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study of furnishings alternatives

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STUDY OF FURNISHINGS ALTERNATIVES
SLATEFORD FARM
DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by
Sharon A. Brown

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U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service

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PREFACE

This study of furnishings alternatives has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as stated in the task directive approved by Mid-Atlantic Regional Director James W. Coleman Jr. on July 26, 1985, concerning Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area under Package No. 111. Data contained in this study will be used in the decision making process for furnishing the 1833 Slateford Farm farmhouse.

The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was authorized by Congress for inclusion in the National Park System by P.L. 89-158 (79 Stat. 612) on September 1, 1965. Slateford Farm is one mile below the scenic Delaware Water Gap, considered in the last century to be a natural wonder, and south of Kittatinny Mountain (Blue Mountain). The tract containing the core farm totals 169.38 acres and was purchased in 1966. No historical name for the farm has been found in the primary source materials. The National Park Service named the tract "Slateford Farm" out of respect for local history. The name Laurel Hill has, on occasion, been applied to the farm. The property will be referred to as Slateford Farm in this text. (See appendix 1 for map of Slateford Farm extant conditions 1985.)

The study focuses on the historical occupancy of Slateford Farm. Historical furnishings information will be used in support of each alternative. Appropriate National Park Service policies concerning furnishings and excerpts from planning documents are quoted in the document to explain or support rationale behind each alternative. Architectural impacts, both internal and external, are discussed for each alternative. Each alternative includes cost estimates for the proposed action. Interpretive themes are considered for each alternative.

This study provides alternatives for management so decisions can be made concerning furnishing the Slateford Farm farmhouse based on costs, interpretive themes, and National Park Service policy. This

approach--writing an alternatives study--can provide a better understanding of possible alternatives available to manage and interpret Slateford Farm more effectively.

The following furnishings alternatives will be discussed:

ALTERNATIVE I Furnishing the farmhouse to represent Pipher Family occupancy, c. 1865

ALTERNATIVE II Furnishing the farmhouse to represent Munsch Family occupancy, c. 1935

ALTERNATIVE III Furnishings exhibit rooms with interpretive exhibits

ALTERNATIVE IV Removal of all furnishings from the farmhouse; use of interpretive exhibits

ALTERNATIVE V Furnishing the farmhouse to represent both Pipher and Munsch Family occupancy

Research for this study of furnishings alternatives was conducted during a trip to Winterthur, Delaware; New York City; Philadelphia; Elverson, Pennsylvania; and Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area during April and May 1985. Several people assisted in preparing this report. The author's thanks go to Warren Bielenberg, chief of visitor services and resource management, and Ray Fauber, interpretive specialist, both at Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Special thanks go to Nan Rickey, Dr. Ronald W. Johnson, Linda Romola, and especially Kenneth Bennett, all of the Denver Service Center, for their advice and support. William Jedlick of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office also shared his knowledge of furnishings. Nancy Arwood typed the draft.

Sharon A. Brown
June 1985

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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All photographs credits: Denver Service Center, April 1985

I. ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY

Slateford Farm's history is linked to the American Indian and colonial history which preceded Samuel Pipher's purchase of the property in 1790. The tract was originally part of the infamous 1737 Walking Purchase, wherein Thomas and Richard Penn, the sons of the first provincial proprietor, William Penn, obtained most of the land which became Northampton County from the Delaware Indians.¹

On June 1, 1753, Thomas and Richard Penn, as "True and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania," sold a "certain Tract of Land, situate on the North Branch of Delaware River in the County of Northampton" to Nicholas Scull, the province's surveyor general.² The tract's legal description follows:

Beginning at as marked Chestnut Oak standing on the Bank of the said River thence by vacant Land the four Courses [?] Distances next following viz south fifty five Degrees West three hundred and fifty two Perches to a marked Chestnut Oak South seventy Degrees West seventy eight Perches to a Stone South East one hundred and ninety seven Perches to a Stone and North sixty degrees East three hundred and ten Perches to a marked Chestnut tree standing on the Bank of the said River thence up the same one the several Courses thereof two hundred and twenty seven perches to the place of Beginning Containing three hundred and ninety one Acres and one Quarter of an Acre and the usual Allowance of six Acres per Cont [?] for Roads and Highways.

Scull had the property's 391 and 1/4 acres surveyed on June 7, 1753, and paid the costs involved.³ He only held onto the property for

1. William J. Heller, History of Northampton County and the Grand Valley of the Lehigh, 2 vols. (Boston: The American Historical Society, 1920), 1:47-78; Federal Writers' Project, Northampton County Guide Works Projects Administration, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Times Publishing Co., 1939), pp. 23-24.

2. Deed Book A-17, pp. 508-509, recorded August 22, 1753, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Land Records, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, (PHMC).

3. Survey Book, A-8, p. 29, PHMC.

13 months and it is doubtful he made any kind of improvement on it. Scull sold it on July 4, 1754, to Amos Strettell of Philadelphia, who was a wealthy landowner and merchant.

Strettell left the property at his death in 1780 to his two daughters Ann and Frances.⁴ They were married to two brothers, Cadwalader and Benjamin Morris, also wealthy Philadelphia merchants. No mention was found in the brief Morris biographies of their ownership of property in Northampton County. No information is thus known about farming or construction the Morris brothers and the Strettell sisters might have had done on the Upper Mount Bethel Township parcel of land.

PIPHER FAMILY

On April 17, 1790, the four Morrises sold "that parcel and tract of Land Situate lying and being in Mount Bethell Township County of Northampton" to Samuel Pipher "yeoman" of Northampton County for "seven hundred and Eighty two pounds ten Shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania." The tract contained 391 and 1/4 acres.⁵

When Samuel Pipher bought the property he paid half the purchase price and took out a mortgage for £332.10. The mortgage gave a description of the property, which was the same as in the 1753 deed.⁶ Even though the property was described as Benjamin Morris' "plantation &

4. Will, Book R-287, p. 368, 1780 County of Philadelphia, Register of Wills, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

5. Deed Book G-1, pp. 273-274, indenture of April 17, 1790, recorded June 22, 1790, Northampton County Government Center, Easton, Pennsylvania, (NCE).

6. Deed Book G-1, pp. 274-275, indenture of April 17, 1790, recorded June 22, 1790, NCE.

Tract of Land," there is still no proof as to what sort of improvements, if any, existed on the land. No evidence has yet been found concerning what structures the Morrises might have placed on the property.

Samuel Pipher's origins are unknown. Various spellings of Pipher exist in historical documents, including Piffer, Piper, Pfeiffer, Peyfer, Pfaeffer, Pifer, Peiffer, and Pfeifer. The spelling in this text will be the one used in the document cited. The park has adapted the "Pipher" spelling and this variation will be used in the text for general references. Spelling variations also occur in the names of Samuel Pipher's wife and daughter--Christina and Christine. Further genealogical research may discover where he and his wife Christine were born, when or if they immigrated to Pennsylvania, and perhaps even the ethnic origin and spelling of the Pipher name.

Samuel Pipher was an experienced farmer when he bought the 391 1/4 acres by the Delaware River. It is not known where he lived before he brought his family to the Delaware Water Gap area but bits of evidence suggest he lived somewhere in Upper Mount Bethel Township as early as the 1760s. Remaining colonial records reveal the name of Samuel Pipher (with spelling variations) but it cannot be ascertained in some cases whether this is the same man who owned the farm. No Samuel Pipher (or derivation thereof) was found in Northampton County tax records for the year 1761, but one Samueal Peiffer, a farmer from Bethlehem, paid a proprietary tax of £2.6.8 in 1772. A Samuel Pfaeffer was listed as a resident of Mount Bethel township in 1773. The county tax record for Mount Bethel Township in 1775 listed a Samuel Piper as owning 50 acres of land of which 10 acres were cleared and five acres sowed, one horse, and one horned cow. A Samuel Pifer is listed in Mount Bethel Township tax records for 1779. The first United States Census in 1790 for Pennsylvania reveals a Samuel Pifer, with a household of three "free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families," three

"free white males under 16 years," and five "free white females including heads of families."⁷

Church records do substantiate that Samuel Pfeiffer was in Northampton County in 1766 for he and his wife Christine baptized their first child Samuel (born March 5) on April 5 in the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations at the Dryland Church, Nazareth Township, in Northampton County (now the Trinity, Lutheran and Dryland Reformed) in Hecktown, Pennsylvania. Samuel, who was born between 1736 and 1740, and Christine, born possibly in 1738, became the parents of ten children. Three more sons followed Samuel: Jacob, born about 1769; Christian, born about 1772; and John, born in 1784. The births of the rest of the children were listed in the church record of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations in Upper Mount Bethel Township. These children were: Michael, born in 1773; Christine, born in 1778; Anna Elizabeth, born in 1782; Maria Catharine, born in 1787; Frederick, born in 1789; and Peter, born in 1791.⁸

7. Northampton County Tax List For the Year 1761," Copied by the Personnel of the Works Progress Administration (Easton, Pennsylvania" Easton Public Library, 1938), unpublished typescript; Richard and Mildred C. Williams, "Proprietary Tax Northampton County, Pennsylvania 1772," Danboro, Pennsylvania, unpublished typescript, n.y. p. 41; Matthew S. Henry, "Manuscript History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania," unpublished typescript, 1851, p. 12; Preston A. Laury, Index to the Scotch-Irish of Northampton County, vol. 1, supplement, (Easton, Pennsylvania: The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1939), pp. 520-421; "Tax Lists in Northampton County Court House 1774-1806," Translated by Rev. A.S. Leiby, unpublished typescript; Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 Pennsylvania (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), p. 180.

8. "Church Record of the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations in Nazareth Township Northampton County Pennsylvania formerly The Dryland Church now the Trinity Lutheran and Dryland Reformed, Hecktown Pennsylvania," Translated by Dr. Wm. J. Hinke, 1929, unpublished typescript, p. 11; "Church Record of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregation in Upper Mount Bethel Township Northampton County 1774-1833," Copied by Dr. Wm. J. Hinke, August-October, 1934, unpublished typescript, pp. 5, 8, 11, 13, 20, 24, 28, 145; Mildred and

It is not known how many of the Pipher children moved with their parents to the Delaware Water Gap property. The oldest children were grown by 1790 when Samuel bought the tract and they were already establishing their own families. The eldest son Samuel moved to Wayne County (which in 1836 became Monroe County) sometime after 1800 as did his brothers Jacob and Michael. Christian and Christine both moved at sometime to Cayuga County, New York. It is possible, therefore, that only the middle and youngest children lived at Slateford Farm for any amount of time.⁹

Even though it is not known how many, if any, structures were on the property at the time of Samuel Pipher's purchase, it is known that he built a tavern about one mile north of Slateford, Pennsylvania (not yet settled), and half a mile south of Cold Cave. The tavern was known as the "Gap Tavern" and was demolished sometime after 1812. A stone building was erected in its place which, in 1877, was occupied as a dwelling house.¹⁰

Samuel Pfeiffer senior appears on 1798 tax lists for United States direct taxes. These tax lists show names of people who owned real property or slaves, subject to the direct taxes. One list also shows valuations of properties and amounts of taxes assessed. Samuel Pfeiffer senior is listed as the occupant and owner of one dwelling house, 30 feet by 22 feet, which was made of wood and stood two stories tall. The

8. (Cont.) Lee McMillen, "Genealogical Family Tree," Easton, Pennsylvania. A copy of the Pipher genealogy can be found in U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data, Slateford Farm, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area," (HSR) by Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler, Denver, Colorado, 1982, pp. 192-196.

9. McMillen, "Genealogical."

10. Capt. F. Ellis, History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery (Philadelphia: n.p., 1877), p. 251.

house was placed on 80 perches of land and was assessed a valuation of \$175. This valuation was revised upwards by the tax commissioners to \$210. Another tax list reveals that in 1798 Samuel Pfeiffer senior owned 389 acres and 80 perches of land, subject to a valuation of \$1660. Pfeiffer senior owned a house which his son Jacob was living in; a house assessed at \$25. Jacob owned 70 acres of land valued at \$165. Samuel Pfeiffer junior is also listed. He owned 32 acres of land which was assessed at \$96. No home was listed for him.¹¹

Sometime between 1800 and 1810 Samuel Pipher built a cabin still extant on the property. It is not known where the family was living until this time; perhaps they were in the tavern near the river or in a homestead established on the property by Amos Strettell or the Morrises. All that is known is contained in Samuel Piffer's will, written on March 16, 1812. After Samuel's death in August 1812 his property was divided between three of his children, Maria Catharine, Frederick and Peter, with provisions made for the care of his widow Christina.¹²

Samuel made his wife Christina, son Peter, and son-in-law Peter Kocher (married to Maria Catharine, or Mary) the executors of his estate. He gave Christina "the house on the old place is Called the new house during her life," and Peter was to provide her with firewood and with a good cow. Peter was also to provide his mother with 100 pounds of pork, 10 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of "rey" (rye), and 10 bushels of buckwheat yearly. All of these provisions were to be delivered to Christina at her house mentioned in the will. Christina was also to take her bedstead, a bureau and chest, and all her clothes and utensils she

11. United States Direct Tax of 1798: Tax Lists For the State of Pennsylvania, Microcopy No. 372, Roll 12, Fifth Direct Tax Division, volumes 360-373, First Through Fourth Assessment Districts, vols. 361, 362, 363, Federal Archives and Records Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

12. "Last Will and Testament of Samuel Piffer," Will Book 4, pp. 431-443, dated March 16, 1812, File 2801, Register of Wills, NCE. This cabin, dated by Penelope Batcheler, could be the same house assessed in the 1798 direct tax.

may need. Additionally, all the money and cash in Samuel's house after his death was to go to Christina.¹³

The general intent of Samuel Piffer's will was to single out his three youngest children for special consideration, to give them a start in life. At the time of Samuel Pipher's death in 1812 Mary was 25, Frederick 23, and Peter 21. Mary, Frederick, and Peter were given the entirety of Samuel's land in Upper Mount Bethel Township.

An inventory of Samuel's property was taken on August 11, 1812, by his son Frederick and Aaron Dupuis. The estate was settled more than a year later, on September 14, 1813. The value of goods and chattel not bequeathed was \$847.09. Christina received goods and chattel worth \$194.16 and \$336.75 in cash. After the surplus goods were sold, Samuel's personal debts were paid, and funeral and other expenses were paid (including a "demand" by Peter Peifer for working harvest and hauling grain, and a "demand" by Peter Kocher for liquor and hauling). The balance remaining to be divided, less advancements made previous to Samuel's death to the children, totaled \$1,692.97.¹⁴ Samuel Pipher died before his son Peter built the Slateford Farm main farmhouse. None of the furniture or farming implements listed on Samuel Pipher's inventory can be directly traced to the cabin or, obviously, the farmhouse. The inventory does, of course, provide data about Samuel's possessions. (See appendix 4 for Samuel Piffer's 1812 inventory.)

The basic division of the Samuel Pipher property (the 1790 purchase of 391 and 1/4 acres, plus two other purchases of 80 acres in 1793 and 31 acres, 150 perches in 1797) into three major portions was reconfirmed by releases in 1816, 1817, and 1820. From the will, Mary and her husband

13. Ibid., p. 431.

14. "Inventory of the Estate late of Samuel Piffer," filed 26th Aug. 1812, File 2801, Register of Wills, NCE. "Samuel Peiffer settlement of the Estate late of," filed 14th Sept. 1813, File 2801, Register of Wills, NCE.

Peter Kocher had been given 123 acres 175 perches of land on the eastern side of the estate along the Delaware River. Frederick received 200 acres on the western end and Peter got the 182 acres in the middle where the Slateford Farm complex now stands. By the six releases recorded at the Easton, Pennsylvania, courthouse in 1820, Samuel and Christina's other surviving children and their spouses gave up all claim to these land parcels by acknowledging receipt of full payment, by Mary, Peter, and Frederick, for their share of the estate.¹⁵

The remaining history of Pipher stewardship of Slateford Farm concerns Peter Pipher and his son Samuel, for the farm complex is located on property they in turn inherited. After Peter married, he and his wife Elizabeth began to raise a family; their first child, Samuel, was born in 1813. It is not known where Peter, Elizabeth, and their growing family lived between 1812 and the early 1830s. They may have lived with Peter's mother Christina or perhaps an older farmstead on the property dating from the Strettell-Morris era. In 1827 Peter built a still existing springhouse next to the cabin. He placed his initials and the year on a date stone in the north gable wall where they can be seen today. The growing Pipher family probably needed larger accommodations and in 1833 Peter built the main farmhouse still standing. Once again he signed his work; he gouged his initials and the date--P18. . . 33P--in the cornice of the flat pedimented frontispiece over the front door.¹⁶

When Peter was 50 years old in 1841 he sold six separate tracts of land totaling 199 acres, 109 perches to his eldest son Samuel for \$7,500. The largest tract was 162 acres, 158 perches which undoubtedly was the core of the present-day Slateford Farm.¹⁷ It is not known where Samuel, his wife Elizabeth, and their children were living at the time of this sale

15. Deed Book D-4, pp. 449-456, recorded August 28, 1820, NCE.

16. McMillen, "Genealogy;" Batcheler, HSR, pp. 88-103, 107-153.

17. Deed Book G-6, pp. 570-571, indenture of April 17, 1841, recorded December 27, 1841, NCE.

in 1841. Perhaps they lived in the cabin after the death of Samuel's grandmother Christina in 1838. Both father and son, Peter and Samuel, were raising children in the 1830s, so it is possible that after the sale Peter and Elizabeth stayed on Slateford Farm with their children and grandchildren.

Both Samuel's and his father Peter's names appear on an 1850 agricultural census. In 1850 Peter had already sold Slateford Farm to his son Samuel but he was listed as owning 158 acres of improved land and 25 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of his farm was \$9,000 and the value of his farming implements and machinery was \$400. Peter owned six horses and seven milch cows, and raised 18 pounds of wool, 75 bushels of Irish potatoes, 400 bushels of buckwheat, 25 tons of hay, 200 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, and 200 bushels of oats. He also produced 700 pounds of butter. Peter owned four other cattle, six sheep and 26 swine; all valued at \$600. The value of his homemade manufactures was \$10 and the value of animals he slaughtered was \$200. Peter was not listed in the 1860 agricultural census.¹⁸

Peter died at the age of 80 on April 23, 1871. In his will, dated May 27, 1868, he left his wife Elizabeth the use of his house and lot of land in Slateford, Pennsylvania, for the rest of her life. She additionally received all Peter's real estate, furniture, and \$2,000 in cash. Peter's estate was divided into seven shares and divided among six children and the estate of a seventh child, already deceased. At Peter's death his personal property and real estate were valued at \$25,897.¹⁹ Because Peter was living in Slateford at the time of his death none of his

18. Agricultural Schedules, Pennsylvania, Federal Decennial Censuses, 1850-1880, Microcopy T-1138, roll 7, 1850, and roll 17, 1860, National Archives.

19. "Last will of Peter Pipher decD," Proved May 4, 1871, File 86648, Register of Wills, NCE. "Inventory Estate of Peter Pipher decD" filed June 3, 1871, File 8648, Register of Wills, NCE.

possessions can be identified as having been in the Slateford Farm 1833 farmhouse which he built. It is possible that some of his furnishings were in the farmhouse at one time and then moved out sometime after Peter sold the property to his son Samuel. (See appendix 6 for Peter Pipher's 1871 inventory. See appendix 5 for Peter's brother Frederick's 1830 inventory. Frederick lived on a farm to the west of Peter's property, and his land remained in Pipher family hands until 1923. See appendix 7 for Aaron Pipher's 1871 inventory. Aaron was Peter's son and Samuel's brother. He bought his Uncle Frederick's farm in 1848 and lived on it until his death in 1871.)

Peter and Elizabeth's son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth owned the central portion of Samuel's grandparents' original land for 27 years, from 1841 until 1868. They raised their children on the property, most likely in the house that Samuel's father had built with his own hands. In the 1850 agricultural census Samuel Phifer is listed as owning 140 acres of improved land and 35 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of his farm was \$6,000 and the value of his farming implements and machinery was \$360. He owned seven horses, six milch cows, nine other cattle, 16 sheep, and 15 swine. The value of his livestock was \$600. Samuel raised 45 pounds of wool, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of buckwheat, 30 tons of hay, 100 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of rye, 600 bushels of Indian corn, and 100 bushels of oats. He and his family produced 700 pounds of butter. The value of Samuel's homemade manufactures was \$10 and the value of his slaughtered animals was \$100.²⁰

In the 1860 census Samuel Pipher was listed as owning 160 acres of improved land and 26 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of his farm was \$9,000 and the value of his farming implements was \$500. Samuel owned five horses, seven milch cows, 12 sheep and 12 swine; all

20. Agricultural Schedules, Pennsylvania, Federal Decennial Censuses, 1850-1880, Microcopy T-1138, Roll 7, 1850, National Archives.

valued at \$800. He raised 60 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 40 pounds of wool, one bushel of peas and beans, 300 bushels of Irish potatoes, 200 bushels of buckwheat, 25 tons of hay, and four bushels of clover seed. The value of his orchard products was \$20. The value of Samuel's homemade manufactures was \$20 and the value of his slaughtered animals was \$300.²¹

It is not known why Samuel and Elizabeth decided to sell the property which had been in Pipher hands since 1790. Perhaps they succumbed to the instant wealth offered by the prospective buyers. The land itself could have been steadily deteriorating in its ability to sustain crops. Samuel and Elizabeth's five children were all grown by 1868 so it is also possible that the parents wanted to retire to a simpler life while in their early-to-mid-50s.

For whatever reason, Samuel and Elizabeth sold the Pipher homestead on December 18, 1868, to a group of businessmen for \$25,000. The businessmen--Uzal Cory, Julius S. Howell, Theodore D. Howell, Samuel R. Elton, Richard H. Stearns and Richard D. Wilson--formed the New York and Delaware River Slate Company. They were interested in the Pipher land not for its agricultural value, but for its slate potential. It was a well known fact that the farm was located on top of a soft slate belt and that successful slate quarries had been operating in the area for years.

In the deed, Samuel excepted from the sale "all the grain in the ground with the right to harvest; store and thresh the same upon the premises using the Barn and Granary for those purposes. . . ." All the straw, however, belonged to the purchasers. Samuel and his family also reserved the use and occupancy of the buildings on the property until April 1, 1869. They could use firewood on the premises until April 1,

21. Ibid., Roll 17, 1860.

but Samuel was not to cut any more wood, except for firewood, nor was he to sell or remove any wood. All the wood left after April 1 belonged to the buyers. Samuel was also not allowed to remove any manure, as it was "expressly agreed that the manure now made and that may accumulate between now and said first day of April is covered by this conveyance to the granters." Two hundred posts and 3,000 rails already cut and in pieces on the property belonged to Samuel.²²

Samuel and Elizabeth Pipher moved near Slateford where they lived until their deaths in 1896 and 1889. Samuel's will, dated September 17, 1892, and amended January 16, 1896, specified his furniture, utensils, and household goods be left to his daughter Marietta. Property in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, was left to Marietta and a house in Portland, Pennsylvania, was left to a grandson. All the rest of Samuel's property was shared among his five children.²³

An inventory of Samuel Pipher's estate taken March 19, 1896, appraised his goods and chattel at \$3,491.40. Gold discovered in a wagon shed was subsequently added to the appraisal on July 10, 1896. At the estate sale on April 26, 1896, many agricultural and household goods were sold, in addition to bank shares. The sale amounted to \$2,070.29.²⁴ Samuel Pipher was not living in the 1833 Slateford Farm farmhouse at the time of his death, so his furnishings can not be directly traced to the farmhouse. However, it is reasonable to assume that some of his belongings were used in the farmhouse, and subsequently moved when Samuel and Elizabeth left Slateford Farm. (See appendices 8 and 9 for

22. Deed Book C-12, pp. 612-613, indenture of December 18, 1868, recorded January 8, 1869, NCE.

23. "Last Will & Testament of Samuel Pipher dec'd" Probated March 18, 1895, File 13933, Registry of Wills, NCE.

24. "Estate of Samuel Pipher of Upper Mt. Bethel Township deceased, Vendue List" filed May 25, 1896, File 13933, Register of Wills, NCE; "Inventory Estate of Samuel Pipher dec'd" filed July 13, 1896, File 13933, Register of Wills, NCE.

Samuel Pipher's 1896 inventory and vendue list of personal property sold.)

QUARRY COMPANY

The New York and Delaware River Slate Company owned Slateford Farm from 1868 until 1873. The venture evidently was not managed well and the company's principal stockholders began quarreling among themselves. Possibly as a result of this in-fighting, rather than any unproductivity of the quarry dug near the Pipher farmhouse, the sheriff of Northampton County, Enos Werkheiser, seized the farm. One of the original founders of the company, Julius S. Howell, had filed a suit in equity in March 1872 in Easton against the president of the company, Charles W. Remington. Howell's suit also named Uzal Cory and Richard H. Stearns, as well as stockholders Thomas G. Groves and William J. Williams. The results of the suit are not known, but by November 1873 the sheriff was ordered by the County Court of Common Pleas in Northampton County in a writ of levari facias, to take the 181 acres and 112 perches of land and to levy against the defendants a debt of \$4,645.82 owed to Samuel Pipher. At a public sale on December 27, 1873, the sheriff sold the property to John A. Morison of New York City for \$20,000, he being the highest bidder.²⁵

Very little information is known of the men involved in this quarrying venture. A New York City 1868/1869 directory lists several of the names and addresses, but no slate company records were found. No documentary evidence has as yet been found which either supports or disputes prevalent belief that the New York and Delaware River Slate Company's officers used the Pipher farmhouse as an office and/or housing for quarry workers.

25. Equity Docket 2, p. 95, dated March 16, 1872, Prothonotary Office, NCE. Deed Book H-20, pp. 643-645, sold December 27, 1873, recorded March 17, 1890, NCE.

NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY OWNERS

John A. Morison was a wealthy New Yorker who apparently ran the farm in absentia for its quarrying, and possibly tenancy, income. Morison paid taxes on the quarry from 1874 to 1879, after which time active quarrying probably ceased. Morison owned the property until his death in 1897 and his heirs held on to it until 1913.²⁶ Tenants did work the farm for at least a few years during the Morison Family ownership. In his will, dated September 4, 1885, John A. Morison left personal belongings and \$5,000 yearly income from his estate to his sister Jane M. Coffin. Morison's executors--his sister Jane, nephew Robert S. Morison, and friend William G. DeWitt--had the power to sell and dispose of his real estate. In April 1899 Morison's estate was appraised and the "Farm situated in Upper Mount Bethel Township consisting of about 180 acres upon which a Slate Quarry is located" was valued at \$3,500. As executor, Robert S. Morison sold the property to Edwin G. Reynolds on September 26, 1913.²⁷

Reynolds bought the 181 acres and 112 perches from Morison at a private sale for \$1.00. He and his wife Icie were renting farmers in 1900 in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. In the 1905 census the Reynolds were listed as owning a farm which was mortgaged. In the 1920 census Edwin was listed as a farmer who owned his own farm. This seems to indicate that the Reynolds were absentee owners who may have purchased the property for speculative or rental income purposes, although it is not known what sort of deal was made with Robert S.

26. Elizabeth D. Walters, research note, March 19, 1969, DEWA Park Files, "Pennsylvania-Northampton County Land Titles"; Deed Book B-41, pp. 365-367, indenture of September 26, 1913, recorded October 6, 1913, NCE.

27. "Will of John A. Morison" September 4, 1885, proven January 15, 1898, Register of Wills, NCE; "Estate of John Morison" April 17, 1899, Collateral Inheritance Book 2, p. 7, Register of Wills, NCE; Deed Book B-41, pp. 365-367, indenture of September 26, 1913, recorded October 6, 1913, NCE.

Morison on a purchase price. Furthermore, nothing is known of any renters on the property. It is thought that the Slateford Farm homestead stood empty through the 1910s.²⁸

Edwin and Icie Reynolds sold their property in Northampton County to Charles M. Munsch on May 5, 1924, for \$3,000. Munsch owned a pharmacy in New York. He made many changes on the property, including covering the main farmhouse with a stucco cement, changing the Samuel Pipher cabin, building the Louis Cyr farmhouse, building an ice house, and installing a concrete slab which spans the old barn foundations. The farmhouse was furnished with Victorian furniture brought in by Munsch from New York. In the fall of 1929 Munsch, who was from Alsace-Lorraine, met Louis Cyr, a French-Canadian from Quebec, in a church in the Bronx. The two spoke French and Munsch hired Cyr to be his caretaker at Slateford Farm.²⁹ Cyr and his family took care of Slateford Farm from 1929 until government purchase of the property.

On May 5, 1936, Charles Munsch and his wife Marie sold the farm to their daughter Alice for \$1,800. Munsch died the next year in the Cyr house. Louis and Lottie Cyr continued to tenant farm the land under Alice's ownership as they had her parents'. This arrangement continued until the farm property was purchased as part of the acquisition process for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Alice M. Munsch sold 169.38 acres to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on September 16,

28. Deed Book B-71, pp. 365-367, indenture of September 26, 1913, recorded October 6, 1913, NCE. Letter, Bette Barker, Division of Archives and Records Management, Department of State, State of New Jersey, to Sharon A. Brown, October 3, 1984; Letter, Clark Beck, Special Collections and Archives, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey to Sharon A. Brown, September 26, 1984.

29. Deed Book A-69, pp. 566-567, indenture of May 5, 1924, recorded December 27, 1938, NCE; Interview with Charlotte Cyr Jewell, Portland, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1984.

1966. All of the furnishings in the farmhouse were sold to a local antique dealer, who has since died. Louis Cyr and his family continued to live on the farm and Louis worked for the National Park Service until his death in 1971. Since that year Cyr's daughter Charlotte Cyr Jewell and her family have farmed the property under a special use permit.³⁰

30. Deed Book F-67, pp. 241-242, indenture of May 5, 1936, recorded January 27, 1937, NCE; Interview with Charlotte Cyr Jewell, Portland, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1984 and May 1, 1985; Deed, Tracts 121 and 122, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, vol. 300, p. 2, NCE.

II. FURNISHINGS POLICY/PLANNING

The following policy statements regarding furnishings and excerpts from planning documents affect Slateford Farm's furnishings alternatives:

A. Policy Guidelines

NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, Introduction, Chapter 1, page 1

The Service's emphasis on the preservation of authentic resources is supported by nationally and internationally accepted historic preservation standards and stresses the perpetuation of extant prehistoric, historic and cultural resources rather than the re-creation of them.

NPS-28, Standards For Historic Furnishings Chapter 2, page 9

The perpetuation or re-creation of historic furnished interior spaces is to be governed by the standards of appropriateness and integrity that apply to the treatment of historic structures themselves. Refurnishing is the preferred interior treatment only when it can be accomplished with minimal conjecture and when it contributes significantly to visitor understanding of a primary park theme.

NPS-28, Restoration Chapter 2, page 6

Restoration may take place only when such work is essential for public understanding and appreciation of the historical or cultural associations of the park and when adequate interpretation cannot be imported through any other means.

The Service does not endorse, support or encourage the reconstruction of historic or prehistoric structures.

The perpetuation or re-creation of historic furnished interior spaces shall be governed by the standards of appropriateness and integrity that apply to the treatment of historic structures themselves. In either case the Service seeks--when appropriate--to perpetuate or restore with demonstrable accuracy fabric and appearances that existed at a past period.

The refurnishing of spaces whose historic contents are partially absent is analogous to the restoration of structures and shall be considered in the light of the policies for such restoration. When most or all historic contents are missing refurnishing becomes analogous to reconstruction and is guided by correspondingly restrictive criteria. . . . Refurnishing is the preferred interior treatment only when it can be accomplished with minimal conjecture and when it contributes significantly to visitor understanding of a primary park theme.

The following criteria shall apply: . . .

When all or most of the historic furnishings of a structure are missing, the structure may be refurnished (in whole or part) if

- a. sufficient evidence of the design and placement of the historic furnishings exists to permit accurate refurnishing with minimal conjecture; and

b. period pieces or reproductions closely comparable to and representing a visual majority of the furnishings present historically may be obtained; and

c. the structure is significantly related to a primary park theme, and it is demonstrated in an approved planning document that furnishing is essential to communicate that relationship to the public.

B. Interpretive Themes

"Interpretive Prospectus," Slateford Farm, Delaware Water Gap, Harpers Ferry, July 1982

The plan for the Slateford Farm is straightforward. The site will be used to reflect the continuum of history of the Gap region. A furnishing plan will be produced to determine if furnishings are feasible and can conform with NPS guidelines. If appropriate the farmhouse will be furnished to the mid-nineteenth century period, and the Pipher family will be used to interpret agricultural life and the changes that took place over the generations.

"Draft General Management Plan"

Table 3: Proposed Management of Historic Properties, p. 56

Slateford Farm complex -- Historic, Cultural, Scenic, Integrity, Adaptability, priority-existing use and treatment level to continue, Partial Restoration, Preservation, Interp/Info

Interpretation -- Interpretive programs for visitors would focus on the natural and human forces that formed the landscape and the lifestyles of the area's inhabitants. . . . The cultural history themes would encompass the human history of the area--its original inhabitants, their communities, and how they used the valley, the arrival of European settlers, and the various phases of development

in the valley through agriculture, transportation and architecture. The intent of the overall interpretive program would be to give an overview of a particular American way of life and to show how events in the Delaware Valley have reflected national attitudes about environmental conservation, the preservation of cultural traditions, and recreation/leisure trends, p. 66

Cultural Resource Interpretation -- . . . Living history interpretation would be conducted at . . . Slateford Farm. . . . At Slateford Farm slate production and agriculture, along with their role in the regional economy and the story of the families who lived at the farm, would continue to be interpreted by staff as a living history demonstration, p. 68

III. DISCUSSION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

Alternative I: Furnishing the farmhouse to represent Pipher Family occupancy c. 1865 (See sketch Alternative I)



Policy--None of the furniture now in the farmhouse is related in any way to the Pipher Family. There is not sufficient evidence of the design and placement of the historic furnishings to permit accurate refurnishing with minimal conjecture. None of the items listed in the Samuel, Peter, Frederick, Aaron, and Samuel Pipher inventories can be directly traced to the farmhouse. Samuel died in 1812 before the house was built; Peter and Samuel died while living in the village of Slateford; and Frederick and Aaron lived on a nearby farm.

It would be possible to refurnish the farmhouse with period pieces comparable to a visual majority of the furnishings present historically.

Data about what types of furnishings might have been present could be obtained from both the Pipher inventories and those of Upper Mount Bethel Township neighbors.

Mid-Atlantic Region Curator William Jedlick believes some of the furnishings already in the farmhouse are comparable pieces which could be used to interpret the Pipher Family. There are enough furniture pieces such as beds and sofas to furnish the rooms minimally. Additional pieces, such as lighting fixtures, andirons and side chairs, could be purchased to complete the rooms.

Impacts--This alternative's impacts on the farmhouse interior would include the removal of wainscoting in the hall. Research would be needed on any extant historic wallpaper or paint. A heating system would be needed to provide an ambient air temperature of 50° for the protection of furnishings and new interior finishes, or all the furniture could be removed and stored each winter for protection. Insulation of the roof and attic space would be needed.

An impact on the farmhouse exterior will include removing the 1930s era cement stucco which covers the original clapboard. Removing the stucco would precipitate the need for cyclic maintenance requiring painting every three to five years, or as needed. Additionally, up to 50 percent of the clapboard might need replacement due to water damage, particularly at the eave line at the gable ends and along the foundation line. The front porch would also be removed, as well as the side porch, and side door, and a conjectural masonry entry stair would be needed for the front door. The kitchen configuration is also a matter of conjecture at this time. Removal of the stucco and porches would return the farmhouse to its historical architectural configuration and integrity. Front door treatment would involve the incorporation of a transom lite over a six paneled wooden entry door. Shutters would be needed for all windows on the first floor level. (See sketch Alternative IA)



Interpretation/Planning--This alternative would limit the time span being interpreted at the farmhouse. The focus would be on the final years of Pipher ownership before the farm was sold to the New York and Delaware River Slate Company. The farmhouse is significantly related to the primary park theme of cultural history and an American way of life as exemplified by the Pipher Family. Thus, interpretative themes could revolve around the farming lifestyle in Northampton County in the Delaware River Valley. Furnishing the farmhouse to the Pipher Family era could be considered to be essential to communicate that park theme to the visitor. The 68-year history of Pipher ownership of Slateford Farm could not be interpreted unless furnishings in the farmhouse conveyed a farming lifestyle. The feeling of people and the meaning of their lives on Slateford Farm will be presented to visitors through the furnishings.

The interpretive theme of slate quarrying would not be conveyed through the furnishings in the Pipher farmhouse. However, other cultural resources located on the farm could be tied to the interpretive theme being presented in the farmhouse. The cabin could be tied in as earlier Pipher housing. As the family grew in numbers and prosperity, the main farmhouse had to be built in 1833. The springhouse represents farming self-sufficiency and the woodshed and ruinous barn foundation provides an idea of the outbuildings required to work a farm. The fields and stone rows are also important to the farming interpretive theme. Thus, the furnished farmhouse, fields and outbuildings all together are illustrative of the region's agriculture and the Pipher Family history and lifestyle.

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
1. Exterior stucco removal on walls and along eavelines of roof	3,286 SF@ \$3	\$ 9,858
2. Repair of damaged clapboard	2,144 LF @ \$2	\$ 4,288
3. Repair of damaged roof and wall framing members (3"x6")	200 LF @ \$5	\$ 1,000
4. Replacement of slate shingles	100 SQFT @ \$8	\$ 800
5. Reflash at roofline (3) chimneys	40 LF @ \$20	\$ 800
6. Removal of front and side porches	468 CUFT @ \$4	\$ 1,872
7. Reconstruction of stone access stairs at front and side entries	150 CUFT @ \$25	\$ 3,750
8. Reconstruction of front entry panel door to include transom	1 unit	\$ 1,800
9. Removal of late 18th century wainscoting in entry hall and reapply plaster and historic baseboards to those areas impacted	94 SQFT	\$ 625
10. Reapply historic paint schemes both exteriorwise and interiorwise	(EXT) 3,500 SQFT (INT) 8,000 SQFT 11,500 SQFT at \$1.25 SQFT	\$ 14,375

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
11. Introduce drainage swale and subgrade drainage system along north side of building	3 CU YDS	\$ 450
12. Possible structural member augmentation at second floor level	900 LF @ \$5	\$ 4,500
13. New mechanical system to maintain ambient air temperatures during winter months (baseboard elec. heaters for 13 rooms)	25 units	\$ 7,500
14. Install new batt insulation in attic	1,600 SQFT	\$ 500
15. Furnishings	lump sum	<u>\$100,000</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$152,118</u>

NOTE: William Jedlick provided all furnishings and exhibit estimates.

Alternative II: Furnishing the farmhouse to represent Munsch Family occupancy, c. 1935 (See sketch Alternative II)



Policy--Sufficient evidence does exist concerning the design and placement of the historic furnishings to permit accurate refurnishing with minimal conjecture. Charlotte Cyr Jewell, the daughter of Slateford Farm's last tenant farmer, can both describe and place the furnishings in the farmhouse during the Munsch occupancy. None of the furniture now in the farmhouse can be traced to the Munsch family. When the farm was purchased by the Corps of Engineers all the furniture was sold to a local antique dealer, who has since died. Charlotte Cyr Jewell is willing to provide assistance in refurnishing the farmhouse to the Piper era. Comparable period pieces could thus be identified and placed.

Impacts--This alternative's impacts on the farmhouse interior would be minimal. Study would be needed on any extant period wallpaper or paint.

A heating system would be needed for protection of the furnishings, or the furniture could be removed each winter. Insulation of the roof and attic space would be needed. The farmhouse exterior would not be greatly affected. The cement stucco would be retained and the current cycle of repair would be maintained. Screening would be needed on the east side of the front porch, as well as on the side porch.

Interpretation/Planning--A limited time span would be interpreted under this alternative. A representative lifestyle in the 1930s will be evident from furnishing the farmhouse to the Munsch period. The Munsch occupancy is representative of that of the Pocono region and the Delaware Water Gap region as a whole. Charles Munsch and his family were wealthy New Yorkers who saw the Slateford Farm as a pastoral retreat and a form of recreation. Unlike other absentee landowners in the area, however, Charles Munsch took an active interest in both the farm and the people of the Delaware Water Gap. He made many changes on the farm, including changing the cabin, stuccoing the main farmhouse, building an icehouse, and putting a cement slab over the barn foundations. Interpretation of the Munsch occupancy could include discussions of tenant farming and recreation alongside the Delaware River. Furnishings would reflect this high country style of living. No interpretation of slate quarrying would occur in the farmhouse.

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
1. Repair of exterior stucco	875 SF @ \$6	\$ 5,250
2. Repair of damaged clapboard	(same as ALT 1)	\$ 4,288
3. Repair of damaged roof and wall framing members	(same as ALT 1)	\$ 1,000
4. Replacement of slate shingles	(same as ALT 1)	\$ 800
5. Reflash at roofline (3) chimneys	(same as ALT 1)	\$ 800

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
6. Reintroduce screens to both front and side porches	440 SF	\$ 880
7. Reapply historic paint schemes both exteriorwise and interiorwise	(same as ALT I)	\$ 14,375
8. Introduce drainage swale and subgrade drainage system along north elevation of structure	(same as ALT I)	\$ 450
9. Possible structural member augmentation of second floor level	(same as ALT I)	\$ 4,500
10. Application of new metal roof on kitchen and front and side porches	923 SF	\$ 3,692
11. Demolition of existing roofs	3,500 SF	\$ 5,250
12. New mechanical system to maintain ambient air temperatures during winter months	(same as ALT I)	\$ 7,500
13. Install new batt insulation in attic	(same as ALT I)	\$ 500
14. Furnishings	lump sum	<u>\$ 60,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$109,285

Alternative III: Furnishings exhibit rooms with interpretive exhibits (See sketch Alternative III Interior Treatment)



Policy--Period pieces of furniture would be placed in the farmhouse rooms under this alternative. A few representative items in each room could convey a general sense of how the room was used at any given point in time. Because the furnishings would not be an attempt at reconstruction of historic furnishings, no conjecture is involved. The rooms would thus be museum rooms rather than attempts to recreate a historic "lived-in" look.

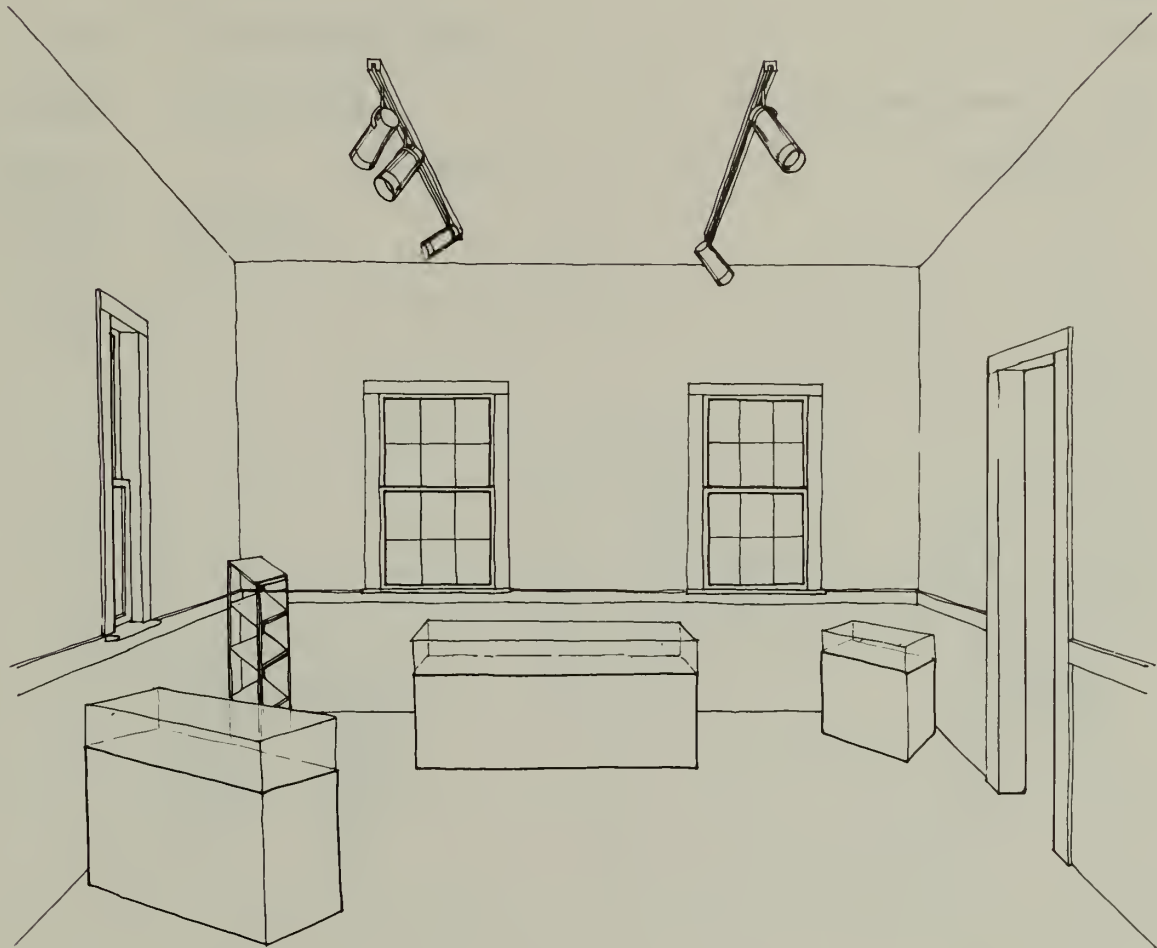
Impacts--The farmhouse exterior would not be affected under this alternative. Interior impacts would include painting, installation of modern exhibit lighting systems, installation of exhibits, insulation of roof and attic space, and possible ramifications for structural reinforcement which might limit access at the second floor level.

Interpretation/Planning--Interpretive exhibits would focus on the park and farm interpretive themes. These would include farming lifestyles, Pennsylvania agriculture, changes in agricultural technology, slate quarrying history and technology, and the economic and social aspects of Pocono Mountains and Delaware Water Gap recreation history. Historical data for the interpretive exhibits could be obtained from the Slateford Farm Resource Study.

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
NOTE: Same as Alternative II but with the following exceptions:		
1. An exhibit enhancing (neutral) interior color scheme in lieu of an historic one	SUBTOTAL	\$109,285
	(less \$2,000)	
	SUB TOTAL	\$107,285
2. Screen component not to be added on either porch	(less \$800) SUB TOTAL	\$106,485
3. Furnishings/Exhibits	lump sum	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$156,485

Alternative IV: Removal of all furnishings from the farmhouse; use of interpretive exhibits (See sketch Alternative IV Interior Treatment)



Policy--None of the furnishings in the Slateford Farm farmhouse are original to the house. None can be traced to any of the farmhouse's occupants. Therefore, under this alternative, all the furnishings would be removed and only exhibits would be used to interpret the farmhouse and the farm.

Impacts--Interior and exterior impacts on the farmhouse would be the same as under Alternative III.

Interpretive/Planning--The interpretive exhibits would focus on the same themes as identified under Alternative III.

Costs

ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
NOTE: Same Alternative III	SUB TOTAL	\$106,485
1. Exhibits	lump sum	<u>\$ 40,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$146,485

Alternative V: Furnishing the farmhouse to represent both Pipher and Munsch Family occupancy (See sketch Alternative V Interior Treatment)



Pipher



Munsch

Policy--No evidence of the farmhouse's historic furnishings' placement or design has been found in research. However, period pieces comparable to the historic furnishings could be obtained for both the Munsch and Pipher Families. Each room in the house could be refurnished to one of the two chosen time frames. William Jedlick suggested the following furnishing scheme based on available furniture and architectural treatments in the rooms:

1st Floor:

Music Room, Room 102 -- Pipher
Living Room, Room 106 -- Munsch
Hallway, Room 101 -- Pipher
Bedroom, Room 103 -- Pipher
Dining Room, Room 105 -- Munsch
Kitchen, Room 104 -- Munsch

2nd Floor:

Bedrooms, Rooms 202, 203, 204, 206, 207 -- Pipher
(See appendices 2 and 3 for Slateford Farm floor plans.)

Impacts--Interior impacts would include further study and restoration of historic paint schemes or wallpaper for each time frame. The wainscoting in the hall would be retained. Insulation of the roof and attic space would be needed, as well as a heating system. The Munsch-era furnishings would be purchased, as would selected pieces for the Pipher rooms. Exterior impacts on the farmhouse would be minimal because the stucco and porches would not be removed. Screens would be needed for the front and side porches, as well as the reintroduction of new balusters within the framework of the existing handrails at the front entry stairs.

Interpretation/Planning--Under this furnishings alternative the farmhouse can be interpreted as a historical continuum with changes to both the farmhouse and the farm's usage being represented. The continual occupancy of the farmhouse is interpreted by both furnishings eras. No more conjecture of furnishings would occur than under Alternatives I and II.

The interpretive themes as listed in Alternatives I and II would be combined and fit the requirements of the draft General Management Plan. Other cultural resources on the farm could be interpreted from the farmhouse under this alternative. Interpretation of the farming outbuildings and fields would provide the context for the agricultural theme.

Costs

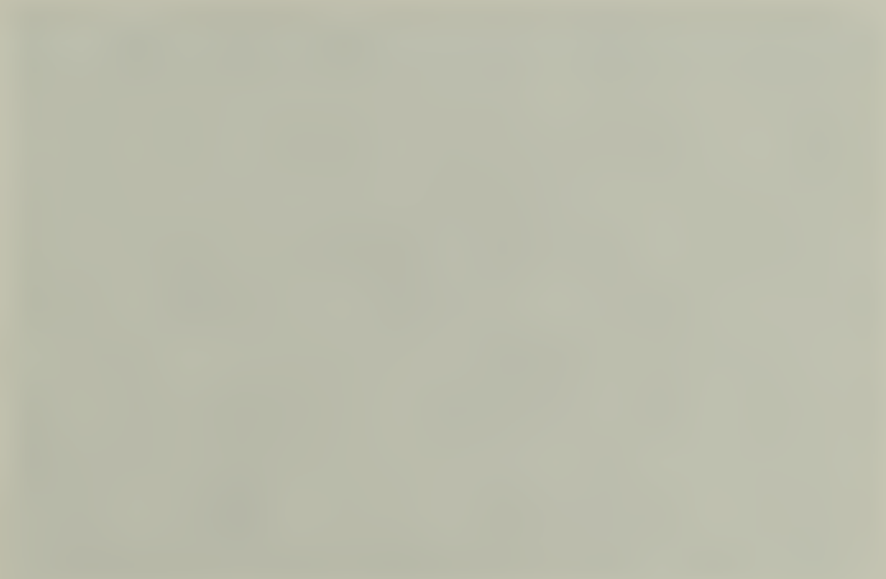
ITEM	UNIT QUANTITY	COST
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NOTE: Same as Alternative III with the following exception:

1.	An historic color scheme by room (rooms to be affected are first floor rooms only) to reflect two (2) historic periods (6 rooms only)	SUBTOTAL \$109,285 (less \$8,775) SUB TOTAL	\$120,035
2.	Furnishings	Lump sum	<u>\$ 45,000</u>
		TOTAL	\$145,510



ILLUSTRATIONS





Slateford Farm Farmhouse - Rear View



Slateford Farm Farmhouse - Front View



Southeast Corner - Room 106



Northwest Corner - Room 106



Southeast Corner - Room 105



Northwest Corner - Room 105



Southeast Corner - Room 104



Northwest Corner - Room 104



Central Hallway - Room 101



Central Hallway, Looking North - Room 101



Main Stairway, Central Hallway



Northwest Corner Fireplace - Room 102



Southeast Corner - Room 102



Northwest Corner - Room 103



Southeast Corner - Room 103



Northwest Corner - Room 203



Southeast Corner - Room 203



Southwest Corner - Room 204



Northeast Corner - Room 204



Center Stairwell, Looking Northwest - Room 201



North Wall
Room 205



Center Hallway,
Looking Northwest Down
Secondary Hallway



Southeast Corner - Room 206



Northwest Corner - Room 206



Northwest Corner - Room 207



Southeast Corner - Room 207



Looking Northeast
Through Stairwell
Room 201



Looking West,
The Stairwell Into Room 203



Looking at Southeast Corner - Room 202

List of Appendices

1. Slateford Farm - Extant Conditions 1985
2. Floor Plan - Slateford Farm farmhouse
3. Floor Plan - Slateford Farm farmhouse
4. Samuel Piffer Inventory - 1812
5. Frederick Pipher Inventory - 1830
6. Peter Pipher Inventory - 1871
7. Aaron Pipher Inventory - 1871
8. Samuel Pipher Inventory - 1896
9. Samuel Pipher Vendue List - 1896

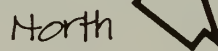
1985 Slateford Farm

EXISTING CONDITIONS

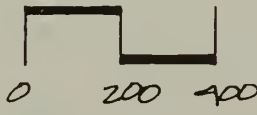


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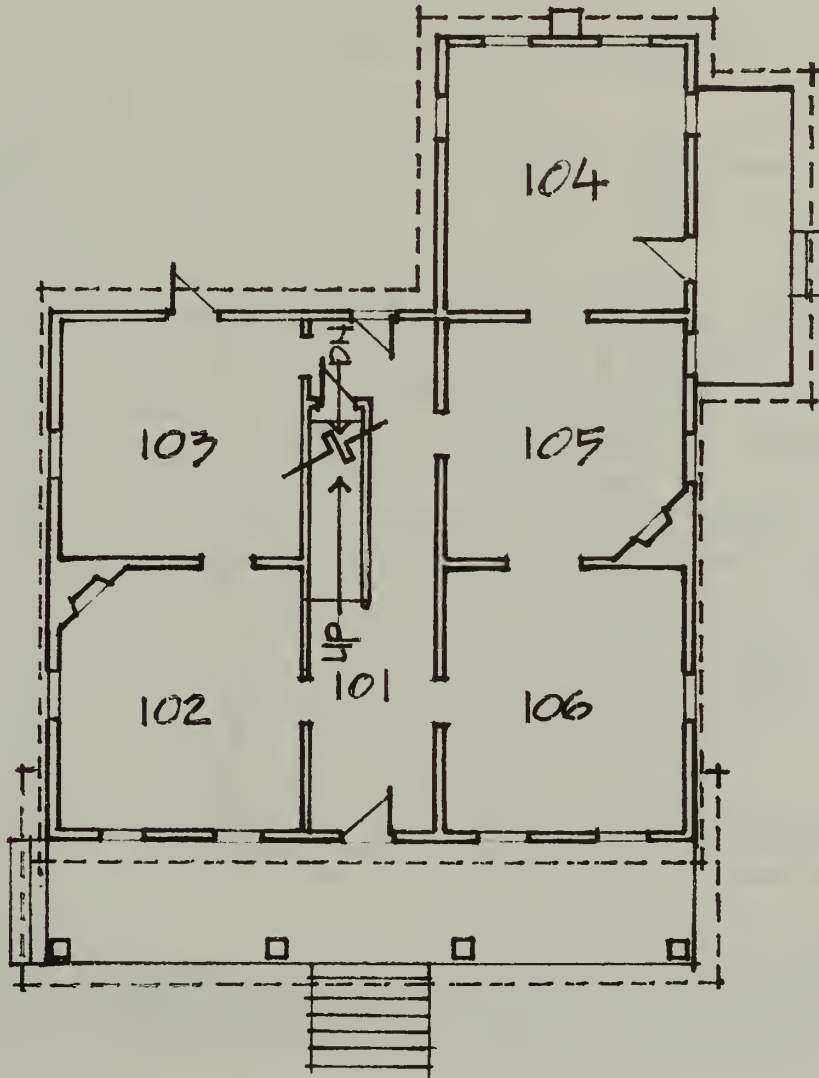
- A Cabin
- B Springhouse
- C Main House
- D Garage/Barn Foundation
- E Quarry
- F Woodshed
- G Slate Shanty
- H Ice House Foundation
- I Outhouse
- J Lime Kiln
- K Stone Rows
- L Fields
- M Cyr Farmstead
- N Kiefaber House



scale:

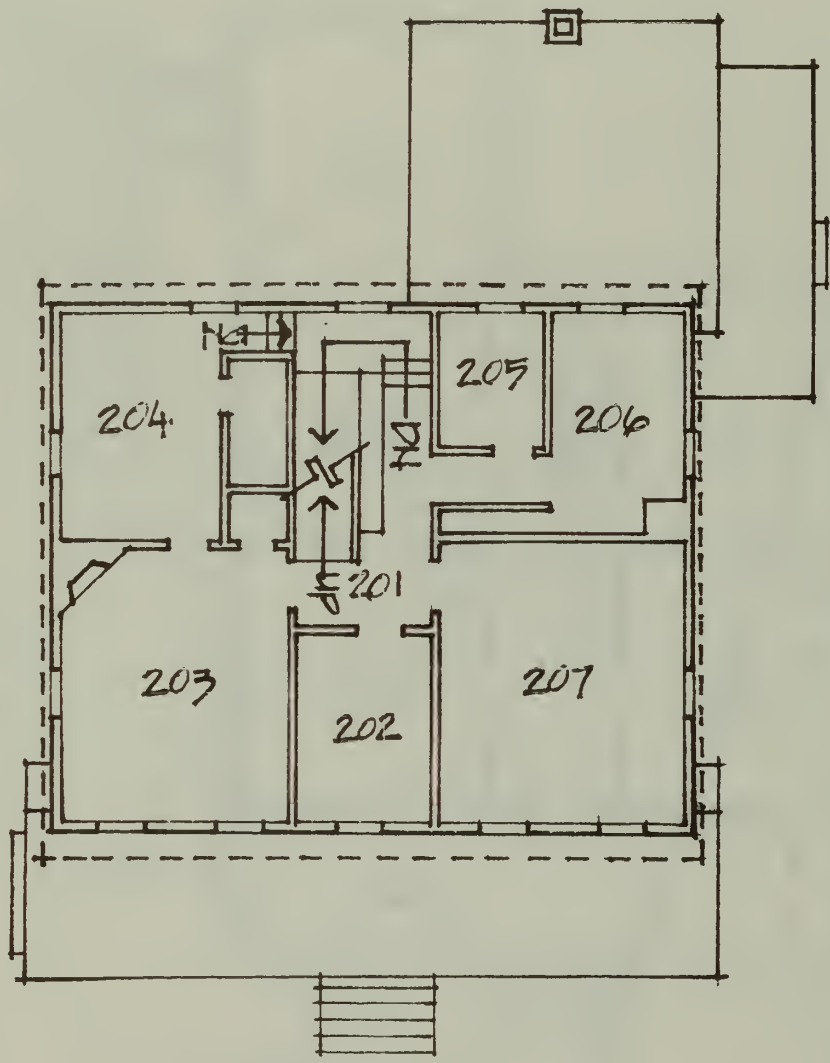


Park	DEWA NPA	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER		Sheet
Area	SLATEFORD FARM			of
Project	STUDY OF FURNISHINGS ALTERNATIVES	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature	FARMHOUSE	Date	Date	Account



1ST FLOOR PLAN
NTS NORTH

Park	DEWA NRA	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER		Sheet
Area	SLATEFORD FARM			of
Project	STUDY OF FARM FURNISHINGS ALTERNATIVES	By	Checked	Pkg.
Feature	FARMHOUSE	Date	Date	Account



2ND FLOOR PLAN
NTS NORTH

Appendix 5: Frederick Pipher Inventory - 1830

Inventory

A true and perfect inventory and conscionable appraisement of all & singular the goods and chattel rights and credits which were of Frederick Pipher late of the township of Upper Mount Bethel in the county of Northampton farmer deceased at the time of his death to wit

	\$ cts
1 Sled	03 00
1 tung Shain	00 50
1 Shovel plow	00 50
1 dung fork	00 12
1 Swingle tree and clevis	00 75
2 hay forks	00 12
1 Barshear plow	01 00
1 flax brake	00 75
1 Shaven Horse	00 12
1 cutter Boon	00 25
1 Sled crook and seantlan	01 00
1 lot of horse gears	01 50
1 half bushel	00 12
1 lot of flax	01 50
1 lot of flax	00 75
1 lot of Rakes	00 06
12 Sheep	06 00
2 ton of hay	10 00
1 Stack of hay	10 00
1 bay Mare	08 00
1 black Mare	40 00
1 Red cow with wite Spots	06 00
1 Pair of happles	00 25
2 1/2 years rent due from the slate quarry Oct 1st 1830	50 00
1 lot of iron harrow teeth	00 60
1 Grine Stone	00 25
1 beatle and 2 wedges	00 50
1 cut Rifle	01 00
1 Do	06 00
	<u>150 64</u>
	\$ cts
1 bulet pouch and horn	00 50
11-1 stand	00 25
1 lot powder and shot	00 50
1 hone and Raser	00 25

11-1 bed and bed stead	04 00
11-1 bed and bedsteads	01 00
11-1 chests	01 00
1 hand saw	00 50
11-1 lot chears	00 36
11-1 bench	00 06
1 halter chain	00 36
1 curry comb	00 03
11-1 Stityard	00 25
1 table	00 50
1 dressor	03 00
1 Pair of hand Irons	01 50
1 Iron kettle	00 50
1 Pail Bench	00 12
1 fire Shovel	00 12
1 trammel	00 12
1 crout nife	00 25
11-2 tubs	01 50
11-1 do	00 12
1 lot of chains	01 00
1 pair of bres chains	00 50
1 pair of quibars	00 20
1 lot of augurs and hatchet	00 50
1 lot of Irons	00 75
1 Axe and drawer nife	00 25
1 groben houe	00 75
1 steel trap	01 00
	<u>21 79</u>

	\$	cts
2 cradling Sythes	01	50
1 garfs Sythe	01	00
1 wooding clock	00	12
11-1 cut Reel	00	25
11-1 Spinning weel	01	00
1 Do	00	50
1 Wool Weel	02	00
366 posts in the woods	03	66
2 Hearth Stones	00	15
George Streepy Dr to 4 months cow pasture	03	00
to plowing a garden	00	50
1 Wite hag	03	00
329 post at the river	03	40
	<u>20</u>	<u>08</u>

Taken and appraised by us the Subscribers the 10 day of September 1830

John A. Labar
George Streepy

Northampton County

on the 10 day of September 1830 before me the Subscribers are of the Justice of the Peace in forsaid county Came to above said John A. Labar and George Streepy who being qualified according to Law I declare that the above inventory Contains a Just and true appraisment of the Goods and chattels receipts and credits of the said Frederick Pipher deceased so far as the Same Came to their Knowledge [???] and Seal the 10 day of Sept 1830 A. Kelb

Appendix 6: Peter Pipher Inventory - 1871

May 5, 1871

Inventory and Appraisement of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Peter Pipher late of Upper Mount Bethel Township at the time of his death, taken and made in conformity of the above deposition . . .

Widows Furniture by Will

1 Bed & Bedding	12 00
1 " "	9 00
1 Bureau	5 00
1 Stand & Wash bowl	2 00
4 Chairs	1 00
oilcloth	2 50
1 Bed & bedding	8 00
1 Cook Stove & Pipe	16 00
1 Dining table	4 00
1 Cupboard & Contents	5 00
6 Chairs	5 00
1 Clock	2 00
1 Cloth press & contents	7 00
1 Corner Cupboard & Contents	7 50
8 Chairs	6 00
1 Table & cover	6 00
Carpet	4 00
1 Stand & Cover	1 50
5 Picture frames &c	1 00
1 Desk & Contents	6 00
1 Desk	2 00
1 Stand	75
1 Gun	2 00
Carpet	1 00
3 Chairs	75
1 Coal Stove & Pipe	7 50
1 Table	2 00
1 Table & Cover	3 00
6 Chairs	4 25
1 Looking Glass	1 50
2 Frames	25
1 Waiter	25
Carpet	3 ??
Contents of Cellar	7 ??

Cookhouse furniture	7 ??
Tubs & c	<u>2 ??</u>
	\$155.??
Personal Property	23331.71
Real Estate	<u>2410.00</u>
	\$25,897.21

Appendix 7: Aaron Pipher Inventory - 1871

December 16, 1871

Inventory and Appraisement of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Aaron Pipher late of Upper Mt Bethel township at the time of his death, taken and made in conformity of the above deposition.

In Notes	\$346.24
In money	82.50
14 hundred Brick weatflower	41.30
14 hundred Cornmeal	22.40
1 tun of mixfead	32.00
1500 Buckweat Brand	12.00
100 lbs of Weat Shorts	3.00
3 Bush of Corn	2.25
350 lbs rye flower	8.75
2 pair of Scales	15.00
1 Stove	7.50
Lot of Buckweat	4.00
Book account in the mill	25.00
3 hogs	21.00
2 ton of hay	40.00
37 Bushels of Weat	44.00
27 Bushels of Rye	33.30
	<u>\$740.24</u>
100 bush of Oats	\$ 45.00
50 Bush of potato	25.00
1 Stove	16.00
1 Dest	8.00
1 Burough	10.00
1 Bed	5.00
1 Clock	1.00
1 Spring Wagon	45.00
1 horse	100.00
1 Buggy and harnis	75.00
grain in the ground	35.00
1 Note of	75.00
	<u>\$440.00</u>
	<u>740.24</u>
	<u>1180.24</u>

Northampton County, ss.

PERSONALLY came before me *Wm J. Trause* one
of the *Justices of the Peace* in and for said County, the following
named persons, viz: *Josiah Bartron and J. D. Johnson*

who, upon their solemn *oath* did say: That
they would well and truly, and without prejudice and partiality, value and appraise
the goods, chattels and credits, which were of *Samuel Pipher*
deceased, and in all respects perform their duties as appraisers to
the best of their skill and judgment.

Sworn and subscribed
this *19th* day of *March*
1896, before me,
Wm. J. Trause
J.P.

J. D. Johnson
Josiah Bartron

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT of the goods and chattels, rights and
credits, which were of *Samuel Pipher* late of
The Township of Upper Mt Bethel at the time of
death, taken and made in conformity of the above deposition.

Can of Gold found in Oregon shed \$2330.⁰⁰
Taken and appraised The 10th day of July A.D. 1896
Supplementary and in addition to the
appraisement taken March 19th 1896.

J. D. Johnson
Josiah Bartron

Northampton County, ss.

PERSONALLY came before me *Wm J Trause* one
of the *Justices of the Peace* in and for said County, the following
named persons, viz: *Josiah Bartron and J D Johnson*
who, upon their solemn oath did say: That
they would well and truly, and without prejudice and partiality, value and appraise the
goods, chattels and credits, which were of *Samuel Pipher*
deceased, and in all respects perform their duties as appraisers to
the best of their skill and judgment. *Josiah Bartron*

Sworn and subscribed
this *19th* day of *march*
1896, before me.

Wm J. Trause
J.P.

Josiah Bartron
J D Johnson

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT of the goods and chattels, rights and
credits, which were of *Samuel Pipher* late of
Upper Mount Bethel Township at the time of his
death, taken and made in conformity of the above deposition.

<i>200 Bus. Potatoes</i>	<i>. @ .20</i>	<i>40 00</i>
<i>175 # Lard.</i>	<i>" 8</i>	<i>14 00</i>
<i>1 Bbl cider</i>		<i>3 00</i>
<i>1 Keg vinegar</i>		<i>1 00</i>
<i>1 safe</i>		<i>3 00</i>
<i>Bond and Mortgage Ezra Kennedy \$350. Int 21.00</i>		<i>371 00</i>
<i>" " " Barbara Kutz \$100. Int 7.50</i>		<i>107 50</i>
<i>note Wm B Moore</i>		<i>152 00</i>
<i>note Peter F Pipher</i>		<i>539 16</i>
<i>Cash</i>		<i>6 31</i>
		<i>1236 97</i>

1 Revolver		50
4 Pocket Books		10
1 Razor		50
5 Pcs Glasses		50
75 lbs Shoulder	@ 8	6 00
40 " Hams	@ 10	4 00
Pile of Wood		25 00
25 Shares Capital Stock. Stroudsburg Nat Bank	Par value \$25.00 @ 60.00	1500 00
1 Barrel Chop		1 80
1 Iron Kettle		1 00
1 Horse Blanket		75
1 meal Chest		1 00
1 Top Carriage		40 00
1 Sleigh		10 00
2 Sets Single Harness	@ 1.00	2 00
1 meat Tub		2 00
Lumber in Wagon House		2 00
200 Bus Corn in ear	@ 21¢	42 00
Lot of Old Lumber in yard		1 00
2000 ft Fencing	@ 10" per m.	20 00
100 fence Posts Bored and Holed.	@ 20¢	20 00
50 " " "	" 10¢	5 00
150 Rails	@ 5¢	7 50
1- Horse Tread power + Thresher.		30 00
1 Wind mill		3 00
1 Corn Sheller		1 00
1- horse Truck wagon		25 00
Forks + Rakes		1 50
100 Bus Oats	@ 25¢	25 00

50 Bus. Dye @ 42	21 00
1 Pr Scales.	2 00
20 Bundles Long straw @ 10¢	2 00
6 Tons Hay @ 11.00	66 00
3 " Loose straw @ 8.00	24 00
5 Bbls Vinegar @ 3.00	15 00
Lot of Barrels	2 00
" " Baskets	1 50
Grind Stone	2 00
Two Ladders	14 00
Work Bench + Lumber in Barn	1 00
Lot of Boxes in Barn	1 00
Bells + Harness.	1 50
Lot of old Harness	.50
2 sets Heavy Harness @ 2.00	4 00
1 Bay Mare.	20 00
1 Cow + Calf.	40 00
20 Chickens @ 40	8 00
Lot of Frame Lumber	1 00
1 - 1-horse sled	10 00
1 wheel Barrow.	1 50
1 Truck Wagon	14 00
1 Buck Board wagon	20 00
1 Spring Truck wagon	25 00
1. Ice Rope	15
1 Pr stretchers + singlets	25
1 sled	2 00
1. Harrow	2 00
	3303

2 Plows	6 00	0
1 new Horse Rake	15 00	0
1 Pa Haysides + Bolster	3 00	0
Lot of Lumber in Wagon House	4 00	0
Jack + Double tree	75	0
Shovels + Picks	2 00	0
2 Crow bars	50	0
Tree Trimmer + 2 Hoes	50	0
Garden Rake	25	0
Monkey Wrench + Tools	2 00	0
Lot of Harness Chains + Clevises	2 00	5
Saw + Square	1 00	0
Lot of Augers + Drawing Knife	1 50	0
Lot of nails	5 00	0
2 Post Augers 50¢	1 00	0
1 Plow	1 00	0
1 Cutting Box	1 00	0
2 Crosscut saws	2 00	0
Onions	50	0
1 Barrel Salt	1 00	0
2 Plows	1 00	0
Sausage Grinder + Stuffer	2 00	0
1/2 Bus Timothy Seed	1 25	0
Clover Seed	1 25	0
Lot of Harness	50	0
Seive + Washes	50	0
Lot of Bags,	3 50	0
meal chest.	2 00	0
	33 65	50
		0
		1

1 Grain Cradle	50
2 Potato Forks	50
Straw Fork + Trussels	50
5 Sleighs + Snaths	200
Lot of Rakes	60
1 Copper Kettle	200
1 Well Auger	50
1 Cultivator	300
Lot of Iron &c over Wagon House	500
Boxes Keys + Wood on Wagon House	200
about 3 acres of Grain (wheat) in The Ground	1200
Total	339 \$3394 12
account against Peter F. Pipher	97 28
	\$3491 40

Taken and appraised March 19th 1896
 Lovick Hartree
 J. Johnson

Estate of Samuel Aipher, late of the
Township of Upper Meriden, deceased.
Verdure List of Personal Property
Sold April 22, 1896 -

Name of Purchaser	Article	Price
Geo Lambert	1 Cask	05
Ben Hunt	1 "	05
L Weidman	1 "	07
	1 Box	01
	1 "	01
	1 Shaving Horse	01
W Roberts	1 Grind Stone	50
" "	1 Flower Stand	40
J W Rowland	Box & Bbls.	13
Frank Stem	Feed Box	12
Jos Getter	1 Barrel	8
" "	1 "	1
" "	1 "	16
" "	1 "	16
Geo Lambert	Meat Bench	1
" "	"	1
" "	Work Bench	1
Geo Nixon	Sprouting	5
Len Weidman	4 Coops	12
" "	"	3
" "	Pipe	1
Geo Nixon	Trammels	7

R H Kintner	1 Chest	5
" " "	1 "	5
" " "	1 Scoop.	5
W Morey	Salt	40
R H Kintner		
W P Roberts	1 chest	25
" " "	1 Pump.	90
" " "	1 Chest	15
" " "	1 "	50
" " "	1 Trough.	02
Chas Strunk	1 Churn	50
R H Kintner	Lot Iron	05
Joe Yetter	" "	50
F A Childress	4 Rakes	13
W Nyce	" "	40
A R Brighler	Saythe	12
Chas Strunk	"	30
David Strunk	"	20
Hert Dateman	"	45
L Sellinger	1 Cradle	30
David Strunk	Hoes	30
Frank Childress	Forks.	33
Joe Yetter	Rakes + c	38
Frank Childress	Forks	20
Lud. Sellinger	"	40
Joe Yetter	"	20
D Strunk	"	30
James Hall.	"	45
Joe Yetter	Hoes	70
Frank LaBarre	"	45

Emanuel Evans	Hoe	45
Frank Stein	maids,	20
Jesse Miller	Shovel	20
Chas Strunk	Axe	65
Frank Heller	Hatchet	02
Joe Getter	Seives &c	20
R H Hunter	Corn Cutter	20
W P Roberts	Hammer,	45
Geo Ott.	wrench &c	30
Emanuel Evans	Plane &c	15
Joe Getter	Box &c	50
" "	Box	25
Jesse Parr	Saw	20
AR Brugler	Box + Maul	50
Joe Getter	Hammer,	20
Irvie Yohe	Axe	30
Milton Hueton	Crow bar.	30
Frank Heller	Auger &c	37
Geo Nixon	snow Brakes.	16
A C LaBarre	Audirous	30
Joe Getter	Iron Wedges	30
" "	Chains	25
" "	"	30
Chas Strunk	Wash Machine	85
W Roberts	Jug &c	13
J W Rowland	clothes wringer	65
J Heming	Hatchet	13
Joe Getter	Basket	27

Dan Weidman	Glasses	15
John Huming	"	12
Ogden Harris	"	18
" "	"	18
Jesse Oyer	Book	06
J. Johnson	"	20
Geo Nixon	Pots	06
Ed Morey	Basket	52
Joe Cole	"	57
W Roberts	"	10
John Shaper	2 Keys 20	40
Len Weidman	118# Land 9¢	10 62
J. Johnson	78 " " 8 1/4	6 43
Frank Childress	Pots	02
Joe Yetter	measure	08
W A Decker	Boiler	04
Ed Pensyl	"	02
Jacob Edinger	"	12
Chas Strunk	Key + nails	60
Joe Yetter	" "	1 30
Josiah Fritchey	" "	25
Ed Pensyl	" "	22
David Strunk	Copper Kettle	1 60
Theo Ott	Iron Kettle	2 25
Joe Yetter	Churn	80
A St John	Sausage Grinder	18
David Strunk	Land press	1 60
John Messinger	Augers	35
		99 04

Jacob Wiley	wire	80
J Owens	Auger.	50
Chas Sprigle	Scales.	1 35
Wm Roberts.	Scuttle	40
Jesse Oyer.	Ropes	35
F A Childress	Lantern	15
H Datesman	Cross Cut Saw.	55
Joe Yetter	Harness	15
" "	Pondle	45
J W Rowland.	Bll Cider	1 50
Jacob Wiley	" Vinegar	1 10
Chas Strunk	Blanket	70
F A Childress	Saw.	1 85
Frank LaBarre	Traps &c,	40
John Datesman	Feed,	55
Joe Yetter,	Harness.	1 45
J W Rowland.	"	3 00
Joe Yetter	"	90
John Gardner	"	1 25
John Williams	"	4 00
Joe Yetter	"	40
Jesse Oyer	Bench,	04
Emanuel Evans	Chains	25
Lud Weidman	"	25
" "	"	25
A B Brueger	"	40
Lud Weidman	"	1 2
W Roberts	Chop.	1 00

24 11

R. A. Merrill	Safe.		370
Jos. Letter	36# Ham. 11/4		405
Marietta Kneer.	12 1/2# Shoulder, 8 1/2		106
James Hall.	15# " 9		135
F. A. Childress	Table + Box		20
Jacob Wilcox	10 Bus Potatoes	16	160
J. D. Johnson	20 " "	14	280
Hawkey	10 " "	13	130
W. H. Roberts	10 " "	13	130
Chas. Kennedy	10 " "	14	140
J. D. Johnson.	20 " "	13	260
Morris Felke.	10 " "	13	130
Wm. Timberman	5 " "	13	65
Geo. Sullivan	10 " "	14	140
Geo. Lambert	10 " "	14	140
John Shafer	10 " "	14	140
Jacob Wilcox	31# Shoulder 10		310
Chas. Speigle	Lot Potatoes		40
" "	" "		45
Theo. Ott,	134 1/4 Corn in Ear, @ 38		5120
Wm. Wise	Lot Lumber,		425
Peter Hunt	Bedstead		16
J. D. Johnson	Bags,		56
" "	" "		26
" "	Flax seed		05
Chas. Strunk	seed Corn		30
Jerre Pipher	Horse		2900
R. H. Kirtner	Roofing Slate		100
			118 1/4

Jerre Pipher	66 Fence Posts	6	3 96
" "	79 " "	5	3 95
Wm Jacoby	Ceiling Laths		15
Geo Nixon	Lumber		2 00
Abe Oyenbaugh	Hook		17
W H Roberts	Plow		75
Jos Yetter	"		05
" "	"		05
Emanuel Evans	"		25
Jos Yetter	"		1 90
" "	"		01
Jos Cole	Lumber		05
Job Johnson	1000ft Fencing	95 per 100	9 50
Jesse Ayer	1256 " "	95 per 100	11 93
John Lamb	Carrriage		19 50
Wm H Roberts	Sleigh		3 25
Doc Brands	Horse Rake		12 00
Ed Pensyl	Cutting Box		60
Jerre Pipher	Buckboard Wagon		15 25
" "	Wagon		21 00
Ed Pensyl	Corn Sheller		3 20
Wm H Roberts	Cultivator		4 90
James V Wack	Windmill		1 70
John Williams	28 1/4 Bus Oats	36	10 13
James W Rowland	25 " "	35	8 75
Thos Stackhouse	30 " "	31	15 50
Emanuel Sellinger	15 " Rye	49	7 35
John Gardner	26 2/3 " "		12 27
			17 01

John Williams	1825 # Hay, @ 13.00 per ton	11 86
Lorens Miller	3020 " " " 11.50 " "	17 36
Wm Nyce	600 " " " 10.50 " "	3 15
Chas E Staples	\$250 " " " 10.00	6 25
Milton McCracken.	Threshing Machine & Head Power	31 00
R H Kintner	Wagon Cover	20
J D Johnson	" " -	27
Geo C Adams,	25 Shares Stroudsburg Bank ^{Stock @ 60.25}	1506 25
J D Johnson	1 Ladder,	55
J A Owens	1 "	45
Wilson Bartholomen	1 "	10
" "	1 "	01
John C Messenger	1 wagon	11 50
J A Tinsman	1 "	24 00
W P Roberts	Post Machine	02
" "	" "	05
Geo Nixon	1 Bbl Vinegar	1 25
Ed Pensyl	1 " "	1 60
John Tinsman	1 " "	1 05
Robt Kintz	1 " "	1 50
AR Brugler	1 " "	1 60
Wm P Roberts.	Barrel,	15
J Oyer	Cow + Calf	33 60
Jas Cole	Box	05
" "	" "	01
" "	" "	02
" "	" "	03
Wm P Roberts	wheel barrow,	1 20
		1655 18

Ed Peasey,	Barrel,	02
" "	"	04
" "	"	01
HP Jones	Sled	9 50
Chas Speigle	Lot Iron.	1 45
W P Roberts	" wood,	35
" " "	" "	25
Jacob Edinger	" Boards,	50
Geo Nixon	" Lumber	3 00
Jess Ayer	" "	5 10
Chas Speigle	" Iron	35
Geo Nixon	Tussocks,	06
Isaac Sellings	Single trees	25
Hiram Ayers,	" "	15
Sylvanus Shaw	Harrow,	40
Isaac Sellings	Sled	60
Emanuel Sellings	Boxes,	07
Steward Bartholomew	Hay sides	80
Wm Mory	" Bolster	07
J O Johnson	18 chickens 35	6 30
Ezra L Sullivan	125 ^{Bbls.} Corn stalks @ 3,	3 75
Chas Kennedy,	1 Cord wood	1 10
Jos Cole	- 2 " " 105	2 10
Ogden Harris	2 " " 100	2 00
Wilson Bartholomew	Lot Brick	25
Chas Strunk	Train ^{& Straw} in ground,	12 25
W P Roberts	Lot wood	27
H Ayers,	Posts	75
	Total	\$ 51.74
		2070 29

J. Ezra Kennedy, Clerk of Executors Sale
of Samuel Pipher deceased, held April 22nd
1896, at the Township of Upper Mt Bethel
do hereby certify that the foregoing is
a true account of the articles sold
the prices and names of purchasers

Ezra Kennedy
Clerk

REPOSITORIES CONSULTED DURING RESEARCH

Bushkill, Pennsylvania
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Park Files

Elverson, Pennsylvania
Hopewell Village National Historical Site
Park Files

Lakewood, Colorado
Rocky Mountain Regional Office Library

New York City, New York
New York Public Library
U.S. History, Local History and Genealogy Division

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Federal Archives and Records Center
Tax Records

Winterthur, Delaware
Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum

PERSONS CONSULTED DURING RESEARCH

John Albright, Project Manager, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Kenneth Bennett, Architecture Technician, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Lee Boyle, Chief, Interpretation and Resource Management, Hopewell Village National Historic Site

G. Rodger Evans, Historical Architect, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Doris Fanelli, Curator, Independence National Historical Park

Elizabeth Feldman, Museum Technician, Hopewell Village National Historic Site

William Jedlick, Chief Curator, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Ronald Johnson, Section Chief, History, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Harold LaFleur, Section Chief, Architecture, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Nan Rickey, Chief, Branch of Cultural Resources, Northeast Team, DSC

Linda Romola, Cultural Resources Planner, Northeast Team, DSC

Richard Wells, Landscape Architect/Planner, Northeast Team, DSC

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Manuscript Materials

Bushkill, Pennsylvania. Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.
History Files
Elizabeth D. Walters, Research Notes

Easton, Pennsylvania. Easton Area Public Library.
Henry F. Marx Local History and Genealogy Collection.
Church Records
Vertical File

Easton, Pennsylvania. Northampton County Government Center.
Deeds
Prothonotary Office
Register of Wills

Easton, Pennsylvania. Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.
Revolutionary War Records
Tax Records
Church Records

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
Division of Land Records

New York City, New York. New York Public Library.
U.S. History, Local History and Genealogy Division

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. County of Philadelphia. City Hall.
Register of Wills

_____. Federal Archives and Records Center.
Tax Records

Washington, D.C. National Archives.
Agricultural Schedules, Federal Decennial Censuses

The records kept in these repositories provided much of the data on the Pipher family and the owners of the New York and Delaware River Slate Quarry Company. Wills, estate inventories, sheriff's records, deeds of land purchases, tax records and church records helped to piece together at least a skeletal framework of the Piphers' land purchases, genealogy and personal property. The original Penn grant and Scull survey were located in Harrisburg.

Published Documents

Books

Bureau of the Census. Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 Pennsylvania. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908.

Ellis, Capt. F. History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery. Philadelphia: n.p., 1877.

These published primary sources provided information on Pipher family activities in Northampton County.

Unpublished Documents

Agricultural Schedules, Pennsylvania, Federal Decennial Censuses, 1850-1880, Microcopy T-1138, roll 7, 1850 and roll 17, 1860, National Archives.

Henry, Matthew S. "Manuscript History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania" 1851. Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public library. Original handwritten copy at Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Hinke, Dr. Wm. J., translator. "Church Record of the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations in Nazareth Township Northampton County, Pennsylvania formerly the Dryland Church now the Trinity Lutheran and Dryland Reformed Hecktown, Pennsylvania" 1929. Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public Library.

_____. copier. "Church Record of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations in Upper Mount Bethel Township Northampton County 1774-1833." August-October 1934. Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public Library.

Leiby, Rev. A. S., translator. "Tax Lists in Northampton County Court House 1774-1806." Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public Library.

"Northampton County Tax List For the Year 1761" Copied by the Personnel of the Works Progress Administration. Easton, Pennsylvania, 1938. Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public Library.

United States Direct Tax of 1798: Tax Lists For the State of Pennsylvania, Microcopy No. 382, Roll 12, Fifth Direct Tax Division, volumes 360-373, First Through Fourth Assessment Districts, vols. 361, 362, 363. Microfilm located at Federal Archives and Records Center, Philadelphia.

Williams, Richard T. and Mildred C. "Proprietary Tax Northampton County, Pennsylvania 1772" Danboro, Pennsylvania. Typescript located in Marx Collection, Easton Public Library.

These unpublished primary source documents also provided data on Pipher family activities in Northampton County, Upper Mount Bethel Township. The Hinke church records and Williams records provided Pipher genealogy information.

Secondary Sources

Books

Federal Writers' Project. Northampton County Guide. Works Projects Administration, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Times Publishing Co., 1939.

Heller, William J. History of Northampton County and the Grand Valley of the Lehigh. vols. I & II. Boston: The American Historical Society, 1920.

Laury, Preston A. Index to the Scotch-Irish of Northampton County. vol. 1 supplement. Easton, Pennsylvania: The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1939.

These secondary source books provided data on Northampton County.

Report

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. "Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data, Slateford Farm, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area," by Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler. Denver, Colorado, 1982. On file at DEWA.

Batcheler's text provided architectural data on the extant farmhouse and contained a copy of the Pipher family genealogy.

Personal Interview

Jewell, Charlotte Cyr. Portland, Pennsylvania. Interview, August 29, 1984; and May 1, 1985.

Miscellaneous Correspondence

Letter, Bette Barker, Division of Archives and Records Management, Department of State, State of New Jersey, to Sharon A. Brown, October 3, 1984.

Letter, Clark Beck, Special Collections and Archives, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey to Sharon A. Brown, September 26, 1984.

The writers of these letters provided data on Edwin and Icie Reynolds.

