds lawful money to the Indians for all claims to land in return for peace. In spite of this there were scattered attacks. "Capt. Lemuel Bowers, at the order of His Excellency, Wm. Franklin, Esq. (Govn. of Pa.) says: ' I arrived here at headquarters (Isaac Van Campen) 12 miles above Col. Van Campen's with my detachment of 90 men, where I found 150 persons..... who were driven to this station by cruel savages of the wilderness." Of these 50 lodged at night in one room (Nov. 1763)." (42)

According to Moses Bigelow "at the 79 mile stone is now Wallpack Center at Shapanack Flats and marked on the Revolutionary maps as Isaac V. Camp." (43)

During the American Revolution when General Washington was fighting in the Bucks county area of Pennsylvania and planning his attack on Trenton, General Horatio Gates was marching from Kingston down the Old Mine road to join Washington. General Gates had chosen this back route to transport 7 regiments over quietly away from British occupied central Jersey. Gates arrived at Isaac Van Campens in a snow storm December 10, 1776. "Dec. 12, 1776 Van Kemps fifteen miles from Sussex Court House." was the heading on a letter to Washington. "In obedience to Gen. Schuyler's commands, I left Albany the 2nd instant, with Stark's, Poor's, Read's, and Paterson's regiments, Greaton's, Bond's and Protor's having sailed from thence the day before. Bedel's remaining to embark the next day, as sloops were not then ready to receive them." (44)

On the 14th when Washington wrote Gates, he hadn't received the preceeding letter and didn't know what route Gates was taking. Gates crossed from Van Campens to Sussex Court House and left Arnold there to continue with the troops while Gates went on with a small guard. Arnold left Newton on the 14th taking the road through Log Jail, Hope to Easton. The troops reached Washington at Trenton of the 22nd of December. (45)

Col. Joseph Brant with Indians and Tories had been raiding in the upper Minisink regions. On November 10, 1778, in answer to Count Pulaski's request and after consulting with Governor Clinton of New York, Washington assigned Pulaski's calvery and infantry to the Minisink settlement on the Delaware near Coles Fort. The Corp were not to marrade or harass the inhabitants. Mr. Depuis and Mr. Van Camp, gentlemen of influence in the area were to assist in procuring supplies and forage, if properly demanded. (46)

When Pulaski arrived at Coles Fort he found it was a crude wooden stockade recently burned. The area was dense wilderness, narrow trails, log cabins and frontiersmen with Pennsylvania rifles and coonskin caps. Tories were prevalent. Count Pulaski didn't feel this was any place for his calvery and therefore continued down river to Rosencrantz, camping on the flats. (47)

"Pulaski stayed at Shappanack where Col. John Rosenkranz had a fort. The Inn built by Isaac Van Campen was close by." (48) Pulaski and his calvery stayed on the flats for 3 months. A number of men deserted. The following notice was posted Nov. 1, 1778: "All those men who have deserted C. P. Legion, and will deliver themselves to the General's headquarters at Sussex Court House, in N J on or before the 19th of November, inst. shall have the Gen. free pardon. All those who do not return by that time, shall if caught, be punished as a general court martial shall direct, agreeable to the articles of war." (49)

On November 26th, not two weeks after reaching the Minisink area, Pulaski wrote for a transfer. Washington finally agreed Pulaski could go on to Philadelphia. So when Brig. General Edward Hand arrived to take command, Pulaski had already left with his calvery. (50)

A Committee of Safety was organized and on August 10 & 11, 1775 a meeting was held in Newton. Attending were Van Campen, Rosenkrance, Symmes and others from along the Old Mine Road. Col. John Cleve Symmes, a neighbor of Isaac Van Campen was also a member of the state committee.

Lt. Rickey while stationed at the fort wrote in the Pa. Gazette: "Your friend, John Doty, was killed, scalped and butchered in a barbarous manner yesterday within two miles of the fort. Sargent Mahurin was stationed here also. They with a soldier, were on horseback when five Indians fired from ambush, killed two, and shot through the soldier's great coat. He dismounted and one of the Indians ran towards him with a tomahawk. The soldier fired at him and stopped him, then took up Doty's gun and snapped it, but the lock had been broken in Doty's fall. However, he held the gun presented until he had remounted and ridden away." (51)

"General Washington believed that had he taken measures to protect the Minisink Frontier from such attacks, as he had written on Nov. 16th to General Hand, from his headquarters at Fredricksburg: 'Count Pulaski's legion consisting of about 250 horse and foot is at Coles Fort in the Minisink settlement. I intend to strengthen it with the addition of some other corps, say about 250 more. Col. Cortlandt's regiment is between Minisink and Rochester'." (52)

The 2d regiment under Col. Philip Van Cortlandt after wintering in Ulster Co, New York marched south to cut a road for passage of General Sullivan's army through Pennsylvania. The regiment with Lt. Hardenburgh stayed at Decker's house from where he wrote in his diary. "Sun. 9th (1779) Discharged 4 wagons which we had taken from Wawasinks, loaded our provisions on board the canoes, sent them down the Delaware. 8 o'clock in the morning we began our march; marched to Esquire Vancampen's; the weather very hot. We rested ourselves and marched to Decker's Ferry on the Delaware, where we arrived at sundown and encamped." (53) With Col. Cortlandt on May 9th were about 1,000 soldiers.

Washington believing the Indians were guiet ordered the infantry out of Minisink February 8, 1779. However, as soon as they pulled out the half-breed Brandt attacked at the Battle of Minisink killing many settlers.

ISAAC VAN CAMPEN FAMILY

The descendents of Garrit Van Campen, Kingston, New York, including Isaac, came down-river and settled in the Minisink area in the early 1700's. Isaac was born in Kingston and baptised July 30, 1721. He married Madelena Rosenkrans of Walpack October 22, 1741 and on July 3, 1750 purchased land from Joseph Stout of Hopewell, New Jersey. This property was situated on East-West Jersey line just north of Shapanack, then owned by John and Harmon Rosenkrans. It is not known whether Isaac built on this property or lived with his in-laws. Isaac deeded 111 A. of this property to his son Abraham on June 15, 1779.

"Isaac Van Campen purchased of Harmen Rosenkrans the lower Shappanack farm in 1754. . . and lived in the stone dwelling on the premices until his death. (80)." (54) Harmon had purchased Shapanack from his father in 1742, unoccupied and unimproved. It is not known whether Harmon built a log cabin on this property or lived in one of the houses near his father.

It is known from church records that Isaac Van Campen fathered at least five children prior to purchasing Shapanack. The stone dwelling mentioned previously was either the two-story part or the larger three-story building that exists today.

Niether Count Zinzendorf in his travels of 1742 nor Rev. Muhlenberg in 1750 mention any stone building along this portion of the road in their accounts.

By 1773 Isaac had become a wealthy land owner and influential gentleman by having acquired 760 A. and owning several slaves. The river flats were able to produce large amounts of grain and fatten his livestock. Either he or one of the slaves learned the trade of blacksmithing for he mentions his blacksmith tools in his will. These would have helped to make his 'plantation' reasonably self-sufficient.

"Isaac Van Campen served as a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776 along with four other representatives from Sussex County." He was a member "when on the 16th of June 1776, that body ordered the arrest of Gov. William Franklin (Van Campen's was one of the 42 ayes. . . .)" "This same Provincial Congress drafted and adopted the first constitution of the state of New Jersey." (55)

L2

However according to the New Jersey Archives,[56] he was a member of the state legislature 1782-85 during which time he helped change the type of government from colonial to constitutional. Trenton, New Jersey was the temporary capital of the United States when the 1783 Continental Congress met at Nassau Hall, Princeton January 2- November 4. In 1790 Trenton became the capital of New Jersey.

Isaac remarried 1780, continuing to live at Shapamack with his children and grandchildren. At the time of his death 1801, he was survived by two children and four grandchildren. He left the use of the room in which he had been living to his son Isaac. This probably was the smaller two-story part, which may have been built at the time of his second marriage, leaving the main house to his son Abraham and his family.

Isaac Jr. besides retaining life right to the room received one horse and tack, one feather bed and 30 pounds yearly. He was also to receive assorted bedding, a silver watch, table and 6 chairs, mirror and cut fire wood to be brought to his room and a large walnut cupboard.

Son Abraham received all real estate, part of which was to be sold to pay debts and to take care of his three impotent children during their life time. Abraham's daughter, Catrina, was to receive three feather beds and bedding, other household furniture and a mare.

Specific instructions were given to free the Negro woman Sophia and her three children. Also Negroes Daniel, Adam and Enis. Will recorded Trenton Book 39, p 489.

After Isaac's death Abraham apparently became involved in the Revolution for in 1810 he mortaged part of the property to Dr. Elijah Rosenkrance after having lost 111 A in a Sheriff's sale April 23, 1800.[57] The rest of his property was mortaged and sold to Henry DeWitt October 13, 1807 and he moved next door to the home of his daughter, Catrina, and his son-in-law John I Rosenkrans.

Since Abraham was by will of his father supposed to look after his brother Isaac, a quit claim of 5,000 pounds was paid by Henry DeWitt. In the indenture of May 23, 1809 for purchase of farm and homestead of the late Isaac Van Campen by Henry DeWitt it states DeWitt doubted Abe should have sold the property.[58] So on September 11, 1811 DeWitt agrees to

to give life-right use of the farm to John I. Rosenkrans and Catrina for as long as the children of Abraham live. The property was then to go to Henry's son John H. DeWitt.

The first reference to the stone house on the Van Campen property is in a deed March 29, 1845 between Peter DeWitt and Timothy Depue. "Beginning at stone in middle of road northeast from bridge in road N. 19° E 2 chains 90 links from middle door in West side of large stone house where Peter DeWitt now lives". It also mentions a log cabin near the spring from where water is piped. Recorded Sussex Co. book D-4, 523.

Peter DeWitt sold this property to John Berk March 31, 1860 for $12,000 and it contained 267 A. The property passed through the Berk family to his grandson Clarence Layton and John J. Van Sickle February 7, 1917.

May 21, 1920 John J. Van Sickle to Floyd and Harry Snover.
August 9, 1924 Harry Shover to Louis Richards
March 27, 1926 Louis Richards to Bartley Tuthill
March 29, 1941 Susan Tuthill to Nat Ludwig
November 9, 1950 Nat Ludwig to Charles Beisler
March 2, 1966 Freida Beisler to Bernice Haydu
December 30, 1970 Bernice Haydu to U.S. A.

In the latter deeds a reference is made to the middle door of the stone mansion house. When the last survey was made, this spot was where the door of the wing was located.

ISAAC VAN CAMPEN INN

Yaugh-houses - rest houses- existed along the road from Kingston to Pahaquarry. In the early 1700's these or Inns appeared along all major roads for the comfort of strangers. In most cases these were larger than the average house and would provide over night lodging for payment by travelers.

Little is known about the operation of the Inn or of Isaac Van Campen during that time. On November 20, 1753 the First Courts of General Session of the Peace and of Common Pleas for Sussex County was held in Log Jail. It was attended by Abraham Van Campen, uncle of Isaac. At that session rates were affixed for a tavern of Jonathan Pettit.(59) It shows as an example of what might have been charged by Isaac Van Campen.

1 dinner (3 hot dishes)	1 shilling
1 dinner - cold	9 pence
Strong beer	5 "
Rum per gill	4 "
Punch of Brown Sugar	10 pence
Flip per quart	10 "
Lodging for one person per night	3 "
Oats per quart	penny half penny
Stableing for one horse	1 shilling

It has been mentioned previously that Van Campens served as "Headquarters on the Frontier" for soldiers as early as 1758 and was noted as such by Jonathan Hampton and Capt. Lemuel Bowers. General Gates arrived there in 1776, and Count Pulaski mentioned the "Inn built by Isaac Van Campen" during his stay on Shapanack Flats in 1778.

According to Albert G. Broadhead John Adams "was accustomed to lodge at Squire Van Campens in the Jersey Minisinks". This building also served as a refuge for neighbors duing Indian raids.

The building referred to as the Inn is a 60foot long three-story stone structure built shortly after 1750. The front and corners are of dressed limestone while the rest of the building is of field stones of irregular shapes laid in rough courses.

POLICY BRIEF

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chimneys of stone are located on the inside of walls at either end of the building. These are supported by large double stone arches in the cellar. A large 12 foot open fireplace (behind panelling) exists in the North room (used as kitchen or keeping room). Smaller fireplaces exist in in the South room (used as parlor or main bedroom) and in the South bedroom.

Special feature of the building is the steep curved roof with the wooden ornamental cornice. Wood shingles are used on the gable roof that has no overhang. These features are like those of most early Dutch houses of Eastern New Jersey.

Windows on the first floor exhibit small stone arches over them as does the cellar window on the Northwest end of the house. Panes of hand blown glass are 12/12 on the first floor and were 12/9 on the second. Windows are smaller and fewer at the rear of the building. The bottom of the second floor windows were replaced by Mr. Tuthill.

That the building is three-story is unusual for this part of Jersey. In fact Rosalie Bailey says the only other one similar to it is the Dey House, Preakness, New Jersey. (circa 1740)

A small stoop platform with railings and benches was located at the front door. (See 1908 photo) This was replaced with a larger stone porch sometime after 1917.

Inside walls are plaster over straw filler. A narrow chair can be seen in the main hallway that extends from to back through the building. A wide stairway with turned railings leads to the second floor where there were once two large and one small rooms. The wide floor boards in the unfinished and unpartitioned attic also serve as the ceiling for the bedrooms.

A smaller two-story wing existed on the North end of the house until 1917 when it was removed by the owner, J. J. Van Syckle. He also did extensive repairs shortly after he purchased the property in 1917. The wing had a separate wall where it was against the larger building. The stone work was similar but the roof had no curve. It had a fireplace in the North end and there were no arches over the windows.

26

A fireback dated Oxford 1746 was known to be in the building in the early 1900's. It shows the King's lions, crown and shield. One just like it is in possession of the state library at Trenton. How it came to be in the house is not known at this time. It is now in the possession of the National Park Service at their headquarters Colombia, New Jersey.

Little is known about out buildings or slave quarters. The term of 'Barrick' in several early deeds is a Dutch word for a place to store grain of hay but not livestock.(60) John H. DeWitt built the long-roofed barn about 1812.(61) It burned in the early 1970's.

27. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH VAN CAMPEN INN

The idea that John Adams stopped at the Isaac Van Campen Inn during his travels on the way to or from the Continental Congress has almost become a legend. The first printed notation of it is as follows: "John Adams, while attending Congress, during its session at Philadelphia, as late as 1800, passed down the 'Mine Road' as the most eligable route from Boston to that city. He was accustomed to lodge at Squire Van Campen's in the Jersey Minisinks. - Information from Mr. Albert G. Brodhead, of Bethlehen." (62)

John Adams was a member of Congress from Massachusets 1774-1778 and attended the Philadelphia sessions 1774-1776. He was appointed Ambassador to England 1778 until 1787 and in May 1798 became President. Several newspaper articles and the historical marker near the house indicate Adams stopped in 1776. Isaac Van Campen was known as Squire and owned property in the Jersey Minisinks 1754-1801. His brother, Abraham, was also known as Squire, but died in 1767.

On December 12, 1776 Congress adjorned at Philadelphia as Howe's army drove Washington across New Jersey to the Delaware River. Congress reconvened on December 20th at Baltimore. (63)

John Adams left Boston with James Lowell on January 9, 1777 takin a circuitous, back country route from Fishkill on the Hudson and because of ice crossed Orange County, New York to Sussex County, New Jersey then to Easton on January 24th. (64) Washington's army was in Morristown at the time. In a letter dated Easton January 24, 1777, Adams says he passed through Moravian Mills (Hope) the day before. "We have passed through Sussex County where the Tory stronghold of Sussex Court House stands. We stopped at some of the noted Tory houses and were treated with respect. Our accomodations were better than if we had used the road from Peekskill to Morristown." (65) He does not state what road this was.

It is known that Adams returned home on the route through Sussex Court House and Warwick, New York. In a letter to (Abigail) Mrs. John Adams Baintree and dated Monday Nov. 17, 1777 Adams writes "Rode yesterday from Logg Jail, Willis', breakfasted at Hoffmans, at Sussex Co. House, and supped and lodged at David McCamblys, 34 miles from Willis'..." (66)

In an account for expenses it indicates a wide arc was taken aroung opposing armies and lists the towns of Log Jail, Sussex Court House, Hardyston, Warwick Goshen and New Windsor.[67] According to published sources, no detailed accounting is given for 1774-1776, nor do they indicate if any letters were written concerning the Walpack area.

2-9

SUMMARY OF HISTORY

Shapanack Flats otherwise known as the Jersey Minisinks is located along the Delaware River in Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. The Dutch and English were early settlers in this area, purchasing land from the Indians and later proprietors of West Jersey. It is through them the area became a part of the cultural history of Sussex County.

It is through this area one finds "the Old Mine Road" believed to be one of the earliest road of any length in the country. It is a substancial road built with out governmental aid and is a monunent to the energy, inguenity, and perserverence of these early settlers. It can still be-seen and traversed in part today.

This road served as an early trade route and after 1740 brought missionaries into the wilderness. Later it brought religion and a church to Shapanack. It was known as the 'Kings Road' in 1745 going a few yards from the house of Alexander Rosenkrans. It became an important colonial highway and was used to transport soldiers to defend frontier forts and to assist Washington against the British.

There is no evidence that any stone house was built at Shapanack before 1754 but it is known that Alexander Rosenkrans purchased the land from the proprietors on February 16, 1742,43 and that when he deeded lower Shapanack to his son Harmon March 27, 1742 he had built a house, barn, etc.

Alexander, no doubt like other early settlers, came from Kingston, New York, purchased land, cleared it and built log cabins. Isolation was common to these early settlers because of the mountains. But by 1773 there were grist and saw mills nearby. The rich river flats produced abundant crops of vegetables, flax, tobacco and potatoes.

After the many years of Indian trouble, prosperity came in the form of plantations with slaves, the fort no longer needed, a church and blacksmith all at Shapanack.

SUMMARY OF THE VAN CAMPEN INN

Isaac Van Campen came to the Shapanack area and purchased property July 31, 1750 on the East-West Jersey line just north of the property he would purchase from Harmon Rosenkrans in 1754. He had several children at the time of moving to Lower Shapanack where he built a three-story stone house in 1754-55.

By 1773 Isaac had become a wealthy land owner with 760A. and slaves who helped work the plantation. He had wagons, many farm implements and a blacksmith shop. The slaves snaked in large logs for the fireplace in the house.

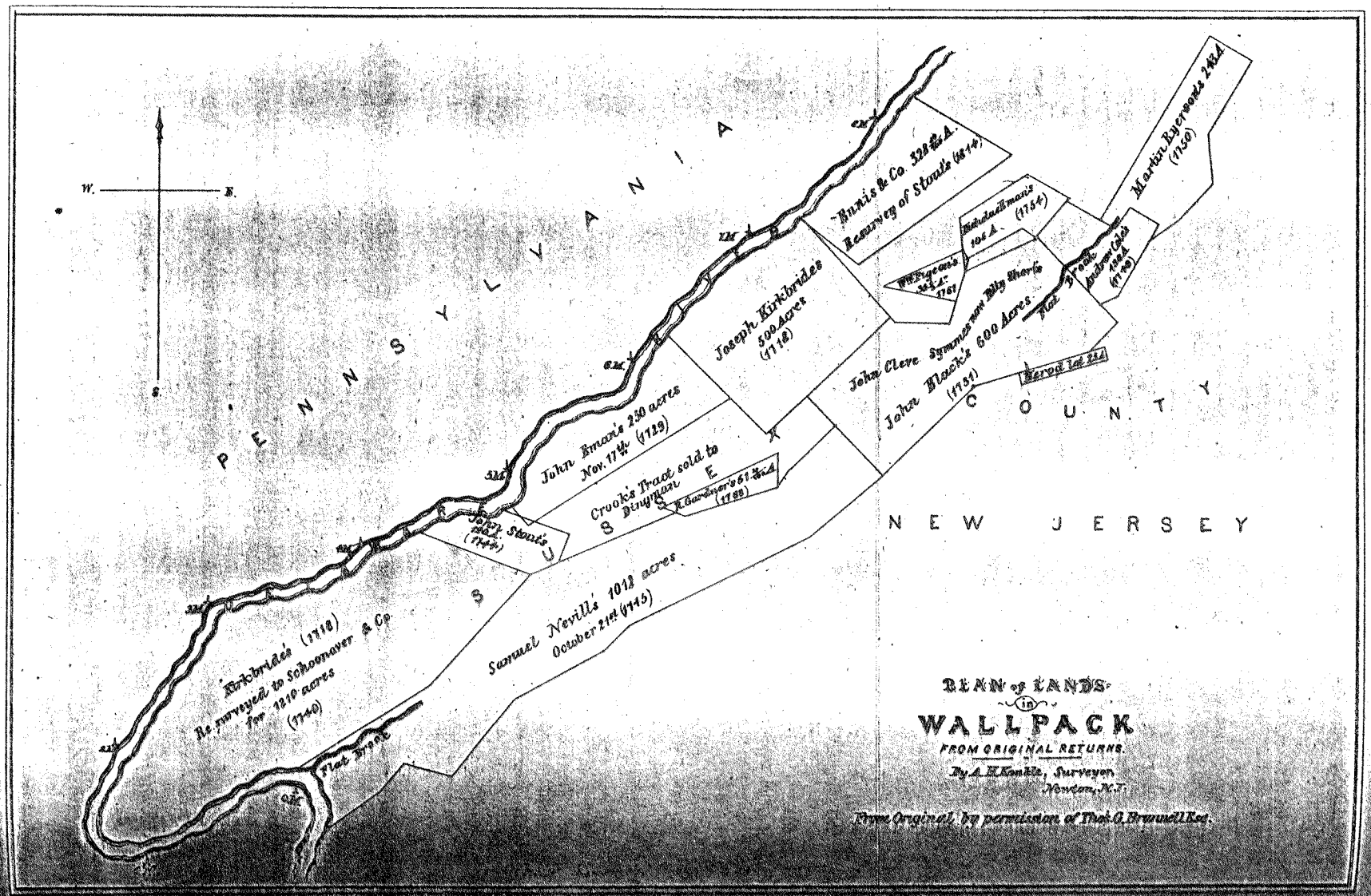
Because of his wealth and influence he became a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey and helped to change the type of government from colonial to constitutional.

In 1780 he remarried. It was probably at this time the two-story wing was added, leaving the larger house for his son Abraham and his four children. This addition had a separate wall, no curve to the roof and no arches over the windows.

The Isaac Van Campen Inn served as 'Headquarters on the Frontier' for soldiers as early as 1758 and was a place of refuge for 150 persons in 1763. It was 'Headquarters near Minisink' in 1771 with General Gates staying there December 10, 1776. Count Pulaski and his calvery stayed on the flats near by for three months. Brig. Gen. Edward Hand, Col. Von Cortlands and Lt. Hardenberg passed by the Inn on the colonial highway.

John Adams is believed to have stopped at Van Campens on his way to or from Continental Congress. However, of his published letters and diaries, no definate account of such is given.

Shapanack and the Van Campen Inn are part of a great contribution left to us by the early settler on the frontier who helped give foundation to the State of New Jersey and history to the nation.



Snell, History of Sussex & Warren Co p. 43

Jos Kelly
900 Acres

By Virtue of a Warr.t from the Council of Proprietors date the 10 day of March 1714/15 Surveyed this tract of land unto Jos Kelly lying in the East purchase made by the s.d Council fronting upon the River Delaware Begining at a Corner Hickory tree Standing by the River Delaware thence Southeasterly Sixty degrees Eighty Chains to a Corner post thence South Westerly thirty degrees one hundred Chains to a heap of Stones for a Corner thence Northwesterly Sixty degrees Ninety five Chains to another Corner standing by the side of the aforesaid River thence up the River the Several Courses thereof to the first mentioned Corner containing Nine hundred Acres besides the usual for Highways Surveyed October the 30.th 1718

Pr Saml Green Returned pr Jno Reading Surv.r Aug.t the 12.th 1719 Inspected and approved by the Council of Proprietors and ordered to be entered on Record

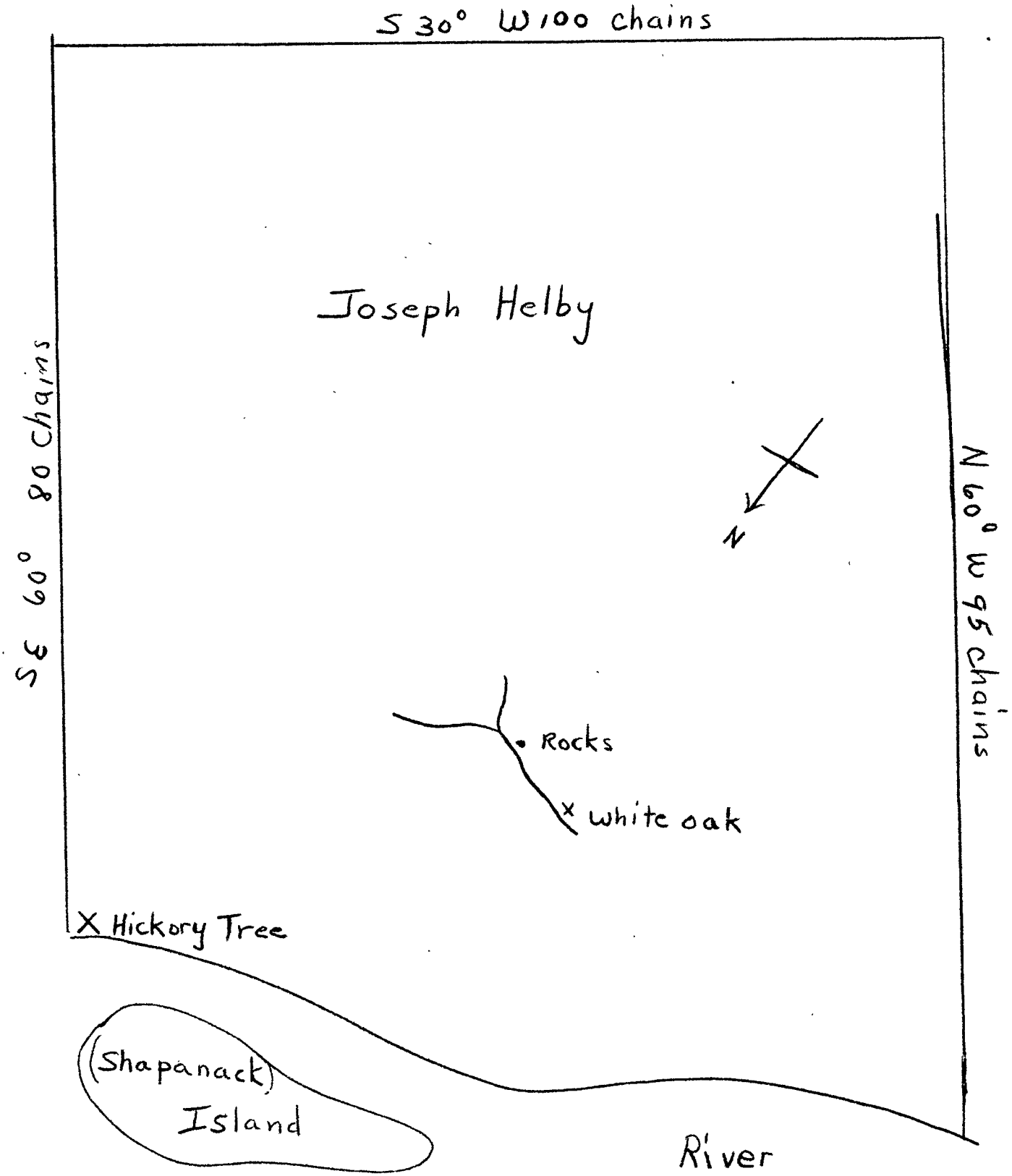
Jno Wills Clk

Copied from the Record entered in Lib. A folio 199 in Surveyor Generals Office at Burlington

Rob Smith Jun.r Gen.l

900A
Surveyed 1718

Lot #2



This Indenture made the First — day of February in the Sixteenth year of the Reigne of Our Soverai
Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith
and in the Year of our Lord Christ one thousand Seven hundred Forty two and Three Between Frederick Stoom
Of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and Province of Newyoark Yeoman and Eve his wife of the one part and
Alexander Rosekrance of Shawangunk in the County of Orange and Province of New Jearsey of the other part
Whereas the said Frederick and the above named Alexander Rosekrance Jointly and Severally by Vertue of a Certa
Conveyance by Lease and Release from John Cook of Kingstown Marchant to them the said Frederick Stoonmaker and
Alexander Rosekrance Duly made and Executed) by the said John Cook by Vertue of a Deed Instrument or Conve
=ance from Joseph Helby Citizen and Brewer of London to him the said John Cook Duly made and Executed by John Hamel
of Newyoark in America Marchant by Vertue of a Deed Instrument or Letter of Attorney in Writting under the Hand
and Seal of the said Joseph Helby bearing date the Twelfth Day of August one thousand Seven hundred and Thirte
and Recorded in the Secretaries Office at Burlingtown in the Westered devision of New Jearsey in book B: B folio Fou
hundred and Forty five Whereby the said John Cook is made Named Ordained and in the Stead and Place of the said
Joseph Helby and John Hamelton is put and Constituted the true and Lawfull procurator Bearing Date the Sixteenth
of March and in the Year of Our Lord Christ one thousand Seven hundred twenty Nine and Thirty for the Consideration
therein Mentioned is possest in Fee Simple to him his heirs and Assigens for Ever of A Certain tract of Land Lying on the
Last Purchase Made by the Councill of Proprietors of the Westrn Devision of New Jersey fronting upon the
River Delaware Beginning at A Corner Hickery tree Standing by the River Delaware thence South Easterly
Sixty Degrees Eighty Chains to A Corner Post thence South Westerly thirty Degrees one hundred Chains to heaps of
Stones for A Corner thence North Westerly Sixty Degrees Ninty five Chains to An Other Corner tree Standing by
the Side of said of said River thence up said river the Severall Courses thereof to the first Mentioned
Containing Nine hundred Acres besides the Usual Allowance for Highways which said tract was Surveyed
and Laid out for the said Joseph Helby by John Reading Late Surveyor Generall of the Western Devision
the aforesaid Province of New Jersey by Vertue of a warrant from the Counsell of Proprietors of the Western
Devision of New Jearsey aforesaid unto him Directed Dated the tenth Day of march one thousand Seven hundred
and Fourteen which Survey was Inspected and Approved by the aforesaid Councle of proprietors and by them ordred to
Entered on Record Relation to said Lease and Release being had may More fully appear Now
This Indenture Witnesseth that thy the said Frederick Stoonmaker and Eve his Wife for and In Consideration
of the Sum of Five Shillings of Lawfull money of Newyoark aforesaid to the aforesaid Frederick Stoonmaker in
hand paid by him the said Alexander Rosekrance att and before the Insealing and Delivery of these presents (the Receipt
is hereby acknowledged) Have Granted Bargined and Sold and Dismissed and by these presents doe Grant Bargain Sell
Dismiss unto

Demise unto him the Said Alexander Rosekrance his heairs Exactors administerators and assignes all my part of those Nine hundred Acres of Land Devided and Undevided which is four hundred and Fifty Acres besides the Usal Allowance for Highways So Surveyed as afore Said and whereas the Said Frederick and Allexander Rosekrance hath Devided four hundred and Acres of the aforementioned Nine hundred Acres of Land he the Said Frederick Skoonmaker for himself his heairs and Ex. Have Granted Bargned Sold and Dismised and by these presents do Grant Bargen Sell and unto him the Said Alexander Rosekrance his Exactors and Assignes the Afore Mentioned Devided Land with all and Singular the Appurtunites there=unto Belonging or in any wise Appertaining BEGINING at A white Oack tree marked with three Notches and a Cross. Runs from thence East two Chains and Forty Links thence South Seventy ~~Sx~~ and three Degrees East two Chains thence East two Chains and twenty five links to the Big Rock Lyeing on the South Side of a Stream or Spring which Stream Runs at the South Side of a hill then South Sixty five Degrees East twenty five Chains then South fifty one Degrees west fifty Eight Chains and fifty links to the Southwest bounds of the Said Tract thence North Sixty Degrees West Along Said bounds thirty two Chains to Delaware River aforesaid then North Easterly up the Said River the Courses thereof to the part of Alexander Rosekrance aforesaid then Along his part South Seventy one Degrees East twenty Six Chains to where it first began Containing Two hundred and Ten acres and all and Singular the premises with the Curdemints and Appurtenances unto the Said Lott or percell of Land belonging or Appertaining To have and to Hold the aforesaid two hundred and Ten Acers together with the undevided Remainder of the aforesaid Nine hundred acres Besides the Usall allowance for Highways So Surveyed as aforesaid and premises before mentioned and Meant or Intended to be hereby Granted Barguded Sold and Demised With there and Every of there Appurtunites unto him the Said Alexander Rosekrance his Executors Administrators and Assigns from henceforth unto the full End of one whole year from the Day of the Date hereof and fully to be Completed and Ended YEALDING and paying therefore unto the Said Frederick Skoonmaker his heairs or Assigns the Rent of one pepper Corn only on the last day of the Term if the same shall be Demanded to the Intent purposes that by Force and vertues of this present Bargaine and Sale and of the Statute of Transferring Uses into Possession him the Said Alexander Rosekrance may be in the actual possession of the premises with the Appurtenances thereby Enabled to Accept and take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritenance there of to the Use and Behoff of him the Said Alexander Rosekrance his heairs and Assigns for Ever by Release intended to be made between the Said Frederick Skoonmaker and Eve his Wife of the one part and him the Said Alexander Rosekrance of the Other part and to bear Date the Day Next after the Date hereof IN WITNESS the parties first above Nemed to these presents Indenture have Interchangeably Sett their hands and Seals the day and Year first above Written

Eva Schoonmaker

Fredryck Schoonmaker

35

Undivided 532 A

South 30° West 45 Chains

South 60° East 32 Chains

Alexander Rosenkrans his Lott of
Upland 150. Acres.

South 60° East 26 Chains

Hickory Tree
Beginning corner

Stone Monument

Frederick Shoemaker his Lott of
Upland 150. Acres.

South 60° West 50 Links

North 60° West 32 Chains

White Oak tree

Alexander Rosenkrans his Lott of
Road or Low Land 70. Acres.

Frederick Shoemaker his Lott of
Road or Low Land 60. Acres.

South

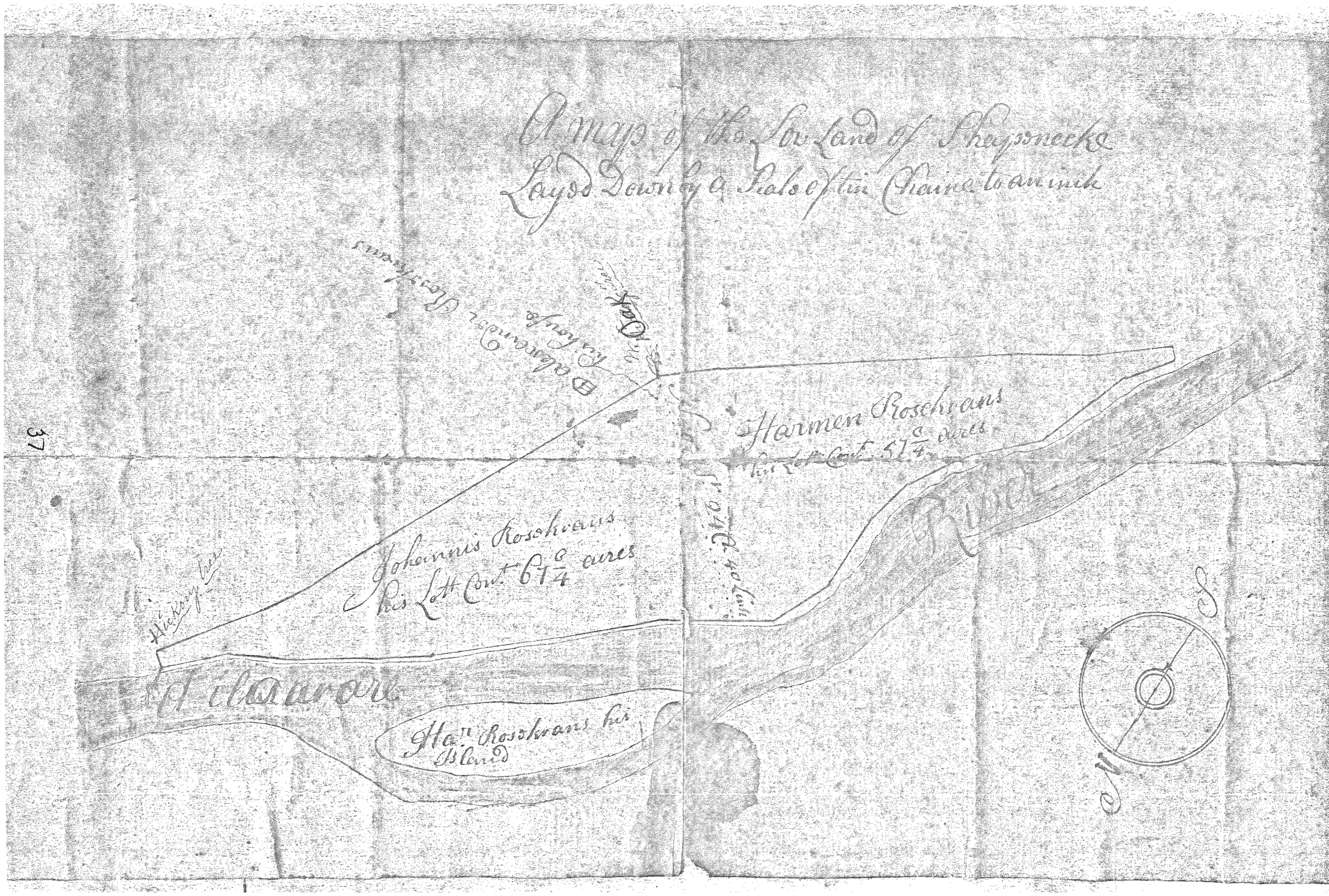
East 26 Chains

DELAWARE RIVER.

A MAP OF SHAPANACK.
Laid down by a scale of ten Chains to an inch.

36

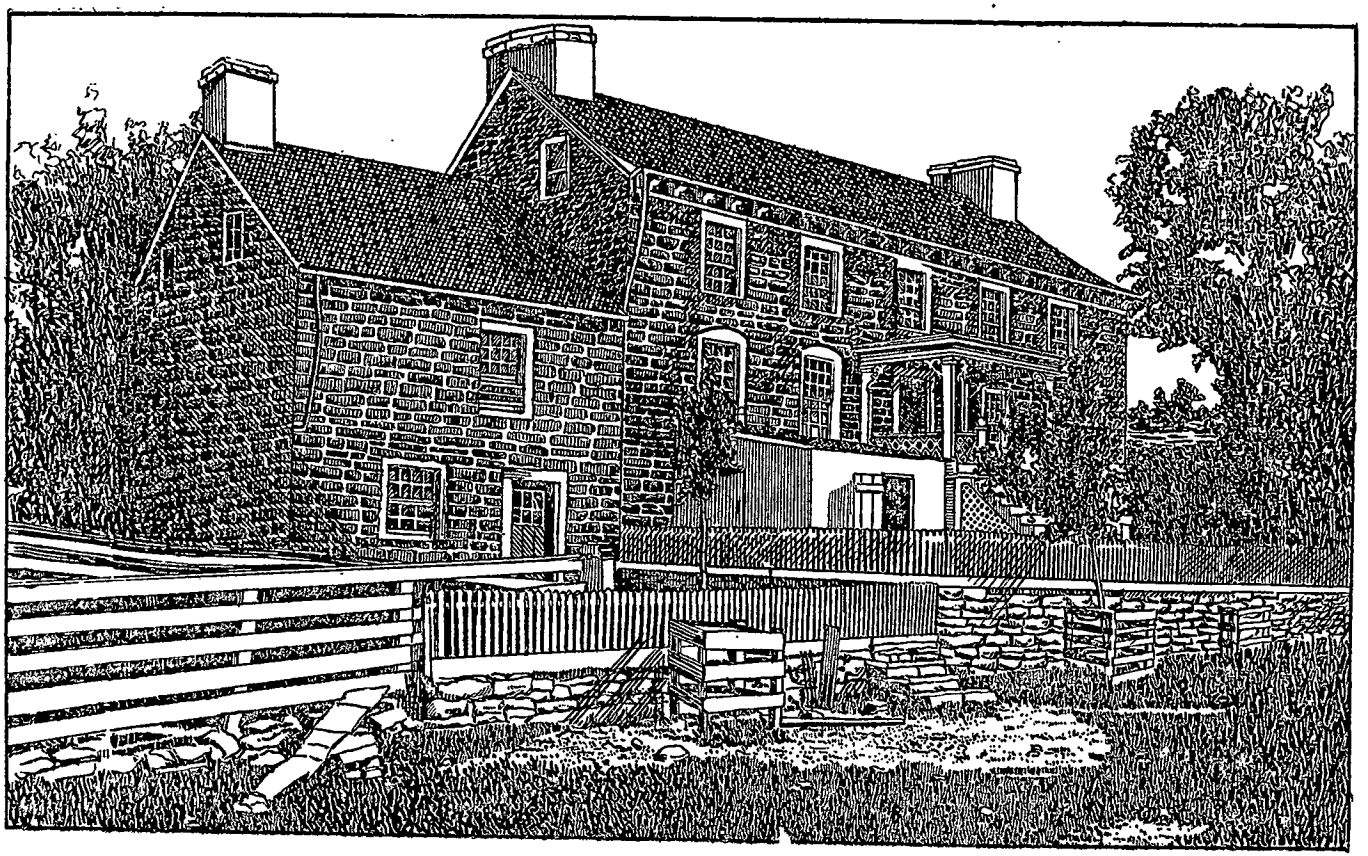
A map of the Low Land of Shepsmeeks
Layd Down by a Pole of the Chaine to an inch



In the name of God Amen I Isaac Van Campen
of the township of Wallpack in the county of Sussex and
state of New Jersey, considering the uncertainty of
this mortal life, and being of sound and perfect
mind and memory (blessed be God therefore) do
make and publish this my last Will and Testament
in manner and form following, that is to say, First
I commend my soule unto the hands of Almighty
God who gave it and my body to the dust from
whence it came hoping for a joyfull resurrection
through the merit of my saviour Jesus Christ
And as touching what worldly Estate it hath
pleased God to bless me with in this life I give
and dispose of the same in manner and form
following viz. I give and bequeath to my beloved
son Isaac one horse known by the name of the
Stallion together with my saddle and bridle as
his birth right, over and above the legacies to him
herein after bequeathed (2) I also give and bequeath
to my said beloved son Isaac one feather bed to
be the choice out of four together with four sheets
two pairs of pillow cases one wollen blanket two
flowred coverlids, one green rug the same to be the
choice of what I may die possessed off as also my
silver watch, ~~[illegible]~~ One large Cupboard the Andirons
and tongs in the room wherein I now live also
one small walnut table in said room and one
large table in the kitchen together with the kitchen
glass in my room and his choice of six of my
chairs, and it is also my will that the room
wherein I now live shall be appropriated to the use of

my said son Isaac during the term of his natural life.
3) It is my further will and pleasure that the sum
of thirty pounds lawful money of New Jersey be
raised and levied out of my estate and paid unto my said
son Isaac yearly and every year during the term of
his natural life and that provender be provided
for keeping a riding horse at a moderate rate for
him summer and winter, and furthermore be also be
cut and brought into his room for his comfortable
accommodation during his natural life 4) Also
I leave my beloved son Abraham Van Campen in
the full possession of all my real estate during the
life of his three impotent children for their comfort-
able support namely Abraham, Mary and Sarah
he yielding and paying out the said sum said
son Isaac the herein before bequeathed legacies 5)
It is further my will and pleasure that if it should
please God to remove my said son Abraham by
death before the death of his said impotent children
then and in such case it is my will that his widow
as long as she remains in his name shall hold
the said real estate for the comfortable support of
their said impotent children as long as they survive
It is also my will and pleasure that after
the decease of said impotent children my son Isaac
should have heirs lawfully begotten of his body
then in such case it is my will that the one
half of real estate shall descend to such of his body
so begotten and the other half to the heirs of my said
son Abraham in an equal proportion 5) It is my
will that my two waggons, two ploughs, two harrows
two sleds and blacksmiths tools be and remain
with

with my real estate and the remainder of my farming



THE ALEXANDER ROSENKRANS HOMESTEAD—ERECTED PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(actually picture of Isaac)
Van Campen Inn.

Rosenkrans History p

with my real estate and the remainder of my farming utensils and stock, excepting one bay horse of four years old which I bequeath to my son Abraham to be sold at public vendue towards paying my lawful debts 6) I also give and bequeath to my beloved granddaughter Catrina daughter of my said son Abraham my three feather beds and there furniture together with all my household furniture of every kind not herein before bequeathed, together with a two year old marc to be reserved out of my stock or ordered to be sold 7) It is my further will and pleasure that after my decease (if not done in my life time) so much of my land be sold by my hereinafter named Executors as may be sufficient to pay my lawfull debts, and the same to be such part of my land adjoining lands of George Smith — Beginning at the river Delaware and extending from thence to my outside lines: 8) It is also my will and positive orders that after my decease my negro woman Sophia and her four children may be manumitted and set free from slavery as also my three negro men Daniel, Adam and Enos and it is my further will and pleasure that my hereinafter mentioned Executors after my decease if necessary shall use every necessary means that may be required by law for the more effectual obtaining and securing the manumission of them my said slaves 9) It is my will and pleasure that of my wearing apparel be evally devided between my two sons

Isaac and Abraham. 10.) It is my will that if either of my said sons Isaac and Abraham should die without heirs of their body lawfully begotten then in such case my whole real estate to descend to the heirs of the of those surviving. And also lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint and ordain my beloved son Abraham Van Campen Robert Lockerby John Depue and Lidowick Smith executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made and declaring this and no other to be my last will and testament In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this Eleventh day of September and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one 1801 Isaac Van Campen

(L.S.) Signed Sealed published and pronounced and delivered by the said Isaac Van Campen as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers who subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. Benjamin Rosenkrans Elizabeth her X mark Van Gordon Johannis Henry

The foregoing Will being proved in the usual form before Thomas Anderson Esquire Surrogate for the County of Sussex on the 19th day of December 1801 by Benjamin Rosenkrans and Johannis Henry two of the subscribing witnesses

to

to the said Will Probate

Johannis Henry two of the ... 105

to the said Will Probate was Granted by His Excellency Joseph Bloomfield Esq. unto Abraham Mancamper and Robert Lockerby two of the Executors in the said will named, they having been first duly sworn well and truly to perform the same & exhibit a true and perfect Inventory and render a just and true account when thereunto lawfully required Given under the Prerogative Seal the day and year last aforesaid

John Beatty Register

I James Linn Register of the Prerogative Court of the state of New Jersey Do Certify the foregoing to be a true transcript of the Testament and last Will of Isaac Mancamper late of the county of Sussex deceased taken from Liber No 39 of Wills page 489 &c remaining of record in the Office of said Register at the City of Trenton

Given under my hand and Seal of said Court at Trenton aforesaid the thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Linn

A Resurvey John DeWitts formerly Jo. Kelby of 930 Acres Overplus 30 Acres Rt. on a Warrant the Societies of 100000 acres

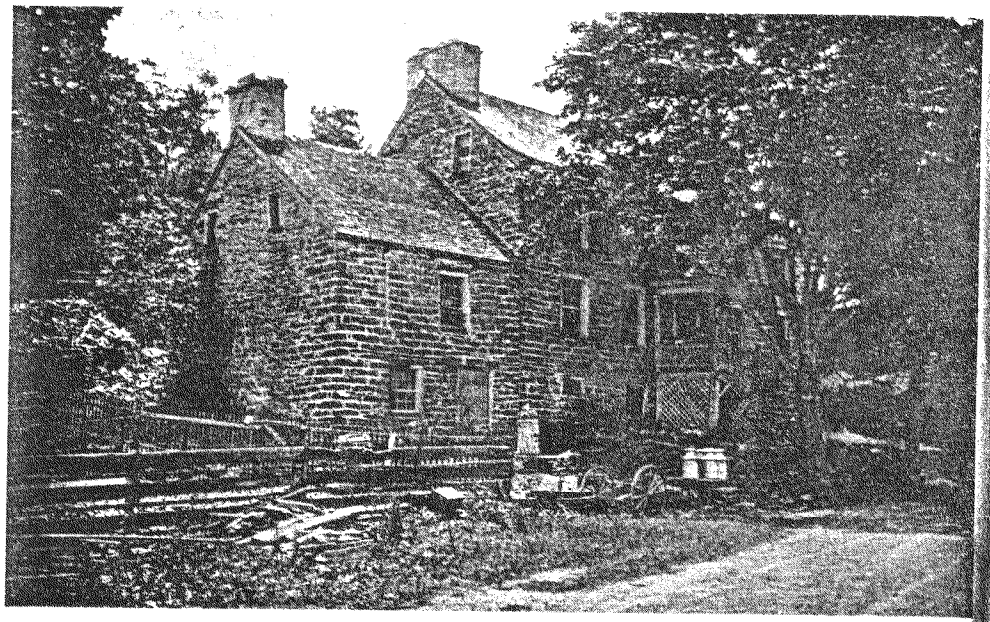
In pursuance of a Warrant from the Council of Proprietors to the Surveyor General directed bearing date the third ——— day of May Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fourteen Requiring him to Resurvey for John DeWitt formerly Sur to Jos Kelby ~~and Have~~ all or any part of the said lands ——— in the Western Division of New Jersey according to the Antient Meets and bounds thereof giving time notice to the persons concerned in the lines thereof John Blair one of my lawful Deputies hath made Return to me of the following described Resurvey for John DeWitt as aforesaid ——— certifying therein that the persons concerned in the lines thereof had timely notice and by consent of all persons concerned in the lines of the same Situate fronting on the River Delaware in the Township of Wallpack in the County of Sussex and Western Division of New-Jersey and by the said Return bearing date the twenty fifth day of May 1814 bounded as followeth viz: Beginning at the upper end of the said tract on the said River at Low Water mark thence running (1) South sixty four degrees East eighty chains by a line of Old marked trees to a Stake and Stones thence (2) South twenty six degrees West one hundred chains to a Stake and Stones thence (3) North sixty four degrees West one hundred chains and fifty links to the said River at Low Water mark thence (4) up the Waters of said River at low water mark North seventeen degrees and forty five minutes East twenty five chains and forty links thence (5) North twelve degrees and thirty minutes East eighteen chains thence (6) North forty one degrees and forty five minutes East eight chains thence (7) North fifty seven degrees and forty five minutes East twenty nine chains and thirty links thence (8) North forty two degrees East twenty six chains and twenty links to the place of Beginning containing nine hundred and thirty acres of Land with the usual allowance for highways. To which Land the said John DeWitt ——— Claims Title as followeth viz: Whereas Joseph Kelby being Seized of certain unlocated Lands had laid forth and surveyed Nine hundred acres of Land Situate in the Western Division of New Jersey as by the Record thereof entered in Lib: A folio 199 in the Surveyor Generals Office at Burlington may fully appear And being so thereof Seized did by his lawful Attorney John Hamilton of the City of New York in the State of New York execute a deed of Conveyance for the said tract of land bearing date the twelfth day of August One thousand seven hundred and thirteen unto John Crooks And the said John Crooks being so Seized did on the tenth day of March One thousand seven hundred & fourteen convey the same unto Alexander Rosekrant & Fredrick Schoonmaker And the said Fredrick Schoonmaker Seized as aforesaid conveyed his part unto the said Alexander Rosekrant being so Seized conveyed to Isaac Van Campen And the said Isaac Van Campen being so Seized by

By Will devised to his Son Abraham Van Campen AND the said Abraham Van Campen Sold the same unto Henry De Witt Jr of the County of Ulster in the State of New York AND the said Henry De Witt being so Seized put his Son John De Witt in possession of the said land. Which upon Resurveying as aforesaid appears to contain within the lines thereof an Overplus of thirty acres in order therefore to secure the same there is now appropriated thereon the same quantity of Rights to unlocated land of which the said John De Will became Seized by virtue of a deed duly executed under the hand and Seal of Charles Ellis bearing date the twenty fifth of May One thousand eight hundred and fourteen being part and parcel of five thousand acres conveyed to the said Charles Ellis by William Griffith by deed bearing date the twenty sixth day of October One thousand eight hundred and twelve AND part of forty one thousand six hundred and forty five acres conveyed to the said William Griffith ~~one~~ by Benjamin B Cooper by deed dated the twenty fourth day of the same Month Who held the same as part and parcel of a grant from the West New Jersey Society by Thomas Cadwalader forty two thousand nine hundred and sixty nine acres and sixty nine hundredths of an Acre conveyed to the said Cooper (together with other unlocated lands) bearing date the twenty eight day of September 1812 AND part of a Warrant Granted to the said Society by the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey for the location of One hundred thousand acres of land any where in said Division not before located As Reference to the said Warrant bearing date the Twenty ~~eighth~~ ninth day of March One thousand seven hundred and seventeen ~~entered~~ filed in the Surveyor Generals Office at Burlington and ~~entered~~ Recorded in the same Office in Lib. M folio 6 may at large appear Witness my hand the Sixth day of the Seventh Month July Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and fourteen 1814. — Words (mark) & (filed) Interlined —

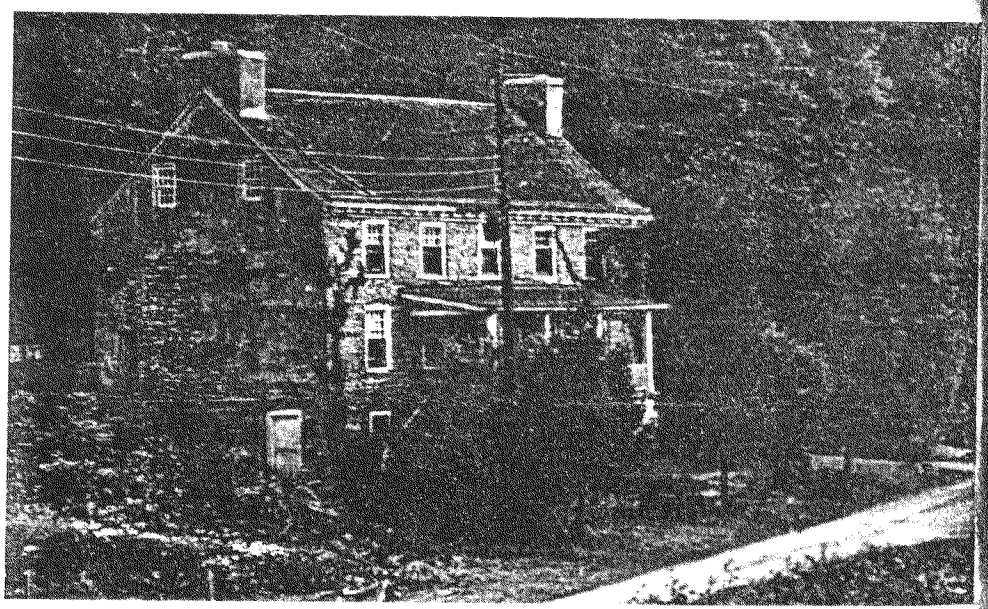
Rob Smith Jun Gen

Inspected and approved by the Council of proprietors and ordered to be recorded — November 2nd 1814 William Wolmans Clk

Recorded in the Surveyor Generals Office at Burlington in Lib. DD folio 95, 96, 97. — Rob Smith Jun Gen



The Isaac Van Campen house, Schapanach, in Hine's day (*above*) and at a later time (*below*). Built about 1750, it served as an inn for celebrated guests such as John Adams, journeying from Massachusetts to sessions of the Congress in Philadelphia. More than 150 men, women, and children found refuge here in 1763 when under Indian siege. Count Pulaski camped here in what is now Wallpack Township, Sussex County, as did General Gates with seven regiments.

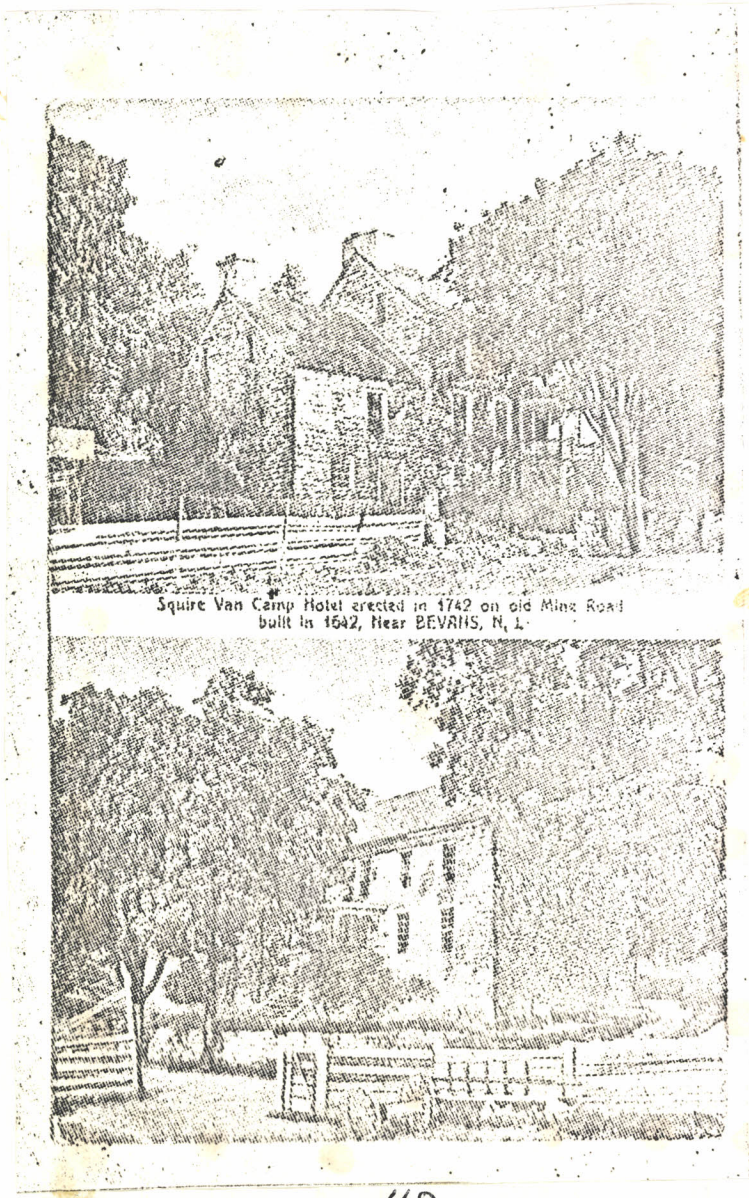


Hine, C G. The Old Mine Road, p. 146

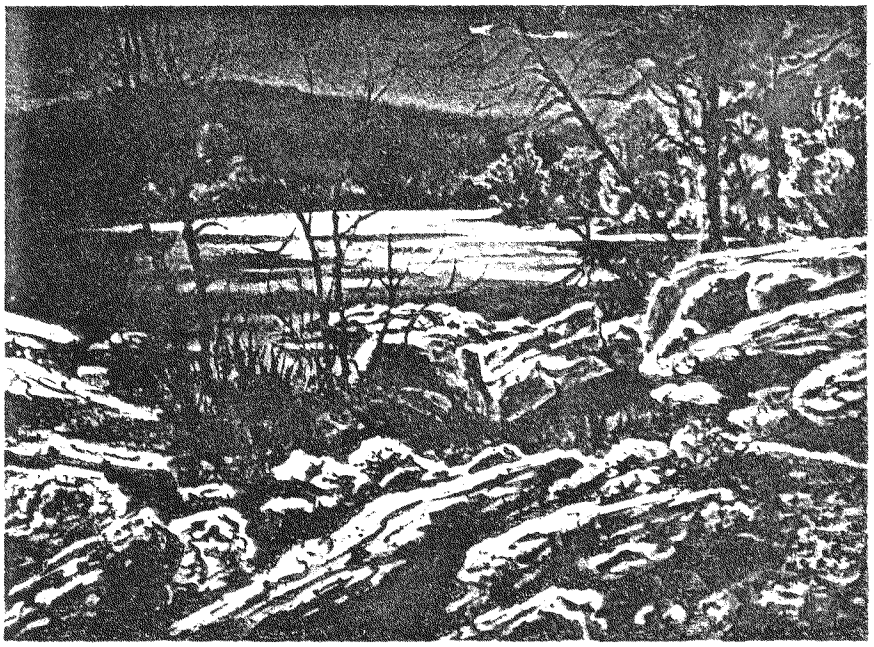
Taken from an original photograph taken 1903 by C. G. Hine

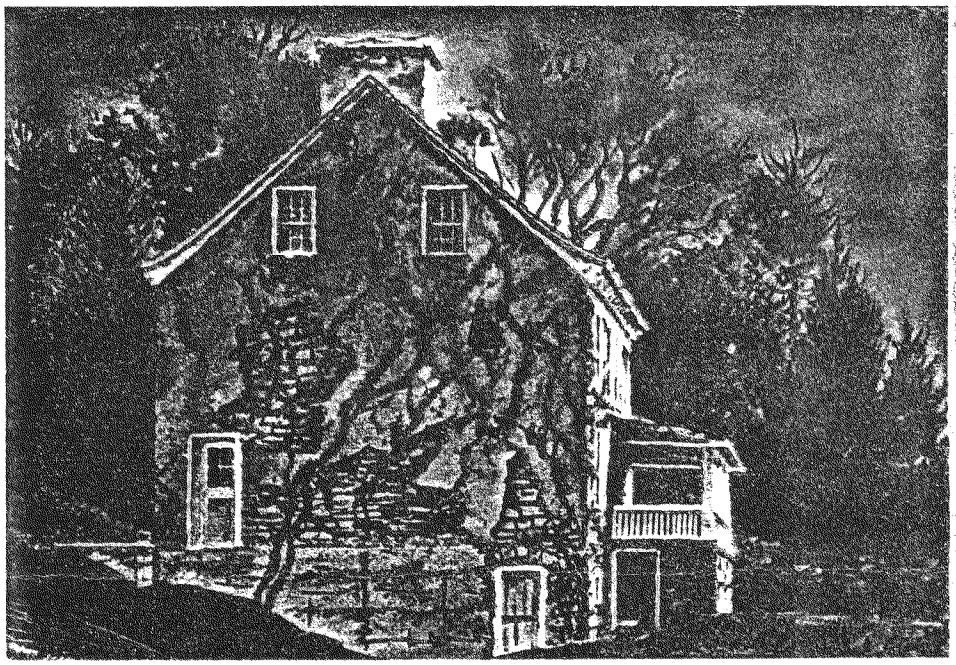
Taken from a postcard in possession of Mrs. Doremus. Original taken by travelor in 1908.

Post card at left not dated. Has the same inscription as one below.



Postcard at left was mailed 1913 from Layton, N J by Eston Bevans to a cousin.





Isaac Van Campen house
pictured in Ford Times - Apr. 1966

50

Fireback from Oxford Furnace with date 1746 (not 1742 as reported in most histories) It was scene by Hine in the house 1903 and was removed by National Park Service 1970 and is stored Columbia, N. J.

Outline of old door.

52

Taken 1951 Compressed Air Magazine

51

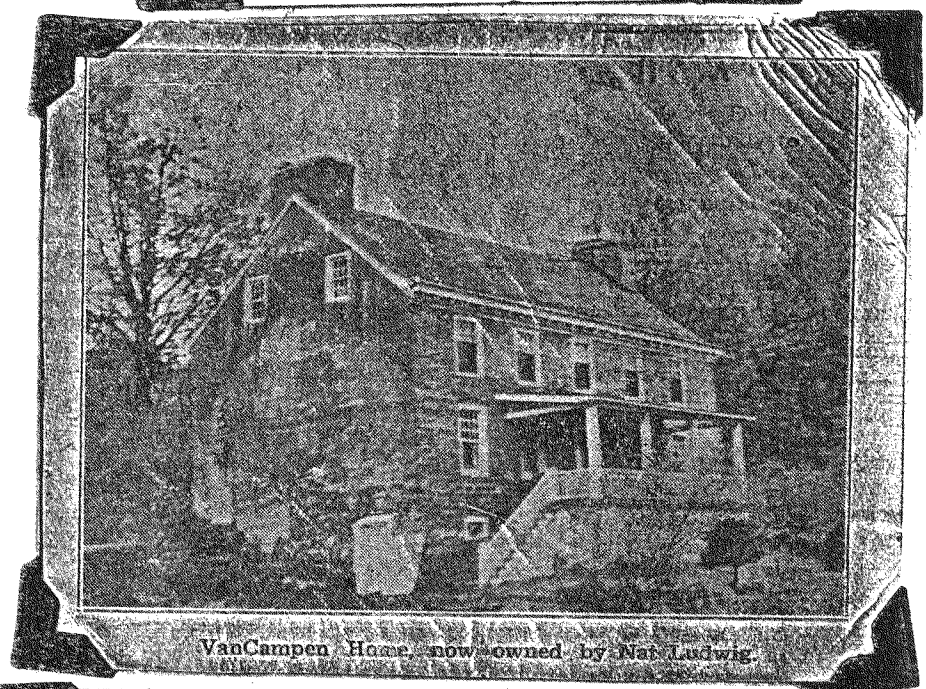
53

View of Isaac Van Campen farm September 1970
taken from location of Fort Shapanack.

Van Campen house showing curved roof and
ornamental cornice.

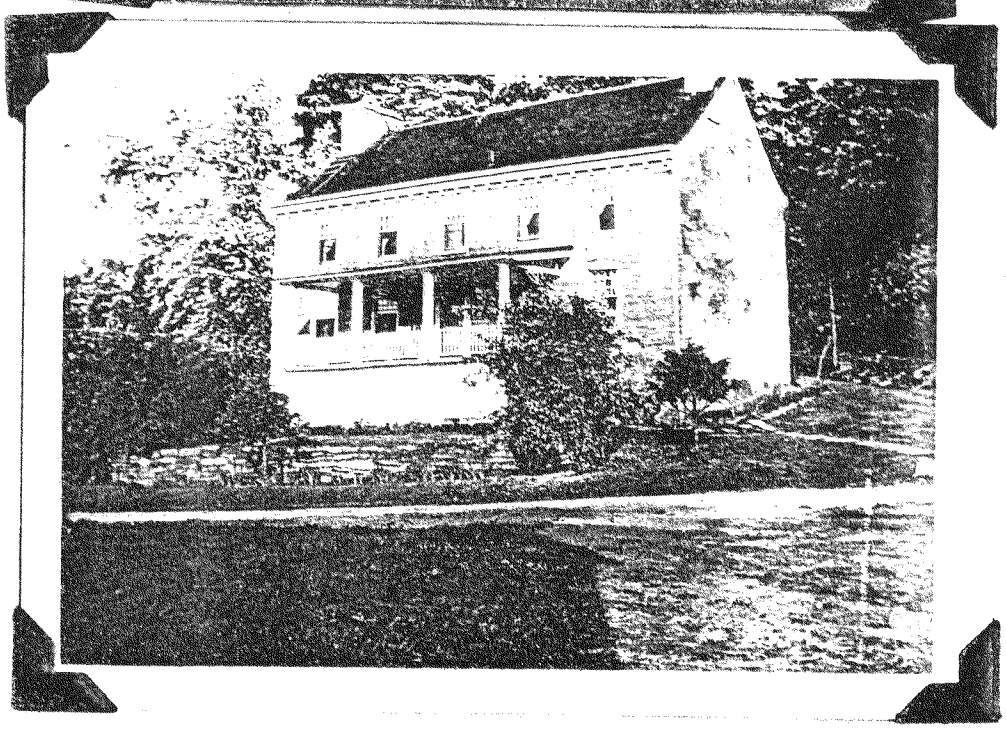
54

April 10th 1938



VanCampen Home, now owned by Nat Ludwig

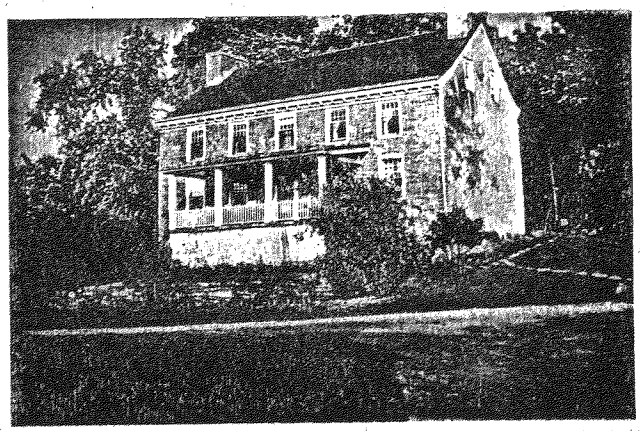
1940



1941

Taken by Mrs Hilda Ludwig

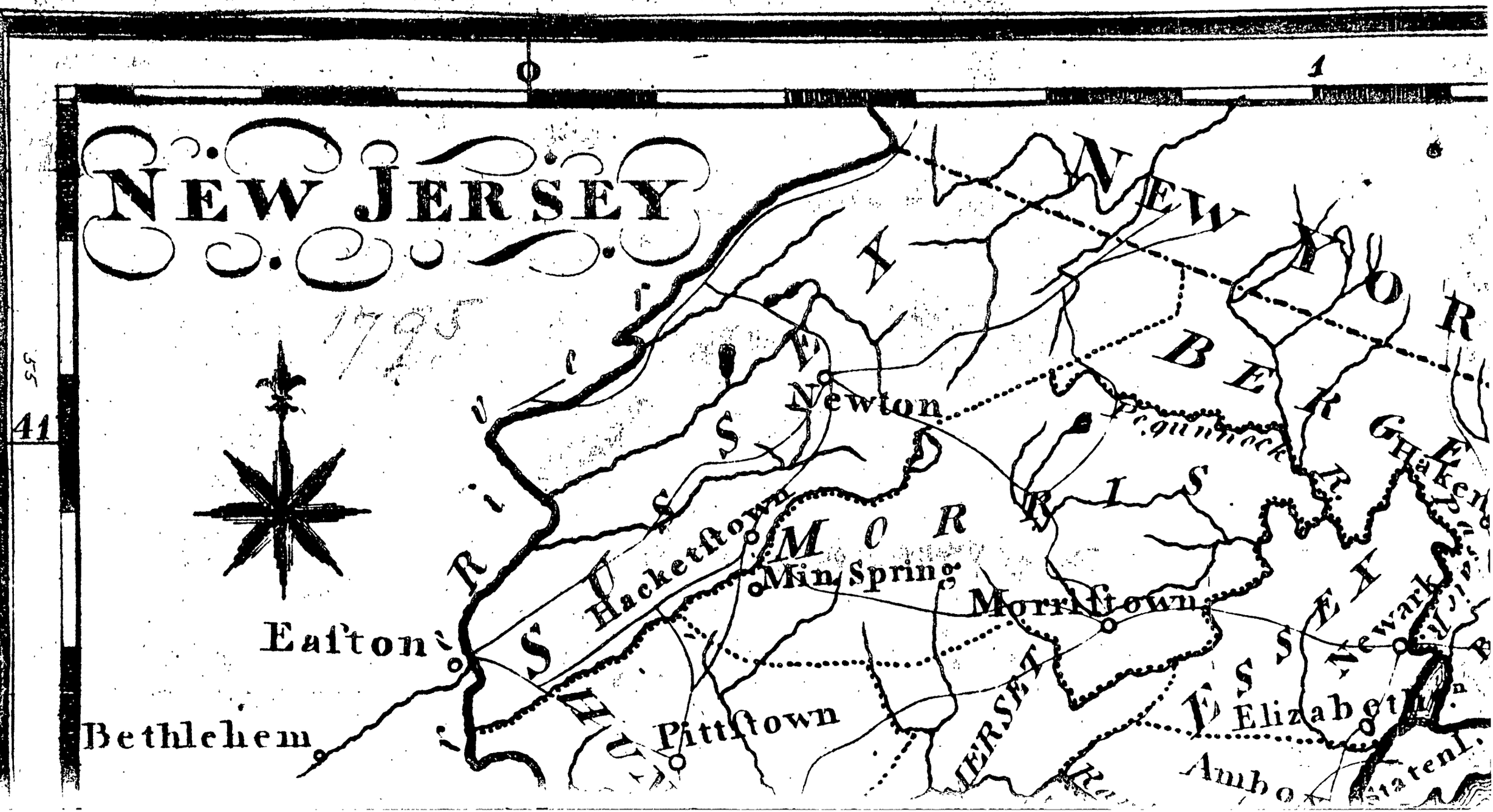
55



Taken in
1942
by
Mrs. Hilda
Ludwig

56

original NY Public Library.



57

A Map of THE TRAVELS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY FOR
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GILBERT GROSVENOR, LL.D., LITT.D., EDITOR.

Scale 1:2,500,000 or 39.5 miles to 1 inch

0 50 100 150 200 STATUTE MILES

Places existing in Washington's time are shown in italics: *Wilkes Barre*
Places visited by Washington are lettered in red: *Valley Forge*
Places built or renamed since Washington's time are shown thus: Fall River
The red Roman numerals used to indicate the routes represent four periods of Washington's life:
I 1732-1758 (Surveying and French-Indian campaign)
II 1759-1774 (Travels to West)
III 1775-1783 (Revolutionary War)
IV 1784-1799 (Travels after the War)
Routes marked with more than one Roman numeral were traveled in each of the periods indicated. ═══ Colonial highways

Prepared in accordance with the Joint Act of Congress known as the 71st Congress, Second Session, S 3398, in cooperation with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

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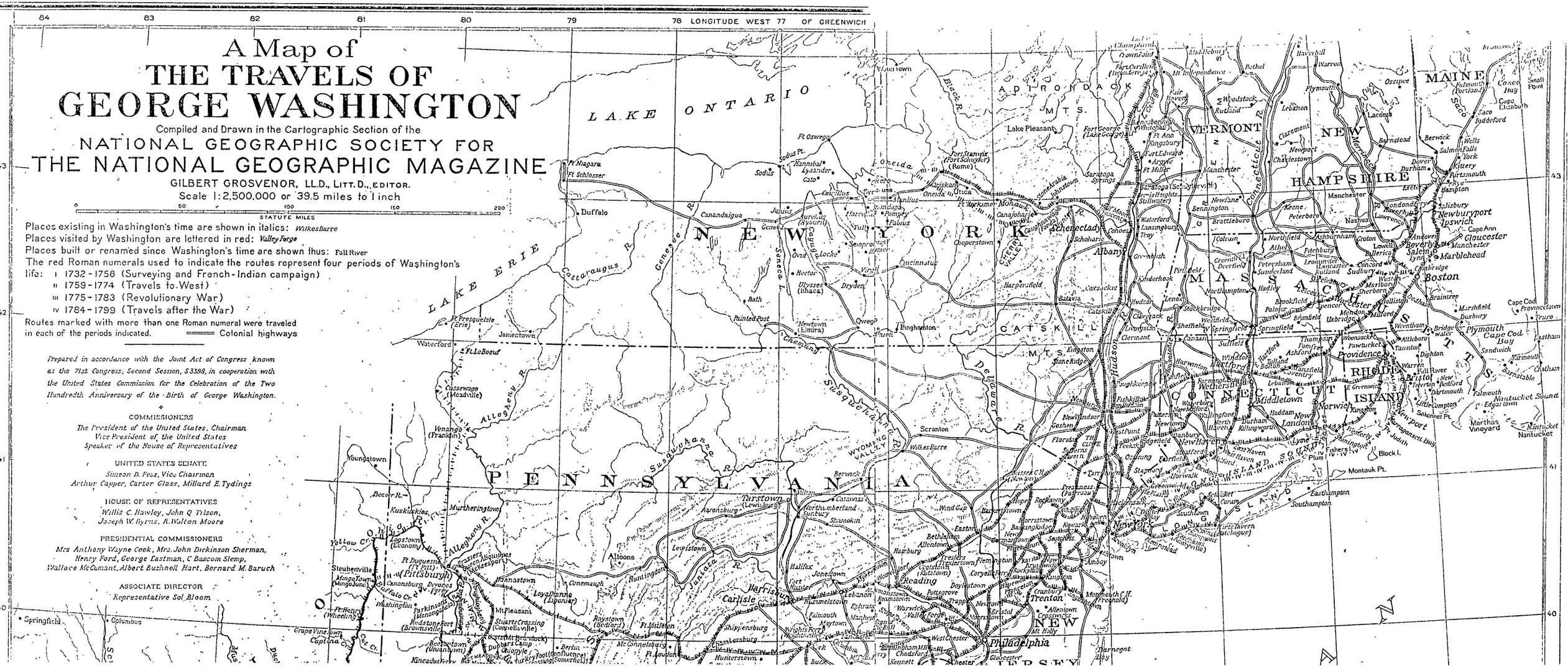
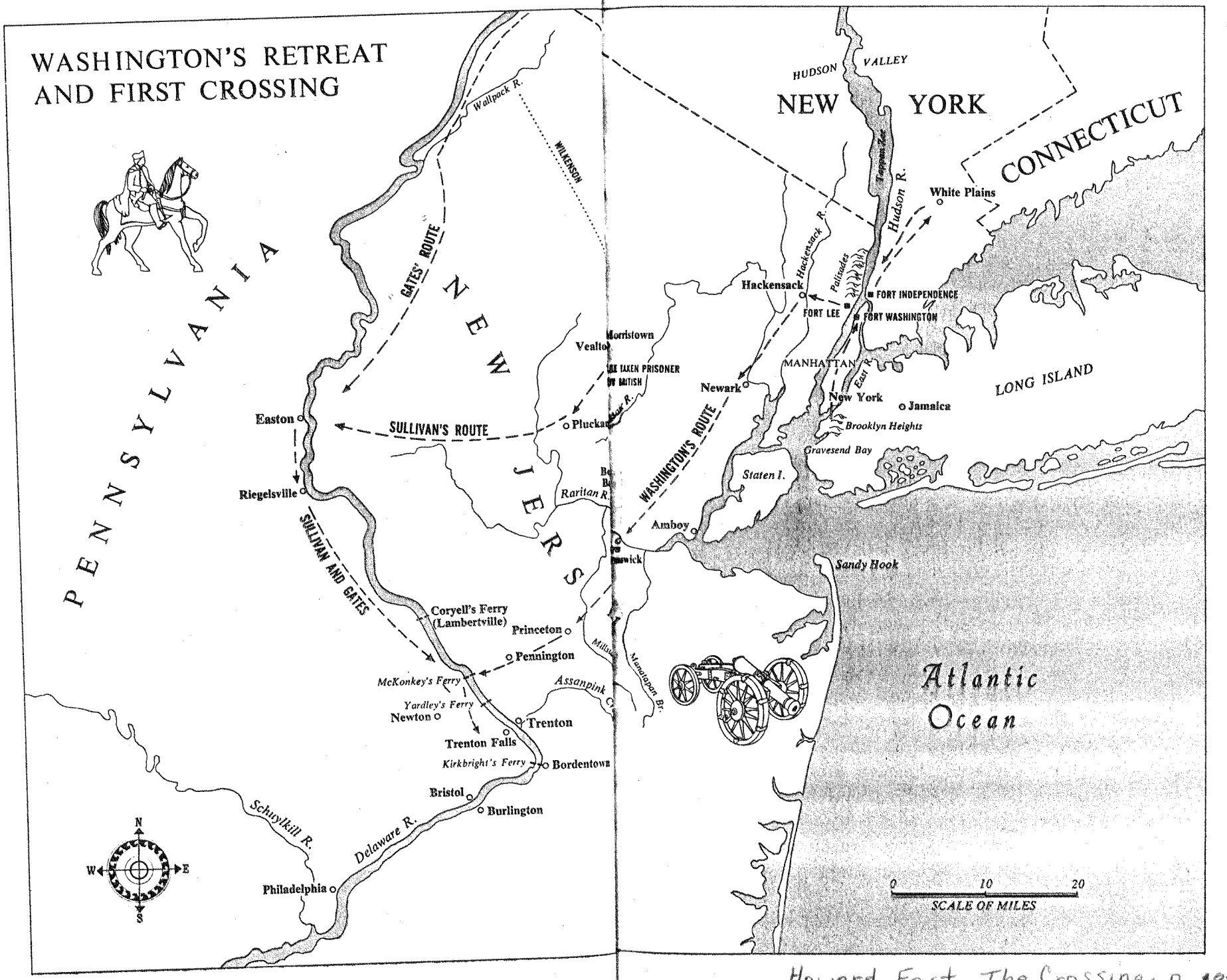


58


A MAP of part of the STATES of
NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY:
Laid down, chiefly from Actual Surveys, received from the Right Hon.ble L.d STIRLING & others, and Deliniated for the use of His Exce.y Gen.l WASHINGTON,
by Rob.t Erskine F.R.S. 1777.
Morgan Library
MINISINK Mountains
MERRICKMACK or Beekers Kill
Minisinck Island
Mount Adam
WALKILL
Line of Division
Longpond
Charlotteburg Iron Works
Ringwood
Ringwood Furnace
Brookland Forge
Andover Forge
Andover Furnace
Boonton
SHAWANGUNK Mountains
Flatt Kill
Waterings
DELAWARE RIVER
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
56

59

Mahakamack
Cole's Fort
Kettrich
Mashrepo
Col. Barton's
Sussex
Court House
Little
DELAWAR
RIVER
58



Howard Fast. The Crossing, p. 19-20.

VAN CAMPEN FAMILY

(Van Kampen, Camp)

Garrit Jansen Van Campen

Garrit emigrated to New Amsterdam and was a soldier there when he married Macketelt Stoffels January 17, 1659 - widow of Anthony Lodewyck. They settled at Esopus near Kingston, New York.

Issue: John Baptised at Kingston April 18, 1661

Married Tietje, daughter of Jans Decker, July 23, 1687. They lived in Ulster in 1728. They moved to New Jersey where he died in Somerville in 1745.

Issue: 1. John Jr. Baptised Kingston Apr. 30, 1693

Married Madelene Van Garden September 22, 1711.

They settled near Milford, Pennsylvania

John died 1745 Upper Smithfield, Pa.

Issue: a. Issac Baptised Kingston July 30, 1721

Of Whom Further

b. Abraham

Married Rosanna Rosenkrans She was born September 19, 1749 daughter of Col. John Rosenkrans, Walpack, N. J

Issue: Lena b. 6/14/1789

Impotent in will of father

Margaret b. 9/27/1792

d. young

2. Gerrit Baptised June 10, 1694

3. Abraham Baptised Kingston October 9, 1698

Married 1. Susanna DePue daughter of Moses DePuis and sister to Benjamin and Nicholas of Shawnee, Pa.

She was baptised January 9, 1698 and was still living in 1754.

They settled in Pahaquarry 1725 near the mouth of a stream, later called Van Campen's brook. Here Abraham established a mill. He died May 1767.

Issue: Maria b. 1732
m. John Depui

Catherine
m. Benjamin Depui

Susanna
m. Thomas Romine

John b. 1726
Settled near Shawnee, Pa.
Issue: Abraham
no heirs

Benjamin
b. 1728 d. young

Abraham Jr.
Baptised Febrary 22, 1736
d. May 1811
M. 1. 1752 his cousin Maria, daughter of Moses Depue,
Issue: Abraham III
b. 7/12/1770 d. 11/28/1848
m. Sarah Cape
6 children including Moses
M 2. Elizabeth Schoonmaker
Issue: James b.11/17/1781
d. 1826.
m. Celia Decker
8 children
Celia remarried
William Ribble

Moses b. 1743 d. 1819
m. Sarah Westfall
no heirs.

Married 2. Rachel Van Aker October 29, 1761
widow of Isaac Van Aker

Records of other children born to Jan & Tietje van Campen and baptised at Kingston, New York.

Jacob	baptised	Febrary 16, 1696
Helntje		October 6, 1700
Cornelis		October 6, 1702
Mechteld		April 15, 1705
Isaak		June 20, 1708
Nicholas		November 12, 1710
Jannetjen		January 20, 1712

Infromation compiled from wills, deeds, church records.

ISAAC VAN CAMPEN

Isaac Van Campen

Isaac, son of John Jr. and Madelene Van Campen

Baptised July 30, 1721 Kingston

According to records of the Minisink Valley Dutch Reformed Church Isaac was living in Smithfield, Pennsylvania (part of the lower Minisinks) when on October 20, 1741 he married Madelena (Lena) Rosenkrans of Walpack, New Jersey

Issue:	Isaak Van Campen	Maritje	Baptised January 13, 1745
	Lena Rosenkrantz		
	Isaac Van Kampen	Madelena	November 18, 1745
	Magdalena Rosenkrantz		
	Isak Van Kampen		
	Lena R.	Catherine	January 19, 1747
	Isak Van Campen		
	Lena	Alex	March 5, 1949
	Isaak Van Kampen		
	Magdalena	Magdalena	June 10, 1750

Madelena (Lena) was still living 1772

Married Sarah _____ 1780

At the time Isaac's will was probated 1801 only the following children are mentioned.

Abraham

Catrina

Three impotent children Abraham, Mary, Sarah

Isaac

All above at home

[illegible]

HARMON HENDRICK ROSENKRANS FAMILY
(Rosekrance, Rosekrantz)

Harmon Hendricks Rosenkrans

Harmon emmigrated from Bergen, Norway to Kingston, New York in the early 1600's, thence down the Delaware to Walpack, New Jersey. He married on March 3, 1657 Madelena Dirck of New York City. As a resident of Kingston, Harmon was taxed 12 gilders for the new parsonage. He and his wife were received into the church June 24, 1661. Harmon died at Rochester, New York in 1697.

Issue: Alexander - eldest of 8 children

m. Marilyn (Marrigen, Marretjen) DePue of Kingston December 11, 1713. She was baptised at the N. Y. Dutch Church April 12, 1661.

The settled at Shappanack 1731

Issue: Maria baptised December 19, 1714

married Jacobus Schoonmaker of Rochester

Johannis (John) born July 6, 1724

Married Oranna De Witt

They lived at the upper Shappanack Fort

Issue: Benjamin born Walpack January 31, 1797

Married (1) Lydia Layton

8 children

(2) Margaret Schoonmaker

2 children

(3)

2 children

John I.

Married Catrina daughter of Abraham Van Campen and granddaughter of Isaac.

Issue: Abraham Van Campen Rosenkrans

Sold upper Shappanack farm to Hull family.

Harmanus (Harmon) born May 10, 1716

Married Anna Stout 1743

He purchased lower Shappanack farm from his father Alexander, 1742.

His wife joined the Walpack Church December 24, 1748.

Issue: According to Walpack Reform Church record the following children were baptised for Harmon and Mary or Maria Stout.

Alex	April 25, 1744
Catherine	October 2, 1748
Anna	October 7, 1750
Joseph	July 1, 1753

Annatje

Rachel

Harmonis

Hendrick

Christina

Dirk

Sarah

Information compiled from deeds, wills and church records.

Interview with Mrs. Howard Doremus (Anna Losey) Branchville, N J. 8/2/1972

A daughter of Jess Losey, Anna was born in Pa and moved with her family to a tenant house Richard Layton a short distance from Van Campen Inn, then owned by Mr. Layton. Mr. Layton raised tobacco and had 3 drying barns near the river. Mrs Doremus watched them go down the river in the 1903 flood when the water came up to the Old Mine road.

After several years in Layton's tenant house, the Loseys moved to tenant house on the Berk place on Ridge road. Then about 1908 they moved into the Van Campen house. Anna was about 14yrs. old. The wing was on the house as late a 1912 and the Loseys used it as a summer kitchen doing canning and washing there. The cellar part was used for storing vegetables.

A fellow came by in 1908 asking to see the inside of the famous house. He took a picture that later appeared on a post card in blue color. (See card with boy on the bridge) Mr. Hine also stopped by 1903.

According to Mrs. Doremus the main floor had two large rooms separated by large central hall. The room to the right of the main entrance was used as a parlor. It had no panelling, a small fireplace and two walnut cupboards.

The other room was used as a kitchen. It had no panelling, a large fireplace which they didn't use. She thought it had a date inside and two small closets went up both sides of it. A stove was in the center of the room. One cupboard stood on either side. The top shelves were used for storing dishes and the bottom for the children's toys.

Stairs to the cellar were in the hall under the main stariway.

The second floor was divided into two large and one small bedrooms, only one with a fireplace. Windows upstairs were 12/9 while down stairs they were 12/12.

Mrs. Doremus had an original picture taken by Hine, the blue postcard and one marked Squire Van Campen Hotel.

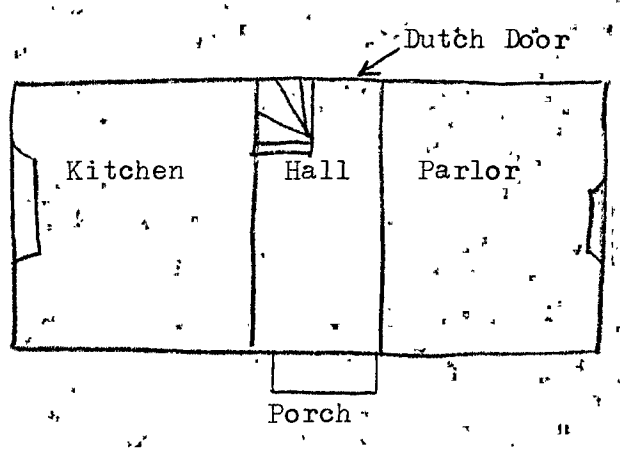
Interview with Mr. Harry Garris (83yrs.) Old Mine Road July 22, 1972

Mr. Garris was born about 1189 on the farm between Knights and McBrides. Richard Layton lived nearby. The latter married a Berk daughter and their son Clarence Layton and J. J. Van Syckle bought the Van Campen farm from Berk.

According to Mr. Garris the wing was torn down when Van Syckle owned it Mr. Garris helped tear it down-iether 1917 or 1918, he wasn't sure. It had a separate wall. The building had no panelling in any of the rooms when Mr. Garris was in it but it did have a Dutch door at the rear of hallway.

Mr. Garris told that Mr. Layton raised tobacco and many acres of potatoes The tobacco barns were destroyed in the 1903 flood. He had also heard there was a distillery on the property.

Mr. Garris knew of the slave cemetary on road across Pompii Ridge toward Walpack. It didn't have any markers.



[illegible]
EXERCISE
[illegible]

Interview with Thelma (Brown) Shotwell of Green Township, Sussex County. July 1974

While John J. Van Sickle owned the Can Campen property 1917-1920 Thelma's father ran the dairy. She was in her teens when she lived in the house. She doesn't remember the wing being there. She did remember that there was a Dutch door at the back end of the hallway, there was no panelling in any of the rooms, and they didn't use the fireplaces.

Her sister Gladys (Brown) Price was younger and didn't remember anything else.

Interview with Russell Heater Old Mine Road

Mr. Heater had been a tenant for Charles Beisler in the early 1950's His brother, William was a tenant in the late 1950's. Mr. Heater didn't remember much about the place. He added the redwood deck on the North end of the house.

According to Mr. Heater, Mr. Beisler found one set of shackles in the basement and gun slots in the carriage house across the road.

Interview with Hilda Ludwig September 1974

Mrs. Ludwig and her husband, Nat, rented the Van Campen property from Susan Tuthill in 1938. At that time a cook stove was in the parlor and that converted it to bottle gas. An out house was located up the path toward the orchard. The fireplaces were not in use and in 1939 the Ludwigs installed a furnace with a minimum amount of duct work. Panelling was already there: The North bedroom had already been divided.

In 1939 the Metropolitan Museum had an Early American wing. One of the display rooms obersevd by Mrs. Ludwig had panelling exactly like what was used in the parlor (South room) of Van Campens, including barrel cupboards. The plaque read "From a colonial mansion in Pennsylvania circa 1750."

According to Mrs. Ludwig, the Tuthills had replaced the lower part of the windows on the second floor as they were in bad repair. The upper parts appeared to be hand blown with bubbles showing and were probably original. The Tuthills also added the dormer window in the rear of the attic and laid a water pipe above ground from the spring at the top of hilill above the orchard. Is was disconnected in winter when the Tuthills went to Florida. A log cabin was located near the spring.

In 1940 Mr. Ludwig dug a 1400 foot long ditch 4-4½ foot deep buring the water pipe. Water then came to the house from the spring by gravity.

Since there was no electricity until 1948, kerosene lamps were used. When electricity was installed, the large beams in the cellar had to be hand drilled. Upstairs cables were placed on outside of wall. These had original plaster over straw filler and would have crumbled if disturbed.

In 1940 the North wall where the wing had been attached was bulgeing and cracking. Mr. Ludwig added a cement supporting wall.

Information gathered by Mr. Tuthill and told to Mrs. Ludwig was that a door in the back wall of the North room existed near the 12 foot fireplace. Slaves would snake huge logs into the room with mules. Later when the fireplace was made smaller there was no need for the doorway and it was closed. The outline can still be seen.

7.1

Shortly after 2 World War an elderly lady (one of Mr. Burkes grand-daughters) visited the Ludwigs. Hhe had lived in the house as a child and the family had used the wing as a cook house.

The Ludwigs purchased the propetry 1941 until 1950 and where the last owners to live in the house. Mrs. Ludwig raised corm and other truck on the river flats and sold them in the city.

According to Mrs. Ludwig the Tuthills never lived in the house but leased it .One tenant being Tex Howard who used it as the Diamond T. Ranch.

Mrs. Ludwig said her husband found the fireback in the basement and placed it in the fireplace in the South room.

FOOTNOTES

1 New Jersey Archives (First series) Vol. I, p. 241.

2 John Pomfret, The Province of West New Jersey 1609-1702, p. 86.

3 New Jersey Archives, Vol. II, p. 41.

4 Edwin Tanner, Province of New Jersey 1664-1738, p. 679.

5 James P. Snell, History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, p. 43

6 Allen Rosenkrans collection, Sussex County Historical Society, 471 #10.

7 Tanner, p. 683.

8 Allen Rosenkrans, The Rosenkrans Family in Europe and America, p. 53.

9 Ibid.

10 Allen Rosenkrans Collection, 471 #7, 10, 11.

11 Alden Stahr, "Our Oldest Road" Traditions, July, 1961, p. 7.

12 Wheaton Lane, From Indian Trail to Iron Horse, p. 106.

13 Charles Stickney, Minisink Double Wedding, p. 11.
(Map located At Minisink Valley Historical Society)

14 Samuel Eager, An Outline History of Orange County, New York, p. 49.

15 A legal term for holding property unlawfully even though it was legally purchased.

16 Scull and Lukens map 1730 (Original at New Jersey Historical Society)

17 Eager, p. 408-409.

18 Eager, p. 49

19 Eager, p. 50.

20 Amelia Decker, That Ancient Trail, p. 7.

21 Alfred Mathew, History of Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania, p. 1079, 1071.

[22] William Reichel, Memorials of the Moravian Church, Vol. 1, p. 45-46.

[23] Snell, p. 314.

[24] Rosenkrans, p. 59.

[25] Eager, p. 55, 56.

[26] Rosenkrans Collection

[27] Rosenkrans Collection

[28] S. W. Mills, Historical Discourse Preached at the Dedication of the Reformed Church Bushkill, Pa. Jan. 13, 1874. p. 25.

[29] A Map of the Travels of George Washington

[30] New Jersey State Land Tax Walpack Twp. 1774. (Microfilm at Morristown Public Library)

[31] Minnie Smith, Sussex County School Sojourn in 1890's, p. 26

[32] Rosenkrans Collection

[33] New Jersey Archives, Vol. 27, p. 507.

[34] Rosenkrans Collection

[35] New Jersey State Land Tax Walpack Twp. 1773.

[36] Moses Bigelow, "Old Mine Road" Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, Vol. 52 No. 1 (January, 1939), p. 1, 5.

[37] John Cary, "Historical Resources of Upper Delaware: the Jersey Side" Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society, Vol. 83 No. 2, p. 83.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Rosenkrans Collection

[40] Mills, p. 5.

[41] New Jersey Archives, Vol. 20, p. 218.

[42] Decker, That Ancient Trail, p. 48.

[43] Bigelow, p. 5.

[44] Bigelow, p. 13.

[45] Bigelow, p. 13.

[46] Clarence Manning, Soldier of Liberty: Cashmir Pulaski, p. 45.

[47] Ibid.

[48] Writings of George Washington. Vol 6, p. 123-124.

[49] Decker, That Ancient Trail, p. 54.

[50] Manning, p. 45

[51] Decker, p. 44

[52] Amelia Decker, Old Mine Road. p. 57 (Quoting from Angell, 50 Years on the Frontier and Washington's Writings)

[53] Fred Cook, Journal of Lt. John L. Hardenberg: Sullivan's Indian Expedition, p. 117.

[54] Rosenkrans, p. 58

[55] Snell, p. 53

[56] Archives, Vol. 5, p. 314.

[57] Rosenkrans collection

[58] Deed Sussex Co. Book S folio 404, 567, also Book C 2 folio 90,91.

[59] A Van Doren Honeyman, Northwestern New Jersey, p. 457.

[60] Peter Wacker, The Musconetcong Valley in New Jersey, p. 101.

[61] C G. Hine, The Old Mine Road, p. 150.

[62] Reichel, Vol. 1. p. 47.

[63] John Adams, Familiar Letters, Vol. 2, p. 256.

[64] Adams, p. 233-234

[65] Adams, p 235-236.

[66] John Adams, Diary and Autobiography Vol. 2, p 268.

[67] Adams, Diary, p. 252-253.

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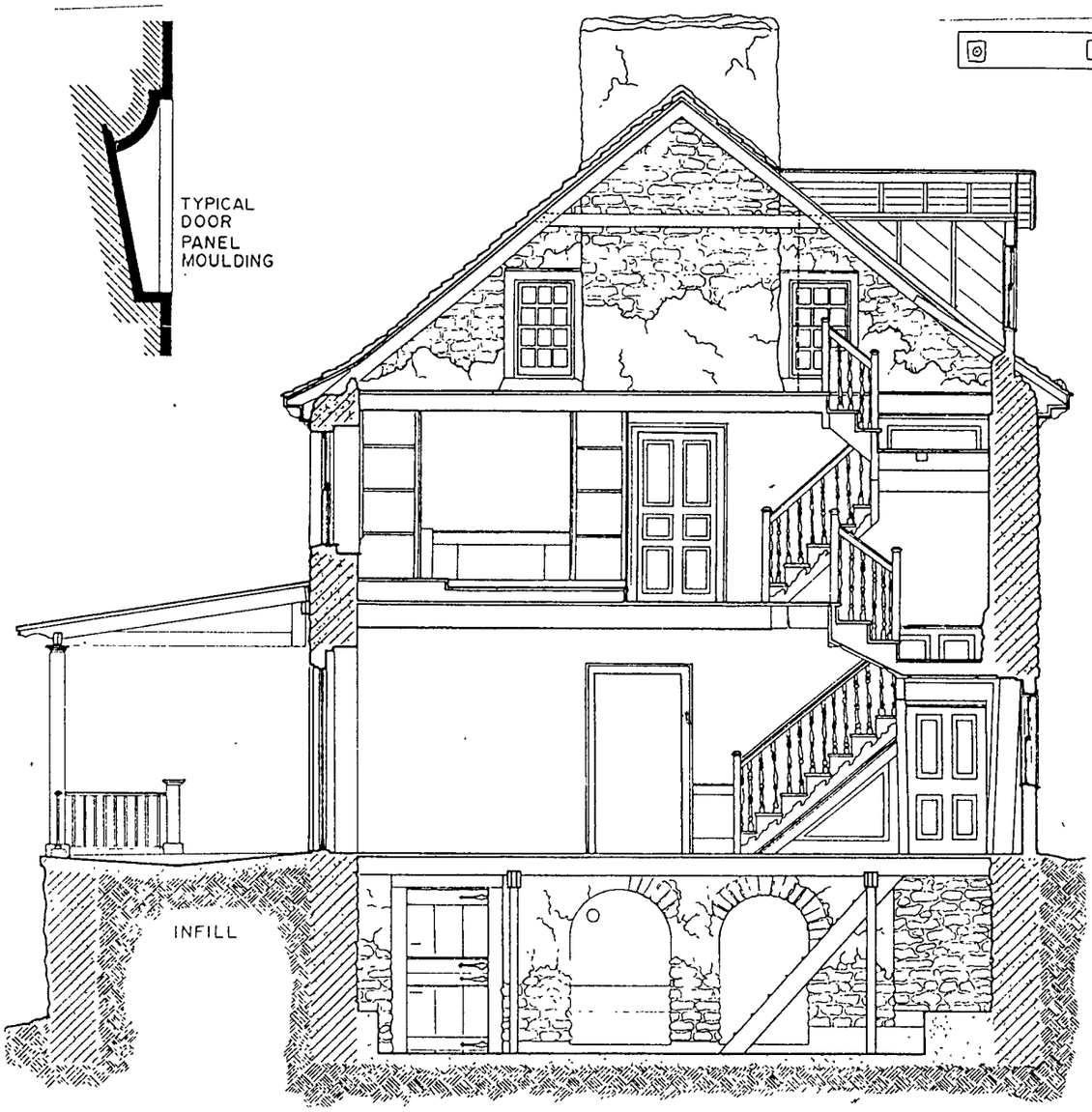
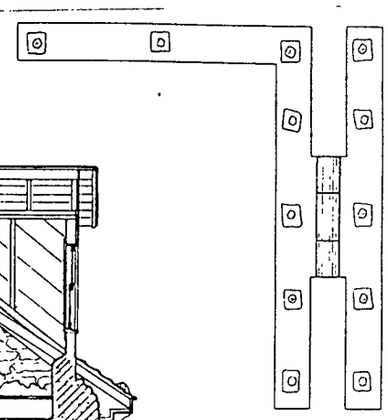
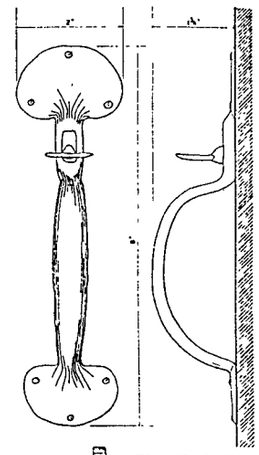
ISAAC VAN CAMPEN INN



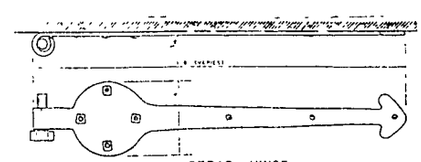


HL HINGE
DOORS 3 & 5
(PARTIALLY CONCEALED
BEHIND JAMBS - DOORS 3)

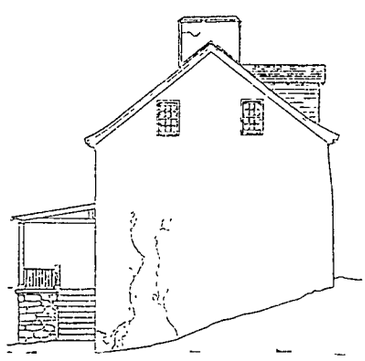


THUMB LATCH
(DOOR 2)

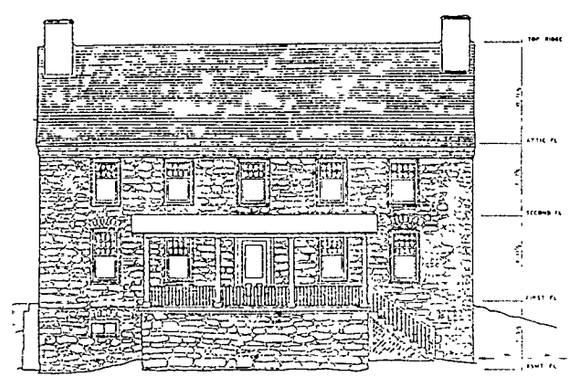
TRASVERSE SECTION LOOKING SOUTHWEST



STRAP HINGE
(INTERIOR - DOOR 1)

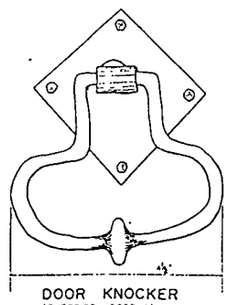


SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

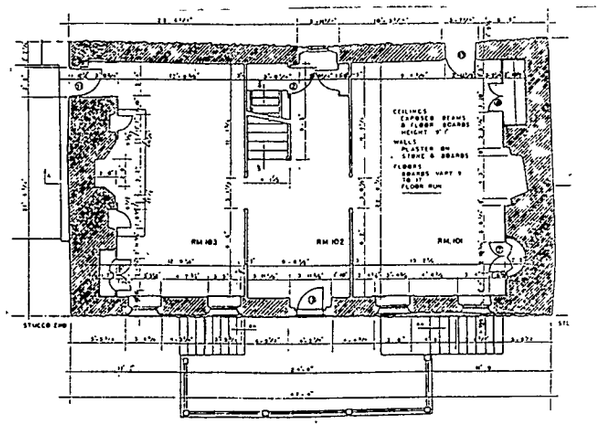


NORTHWEST ELEVATION

THIS STONE HOUSE, PRETENTIOUS FOR ITS TIME, WAS BUILT ABOUT 1746 BY HARMEN ROSENKRANS. IT SERVED AS A YAUGH HOUSE FOR TRAVELERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. JOHN ADAMS STOPPED HERE ON HIS WAY TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA: COUNT PULASKI CAMPED HERE WITH 600 MEN IN 1776, AS DID GEN. GATES THE SAME YEAR. THE HOUSE SHOWS STRONG GEORGIAN AND DUTCH INFLUENCES: THE THREE PRINCIPAL ROOMS HAVE EXCELLENT EXAMPLES OF FULL PANELED WALLS.

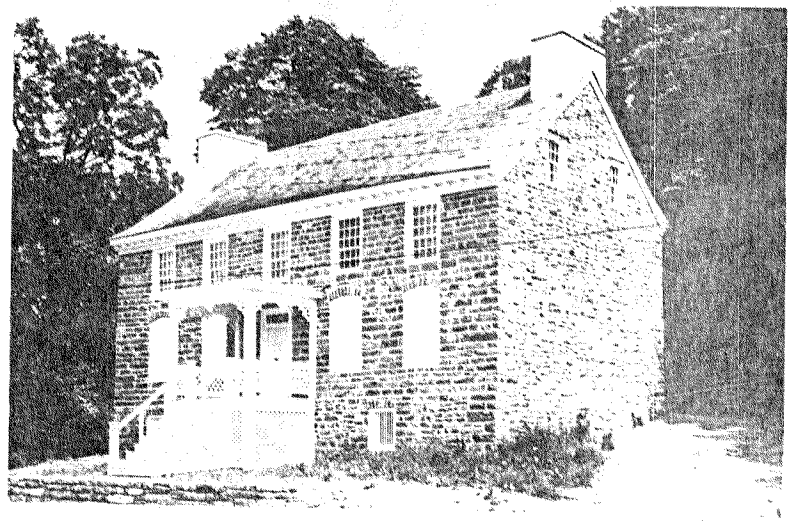


DOOR KNOCKER
(EXTERIOR - DOOR 1)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE ISAAC VAN CAMPEN INN WALPACK TOWNSHIP SUSSEX COUNTY NEW JERSEY	SURVEY NO NJ 735	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 14 OF 14 SHEETS



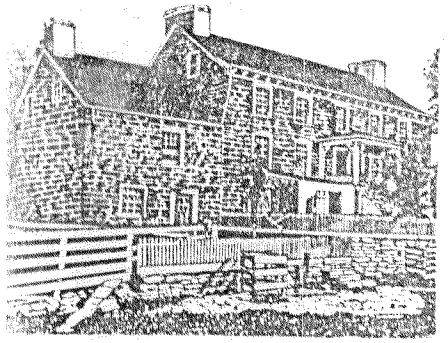
The Van Campen Inn, constructed C. 1746, is shown here after the restoration was completed in June, 1984.

Located along the historic Old Mine Road.

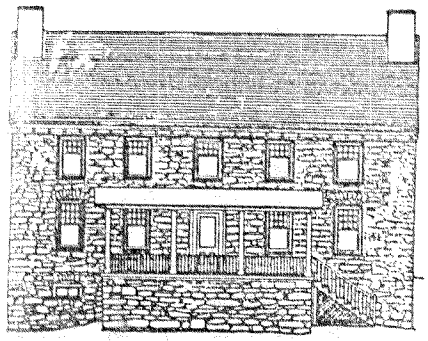
Delaware Water Gap

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

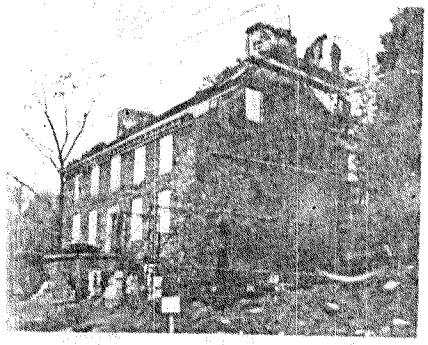
WELCOME TO THE VAN CAMPEN INN



Drawing appearing in Rosekrans Family, Genealogy, C. 1900.



Historic American Buildings Survey, June and July, 1967.



Restoration begins, August, 1981.

The Van Campen Inn stands a few feet east of the Old Mine Road, a recent name for an Indian trail that reached to the Hudson River at Esopus, now known as Kingston; it was called "King's Road" in the 18th Century. The name Old Mine Road arose because of a legend that the Dutch had mined copper in Pahaquarry, a few miles south of this house, and carried it to Esopus where it was loaded on ships sailing for Holland. Recent research, however, shows that the Dutch explored the area for copper and sent samples back to the stock company in Holland but there is no evidence that any mining was developed on a commercial basis. The only serious attempts at mining are now believed to have been those of the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, a few of which were sustained for several years, but all were a failure because of the low grade of the ore.

Descendants of early Dutch settlers used the trail to explore the Delaware Valley from Esopus, and some settled soon after 1700 in this area, known by the Indians as Minisink. In 1730, Alexander Rosekrans (Rosenkrans) began purchasing land named Shapanagh (Shapanack) by the Indians, where he built a home and other buildings, and raised a family. In 1743, he sold 507 acres of river flats and upland, "described as unoccupied and unimproved," to his oldest son Harmen, then 27, and in 1745 sold the northern section to his youngest son Johannis (John), retaining some acreage including "a meadow over the hill" for himself. John's deed recorded that the Upper Shapanack property then included houses, barn, stables, orchards, etc.

In 1754, Harmen sold his property to his sister's husband, Isaac Van Campen, then aged 33, and conveyed "land, all buildings, houses, barns, barricks, mine and minerals on it." In nine years, he had done much building and raised four children, all baptized in the Walpack Church nearby. Other evidence and a few architectural details suggest that it was Harmen Rosenkrans who built this stone house, probably around 1746.

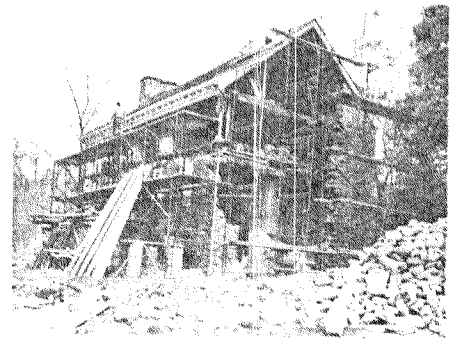
In the mid 18th Century, there were few inhabitants, and inns were rare except in towns; consequently, colonial legislatures ordered that certain farmhouses be designated as "Yaugh Houses," where travellers could rest overnight. The early maps noted these houses. References in letters and journals reveal that "Van Camp's" was visited by Generals Horatio Gates and Edward Hand, Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf (who established the Moravian settlements beginning in 1741) and John Adams who frequently stopped on his journeys between his home in Massachusetts and Congress, convened in Philadelphia. Count Pulaski spent three months here with a cavalry regiment in 1778. General George Washington evidently knew of it. It is not surprising the house acquired the name "Van Campen Inn," though its real function was always a farmhouse.

The house may have had one other function. During the Indian troubles, the Jersey legislature authorized the building of "forts" and the creation of supporting militia. It is believed that at least seven "forts" were established between Phillipsburg and Mahackamack (Port Jervis). John Rosenkrans was a militia colonel and a "fort" is believed to have been on his property of Upper Shapanack (on the knoll overlooking the Van Campen Inn); however, the fort was often referred to as "Van Camp's or as "Headquarters at Van Campen's." Records stand showing shelter from Indians was provided at this stone house. Several miles south, another stone house, owned by Col. Abraham Van Campen, Isaac's uncle, also served as a fort.

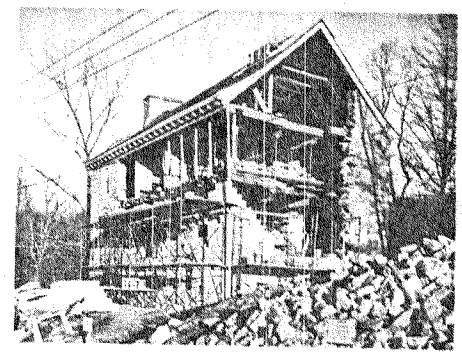
Most of the stone houses of the Delaware Valley were built by the English, many of them Quakers, who settled the area in numbers, beginning in the last decades of the 18th Century. The Van Campen Inn is formally Georgian but it shows a few distinctly Dutch features: the flare of the roof at the eaves, called a "Dutch kick," and the Dutch doors at the cellar and rear hall entry.

The panelling in the house is the only 18th Century sample in this area. Most doors, some hardware, including the butterfly hinges on the cabinet in the keeping room, the stairway and the floors and their huge, beaded beams, are original. A stone kitchen wing, at the north gable end, which was torn down in 1917 or 1918, was probably added by Isaac Van Campen around 1760.

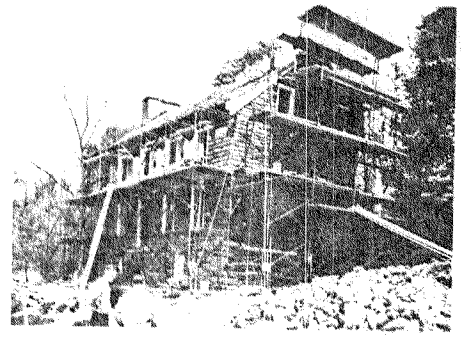
Restoration, completed in 1984, stabilized the south gable and front walls which, because of inadequate footings, had been moving since soon after 1746; water pressure against the cellar wall on the east side had bowed the foundation wall inward and this has been halted by the introduction of a concrete "buttress wall." The present porch is reconstructed from a photograph of a late 19th Century alteration to the early entry. Nothing is known of the original porch.



Dismantling the front and south end walls, September, 1981.



Wall reconstruction, October, 1981.



Wall reconstruction Completed, May, 1982.