



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

S7221(MAR-PDP)

SEP 09 1985

relen

Mr. Robert E. Hughey
State Historic Preservation
Officer
Commissioner, Department of
Environmental Protection
Office of New Jersey Heritage
CN 402
Labor and Industry Building
Room 707
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Mr. Hughey:

Enclosed for your review is the draft of the National Historic Landmark boundary study for Washington Crossing. If in your assessment, there are substantial problems with this draft, we must have your written comments by September 27, 1985, so that the information may be transmitted to the contractor within the necessary time frame. If comments are not received by this office on or before this date, we will assume that you believe that the document is acceptable.

Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Pacita de la Cruz at (215) 597-1161.

Sincerely,

Cynthia MacLeod

Stephanie H. Rodeffer
Acting Chief
Preservation Planning Division
Office of Cultural Programs

Enclosure

Year of
the
Visitor

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See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic HISTORIC RESOURCES OF WASHINGTON'S CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE

and or common Washington's Crossing State Parks, Pa and NJ

2. Location

street & number PA route 32 and NJ route 29 _____ not for publication

city, town Washington Crossing vicinity of

state New Jersey code 34 county Mercer code 21
Pennsylvania code 42 county Bucks code 17

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MRA	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Attached Sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See Attached Sheet

street & number

city, town _____ state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date various dates _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records PA and NJ SHPO

city, town Harrisburg, PA and Trenton, NJ _____ state

7. Description

Condition
 excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Historic Resources of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware River consist of two historic districts and three individual sites. They are located in both Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Mercer County, New Jersey along the Delaware River. The land is mostly flat on the Pennsylvania side near the embarkment point and then rises slowly upstream to the encampment area. The highest point, Bowman's Hill, is near the encampment and is almost 400 feet above sea level. On the New Jersey side, the land rises swiftly up from the river and then levels out near the Bear Tavern.

The Historic Resources contain 13 contributing buildings, 0 contributing structures and 4 contributing sites. It has 13 non-contributing buildings, 7 non-contributing structures and 0 non-contributing sites.

Most of the land included in the Historic Resources of Washington's Crossing is state owned park land and is preserved by both Pennsylvania and New Jersey as a memorial to Washington and his Army. The three individual sites are privately owned and include the three documented residences of Washington's Generals. Washington's own headquarters is not included because of the rebuilding that occurred as the result of a recent fire.

There is actually very little physical evidence of the Army's occupation of the land. Most of the land included in the nomination is now open space. The men lived in tents and apparently so did many of the officers. Some light fortifications were built near McKonkey's Ferry but no above ground evidence remains of them. Surface collecting of

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artifacts by state park employees and by local residents has turned up very little that could be considered a military artifact. Archaeological work around the Thompson-Neely House in the upper district has uncovered mostly domestic artifacts.

Most of the land outside of the state parks has been heavily developed for recent housing complexes. There is also a small commercial center near the lower Pennsylvania park. Both state parks are heavily used for recreational activities by the local community.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

The significance of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware and his victory at Trenton was recognized by the new American nation as soon as it occurred. But almost as soon as it was recognized, the area and the crossing were overshadowed by the remainder of the Revolutionary War. The crossing site and its residents were left to continue their private lives without giving much thought to the events that had taken place there. The first commemoration of the crossing took place in 1854 when the railroad stop on the New Jersey side was officially titled Washington Crossing. A monument marking the embarkment point and onemarking the landing point were placed by the Bucks County Historical Society and by the New Jersey Society of Cincinnati in 1895. In 1912, the State of New Jersey purchased 100 acres of land and established a small park on the site of the landing. In 1917, a park was created on the Pennsylvania side and two years later the village there was given the name Washington Crossing. The Pennsylvania park was created with two separate units to include both the encampment and the embarkment areas. The New Jersey park was enlarged over time to its present size.

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Both parks emphasize maintenance of open space and recreational uses in addition to the memorial aspects of the parks. Both have extensive picnic areas and both contain canals that have become popular with the local community. The General's headquarters are privately owned and all have been enlarged and altered over the years. Both the Chapman House and the Hayhurst House are on the National Register of Historic Places as is the Delaware and Raritan Canal in New Jersey. The Delaware Division Canal in Pennsylvania is a National Historic Landmark.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates December 7-26, 1776 Builder Architect NA

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

On December 25, 1776, General George Washington and a small army of 2400 men crossed the Delaware River at McKonkey's Ferry in Pennsylvania on their way to attack a Hessian Garrison of 1500 at Trenton, New Jersey. This march, at what was perhaps the lowest point of the American Revolution, provided a renewed hope in the Army, Congress, and the general population. Because of its great significance to our nation's beginnings, the Historic Resources associated with Washington's Crossing are eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion A.

Washington and his army were at McKonkey's Ferry for two reasons. The first is that the American troops had been defeated in their attempts to keep the British forces out of New York City. The British occupation of the city and the heavy losses that the Americans suffered in men and material caused Washington to withdraw from the city and retreat across New Jersey. His aim was to prevent another battle between the two armies and provide a resting place for his troops. Placing the Delaware River between himself and the British provided just enough protection. There were few ferries across the river and those could be watched and defended with not much difficulty.

The second reason to fall back to this Bucks County location was for reasons of strategy. His retreat allowed and forced the British to fill the void between New York and Philadelphia. In so doing, the British extended their forward lines and placed their outposts at too great a distance to be reinforced from New York. Thus, the garrisons in central New Jersey, such as Trenton, were exposed to an attack. Washington was also in a position to defend Philadelphia from an overland attack from New York. The British plan of attack, known to Washington, was to march across New Jersey, sweep the American army aside, and occupy Philadelphia, the capital city. Because of the possibility of this attack, Congress abandoned Philadelphia.

While it is true that Washington, most likely, did not plan his exact movements to a fine detail, his overall strategy of a rearward march to Pennsylvania created the perfect situation for a bold commander

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to take advantage of his enemy's carelessness. It was also an opportunity for the British General Sir William Howe to defeat the American army. Howe had eventually hoped to attack Washington when the Delaware River froze to a sufficient depth so as to allow his army to cross over and attack the Americans.

The events that led up to the famous crossing of the Delaware began on August 22, 1776. On that date the American army was defeated at Brooklyn Heights. Almost a week later on August 27, the American army was again defeated by the British at the Battle of Long Island. Even after these defeats Washington remained close to New York City. However a final defeat on November 16 at Fort Mifflin on the western end of the island signalled the loss of New York City. With the capture of over 2600 men and the earlier loss of an equal sum plus desertions, Washington's army was reduced to a point below which it could not effectively operate against the British force.

The American army's retreat brought them to the shores of the Delaware River at McKonkey's Ferry on December 7, 1776. At this point, Washington had about 6,000 men under his command. In order to get his men across the river, he ordered Colonel John Glover of Massachusetts and his regiment of fisherman to gather all of the large ore carrying Durham boats that they could find. They were also ordered to destroy every boat of any size for 30 miles above and 30 miles below McKonkey's Ferry. Glover was able to gather together twenty or thirty boats and these were used to carry the army across to safety in Pennsylvania.

With the army safely in Pennsylvania, Washington's next task was to feed and house them and to plan his next move. He occupied a house at Trenton Falls (Morrisville) opposite Trenton while his men were quartered near McKonkey's Ferry. Because of the impermanent nature of the camp, the exact location of the troops is uncertain. Local tradition places them near the the Thompson-Neely House. The entire local was farmland.

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Given the time of the year, there would have been much available open space for an encampment. From a military stand-point, a main camp near the Thompson-Neely House would have made perfect sense. It is about midway between McKonkey's Ferry and Coryell's Ferry (New Hope). It was at Coryell's Ferry that the main road from Philadelphia to New York passed.

The exact location of the General's headquarters are known but not that of any lesser officers. It is entirely likely that they camped with their men in tents. General Nathanael Greene stayed at the Merrick House, General John Sullivan at the Hayhurst House, General William Alexander (Lord Stirling) at the Thompson-Neely House and Colonel Henry Knox at the Chapman House. While Knox was not a General Officer, he was in command of the continental artillery.

Washington did not immediately move to the McKonkey's Ferry area. Instead, he remained at Trenton Falls until December 15. That day he moved into the Keith House. That house has burned recently and was rebuilt in a "colonial" fashion. While Washington had developed the overall concept of the attack on the Hessian outpost at Trenton before moving into the Keith House, it was here and at meetings in the other officer's quarters that the plan was refined and the details worked out.

Washington's final plan was for a three prong attack on Trenton with his troops at the center. A second column under Lieutenant Colonel John Cadwalader was to cross near Bristol and engage a Hessian outpost at Mount Holly. A third column, under Brigadier General James Ewing was to cross at Trenton Ferry and hold a position just south of Trenton in order to prevent the escape of the Hessian force in Trenton. Once Trenton was secure, the combined army would move against the British posts at Princeton and New Brunswick.

When Washington's army first arrived at McKonkey's Ferry he had about 5,000-6,000 men. Unfortunately about 1,700 were unfit for duty and needed hospital care. In the retreat across New Jersey he had lost

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precious supplies. Washington had also lost contact with two important divisions of his army. General Horatio Gates was in the Hudson River Valley with 1,000 men. General Charles Lee was in western New Jersey with 2,000 men. Both of these Generals were ordered to join Washington in Pennsylvania but both ignored their instructions in order to carry out campaigns that would have benefited their own goals. Both were former British Army officers who felt that they would have made a better Commander-in-Chief than Washington.

Washington had additional problems. The enlistments of most of his men would expire on December 31. Most were inclined to leave then and many had taken the opportunity to desert the army before their enlistments were up. Because of the retreat and the lost battles, morale was dangerously low. Orders could be issued to bring supplies to camp and men could be dispatched to recruit new soldiers and these did slowly arrive in camp.

Morale was given a boost on December 19 by the publication of a new pamphlet by Thomas Paine. Paine had written Common Sense which had served to increase support for the Revolution in its early days. The new pamphlet was titled The Crisis. It began with the well known words

"These are the times that try men's souls: the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and women. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

While the words would not feed or shelter the troops, it would serve to make them a little more happy about their condition. This was also improved by the fact that for most, they could leave the Army in a few weeks with their time of duty legally fulfilled and with the knowledge that they had stayed through the "dark days of the war."

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On the next day, an event took place that was to have a much better effect on the men. General Lee's division of 2,000 men, without General Lee, arrived in camp under the command of General John Sullivan. General Lee had been captured by the British on December 12 when he had ventured several miles away from his troops in search of comfortable lodging. On the same day General Gate's division of now only 500 men arrived in camp. Soon thereafter, 1,000 men from Philadelphia under Colonel John Cadwalader joined Washington. As a result of these reinforcements and smaller numbers of men who also joined the Army, Washington now had 6,000 men listed as "fit for duty." Of this number, a large portion were detailed to guard the ferries between Bristol and New Hope. Another group was placed to protect supplies at Newton and to guard the sick and wounded that would not cross the Delaware and attack Trenton. This left Washington with about 2,400 men that could be able to take offensive action against the Hessian and British troops in Central New Jersey.

Final preparation for the attack was begun on December 23. Washington ordered that each man be provided with 3 days food and that they keep their blankets handy. He also ordered that security be tightened at each river crossing. The boats used to bring the army across the Delaware from New Jersey were brought down from Malta Island near New Hope and hidden behind Taylor Island at McKonkey's Ferry.

A final planning meeting took place on the twentyfourth with all of the General Officers. On Christmas day, the troops were assembled just behind the ferry landing and given the password for the day "Victory or Death." All of the men were at the point of embarkment by 3:00 PM. As soon as it was dark, the loading of the boats was begun. Washington and a party of Virginia troops crossed over first in order to secure the landing site. The original plan had been to have the entire army on

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the New Jersey side of the Delaware by midnight. It was not until 3:00 AM on December 26 that the army finally was across and it took another hour to get the troops in formation to attack. The delay was caused by poor weather conditions. A hail and sleet storm had broken out early in the crossing, there was a high wind and the river was full of ice floes that had been moving down stream for a day or two. These weather conditions stopped General Ewing from even attempting his crossing and Colonel Cadwalder crossed a significant portion of his men to New Jersey but when he found that he could not get his artillery over, he recalled his men from New Jersey. When he received word about Washington's victory, he crossed over again but retreated when he found that Washington had not stayed in New Jersey.

As soon as the army was ready, Washington ordered it split into two columns. The first was to be under his command and that of General Greene and the second would be under the command of General Sullivan. The Sullivan column would follow the River Road from the Bear Tavern. Washington would follow the Pennington Road which lead to Trenton from the Bear Tavern but was inland from the River by a few miles.

As the two columns marched to Trenton, they proceeded, not just to an American victory, but to immortality. The myths that have sprung up about Washington's character and that of his men are uncountable. Perhaps the best symbol of the deification of Washington can be seen in Emanuel Leutze's painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware." With Washington standing proud, his officers about him, and the men, with their faces set, working hard to push past the ice and trying to ignore cold and wet, there seems to be a Heavenly glow about them protecting them from the elements and from the British and Hessians.

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is the imaginary extension of the north curblineline of the park lane that is on the south side of the Continental Army Trace Road and then along that line to the curblineline and along the curblineline in a southwest direction to the inner curblineline of the oval-shaped park access road and then along that inner curblineline to the north curblineline of county road 546 and then in a southerly direction along that curblineline across the Delaware River, but not including any portion of the Delaware River Bridge, to the north curblineline of PA Route 532 and then along that curblineline to the place of beginning.

Historic District Inventory and Description: This historic district includes the assembly area, the embarkment point, landing area and the road used by the Continental Army for its attack on the Hessian Garrison at Trenton, New Jersey. The district is mostly open space and part of either the New Jersey or Pennsylvania Washington Crossing State Parks. Only four buildings in the district were standing at the time of the crossing on Christmas Day, 1776. They are the McKonkey's Ferry House, the Ferry House, the Nelson House, and the Bear Tavern. The remainder are either nineteenth century additions to the area or are buildings erected by the two state parks as part of the comemoration of the crossing.

- 1) McKonkey's Ferry House; stone ferry house built in two three bay sections. The west section is the original 1752 building that was used by Washington and his officers. The east section is a c.1790 addition. The entire building has been restored. CONTRIBUTING
- 2) McKonkey's Ferry House Ice House; low stone icehouse built some-time in the nineteenth century. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 3) River Road Trace; This historic trace road was used by Washington and the army to travel between the camp and the ferry. It was the only road from Coryell's Ferry (New Hope) and McKonkey's Ferry. CONTRIBUTING

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- 4) "Valley of Concentration"; This area was used as a parade ground by the army just prior to the crossing. Its location behind a low hill served to hide the staging area from British/Hessian spies on the New Jersey side of the river. CONTRIBUTING
- 5) Visitors Center; 1959, modern building constructed by the State of Pennsylvania as an exhibit gallery, visitor center and auditorium. It originally housed the Emanuel Leutze painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware". It was on loan from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and has since been recalled to that institution. A copy now hangs in the building. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 6) Hibbs House; c.1820, stone dwelling that was part of the enlargement of the ferry village. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 7) Frye House; c.1820, stone dwelling that was part of the enlargement of the ferry village. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 8) Frye House Barn; c. 1820, stone outbuilding that was constructed as part of the enlargement of the ferry village. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 9) Frye House Springhouse; c. 1820, stone outbuilding that was constructed as part of the enlargement of the ferry village. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 10) modern exhibit barn; wooden barn erected by the State of Pennsylvania to house a collection of reproduction Durham boats. The boats are used every Christmas Day to recreate the crossing. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 11) Nelson House; This building was used by the ferry operator as a tavern and residence. Washington is traditionally said to have watched from this building as his army landed in New Jersey. It was enlarged over the years and by 1840 it was a 22 room hotel. In the 1930's, a steel beam from a passing train destroyed most of the building. It was then restored to its present appearance. CONTRIBUTING

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- 12) Ferry House; Mid-eighteenth century residence of the owner of the ferry and adjacent land. It was originally constructed with only two rooms on the ground floor but was enlarged in 1767 to its present size. The adjoining garden was designed to be a copy of that at Mount Vernon.
CONTRIBUTING
- 13) Flag Museum; a stonebarn constructed in the early nineteenth century. It was originally part of the farm complex for the Ferry House. In this century, it was used as office space for Park staff and is now an exhibit area and restroom.
NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 14) Continental Trace Road; This was the road from the ferry to the Bear Tavern. It is about one mile in length and was used by the American army on its march to the Bear Tavern. The trace road has been preserved by the State of New Jersey.
CONTRIBUTING
- 15) Bear Tavern; c.1740, This frame building was constructed as a tavern and was used by local farmers and travelers on their way to Trenton which is about nine miles distant. It was here that Washington split his army in preparation for the attack on Trenton.
CONTRIBUTING
- 16) State Park Office/Shed; a modern frame building used by park officials for a variety of purposes.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

All modern roads, canals, railroad beds, modern park buildings and monuments should be considered as non-contributing elements to this National Historic Landmark district. They may be, and some are, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Statement of Significance: The Washington's Crossing Lower National Historic Landmark District includes the area that Washington used to cross his army over the Delaware River for the attack on Trenton. Because of the crossings importance to the continued morale of both the American

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army and the American people during the Revolutionary War, this district is eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion

A.

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Washington's Crossing Upper National Historic Landmark District
Location: This district is located in both Buckingham and Upper Makefield Townships, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It lies along the Delaware River about two miles south of New Hope and in the shadow of Bowman's Hill.

Verbal Boundary Description: This district included the entire parcel of land known as Washington Crossing State Park "Upper Park" in Pennsylvania. The boundary, as does the park boundary, extends to the state line halfway into the Delaware River.

Historic District Inventory and Description: The historic district is located astride PA Route 32 about two miles south of New Hope. It extends west from the Delaware about 5,000 feet. The most prominent physical feature of the district is Bowman's Hill which rises sharply to about 400 feet above sea level. Below the hill, the land is composed of the slightly rolling hills common to this portion of Bucks County. During the eighteenth century, this area was mostly farmland. The steep slopes of Bowman's Hill would have been used for woodlots. A stream that flows along the base of the hill powered a grist mill during the eighteenth century. It was removed when the Delaware Division Canal was constructed along the banks of the Delaware River. A new mill was built where the present nineteenth century mill stands.

At present the entire district is a state park. The Thompson-Neely House and its agricultural complex have been restored. Modern roads and trails have been placed about the park and modern restrooms and picnic pavilions have been placed about the park in order to facilitate the recreational use of the park. A wild flower preserve has been laid out on Bowman's Hill and a tall stone viewing tower erected at the top.

- 1) Thompson-Neely House; c.1702 with additions in 1757 and 1788. This stone dwelling was used by General William Alexander (Lord Stirling) as his headquarters. Also in residence was Lt. James Monroe and Thomas Paine. The house, as were the other general's headquarters,

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- was the scene of meetings with Washington to plan final strategy for the attack on Trenton. The center section of the house was built in 1702. In 1757, the west block was added. The east block was added in 1788. The two oldest sections are furnished in an eighteenth century fashion. The 1788 block contains exhibits and material on the former owners of the house. CONTRIBUTING
- 2) Thompson-Neely House Ice House; a small stone building used to store ice. It appears to have been constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. CONTRIBUTING
 - 3) Thompson-Neely House Privy; a small stone privy. It was constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. CONTRIBUTING
 - 4) Thompson-Neely House Smokehouse; a small stone smoke house constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. CONTRIBUTING
 - 5) Thompson-Neely House Springhouse; a small stone springhouse with an enclosed work area constructed in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. CONTRIBUTING
 - 6) Thompson-Neely House Corncrib; modern reproduction of a nineteenth century corncrib. NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - 7) Thompson-Neely House Chicken Coop; modern reproduction of a nineteenth century chicken coop. NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - 8) Thompson-Neely House Barn; The original section of this stone barn appears to have been built in the mid-eighteenth century. It was enlarged in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to its present appearance. CONTRIBUTING
 - 9) Stover Mill; c. 1874, This stone mill was built to replace an earlier mill that was erected after the construction of the canal destroyed the original mill. NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - 10) Bowman's Hill Tower; This stone tower, 110 feet high, was erected in 1930 to serve as a memorial to the crossing and to mark the spot that tradition has claimed was used as an American observation post

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- to watch for British/Hessian troop movements. The exact history of the tower is not recorded but it has been ascribed to a WPA project. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 11) Wildflower Preserve and Headquarters building; The preserve was established in 1934 to protect examples of native wildflowers and to provide educational exhibits on native plants. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 12) Modern picnic pavilions and restrooms and utility buildings; These modern facilities serve the recreational aspects of the park. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 13) Soldiers Graves; a modern enclosure marks the graves of some of the soldiers who died during the encampment. All are unknown soldiers except for Captain James Moore of New York whose grave is marked with a formal eighteenth century headstone. CONTRIBUTING
- 14) Park Superintendant's Residence; c.1870, a two story frame dwelling house. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 15) Park Employee's Residence; c.1840, a small two story stone dwelling. NON-CONTRIBUTING
- 16) Park Employee's Residence Workshop; a modern cinder block workshop. NON-CONTRIBUTING

All modern roads, lanes, bridges and the canal as well as restrooms, picnic pavilions and service buildings for the state park are non-contributing elements of this National Historic Landmark District.

Statement of Significance: The Washington's Crossing Upper National Historic Landmark District includes the area that Washington used to house his army before the crossing of the Delaware. Because of the crossing's importance to the continuance of the war effort, this district is eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion A.

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Dr. Chapman House

Location: on road number 309 about .3 miles south of road 09056. Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, PA.

Owner: Norman F. Flojo
P.O. Box 2729, Warminster, PA

Verbal Boundary Description: The entire parcel of tax map lot 47-7-11 consists of 24.4 acres. Of this total only about 6 acres is included in the nomination. That acreage includes the house and outbuildings and serves to protect the house which is the only contributing element. The boundary is as follows: beginning at the intersection of the south drive and road 309 and proceeding in a straight line along the south curbline of the south drive to its intersection with the small creek bed about 750 feet east of road 309, thence in a north direction along the stream bed about 250 feet and then in a westerly direction away from the creek bed to a point on road 309 that is 750 feet north of the place of beginning and then south along the road 309 east curbline to the place of beginning.

Description: The Chapman House is a two story stone building that was built in three sections. At the time of the army's encampment nearby, the house consisted of the eastern two sections. The third section was added about 1800. The original two sections were built in 1735 and in 1775 with the house starting at the east section and being extended to the west. Over time alterations have been made to the interior but the two original sections retain much of their eighteenth century appearance.

Associated with the house is a 1783 stone bank barn and a 1794 stone and frame carriage house as well as a late nineteenth century frame corn crib and a granery. Only the house contributes to the National Historic Landmark.

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Statement of Significance: The Chapman House served as the headquarters for the corps of artillery under Colonel Henry Knox. Also in residence was Captain Alexander Hamilton. Because of their association with and significance to the crossing, their temporary residence is eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion A.

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Merrick House

Location: on road 309 near the intersection of road 09054 in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, PA

Owner: Thomas J. and Elaine K. Profy
Box 369B, RD 1, Newtown, PA 18940

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated acreage for the Merrick House consists of the entire legal parcel of 6.2 acres and is also known as Upper Makefield Tax Parcel number 47-4-63

Description: The Merrick House is a two story stone dwelling house that was constructed in 1773. A large datestone marks the original block of the house. In the late eighteenth century, a one story wing was added to the western end and at a later date that wing was enlarged to full two stories with a frame second floor. A modern one story wing and a reconstructed springhouse complete the complex. Only the dwelling contributes to the Landmark.

Statement of Significance: The Merrick House was the headquarters of General Nathanael Greene. Greene was much valued by Washington for his leadership abilities and several staff meetings took place here. Greene was given command on one wing of the army when it was split at the Bear Tavern.

Because of the use of the Merrick House by Greene and its use by Washington as a meeting site, the house is eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion A.

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Inventory

Item number

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Hayhurst House

Location: on road 09055 just beyond the crossroads of Woodhill in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, PA

Owner: Robert G. and Marybell Eggert
Box 115, RD 2, Newtown, PA 18940

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated acreage for the Hayhurst House consists of the entire legal parcel of 7.4 acres and is Upper Makefield tax parcel 47-4-76, known as lot 9, Eagle Farm.

Description: The Hayhurst House was built in two sections. Traditionally, the stone portion to the west has been dated to 1742 and the frame section to either the period just before the Revolutionary War or to the early nineteenth century. However due to the massive exposed chimney use on the frame section, the earlier date is more likely as that feature is found on early frame buildings in the region such as the 1740 Bear Tavern. Both sections are two stories tall. Most of the interior is intact to its eighteenth century construction dates. CONTRIBUTING

Associated with the house is a late eighteenth century barn and a carriage house, a granery, a stone work building, and a 1803 school house now a shed that is close to road 09055. NON-CONTRIBUTING

Statement of Significance: The Hayhurst House was the headquarters of General John Sullivan. Sullivan had been second-in-command to General Gates and was placed in command of Gates' troops when Gates returned to Philadelphia rather than follow Washington's instructions. Sullivan was given the command of the second section of the army after it was split into two columns at the Bear Tavern. As a senior commander, Sullivan was involved in the planning of the crossing and the attack on Trenton. Because of the use of the Hayhurst House by Sullivan and the army prior to the crossing, the house is eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark under criterion A.

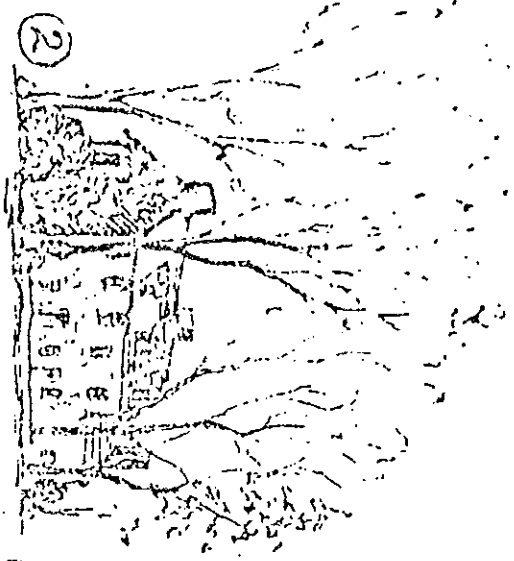
FIVE REVOLUTIONARY HEADQUARTERS

DELAWARE CROSSING CAMPAIGN
DECEMBER 1776

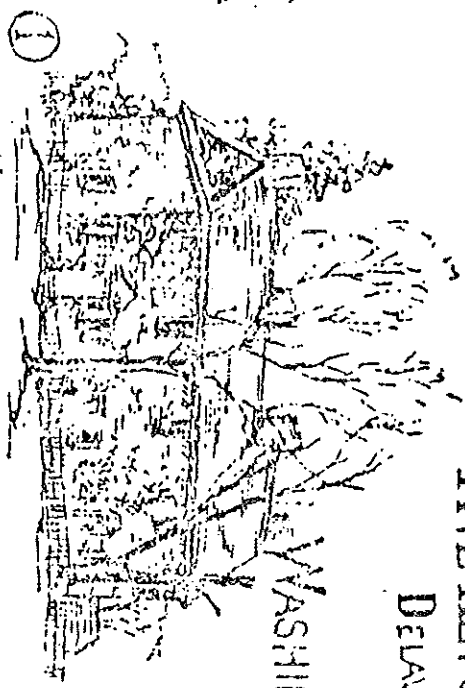
WASHINGTON CROSSING STATE PARK
AND VICINITY

THOMPSON-NEELY HOUSE OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC DAILY 9-5. ALL
OTHERS ARE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

EMERGENCY 203



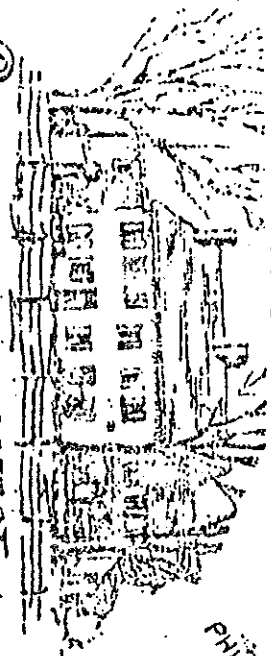
②
DR. CHAPMAN HOUSE
HQ. OF COL. HENRY KNOX
CAPT. ALEXANDER HAMILTON



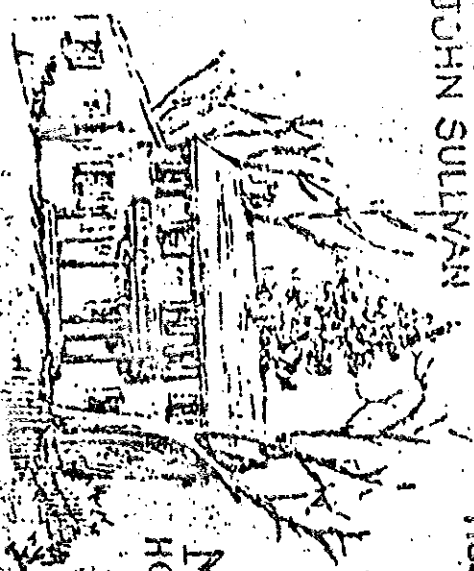
①
THOMPSON-NEELY HOUSE
RIVER HEADQUARTERS
HQ. OF LORD STIRLING
LT. JAMES MONROE



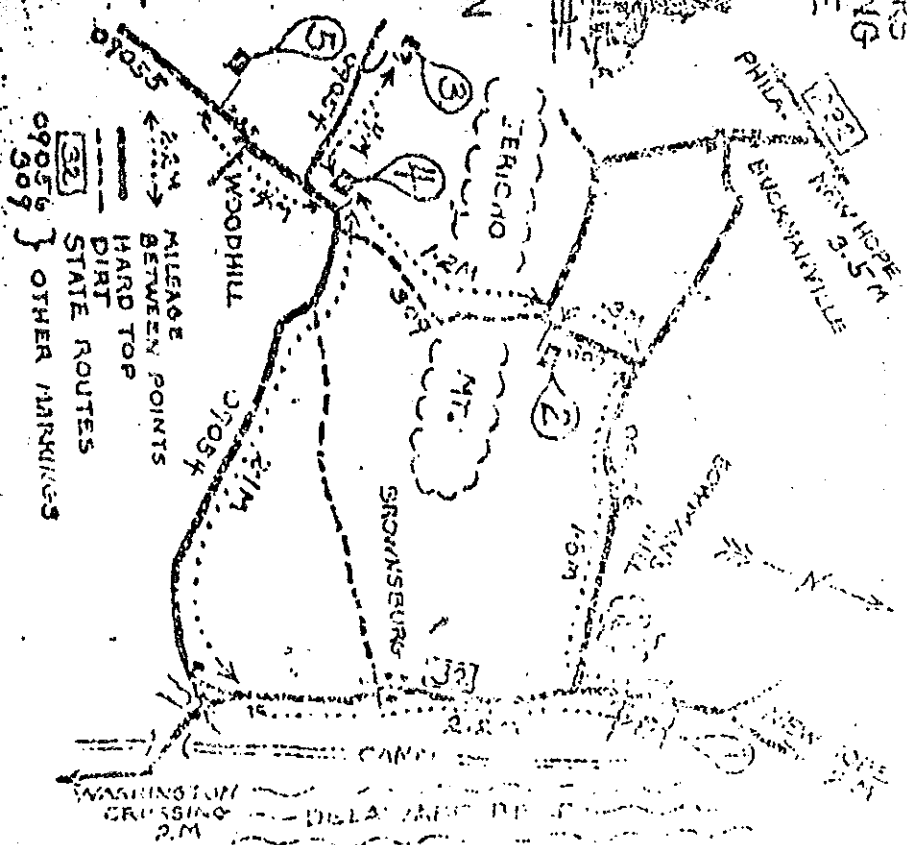
⑤
HAYHURST HOUSE
HQ. OF
GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN



③
KEITH HOUSE
HQ. OF GEN. WASHINGTON
DEC. 15-24 1776



④
MERRICK HOUSE
HQ. OF GEN. NATHANIEL
GREENE



LEGEND:
 - MILEAGE BETWEEN POINTS
 - HARD TOP
 - DIRT
 - STATE ROUTES
 - OTHER MARKINGS

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Continuation sheet Cover Nomination Item number 4 Page 1

Park Superintendents and contact person for state owned land

New Jersey:

Jim Wiles, Superintendent
Washington Crossing State Park
RD 1, Box 337A
Titusville, NJ 08560

Pennsylvania:

Thomas Lainhoff, Historic Site Administrator
Washington Crossing State Park
Washington Crossing, PA

Owners of individual property listed with the inventory on each

Chief Elected Officials

Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County

Conrad A. Baldwin, Jr, Chairman of Supervisors
RD 1, Eagle Road
Newtown, PA 18940

Buckingham Township, Bucks County, PA

David A. Downs, Chairman of Supervisors
5413 Ridgeview Drive
Doylestown, PA 18901

Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey

William Walker, Mayor
PO Box 128
Hopewell, NJ 08525

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Continuation sheet Bibliography Item number 9 Page 1

William W.H. Davis History of Bucks County, (New York: The Lewis
Publishing Company, 1905)

B.F. Fackenthal, JR "General Washington and His Army Crossing the
Delaware River Christmas Night, 1776", paper read before the Bucks
County Historical Society, May 13, 1934

Howard Fast The Crossing, (Newark, NJ: The New Jersey Historical Society,
1984)

Henry D. Paxson Washington Crossing, (Washington Crossing, PA: Wash-
Crossing Park Commission, 1926)

Christopher Ward The War of the Revolution, (New York: The Macmillan
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Continuation sheet Cover nomination Item number 10 Page 1

Washington's Crossing Lower National Historic Landmark District

UTM Coordinates			
A	18/513060/4461860	H	18/510540/4460570
B	18/512450/4461790	I	18/510570/4460690
C	18/511340/4460540	J	18/510520/4460850
D	18/510000/4460200	K	18/510920/4460480
E	18/510760/4460450	L	18/511160/4460800
F	18/510480/4460240	M	18/512380/4461880
G	18/510380/4460440	N	18/513020/4462020

Total Acreage: 122 acres
Quadrangle Names: Pennington, NJ & PA and Lambertville, PA & NJ
Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

Washington's Crossing Upper National Historic Landmark District

UTM Coordinates			
A	18/506070/4464180	F	18/504460/4463530
B	18/505530/4463980	G	18/504320/4463960
C	18/505740/4463800	H	18/505140/4464350
D	18/504170/4463760	I	18/504830/4465030
E	18/504560/4463560	J	18/505050/4465140

Total Acreage: 323 acres
Quadrangle Name: Lambertville, PA & NJ
Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000

The following individual properties are on the Lambertville, PA & NJ Quad
Scale: 1:24000

- Chapman House: UTM-18/504320/4462250
6 acres
- Merrick House: UTM-18/505130/4460570
6.2 acres
- Hayhurst House: UTM-18/504710/4459690
7.4 acres

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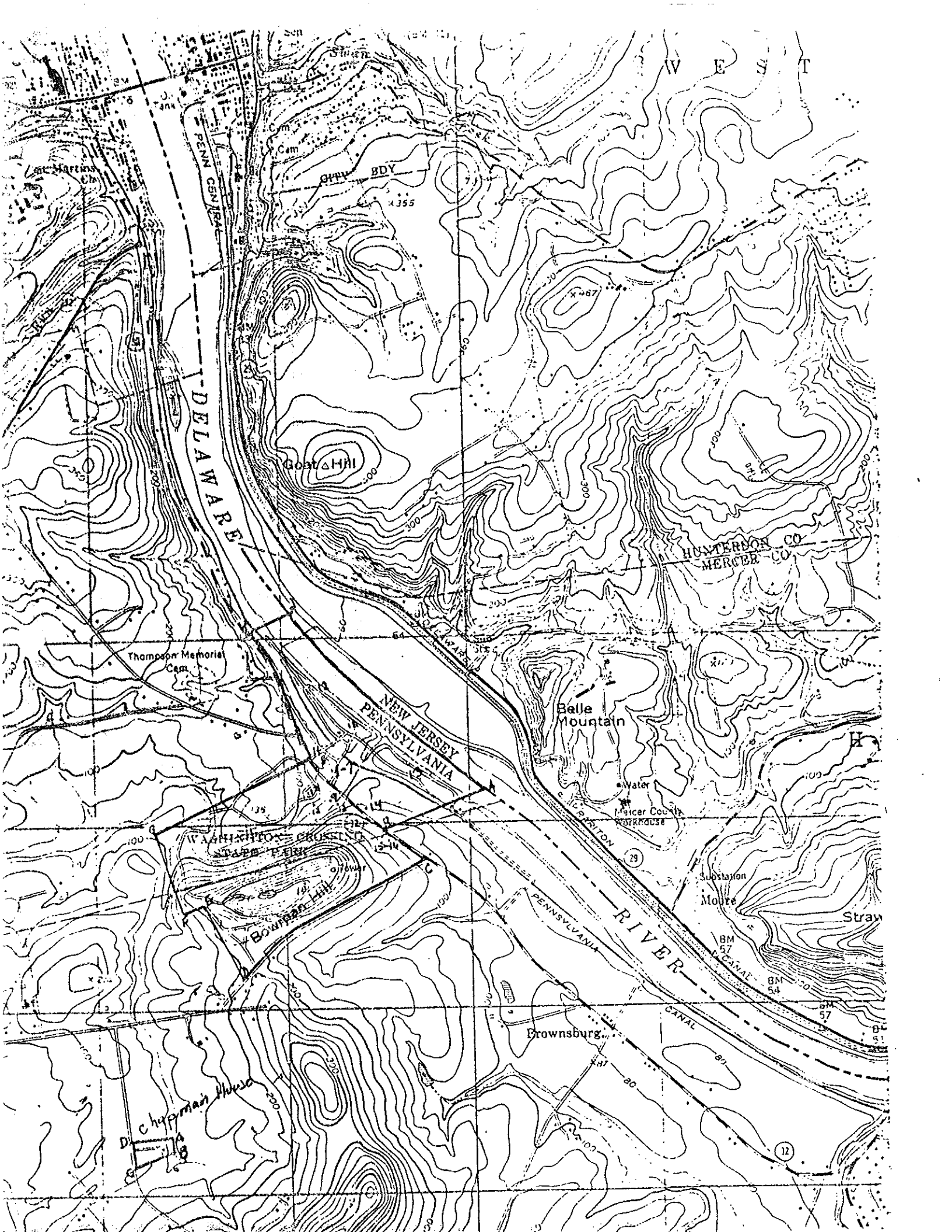
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Continuation sheet cover nomination Item number 10 Page 2

Boundary Justification

The Historic Resources of Washington's Crossing consist of two districts and three individual farm complexes. These resources include the campsite of the army, the embarkment point and the landing point and the documented headquarters of Washington's Generals. Washington's headquarters, the Keith House, is not included as part of the landmark because it burned in the late 1970's, after it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It has been rebuilt in a manner that was not consistent with its original eighteenth century appearance. Also included is the traditional assembly point of the army on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware and the road that the army used to move from the Ferry landing on the New Jersey side to the Bear Tavern where the army split into two columns for the attack on Trenton.

Those areas outside of the nominated resources are not eligible for listing as part of the landmark because their integrity has been compromised or because they do not relate to the 19 days that the Continental Army was encamped near McKonkey's Ferry. Much of the surrounding landscape on the Pennsylvania side of the river has been developed for commercial use or for housing developments. The immediate area around McKonkey's Ferry developed into a small community after a bridge replaced the ferry. Those nineteenth century buildings do not contribute to the landmark but are eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District. The riverside canals on both banks of the Delaware are non-contributing elements to the landmark where they pass through the nominated landmark areas. The Delaware Division Canal on the Pennsylvania side is a National Historic Landmark in its own right. The Delaware and Raritan Canal on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River is on the National Register of Historic Places.



DELAWARE

BDV

4355

411

467

HUNTERDON CO
MERCER CO

Thompson Memorial
Cem.

NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA

Balls
Mountain

Water
Ice Cream
Warehouse

WASHINGTON CROSSING
STATE PARK

Bowman Hill

Substation
Moure

Straw

Brownsburg

Chapman House

DELAWARE
PENNSYLVANIA
RIVER

CANAL

12

29

BM 57

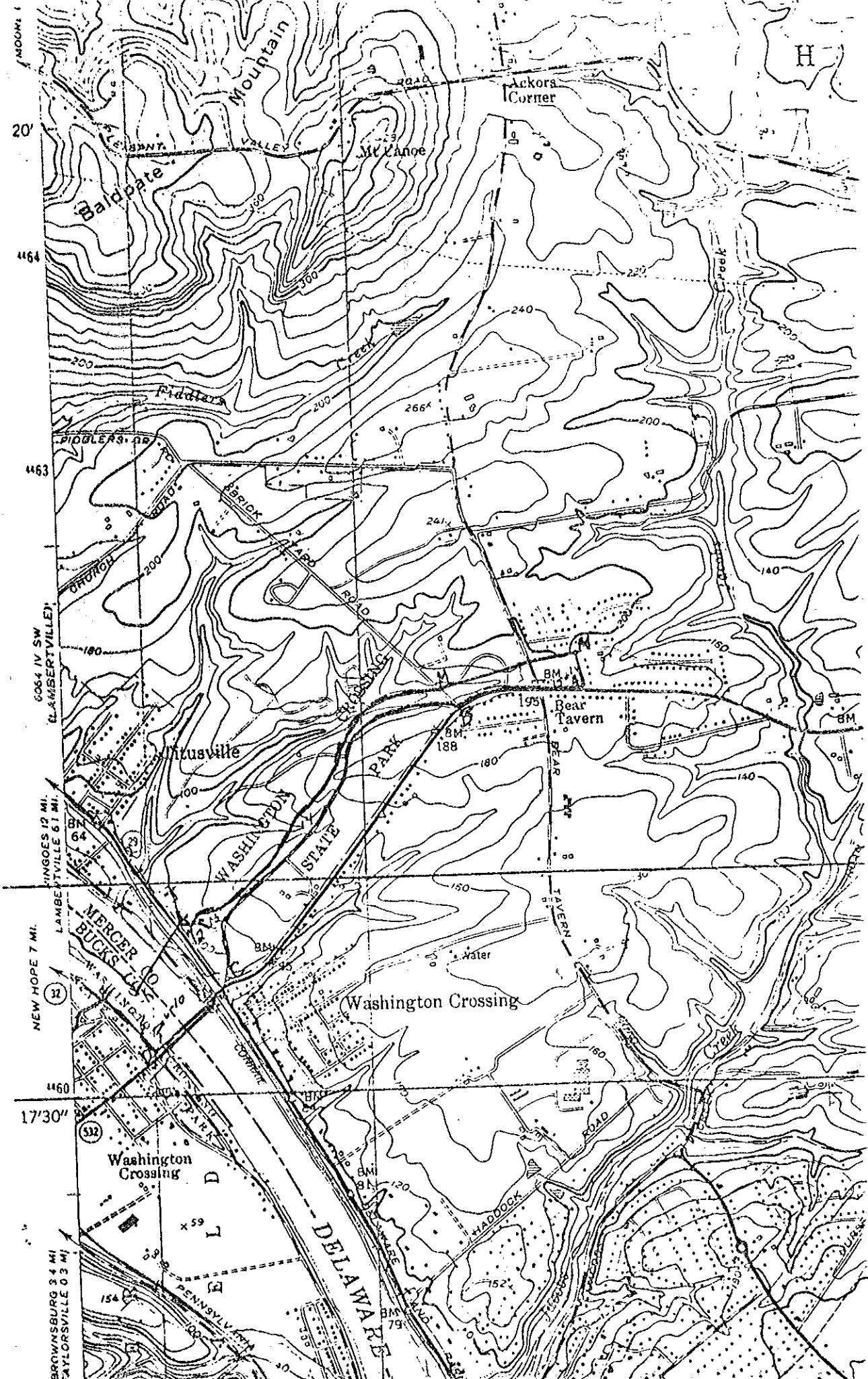
BM 54

BM 57

BM 51

BM 51

BM 51



MOON 1
20'

464

463

6064 IV SW MI.
(LAMBERTVILLE)

INGOES 12 MI.
LAMBERTVILLE 61 MI.

NEW HOPE 7 MI.
32

460

17'30"

BROWNINGSBURG 34 MI.
TAYLORSVILLE 03 MI.

Baldpate

Mountain

Mt. Canoe

Ackora
Corner

Piddlers

PIEDMONT

BRIDCK

Musville

Bear
Tavern

WASHINGTON
STATE

Washington Crossing

MERCER
BUCKS

Washington
Crossing

DELAWARE

WADDOCK

TAVERN

H

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Sheet

10. Geographical Data

See Attached Sheet

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Attached Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Bucks code 17

state New Jersey code 34 county Mercer code 21

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen G. Del Sordo; Historian

organization private consultant

date August 31, 1985

street & number 305 Oakley Street

telephone 301-228-8934

city or town Cambridge

state Maryland

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

date _____

Attest:

Chief of Registration