

## APPENDIX A – PHRS FORMS

### Management Summary Phase Ib Cultural Resources Investigation

Bell Bend Nuclear Power Plant  
Luzerne County, Pennsylvania  
ER 81-0658-079

Prepared for:  
Areva NP Inc.  
and  
UniStar Nuclear Development, LLC

Prepared by:  
Barbara A. Munford, M.A.,  
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385 East Waterfront Drive  
Homestead, Pennsylvania  
GAI Project No. C080204.10



September 9, 2008



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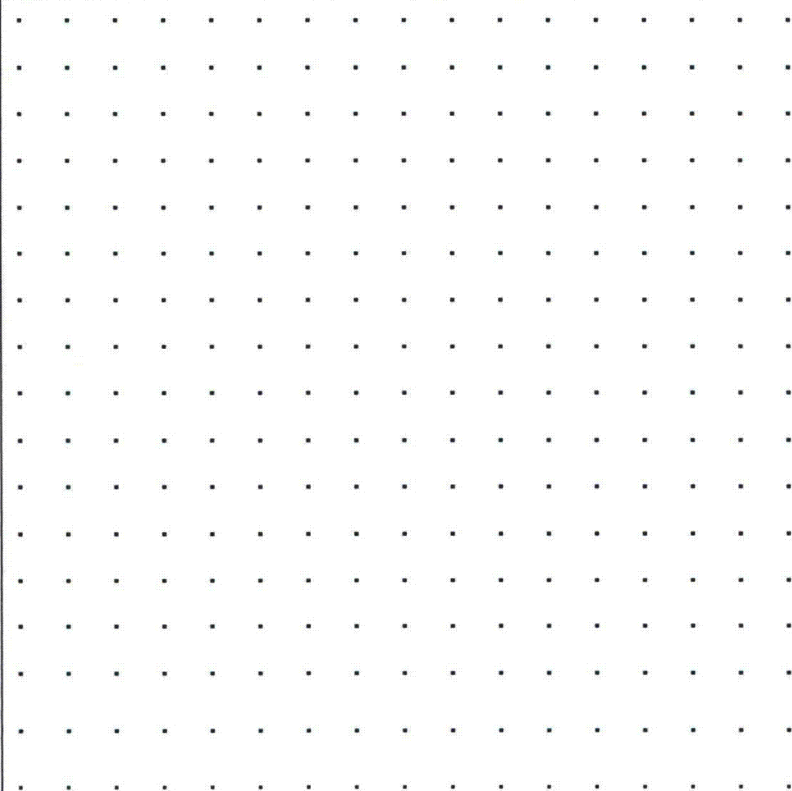
**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM – PHOTO/SITE PLAN SHEET**

89A

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

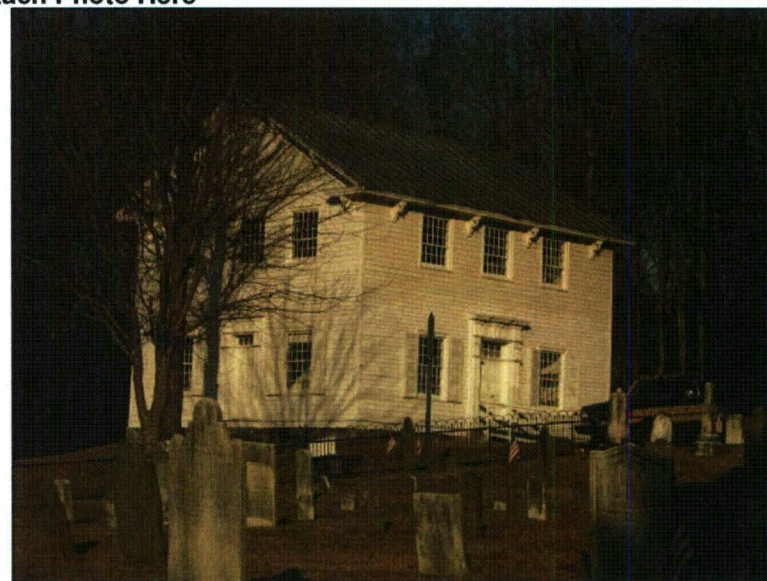
Survey Code / Tax Parcel / Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Luzerne 079  
Municipality: Conyngham Township Address: 3200 SR 239  
Historic Name / Other Name: Union Reformed and Lutheran Church (Old River Church and Burying Ground)

**SITE PLAN**



**PHOTO INFORMATION**

Attach Photo Here



Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
_____	<u>Facade and SW Elevation</u>	<u>NE</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Photographer Name: Matthew G. Hyland  
Negative Location: GAI Consultants, Inc.

Date: January 28, 2008

# Historic Resource Survey Form

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Key # \_\_\_\_\_

ER# \_\_\_\_\_

## Name, Location and Ownership *(Items 1-6; see Instructions, page 4)*

HISTORIC NAME Union Reformed and Lutheran Church

CURRENT/Common NAME Old River Church

STREET ADDRESS 3200 SR 239 Wapwallopen, PA ZIP 18660

LOCATION Wapwallopen

MUNICIPALITY Conyngham Township

COUNTY Luzerne

TAX PARCEL #/YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

USGS QUAD Sybertsville, PA; Zone 18

OWNERSHIP

☒ Private

☐ Public/Local

☐ Public/County

☐ Public/State

☐ Public/Federal

OWNER NAME/ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY ☒ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ District

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESOURCES 3

## Function *(Items 7-8; see Instructions, pages 4-6)*

Historic Function

Religion

Funerary

Domestic

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Subcategory

Religious structure

Cemetery

Building

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Particular Type

Church

Cemetery

Privy

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Function

Religion

Funerary

Domestic

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Subcategory

Religious structure

Cemetery

Building

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Particular Type

Church

Cemetery

Privy

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Architectural/Property Information *(Items 9-14; see Instructions, pages 6-7)*

### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Greek Revival

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXTERIOR MATERIALS and STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Foundation

Stone

Walls

Weatherboard

Roof

Metal

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Structural System

Wood-General

WIDTH \_\_\_\_\_ (feet) or 3 (# bays) DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ (feet) or 3 (# rooms) STORIES/HEIGHT 2

### Property Features *(Items 15-17; see Instructions, pages 7-8)*

Setting Rural local road

#### Ancillary Features

Fencing \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Acreage \_\_\_\_\_ (round to nearest tenth)

### Historical Information *(Items 18-21; see Instructions, page 8)*

Year Construction Began \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa Year Completed 1833 ☐ Circa

Date of Major Additions, Alterations 1952 ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa

Basis for Dating ☒ Documentary ☒ Physical

Explain Cornerstone and historical marker at the site.

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Individual(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Event(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Architect(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Builder(s) Daniel Walp, Michael Weiss, William Hess, Peter Maurer

### Submission Information *(Items 22-23; see Instructions, page 8)*

Previous Survey/Determinations \_\_\_\_\_

Threats ☒ None ☐ Neglect ☐ Public Development ☐ Private Development ☐ Other

Explain There are no known threats to this resource.

This submission is related to a ☐ non-profit grant application ☐ business tax incentive

☒ NHPA/PA History Code Project Review ☐ other

### Preparer Information *(Items 24-30; see Instructions, page 9)*

Name & Title Matthew G. Hyland/Megan L. Otten

Date Prepared July 28, 2008 Project Name Berwick, PA NPP-1 Project

Organization/Company GAI Consultants, Inc.

Mailing Address 385 East Waterfront Drive Homestead, PA 15120

Phone 412.476.2000 Email \_\_\_\_\_

**National Register Evaluation** (Item 31; see Instructions, page 9)

(To be completed by Survey Director, Agency Consultant, or for Project Reviews ONLY.)

- ☐ Not Eligible (due to ☐ lack of significance and/or ☐ lack of integrity)
- ☒ Eligible    Area(s) of Significance Religion, Architecture, Community Planning and Development
- Criteria Considerations Criteria A, B, and C    Period of Significance 1833-1952
- ☐ Contributes to Potential or Eligible District    District Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bibliography** (Item 32; cite major references consulted. Attach additional page if needed. See Instructions, page 9.)

Historical marker at site.

Janosov, R.A.

"The duPont Powder Mills at Wapwallopen, Pennsylvania, 1856-1912," in The History of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Proceedings of the Third Annual Conference on the History of Northeastern Pennsylvania: The Last 100 Years. Luzerne County Community College Social Science/History Department, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, 1991.

Lounsbury, C.

"God is in the Details: The Transformation of Ecclesiastical Architecture in Early Nineteenth-Century America," in Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture Journal, pp. 1-21, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2006.

Pearce, S.

Annals of Luzerne County. J.B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1860

Wapwallopen Historical Society.

A History of the Wapwallopen Region. Boyles Print Shop, Nescopeck, Pennsylvania, 1964.

**Additional Information**

The following must be submitted with form. Check the appropriate box as each piece is completed and attach to form with paperclip.

- ☒ Narrative Sheets—Description/Integrity and History/Significance (See Instructions, pages 13-14)
- ☒ Current Photos (See Instructions, page 10)
- ☒ Photo List (See Instructions, page 11)
- ☒ Site Map (sketch site map on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, approximate scale; label all resources, street names, and geographic features; show exterior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☐ Floor Plan (sketch main building plans on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, scale bar or length/width dimensions; label rooms; show interior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
- ☒ USGS Map (submit original, photocopy, or download from TopoZone.com; See Instructions, page 12)

**Send Completed Form and Additional Information to:**

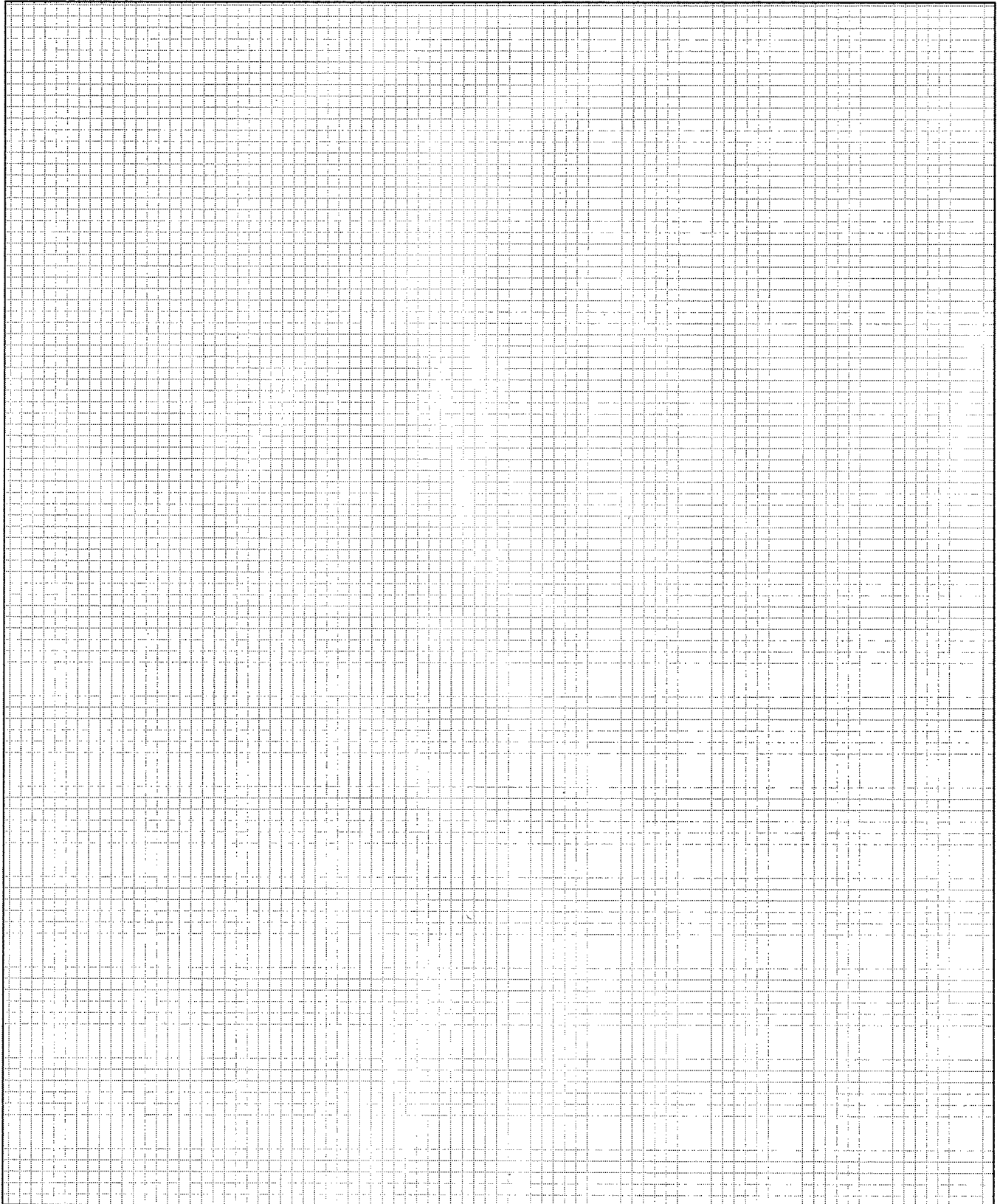
National Register Program  
Bureau for Historic Preservation/PHMC  
Keystone Bldg., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093



ER# \_\_\_\_\_

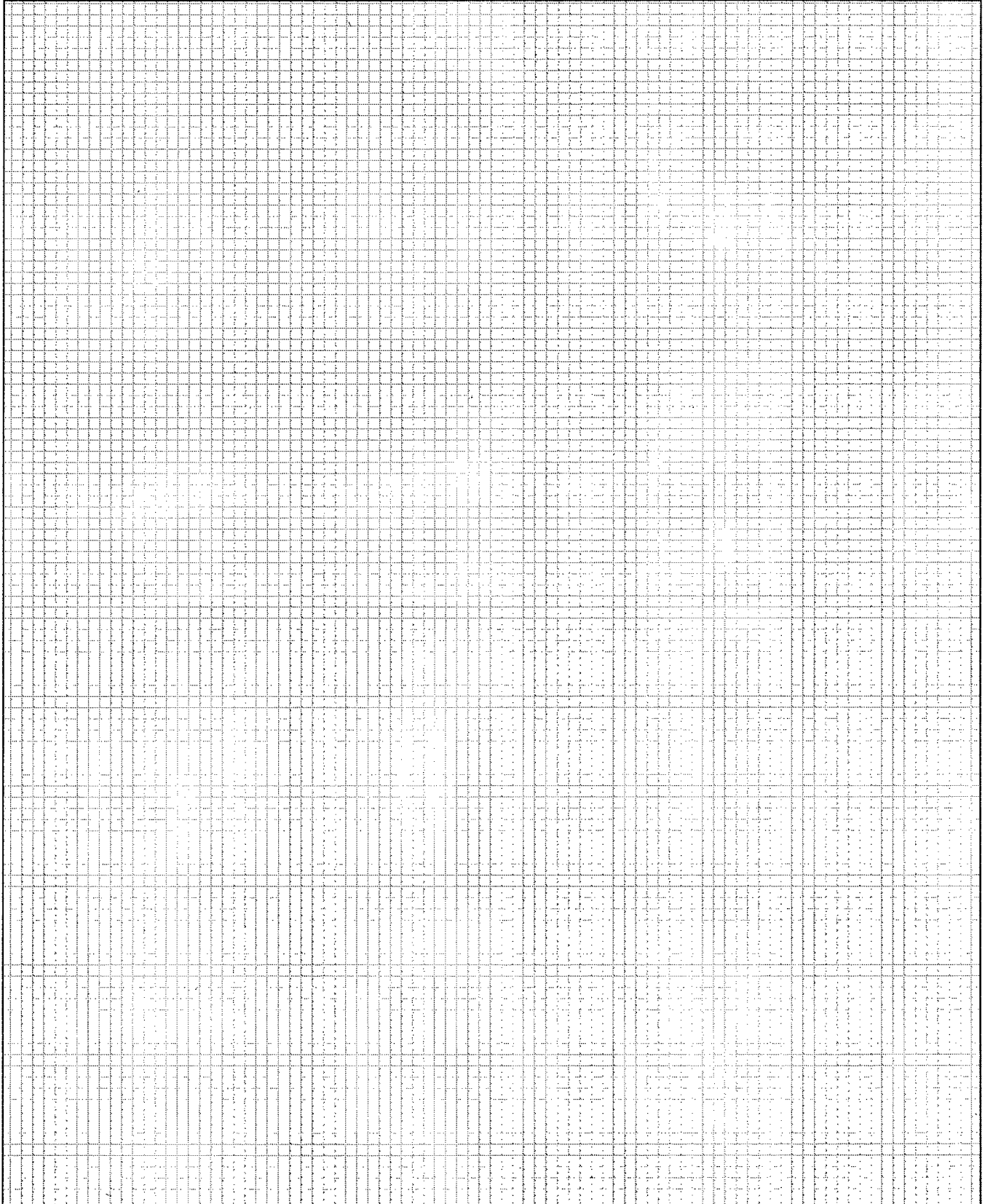
**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.



**Floor Plan** (Item 35)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the floor plan. Provide a floor plan for the primary buildings, showing all additions. Label rooms and note important features. Note the date of additions. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate) or indicate width/depth dimensions. This sheet may be used to sketch a floor plan or another map/plan may be substituted.



## Physical Description and Integrity (Item 38)

Provide a current description of the overall setting, landscape, and resources of the property. See page 13 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed. Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- Introduction [summarize the property, stating type(s) of resource(s) and function(s)]
- Setting [describe geographic location, streetscapes, natural/man-made landscape features, signage, etc.]
- Exterior materials, style, and features [describe the exterior of main buildings/resources]
- Interior materials, style, and features [describe the interior of main buildings/resources]
- Outbuildings/Landscape [describe briefly additional outbuildings/landscape features found on property, substitute Building Complex Form if preferred; See Instructions, page 18]
- Boundaries [explain how/why boundaries chosen, such as historic legal parcel, visual natural features such as tree lines, alley separating modern construction, etc.]
- Integrity [summarize changes to the property and assess how the changes impact its ability to convey significance]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section, or prepare the “Physical Description and Integrity” narrative as a separate document.)

Built in 1833, this Greek Revival church building stands two stories tall on a stone foundation. The exterior of this building is clad in weatherboard, and the gable roof is topped by V-crimp metal sheathing. The roofline is marked by a plain frieze with ornately carved corbels and brackets with drop pendants, and the gable ends have plain rakeboards with cornice returns. The building features detailed wood moulding throughout, including cornerboards, window surrounds, and ornate door surrounds on the east, west, and south elevations. The fenestration consists of 15/15, 15/10, and 30/25 double-hung wood sash windows, trimmed by shutters on the first story. Additionally, decorative gable end attic story windows are present on the east and west elevations, and each entrance is marked by elaborate transom windows and frontispiece with raised panel doors. Stone steps mark the entrances, with a modern wood access ramp on the south elevation. According to a historical marker at the site, the church building was restored in 1952. A one-story, concrete block privy is also located on the property. This privy has a gable roof with composition shingles and no window apertures.

Associated with the church is a cemetery, which is located to the south of the building. This cemetery is generally rectilinear and is surrounded by a wrought iron decorative fence. The cemetery contains several hundred burials, with the earliest noted date being 1805. The most recent burial dates from 1975. The cemetery contains the burials of some of the earliest settlers in the Wapwallopen area, including some of its more prominent pioneer residents.



## History and Significance (Item 39)

Provide an overview of the history of the property and its various resources. Do not substitute deeds, chapters from local history books, or newspaper articles. See page 14 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed.

Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- History [Summarize the evolution of the property from origin to present]
- Significance [Explain why the property is important]
- Context and Comparisons [Describe briefly similar properties in the area, and explain how this property compares]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; "unprotect" the document for this section, or prepare the "History and Significance" narrative as a separate document.)

The Old River Church was constructed in 1833 by the Union Reformed and Lutheran Congregations. The woodwork was hand-carved by Master Carpenter Daniel Walp, with the assistance of Michael Weiss and William Hess. Hardware for the building may have been supplied by Peter Maurer, a local blacksmith. On September 4, 1887, the Reformed congregation discontinued their use of the church, and on October 4, 1908, the Lutheran congregation did as well. The building underwent restoration in 1952 by the Wapwallopen Historical Society.

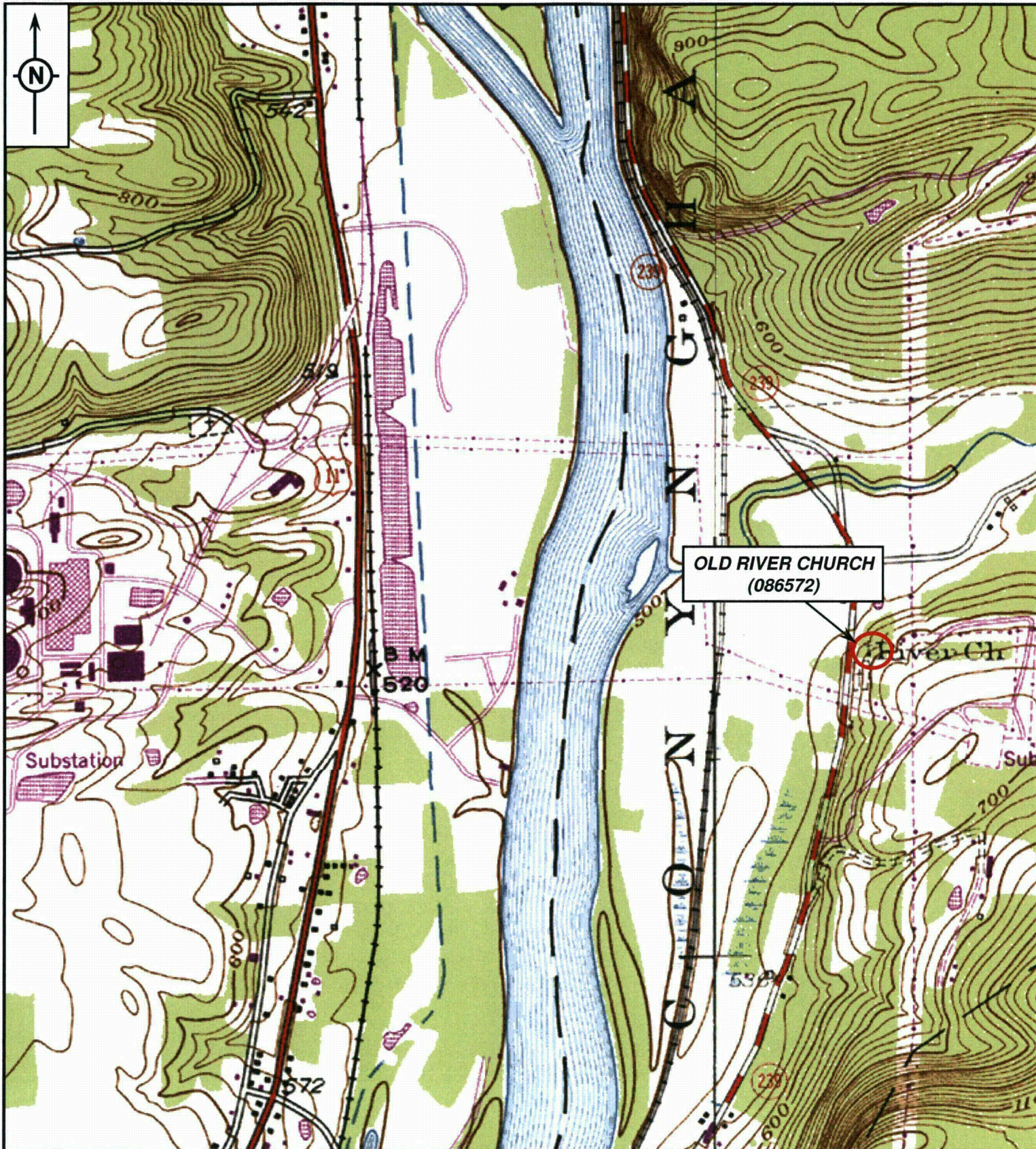
Wapwallopen's early history includes missionary contact with Delaware and Shawnee groups and later the arrival of agricultural pioneers. European missionaries visited native groups at Wapwallopen in 1744. At that time, John Martin Mack and Christian Fröhlich, Moravian missionaries, called the area Hallobanck. In 1748, John Martin Mack and David Zeisberger noted one family living there. Colonial land grants to tracts in the Wapwallopen area date from 1769. Early Euro-American settlers of German, Swiss, and Alsatian ancestry arrived from Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Nescopeck Township was formed in 1792 after the American Revolution. Local trade in agricultural products and merchandise utilized road networks that connected Wapwallopen to Easton and Philadelphia. Residents established a school in Wapwallopen in 1808. Classes were taught in German. After 1811, Wapwallopen featured a grist mill, a sawmill, and a distillery. A ferry across the Susquehanna River connected Wapwallopen to Beach Haven, and later to the improved transportation networks of the canal and railroad on the opposite shore (Wapwallopen Historical Society 1964: 3, 14-20).

Wapwallopen's domestic economy remained agricultural in character throughout the nineteenth century until the duPont Powder Company recapitalized an existing powder works in 1859. Established in 1856, the Parrish, Silver & Company powder works operated a mill along Wapwallopen Creek until 1859, when bankruptcy forced a sale to the duPont Company. These powder companies profited from the anthracite industry's demand for blasting powder. The duPont Company closed the mill in 1912 (Janosov 1991: 84-85).

The cemetery at the Union Lutheran and Reformed Church includes the graves of many of Wapwallopen's prominent local founding families. For example, John Andress, Abraham Andress, Peter Ennes, John Fenstermacher, Philip Fenstermacher, Michael Weiss, Johann Martin Harter (a veteran of the American Revolution), Isaac Heller, Jeremiah Hess, Peter Maurer, and their families are buried here. The Heller and Fenstermacher families were prominent millers in Wapwallopen (Wapwallopen Historical Society 1964: 30-62). Being the second Lutheran Church established in Nescopeck, this church community building and cemetery illustrate the growth and development of the Lutheran church in Nescopeck Township. In 1860, the congregation included 52 German Reformed Lutherans and 70 Lutherans (Pearce 1860: 306).

The massing and plan, as well as the architectural refinement, of the church reflect theological attitudes of the Wapwallopen congregation toward the material world, as well as the transformation of ecclesiastical architecture on the national level. The Union Lutheran and Reformed Church's "squarish rectangular" design is a late example of the traditional meetinghouse form, which featured an entrance aperture in the long wall and a three-sided gallery embracing a pulpit positioned on the back wall. By 1800, preferences in American ecclesiastical architecture were evolving in favor of decidedly rectangular and axial plans--with the principal entrance in the shorter gable end and larger window apertures. The intricate detailing in each doorway's frontispiece symbolizes the congregation's emphasis on music and the Eucharist in the liturgy. The pulpit and the altar in the interior mark the importance of the sacrament and scriptural exegesis in Lutheran worship in comparison to other Protestant sects. Furthermore, the church's ornamentation illustrates the Lutheran's appreciation for embellishments that "glorify the majesty of God." While the church's design and style symbolize Lutheran spiritual practices, the church's character also manifests a historic period during the Second Great Awakening when a church building's components, which had been indexical of the denomination worshipping there, no longer clearly differentiated regional or denominational attributes and preferences (Lounsbury 2006: 1-18).





SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE BERWICK, PA  
QUADRANGLE MAP, 1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969,  
1976) AND SYBERTSVILLE, PA QUADRANGLE MAP,  
1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969)



PROJECT LOCATION



gai consultants

OLD RIVER CHURCH  
(086572)  
BELL BEND NPP-1 PROJECT  
LUZERNE COUNTY

gai consultants





1. Photograph 1
2. Old River Church
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Facade and Southwest Elevation, Facing Northeast

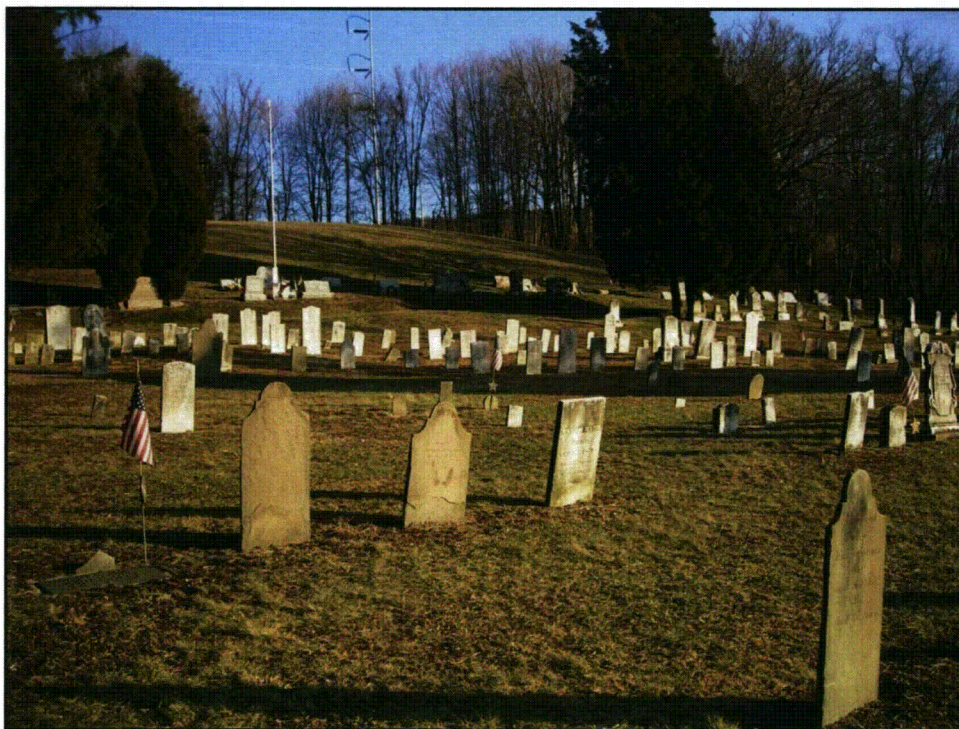


1. Photograph 2
2. Old River Church
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. East and South Elevations, Facing Northwest





1. Photograph 3
2. Old River Church
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Privy-East and South Elevations, Facing Northwest

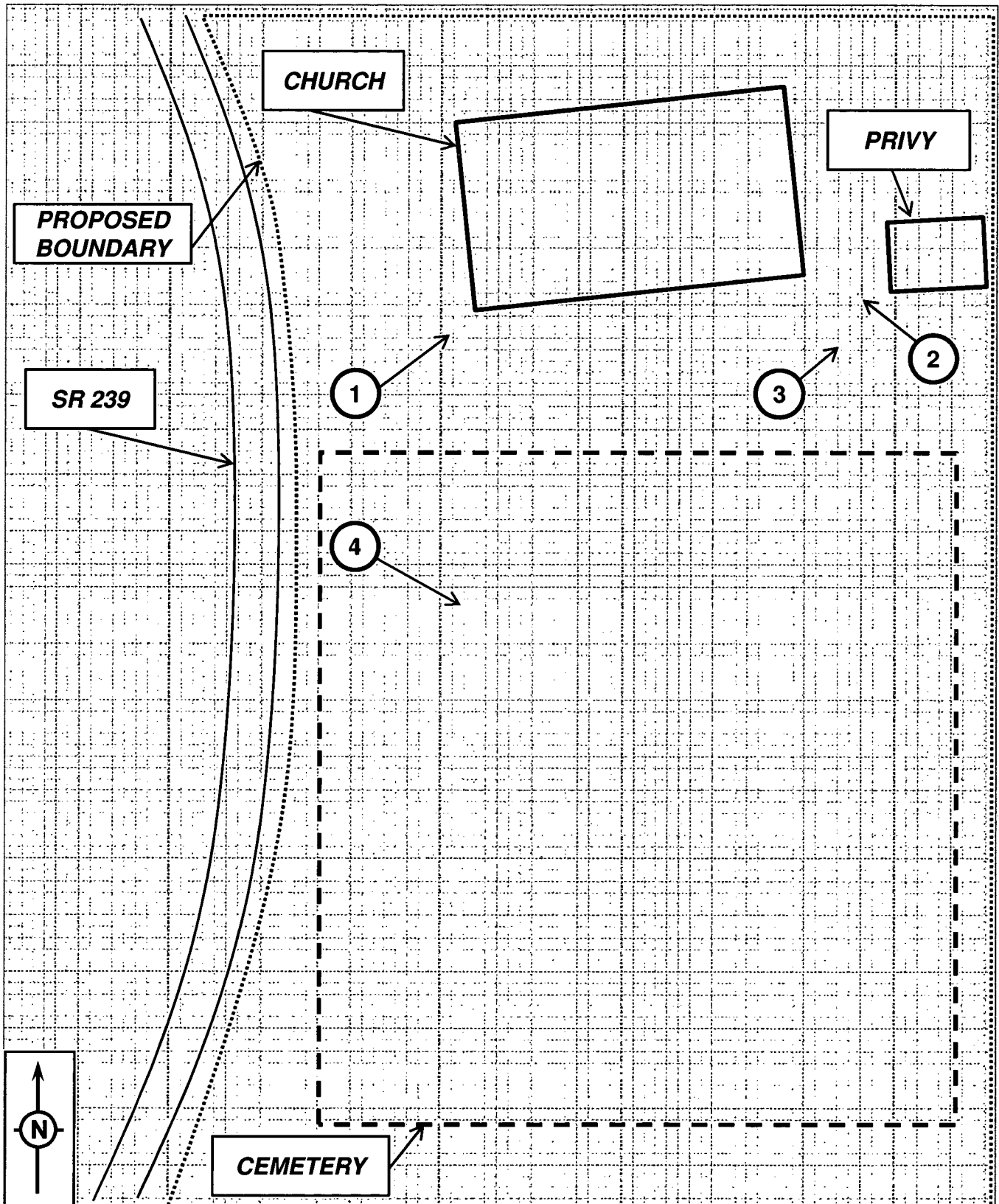


1. Photograph 4
2. Old River Church
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Cemetery Overview, Facing Southeast



**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1

















PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM – PHOTO/SITE PLAN SHEET

89A

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Survey Code / Tax Parcel / Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_

County: Luzerne 079

Municipality: Conyngham Township

Address: 3209 SR 239

Historic Name / Other Name: Woodcrest

SITE PLAN

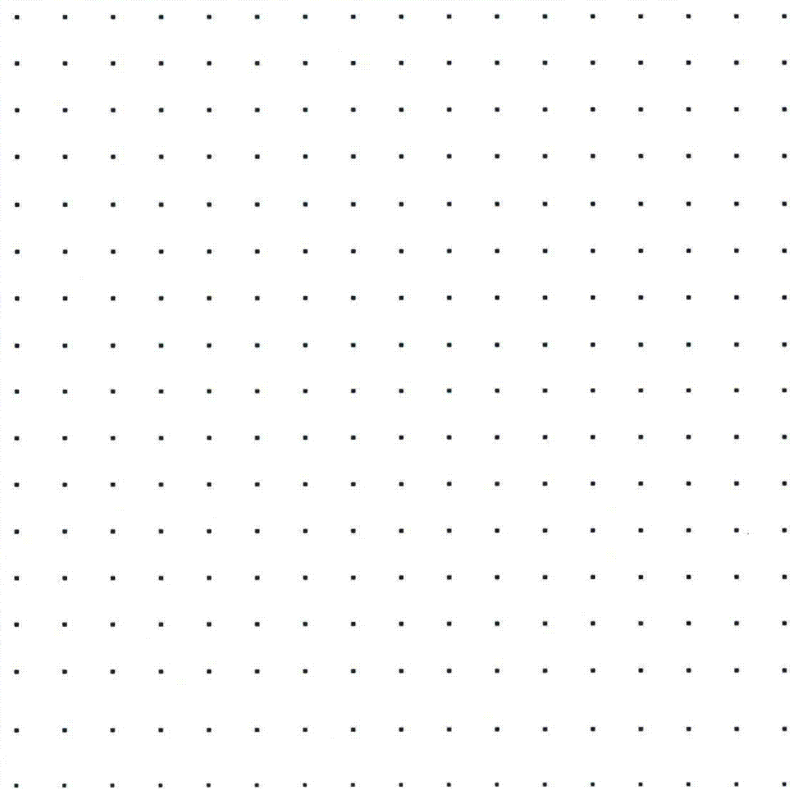


PHOTO INFORMATION

Attach Photo Here



Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
_____	<u>Facade and NW Elevation</u>	<u>SE</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Photographer Name: Matthew G. Hyland

Date: January 28, 2008

Negative Location: GAI Consultants, Inc.

Survey Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 11

Date of Survey January 2008

Name of Surveyor Matthew G. Hyland

**Farmstead Information (Page 1)**  
**Identification and Location**

Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Farm Acreage \_\_\_\_\_

County Luzerne Municipality Conyngham Township

Street Address 3209 SR 239

Historic Name A.K. Harter Farm

Other Name Woodcrest

UTM Coordinates Zone 18, 0405711 E, 4548347 N

Date of Farmstead 1805 to \_\_\_\_\_

Explain Basis for Dating Farmstead: A date stone indicates the farmstead dates back to 1805.

If historic or current function is different than agriculture, note and describe current function: Vacant/Not in Use

Survey Code \_\_\_\_\_

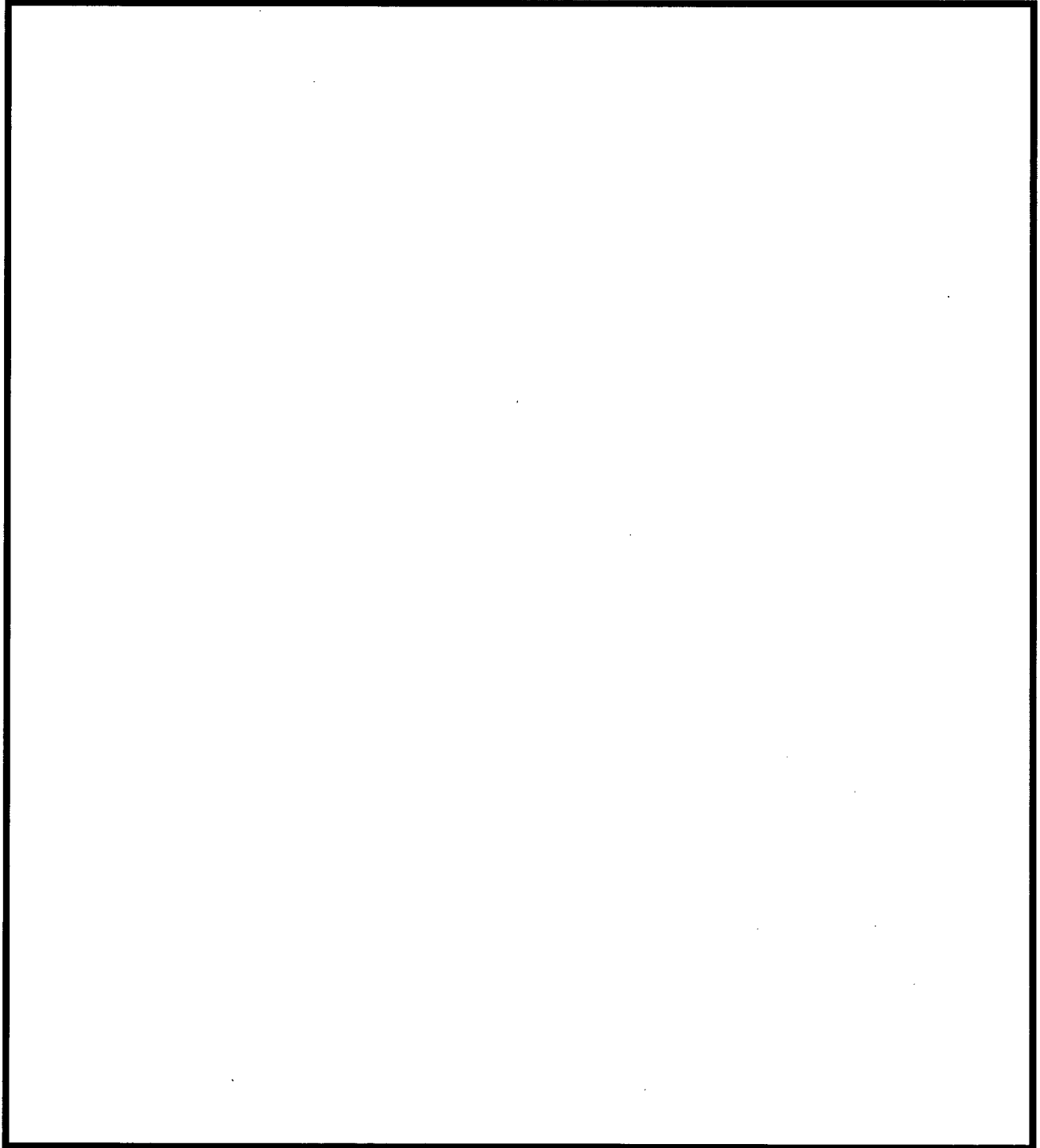
Page 2 of 11

Date of Survey January 2008

Name of Surveyor Matthew G. Hyland

**Farmstead Information (Page 2)**

**Sketch of Farmstead showing relation of structures and landscape features to one another**



Date of Survey January 2008

Name of Surveyor Matthew G. Hyland

Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

### Barn Information

#### Barn Type:

☒ Pennsylvania Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Basement Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Three-Gable Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ English Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Gable-Entry Bank Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Wisconsin Style Dairy Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Round or Polygonal Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Ground Barn (grundscheier)

\_\_\_\_\_ One of a Kind Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Erie Shore Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Rainbow Roof Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ New England Barn

\_\_\_\_\_ Foundation

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (Specify)

#### Exterior Materials:

Foundation Stone

Walls Horizontal wood siding

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Roof V-crimp metal

Walls \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### Exterior Barn Features:

☒ Banked

\_\_\_\_\_ Not Banked

\_\_\_\_\_ Forebay Enclosed on gable end(s)

\_\_\_\_\_ Forebay Not Enclosed

\_\_\_\_\_ Forebay Enclosed on Eaves Side

\_\_\_\_\_ Forebay Extended and Supported with Posts

\_\_\_\_\_ Outshed on Bankside (one or more)

☒ Gable Roof

\_\_\_\_\_ Gambrel Roof

\_\_\_\_\_ Rainbow or Arched Roof

\_\_\_\_\_ Shed Roof

\_\_\_\_\_ Combination Roof

\_\_\_\_\_ Roof Ridge Ventilators

\_\_\_\_\_ Bridge on Eaves Side

\_\_\_\_\_ Bridge on Gable End

#### Footprint:

☒ Rectangular (incl square)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tee

\_\_\_\_\_ Ell

\_\_\_\_\_ Round

\_\_\_\_\_ Polygonal

\_\_\_\_\_ Irregular

#### Entry (check all that apply):

\_\_\_\_\_ Large Doors in Gable End(s)

☒ Large Doors in Eaves Side

\_\_\_\_\_ Dutch Doors Under Forebay

\_\_\_\_\_ Human Doors

\_\_\_\_\_ Dutch Doors (Location: \_\_\_\_\_)

#### Access:

\_\_\_\_\_ One Level

☒ Multi Level

☒ Ramp on Eaves Side

\_\_\_\_\_ Ramp on Gable End

☒ Bank on Eaves Side

\_\_\_\_\_ Bank on Gable End

\_\_\_\_\_ Doors in Forebay or Gable End Wall (for offloading or cross ventilation, not entry)  
☒ \_\_\_\_\_ Louvered Window Ventilators (shape, location w/molded wood drip caps & surrounds, all elevations )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Ventilation Slits or Circles  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Star (shape, location \_\_\_\_\_)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Cutout Designs (shape, location \_\_\_\_\_)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Brick Design (shape, location \_\_\_\_\_)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Painted Designs (nature, location \_\_\_\_\_)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Date or Inscription (location and contents \_\_\_\_\_)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Hay Hood

**Visible Exterior Alterations.** Give estimated date, location, and materials if possible.

Enclosed eaves side of Pennsylvania Barn forebay \_\_\_\_\_  
 Windows for poultry \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lower level windows for dairy cows added or enlarged \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shed-roof, gable-end extension for corn and/or machinery \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ell extension \_\_\_\_\_  
 Horse power shed (usually on bankside) \_\_\_\_\_  
 One-story additions for livestock One-room concrete block addition located on the south elevation.  
 Gable end extension \_\_\_\_\_  
 Storm shed stable level extension \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shed roof eave side extension \_\_\_\_\_

**Year Built:** C. circa 1850 to \_\_\_\_\_

Explain Basis for Dating: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Barn Notes:**

Located opposite the residential buildings is a large, gable-roofed, heavy timber-framed bank barn. This large barn is built on a stone foundation and is clad in horizontal wood siding. The roof is clad in V-crimp metal, and two gable-roofed cupola vents are located along the ridge line. The fenestration throughout consists of louvered vent openings with molded wood drip caps and surrounds. A sliding double door marks the entrance from the earthen embankment approach. A small, one-room concrete block addition is located on the south elevation.



Survey Form, Barns, Continued.      Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Interior Features: (only applicable if you are granted access, Please photograph significant features.)**

\_\_\_\_ Structural System:

- \_\_\_\_ Post and beam framing (sketch bent)
- \_\_\_\_ Log (indicate notching system, number of cribs) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ Shawver truss
- \_\_\_\_ Rainbow truss
- \_\_\_\_ Laminated plank
- \_\_\_\_ Balloon frame
- \_\_\_\_ Other structural system (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Granary:

- \_\_\_\_ in forebay
- \_\_\_\_ in bankside
- \_\_\_\_ in outshed
- \_\_\_\_ central

\_\_\_\_ Number of threshing floors

\_\_\_\_ Number of mows

\_\_\_\_ Number of interior levels

\_\_\_\_ Pattern of floors, stables, and mows (indicate from what direction and on which level): (eg, upper level, m:f:m looking downslope from bank; or one level, s:f:m west to east) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Original stanchions

\_\_\_\_ Longitudinal central aisle

\_\_\_\_ Crosswise aisles and walkways

\_\_\_\_ Original stalls

\_\_\_\_ Integral corn crib

\_\_\_\_ Other ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Dairy Accommodations on Stable Level:

- \_\_\_\_ Concrete floors replace dirt
- \_\_\_\_ metal stanchions of various types replace wooden restraining systems
- \_\_\_\_ feed and litter alleys are reoriented: Usually lengthwise arrangement of dairy stanchions substitutes for crosswise arrangement of box stalls
- \_\_\_\_ omission of space for horses (some markets banned housing horses and cows together)
- \_\_\_\_ evidence of whitewashing
- \_\_\_\_ evidence of ventilation shafts inserted
- \_\_\_\_ litter carrier systems
- \_\_\_\_ installation of electricity
- \_\_\_\_ relocation or closing of hay chute
- \_\_\_\_ placement of stalls near light source

\_\_\_\_ access from silo

Dairy and Other Alterations on Mow Level:

- \_\_\_\_ re-framing to accommodate hay track and other loading devices
- \_\_\_\_ addition of access from silo
- \_\_\_\_ holes cut in the gable end doors to load hay
- \_\_\_\_ elimination of drive floor use as machinery storage in favor of more hay storage
- \_\_\_\_ holes cut in log cribs to facilitate hay and grain movement
- \_\_\_\_ cleats added to barn bents to accommodate tobacco curing
- \_\_\_\_ evidence of pulley systems, etc. to drive machinery

**Date of Survey** January 2008 **Name of Surveyor** Matthew G. Hyland

## Farmhouse Information

**Architectural Classification:** (choose one, only if ornament clearly indicates a style)

☐ Classical Revival    ☒ Federal    ☐ Gothic Revival    ☐ Queen Anne  
☐ Colonial    ☐ Georgian    ☐ Greek Revival    ☐ Second Empire  
☐ Colonial Revival    ☐ Gothic Italianate    ☐ Other

### House Form:

☐ I ☐ four over four, one door ☐ two door ☐ four square  
☒ fivebay, central doorway ☐ Upright and Wing ☐ Three bay, two rooms deep  
☐ Single Pen ☐ Double Pen ☐ Gable Front ☐ New England center chimney  
 Continental Pennsylvania German

Other (describe) Double Pile with rear extension

### Exterior Materials:

## Foundation Stone

Roof Asphalt shingles

Walls Common bond brick

## Walls

Other

Other

**Structural System:** 1. Brick

**Year Built:** C. 1822 to

Explain:

**Additions/Alterations:** C. C.

**Description and dates of any known alterations:**

Italianate brackets and porch detailing may have been installed in the 1870s.

**Other house features (novelty/ornamental, siting, banked or not, etc.):** Three brick interior chimneys pierce the roof, which is marked by a molded frieze and rakeboards and is trimmed with cornice returns and late-19th-century Italianate style corbels and brackets. The full-width, half-hipped-roof porch also appears to date from the later 1800s, as it is executed in an Eastlake style with detailed spandrels and pendants. The fenestration consists of 2/2 and 2/4 double-hung, wood sash windows, all trimmed with shutters. A

Survey Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 14 of 11

Date of Survey January 2008

Name of Surveyor Matthew G. Hyland

### Landscape Information

**Fields:**

- ☐ Contour plowed
- ☒ Cropland
- ☐ Pasture
- ☐ Orchard
- ☒ Woodlots

**Circulation Network:**

- ☐ Lanes
- ☒ Roads
- ☐ Pathways
- ☐ Streams
- ☐ Creeks

**Boundary Demarcations:**

- ☐ Hedgerows
- ☒ Treelines
- ☐ Fencing
- ☐ Walls

**Other:**

- ☐ Springs
- ☐ Pond
- ☐ Drainage Ditches
- ☐ Manure Lagoon
- ☐ Overgrown

**Miscellaneous information about the landscape:**

The property is situated on a terrace above the flood plain of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

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Survey Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 9 of 11Date of Survey January 2008Name of Surveyor Matthew G. Hyland**Outbuilding Information (Page 1)**

Note materials and date. If date is unknown, put best guess within a 25-year time span. Use second page if needed for other outbuilding types present and if more than one of the listed outbuilding types are present on the property. If more than one outbuilding of a particular type is present, please be sure to number them and mark which is which on the site plan (e.g., Poultry House #1, Poultry House #2, etc.).

<u>Type of Outbuilding</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bake House		
Butcher House		
Carriage House		
Corn Bins (specify how many)		
Corn Crib		
Corn Crib #2		
Corn Crib #3		
Garage	Concrete block, Wood, Metal	circa 1960
Granary		
Horse Barn		
Ice House		
Machine Shed #1	Wood, Metal	circa 1950
Machine Shed #2		
Milk House		
Pigsty		
Pole Barn		
Poultry House		
Poultry House #2		
Root Cellar		
Silo		
Silo #2		
Silo #3		
Smokehouse		
Springhouse		
Summer Kitchen	Stone, Novelty, Asphalt	circa 1900
Tobacco Barn		
Tool Shed		
Wagon Shed		

**Other Outbuildings:**

<u>Type of Outbuilding</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Date</u>
Garage #2	Concrete block, Wood, Metal	circa 1960

**Outbuilding Notes:**

Also associated with the main house is a 1.5-story, gable roofed, brick secondary living quarters. Built on a stone foundation, this building is constructed of brick laid in common bond and has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. There are entrances on the south and west elevations, marked by a gable-roofed porch and shed-roofed porch, respectively. The fenestration consists of 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows, with shorter windows on the second story. A single brick interior chimney pierces the roofline.

These outbuildings were part of the A.K. Harter Farm, which is mapped by Beers (1873). Harter was a farmer and livestock grower. While A.K. Harter does not appear in the 1880 agricultural census, J.W. Harter and Conrad Harter are enumerated therein with their grassland, livestock (poultry, swine, neat cattle, and milch cows), and grains (buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, and wheat). Other farm produce included potatoes, honey, and apples. In comparison to neighboring farms, the Harter farm paralleled their operations in all categories, except livestock. Some of the other farms in Conyngham Township at this time grew sheep, according to the 1880 agricultural census.



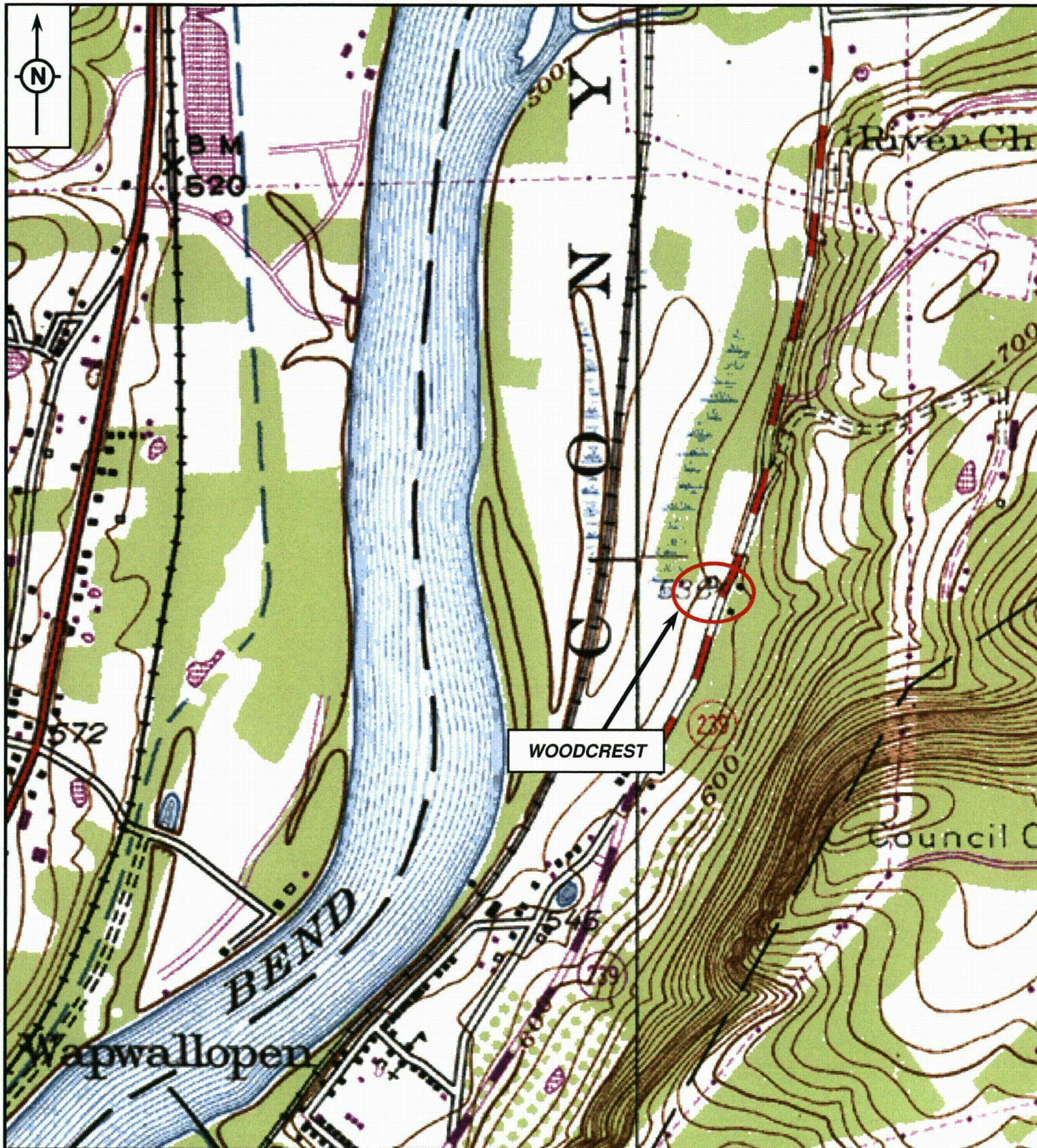
Page 11 of 11

**Name of Surveyor** Matthew G. Hyland

## Photo Log

[illegible]





SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE BERWICK, PA  
QUADRANGLE MAP, 1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969,  
1976) AND SYBERTSVILLE, PA QUADRANGLE MAP,  
1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969)

PROJECT LOCATION



gai consultants

WOODCREST  
BELL BEND NPP-1 PROJECT  
LUZERNE COUNTY

gai consultants





1. Photograph 1
2. Woodcrest
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Main House, Facade and North Elevation, Facing Southeast



1. Photograph 2
2. Woodcrest
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Second House-Facade and South Elevation, Facing Northeast





1. Photograph 3
2. Woodcrest
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Barn and Garage, Facing North



1. Photograph 4
2. Woodcrest
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Shed-Facade and South Elevation, Facing Northwest

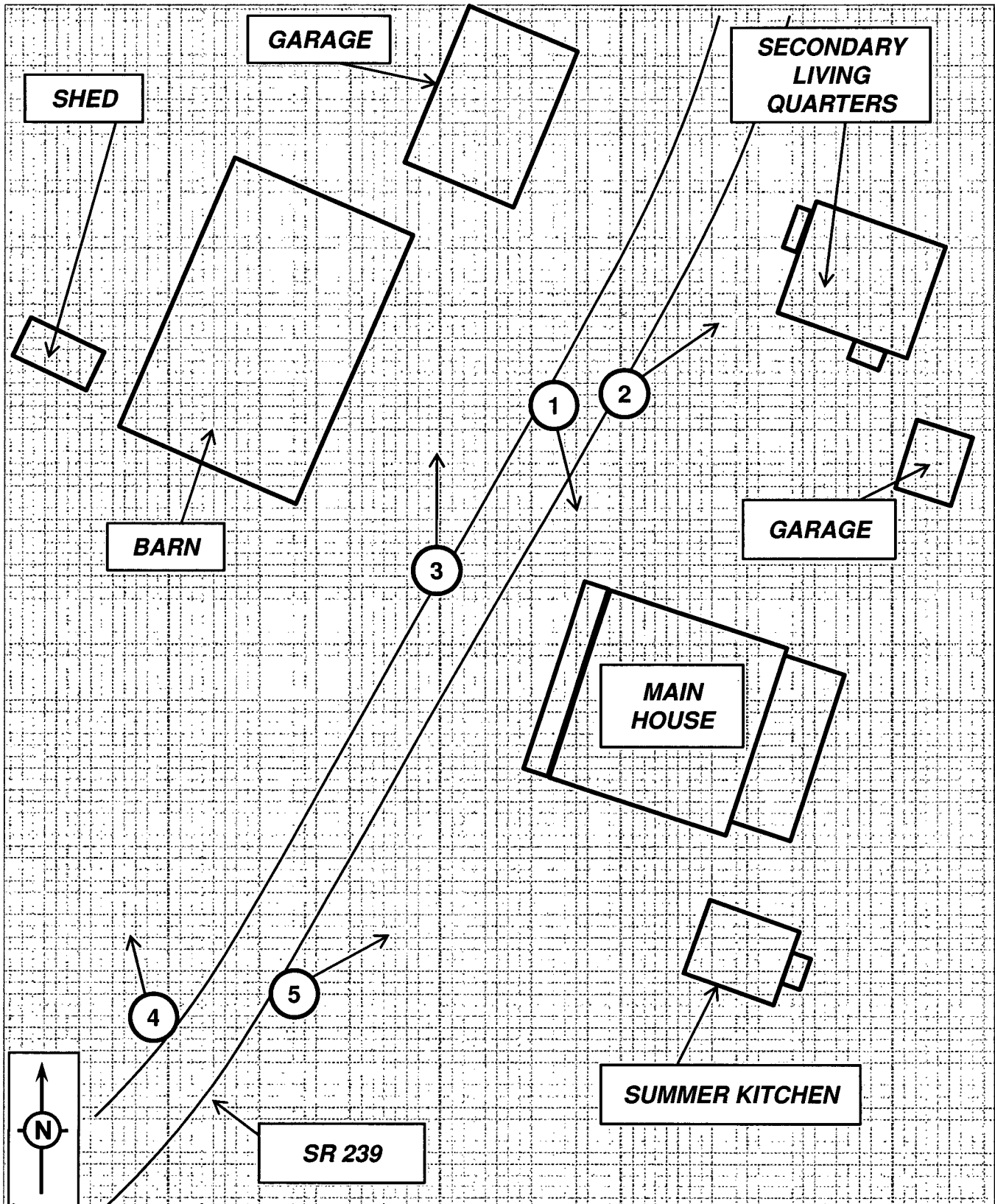




1. Photograph 5
2. Woodcrest
3. Conyngham Township, Luzerne County
4. Main House and Summer Kitchen, Facing Northeast

**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.





ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1





















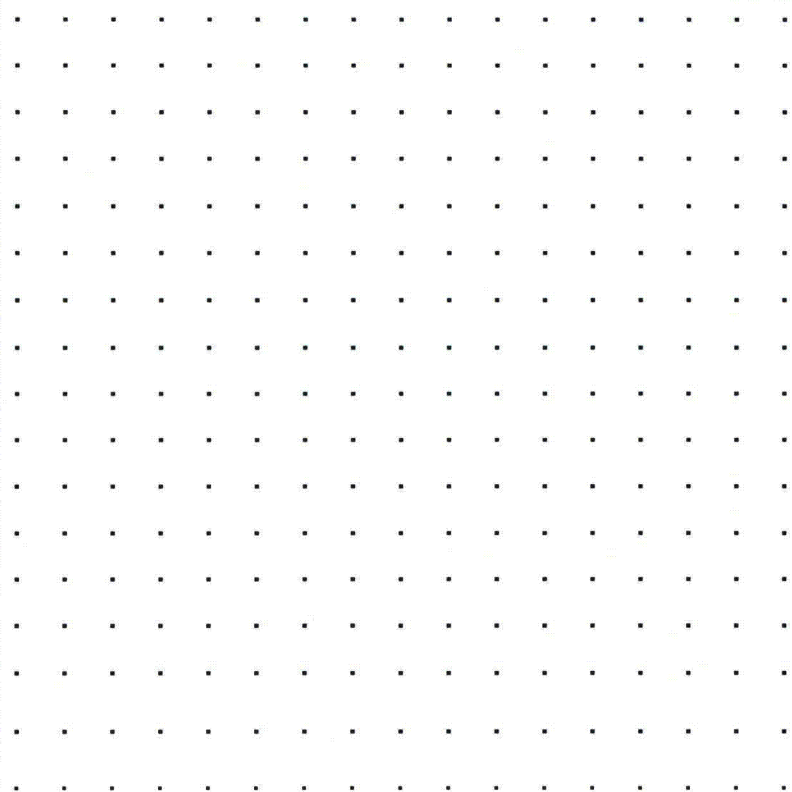
**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM – PHOTO/SITE PLAN SHEET**

**89A**

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Survey Code / Tax Parcel / Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Luzerne 079  
Municipality: Salem Township Address: 371 Beach Grove Road  
Historic Name / Other Name: Hummel Farmstead

**SITE PLAN**



**PHOTO INFORMATION**

Attach Photo Here



Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
_____	<u>Facade and SE Elevation</u>	<u>NW</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Photographer Name: Matthew G. Hyland Date: January 28, 2008  
Negative Location: GAI Consultants, Inc.

# Historic Resource Survey Form

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION  
Bureau for Historic Preservation

Key # \_\_\_\_\_

ER# \_\_\_\_\_

## Name, Location and Ownership *(Items 1-6; see Instructions, page 4)*

HISTORIC NAME Hummel Farmstead

CURRENT/Common NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS 371 Beach Grove Road

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

MUNICIPALITY Salem Township

COUNTY Luzerne

TAX PARCEL #/YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

USGS QUAD Berwick, PA; Zone 18

OWNERSHIP

☒ Private

☐ Public/Local

☐ Public/County

☐ Public/State

☐ Public/Federal

OWNER NAME/ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ District

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESOURCES 7

## Function *(Items 7-8; see Instructions, pages 4-6)*

Historic Function

Domestic

Subcategory

Single Dwelling

Particular Type

House

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Spring house/Shed

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Pole Building

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Shed

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Gazebo

Current Function

Domestic

Subcategory

Single Dwelling

Particular Type

House

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Spring house/Shed

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Pole Building

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Shed

Domestic

Secondary Structure

Gazebo

## Architectural/Property Information *(Items 9-14; see Instructions, pages 6-7)*

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Other

Victorian vernacular frame house

EXTERIOR MATERIALS and STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Foundation

Stone

Walls

Asbestos shingles

Roof

Asphalt shingles

Other

Structural System

Wood-general

WIDTH \_\_\_\_\_ (feet) or 5 (# bays) DEPTH \_\_\_\_\_ (feet) or 2 (# rooms) STORIES/HEIGHT 2



### Property Features *(Items 15-17; see Instructions, pages 7-8)*

Setting Rural local road

#### Ancillary Features

Swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Acreage \_\_\_\_\_ (round to nearest tenth)

### Historical Information *(Items 18-21; see Instructions, page 8)*

Year Construction Began \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa Year Completed 1890 ☒ Circa

Date of Major Additions, Alterations \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Circa

Basis for Dating ☐ Documentary ☒ Physical

Explain Based on style and method of construction, a c1890 date can be estimated.

Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Individual(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Event(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Architect(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Builder(s) \_\_\_\_\_

### Submission Information *(Items 22-23; see Instructions, page 8)*

Previous Survey/Determinations \_\_\_\_\_

Threats ☒ None ☐ Neglect ☐ Public Development ☐ Private Development ☐ Other

Explain There are no immediate threats to the resource.

This submission is related to a ☐ non-profit grant application ☐ business tax incentive

☐ NHPA/PA History Code Project Review ☒ other

### Preparer Information *(Items 24-30; see Instructions, page 9)*

Name & Title Matthew G. Hyland, Megan L. Otten

Date Prepared July 28, 2008 Project Name Berwick, PA NPP-1 Project

Organization/Company GAI Consultants, Inc.

Mailing Address 385 East Waterfront Drive Homestead, PA 15120

Phone 412.476.2000 Email \_\_\_\_\_

**National Register Evaluation** *(Item 31; see Instructions, page 9)*  
(To be completed by Survey Director, Agency Consultant, or for Project Reviews ONLY.)

- ☒ Not Eligible (due to ☒ lack of significance and/or ☐ lack of integrity)  
☐ Eligible Area(s) of Significance \_\_\_\_\_  
Criteria Considerations \_\_\_\_\_ Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Contributes to Potential or Eligible District District Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bibliography** *(Item 32; cite major references consulted. Attach additional page if needed. See Instructions, page 9.)*

Bicentennial Committee

1976 The Old History of Salem Township from Canal Days to Nuclear, 1776-1976. Manuscript on file, McBride Memorial Library, Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Bradsby, H.C.

1893 History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, with Biographical Sketches. S.B. Nelson & Company, Chicago.

Pearce, S.

1860 Annals of Luzerne County: A Record of Interesting Events, Traditions, and Anecdotes from the First Settlement at Wyoming to 1860. J.B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Additional Information**

The following must be submitted with form. Check the appropriate box as each piece is completed and attach to form with paperclip.

- ☒ Narrative Sheets—Description/Integrity and History/Significance (See Instructions, pages 13-14)  
☒ Current Photos (See Instructions, page 10)  
☒ Photo List (See Instructions, page 11)  
☒ Site Map (sketch site map on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, approximate scale; label all resources, street names, and geographic features; show exterior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)  
☐ Floor Plan (sketch main building plans on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, scale bar or length/width dimensions; label rooms; show interior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)  
☒ USGS Map (submit original, photocopy, or download from TopoZone.com; See Instructions, page 12)

**Send Completed Form and Additional Information to:**

National Register Program  
Bureau for Historic Preservation/PHMC  
Keystone Bldg., 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North St.  
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

ER# \_\_\_\_\_

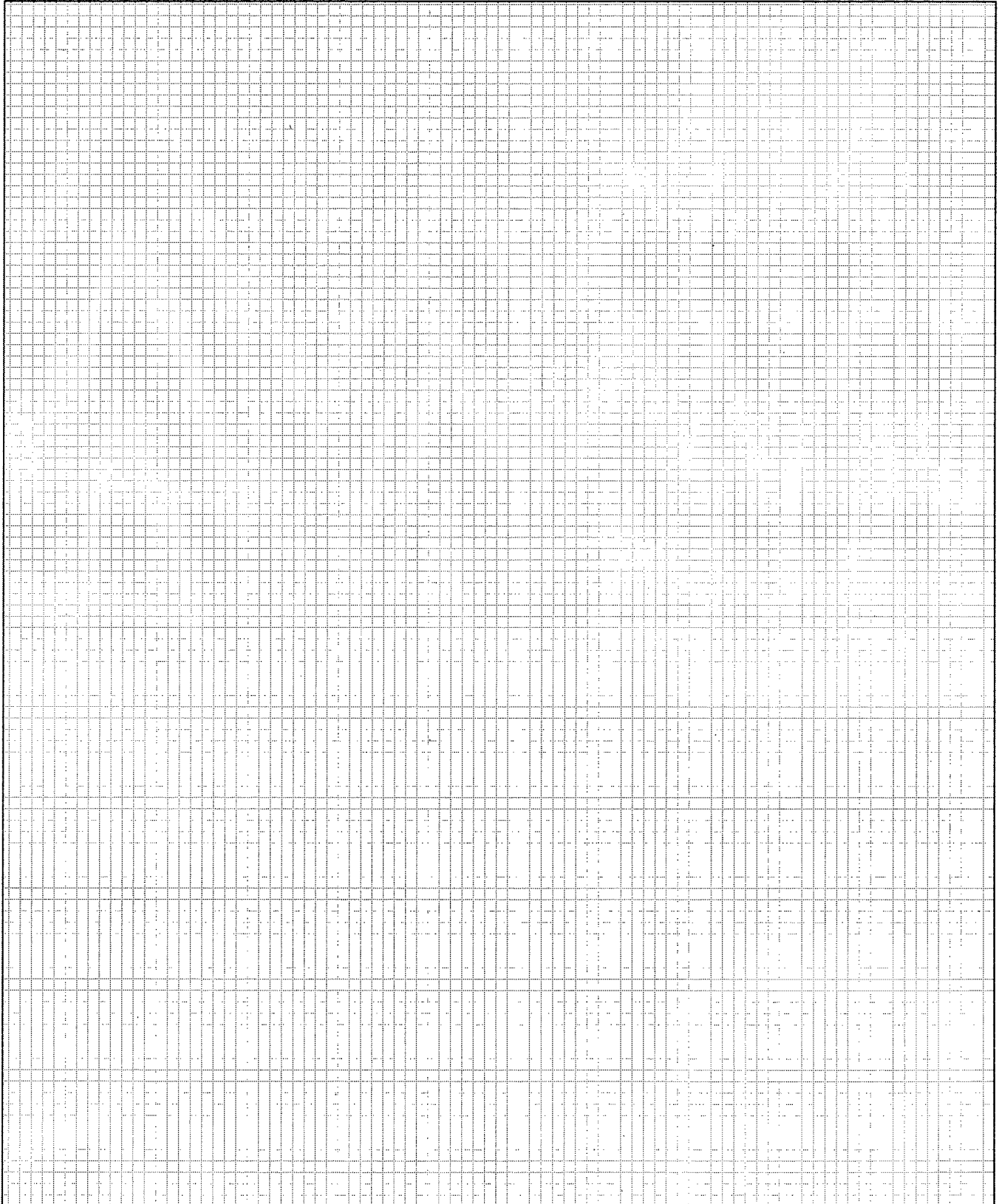
Location Negatives/Electronic Images Stored GAI Consultants, Inc.

[illegible]



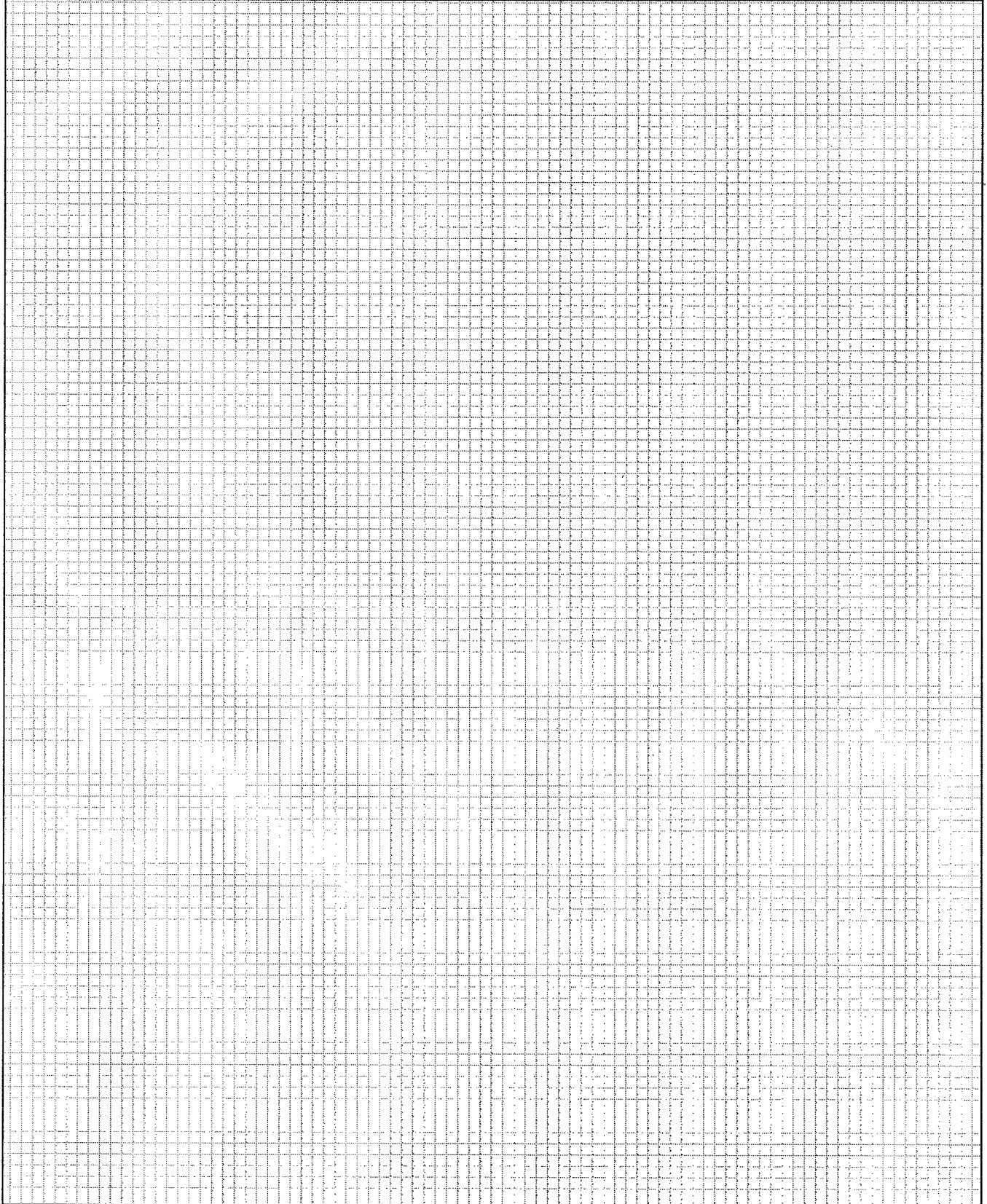
**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.



**Floor Plan** (Item 35)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the floor plan. Provide a floor plan for the primary buildings, showing all additions. Label rooms and note important features. Note the date of additions. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate) or indicate width/depth dimensions. This sheet may be used to sketch a floor plan or another map/plan may be substituted.





**Physical Description and Integrity** (Item 38)

Provide a current description of the overall setting, landscape, and resources of the property. See page 13 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed. Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- Introduction [summarize the property, stating type(s) of resource(s) and function(s)]
- Setting [describe geographic location, streetscapes, natural/man-made landscape features, signage, etc.]
- Exterior materials, style, and features [describe the exterior of main buildings/resources]
- Interior materials, style, and features [describe the interior of main buildings/resources]
- Outbuildings/Landscape [describe briefly additional outbuildings/landscape features found on property, substitute Building Complex Form if preferred; See Instructions, page 18]
- Boundaries [explain how/why boundaries chosen, such as historic legal parcel, visual natural features such as tree lines, alley separating modern construction, etc.]
- Integrity [summarize changes to the property and assess how the changes impact its ability to convey significance]

---

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section, or prepare the “Physical Description and Integrity” narrative as a separate document.)

Built circa 1890, this resource is a 2-story, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular frame house built on a raised stone foundation. The exterior of the house is clad in asbestos shingles, and the gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The gable ends of the house are marked by cornice returns. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch is supported by chamfered posts with decorative brackets. Modern lattice has been applied to the porch, as well as to the area along the raised basement. The fenestration includes both 2/4, double-hung, wood sash windows as well as modern 6/6 vinyl sashes. Additionally, the door opening is topped by a transom.

There are several outbuildings associated with this house. First, a small wood-framed spring house/shed is located nearly adjacent to the porch. Like the main house, this gable-roofed building is clad in asbestos shingles. To the north and northwest of the house stand an open, shed-roofed storage shed clad in vertical wood siding, a modern, metal-clad pole building and associated shed, and a modern gazebo and shed.

## History and Significance (Item 39)

Provide an overview of the history of the property and its various resources. Do not substitute deeds, chapters from local history books, or newspaper articles. See page 14 of the Instructions for detailed directions. Continue on additional sheets as needed.

Suggested outline for organizing this section:

- History [Summarize the evolution of the property from origin to present]
- Significance [Explain why the property is important]
- Context and Comparisons [Describe briefly similar properties in the area, and explain how this property compares]

(Text entered directly into form fields will not permit formatting adjustments, such as spell checking or italicizing. Instead, you may wish to cut-and-paste text from another document into the field below; “unprotect” the document for this section, or prepare the “History and Significance” narrative as a separate document.)

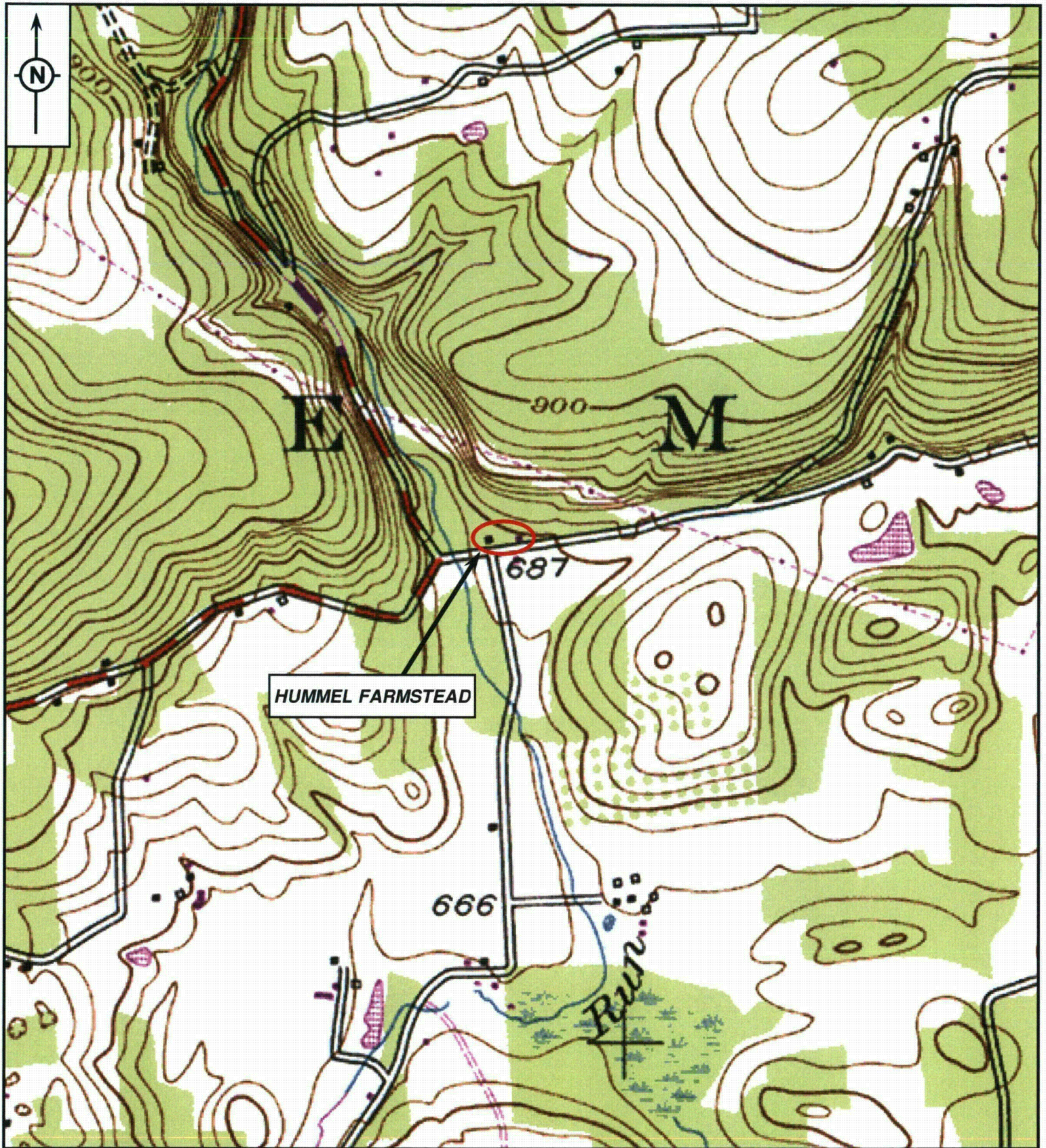
Writing in 1860, a local historian described the Bell Bend area as “open country” and “an agricultural township” extending from Beach Grove to Bloomsburg. In 1860, the farms of Salem Township, which was formed in 1790, produced rye, wheat, corn, oats, and buckwheat, which were marketed at Hazelton. Settlement in Salem Township dates from 1773, when Nathan Beach constructed a log home and store at Beach Grove in the project area (Bradsby 1893: 643).

Industrial manufacturing, supported by anthracite extraction, emerged as the prominent theme in Luzerne County's social and economic history. Light manufacturing occurred in some of Luzerne County's agricultural districts. Construction of the North Branch Canal facilitated local economic development when Beach Haven became a lock and weigh station in 1830. A boatyard, a tannery, and a brickyard also developed in Beach Haven. Hick's Ferry connected Beach Haven to Wapwallopen in 1825. On the eve of the Civil War, Beach Haven had developed typical features of the market revolution: a grist mill, a store, a sawmill, a fulling mill, a clover mill, a distillery, and a plaster mill (Bicentennial Committee 1976: 3-6). Salem Township produced iron ore in the first half of the nineteenth century (Pearce 1860: 355, 386). After the Civil War, mergers and consolidations of railroad and coal companies and the arrival of immigrants from eastern Europe intensified the pace of anthracite extraction in Luzerne County and brought about various cultural transformations. The majority of population growth in Luzerne County occurred in the county's mining districts. Early railroad development in the county took place near Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Closer to the project area, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was completed in 1857 (Pearce 1860: 448). Railroads illustrate the importance of anthracite extraction for energy production in Luzerne County. Anthracite and industrial manufacturing in Berwick remained a viable economic endeavor until the post-World War II time period.

The energy industry continues to play a prominent role in the local economy. For instance, late-twentieth-century developments in the project area include the construction of a nuclear power plant at Bell Bend. Pennsylvania Power and Light (PPL) constructed a two-unit Susquehanna plant in 1975. The plant consists of two boiling water reactors and employs approximately 1,000 people. Plant construction also resulted in the relocation of some Bell Bend families to Berwick (Bicentennial Committee 1976: 6).

No information could be found to make a connection between this resource and any significant events, trends, or individuals in the area. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. Additionally, since the house has lost integrity through unsympathetic alterations, and since it and the outbuildings are unexceptional examples of common architectural types from the late 19th through 20th centuries, this resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.





SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE BERWICK, PA  
QUADRANGLE MAP, 1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969,  
1976)



PROJECT LOCATION



gai consultants

HUMMEL FARMSTEAD  
BELL BEND NPP-1 PROJECT  
LUZERNE COUNTY

gai consultants





1. Photograph 1
2. Hummel Farmstead
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Main House-Facade and East Elevation, Facing Northwest



1. Photograph 2
2. Hummel Farmstead
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Main House and Springhouse, Facing Northeast



1. Photograph 3
2. Hummel Farmstead
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Storage Shed, Facing Northwest



1. Photograph 4
2. Hummel Farmstead
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Modern Outbuildings, Facing West

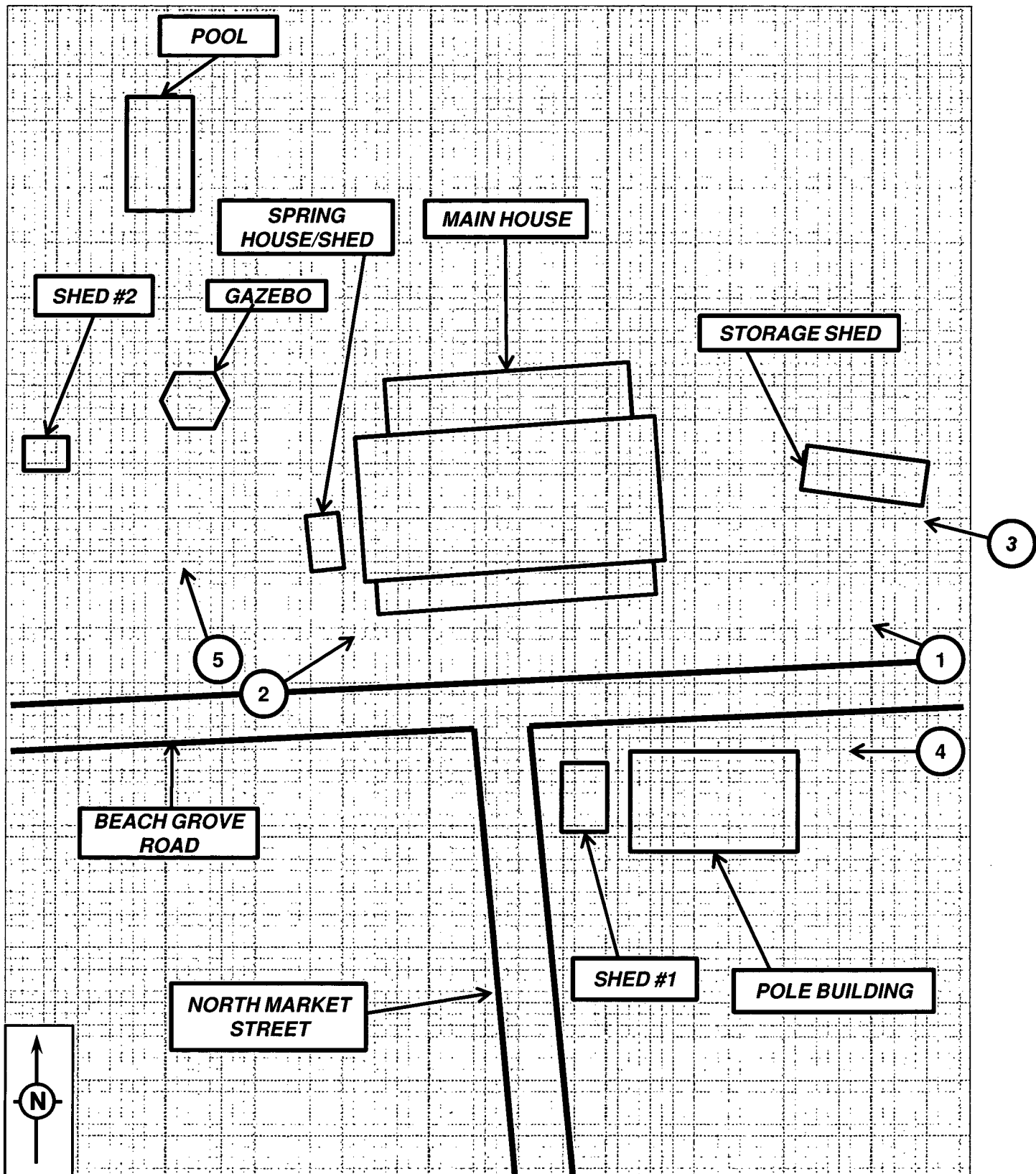




1. Photograph 5
2. Hummel Farmstead
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Shed #3 and Gazebo, Facing Northwest

**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.





ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1

















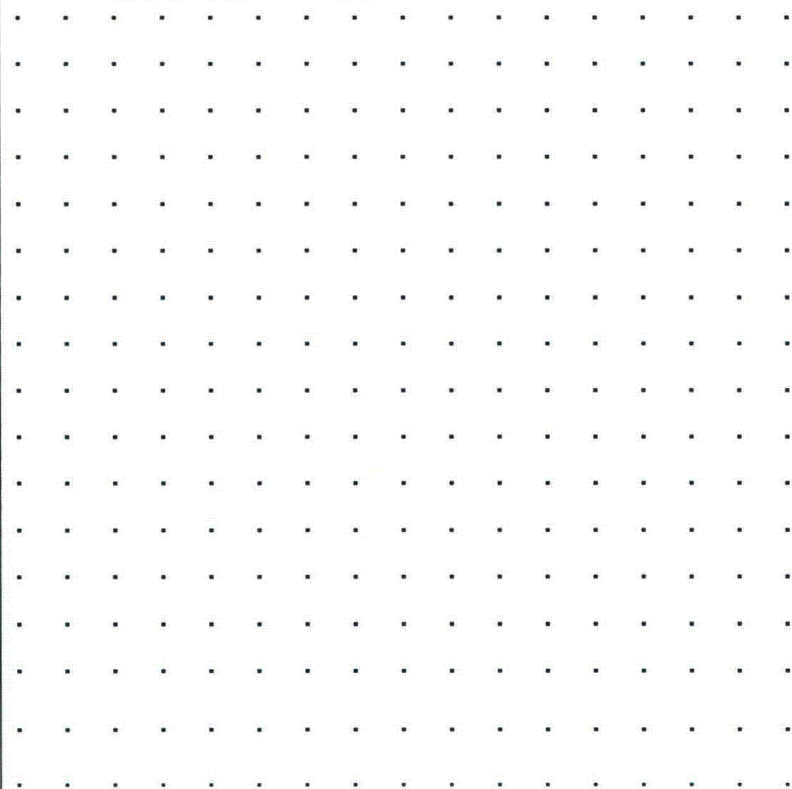
**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM – PHOTO/SITE PLAN SHEET**

89A

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Survey Code / Tax Parcel / Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Luzerne 079  
Municipality: Salem Township Address: Beach Grove Road at Stone Church Road  
Historic Name / Other Name: Stone Arch Bridge

**SITE PLAN**



**PHOTO INFORMATION**

Attach Photo Here



Number	Description of View	Direction of Camera
_____	<u>Overview</u>	<u>NE</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Photographer Name: Matthew G. Hyland  
Negative Location: GAI Consultants, Inc.

Date: January 28, 2008



# PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC BRIDGE SURVEY FORM - DATA SHEET

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,  
Bureau for Historic Preservation 96BBR

## IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_

County: 1. Luzerne 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality: 1. Salem Township 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Street/Road: Beach Grove Road at Stone Church Road

Crossing Over: Walker Run

Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Name: Stone Arch Bridge

Owner Name/Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Category: ☐ Private ☐ Public-local-county ☐ Public-local-municipal ☒ Public-state ☐ Public-federal

USGS Quad: 1. Berwick, PA 2. \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References: A. Zone 18, 0401636 E, 4549457 N B. \_\_\_\_\_

## HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS

Historic Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road-related</u>	_____
B. _____	_____	_____

Current Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. <u>Transportation</u>	<u>Road-related</u>	_____
B. _____	_____	_____

Particular Type: Bridge

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: A. Stone arch

B. \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

# of Spans 1 Overall Length 55' Predominant Material Stone

# of Main Spans 1

### Main Span

Materials: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Length: \_\_\_\_\_ Span Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Design Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Structural Feature: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

### Secondary Span 1

Materials: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Length: \_\_\_\_\_ Span Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Design Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Structural Feature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Secondary Span 2

Materials: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Length: \_\_\_\_\_ Span Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
Design Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Structural Feature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Secondary Span 3

Materials: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Length: \_\_\_\_\_ Span Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
Design Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Structural Feature: \_\_\_\_\_

### Substructure

Materials: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Structural Feature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Configuration: \_\_\_\_\_

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Year Built: ☐ ca. \_\_\_\_\_ to ☒ ca. 1935 Additions/Alterations Dates: ☐ ca. \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ ca. \_\_\_\_\_

Basis for Dating: ☐ Documentary ☒ Physical

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
This bridge dates to circa 1935 based on construction materials and method of construction.

Associated Individuals: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Associated Events: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Architects/Engineers: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Builders: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## PREVIOUS SURVEY, DETERMINATIONS

### EVALUATION (Survey Director/Consultants Only)

Individual NR Potential: ☒ Yes ☐ No Context(s): Transportation

Contributes to Potential District: ☐ Yes ☒ No District Name/Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: This bridge is potentially eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

## SURVEYOR INFORMATION

Surveyor Name/Title: Matthew G. Hyland/Megan L. Otten Date: January 2008

Project Name: Berwick, PA NPP-1 Project

Organization: GAI Consultants, Inc. Telephone: 412.476.2000

Street and No.: 385 East Waterfront Drive City, State: Homestead, PA

Zip Code: 15120

Additional Survey Documentation: \_\_\_\_\_

Associated Survey Codes: \_\_\_\_\_



PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL BRIDGE SURVEY FORM - NARRATIVE SHEET 96CBR  
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation

Survey Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel/Other No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
County: Luzerne Municipality: Salem Township  
Address: Beach Grove Road at Stone Church Road  
Historic/Other Name: Stone Arch Bridge

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:**

Built circa 1935, this stone arch bridge spans Walker Run. The bridge is constructed of stone with stone voussoirs marked by granite keystones. The stones are joined by beaded mortar joints; some of which have been repointed. The main span is extended by short wing walls on each end, and the superstructure is capped by pre-cast concrete coping. The bridge carries a single, asphalt-paved traffic lane.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Writing in 1860, a local historian described the Bell Bend area as "open country" and "an agricultural township" extending from Beach Grove to Bloomsburg. In 1860, the farms of Salem Township, which was formed in 1790, produced rye, wheat, corn, oats, and buckwheat, which were marketed at Hazelton. Settlement in Salem Township dates from 1773, when Nathan Beach constructed a log home and store at Beach Grove in the project area (Bradsby 1893: 643).

Industrial manufacturing, supported by anthracite extraction, emerged as the prominent theme in Luzerne County's social and economic history. Light manufacturing occurred in some of Luzerne County's agricultural districts. Salem Township produced iron ore in the first half of the nineteenth century (Pearce 1860: 355, 386). After the Civil War, mergers and consolidations of railroad and coal companies and the arrival of immigrants from eastern Europe intensified the pace of anthracite extraction in Luzerne County and brought about various cultural transformations. The majority of population growth in Luzerne County occurred in the county's mining districts. Early railroad development in the county took place near Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Closer to the project area, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was completed in 1857 (Pearce 1860: 448). Railroads illustrate the importance of anthracite extraction for energy production in Luzerne County. Anthracite remained a viable economic endeavor until the post-World War II time period.

The energy industry continues to play a prominent role in the local economy. For instance, late-twentieth-century developments in the project area include the construction of a nuclear power plant at Bell Bend. Pennsylvania Power and Light (PPL) constructed a two-unit Susquehanna plant in 1970. The plant consists of two boiling water reactors and employs approximately 1,000 people.

This bridge is not directly associated with any significant events or trends in local or regional history. As such, it is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A. No documentary evidence linking the bridge to any significant individuals in local or regional history could be identified. Therefore, this bridge is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B. This bridge, however, is a rare and well-preserved example of an early 20th-century stone arch bridge in the area. Therefore, it is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C.

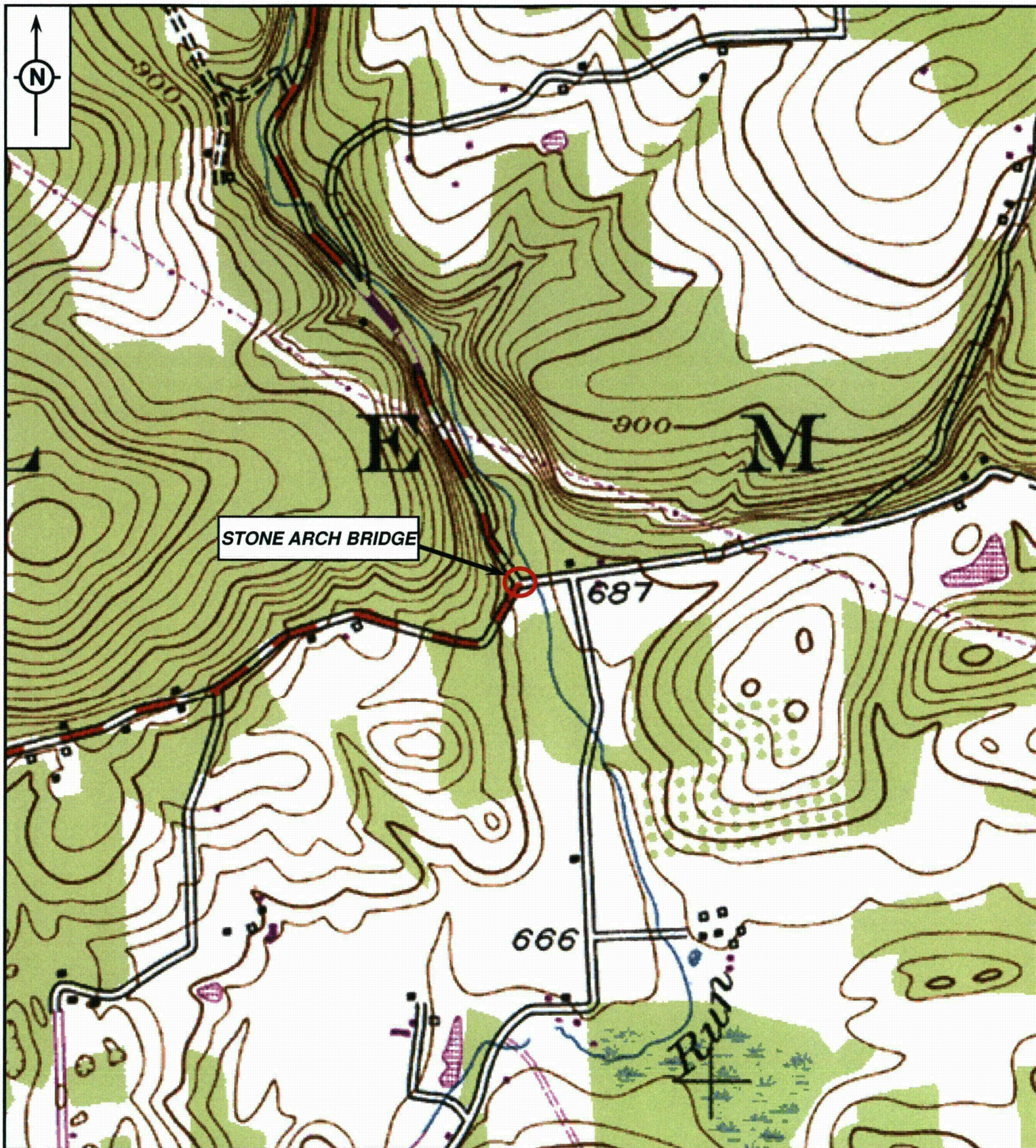
Bradsby, H.C.

1893 History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, with Biographical Sketches. S.B. Nelson & Company, Chicago.

Pearce, S.

1860 Annals of Luzerne County: A Record of Interesting Events, Traditions, and Anecdotes from the First Settlement at Wyoming to 1860. J.B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

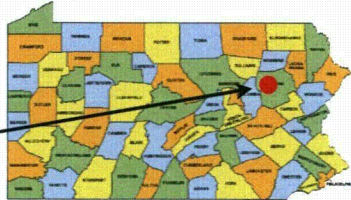




SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE BERWICK, PA  
QUADRANGLE MAP, 1955 (PHOTOREVISED 1969,  
1976)



PROJECT LOCATION



STONE ARCH BRIDGE  
BELL BEND NPP-1 PROJECT  
LUZERNE COUNTY

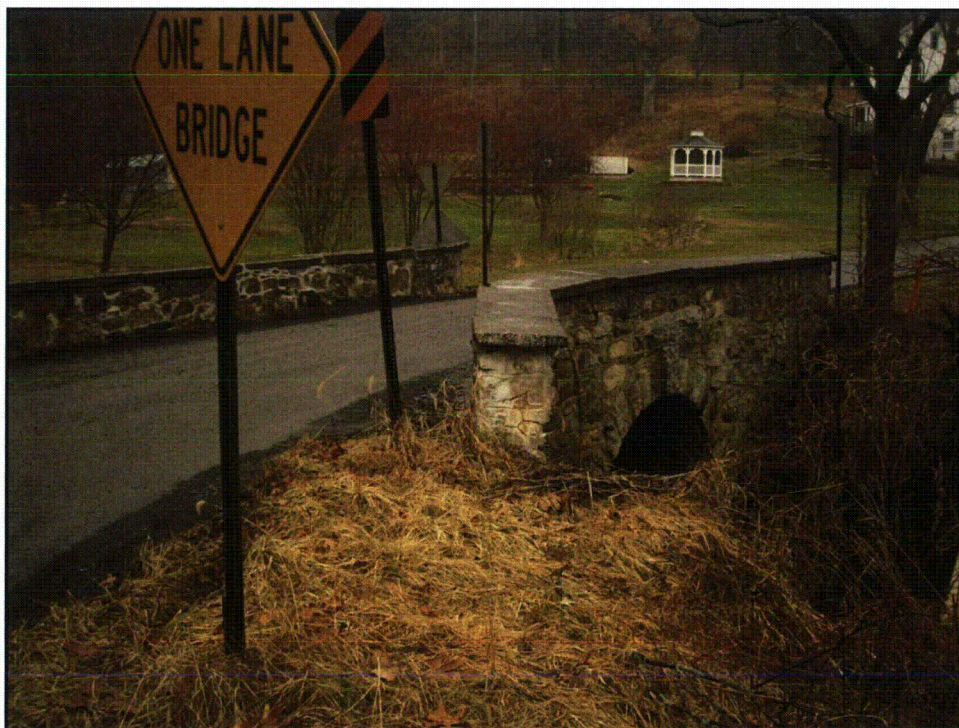
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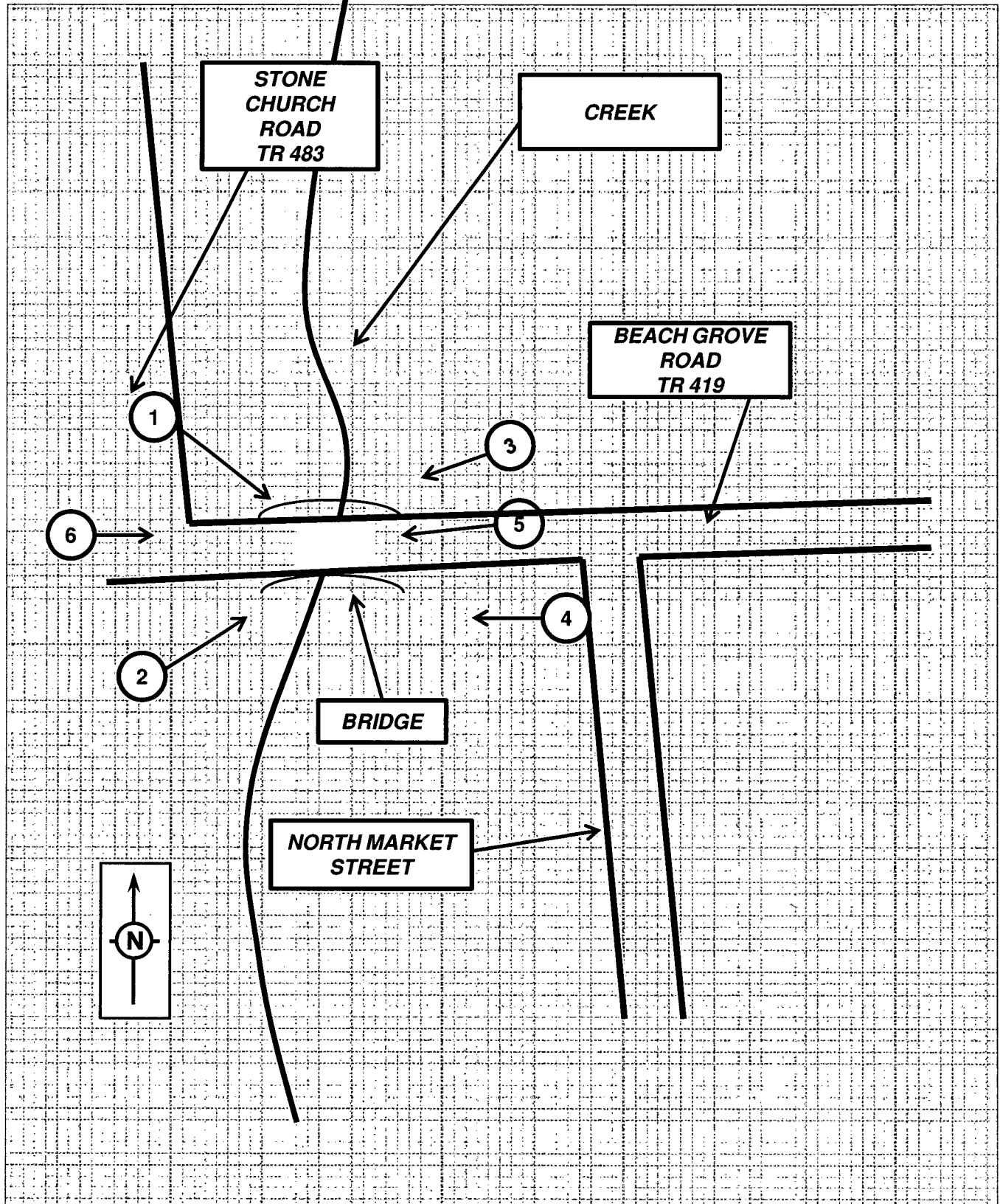
1. Photograph 1
2. Stone Arch Bridge
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Facing West



1. Photograph 2
2. Stone Arch Bridge
3. Salem Township, Luzerne County
4. Facing Northeast

**Site Plan** (Item 34)

See page 11 of the Instructions for more information regarding the site plan. Create a sketch of the property, showing the footprint of all buildings, structures, landscape features, streets, etc. Label all resources and streets. Include a North arrow and a scale bar (note if scale is approximate). This sheet may be used to sketch a plan or another map/plan may be substituted.





ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1





















