

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-854

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Highland Park Camp Meeting
Other names/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 415 Highland Park Road
City or town: Sellersville State: PA County: Bucks
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

<u>Andrew McDonald</u>	<u>2/15/2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission</u>	
State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official/Title:	Date
State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government	

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain:)

<u>Patrick Andrews</u>	<u>4/10/2017</u>
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>54</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>55</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

- Domestic Single Dwelling – Cottages
Religious Facility - Tabernacle
Domestic Multiple Dwelling – Boarding House
Domestic Camp – Church Camp
Recreation and Culture - Auditorium

Current Functions

- Domestic Single Dwelling - Cottages
Religious Facility - Tabernacle
Domestic Multiple Dwelling – Boarding House
Domestic Camp – Church Camp
Recreation and Culture - Auditorium
Recreation and Culture - Museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Gothic Revival

Late Victorian

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: walls: wood, vinyl roofs: asphalt, metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Highland Park Camp Meeting is located at the northeast corner of Highland Park Road and Bethlehem Pike (also known as S. Main St. or State Route 152) in West Rockhill Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Just south of the small town of Sellersville, in a suburban environment, the nominated property is 22 acres, with tall trees dotting the main camp area, wooded areas, and mowed open areas. The Highland Park Camp Meeting Association owns two other parcels of land in the area (See Figure 3), however these do not contain any historic resources associated with the nominated property. (These tax parcels 52-020-001 and 15-001-117 were purchased in 1964, outside of the period of significance for the property.) There are residential, commercial and institutional properties in the area surrounding the camp meeting and Bethlehem Pike is a particularly well-traveled road. (See Figures 1 through 5.) However, when on the property there is a feeling of seclusion, a rural setting, due to the setback of the buildings from the roads and the retention of many large trees on the property. The property is accessed by a driveway from Bethlehem Pike and two driveways on Highland Park Road. A narrow paved drive way encircles most of the buildings. The buildings were built from c.1896 to c.1980, most of which are small seasonal cottages. Of the 59 resources on the property 48 are cottages. All of the cottages are counted as contributing. Additional contributing resources are a c.1896 large rectangular open-sided tabernacle that has Victorian style influences, a c.1896 boarding stand/dormitory, a c.1953 refreshment stand, a c.1945 maintenance shed, a c.1896 privy, a c.1906 dormitory called Fair Haven, and a contributing site which is a c.1960 outdoor open chapel. Four of the 59 total resources are noncontributing, all due to being newer construction. The noncontributing resources include the large dining hall, a garage, a shed, and a pavilion, which are scattered and on the edges of the camp. The property is in excellent condition and well maintained by the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association. The district retains integrity. Though some changes have been made to individual buildings, and there is some new construction, very few buildings have been removed and the overall the character and setting remains remarkably intact. The property clearly conveys its historic role and identity.

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Narrative Description

Layout and Design

The Highland Park Camp Meeting design consists of a large quadrangle with the main building, the tabernacle, at the center. (The term quadrangle is not used by residents of the park, however, the area meets the definition of a quadrangle, that being a four sided central area surrounded by buildings.) The residents refer to the area surrounding the tabernacle as “the tabernacle.” The cottages are set back in a line parallel to the length and width of the tabernacle. Narrow alleys radiate from the corners of the tabernacle. The alleys are typically lined with cottages. Similarly, at the half-way point of the length and width of the tabernacle there are narrow alleys leading away from sides of the tabernacle. (See Figure 6 and 9; and Photos 14, 28 and 32.) Cottages are generally spaced close to each other, however there are lots that do not have cottages on them. These vacant lots are owned, but a cottage has not been constructed on the lot. During camp meeting week these lots will often have a tent pitched on them.

Buildings used for purposes other than cottages such as the refreshment stand, dining hall, dormitories, maintenance buildings and the privy are outside of the quadrangle. The dining hall and dormitories are clustered together to the west of the cottages. The maintenance buildings and privy are clustered to the north of the cottages. Most of the older contributing buildings are inside a narrow paved driveway that encircles the camp. There is also a driveway that is an extension of the entrance driveway from Bethlehem Pike that crosses the circular driveway and crosses the southwest alley bisecting a group of cottages and then reconnects to the circular driveway near an entrance onto Highland Park Road (See Figure 4).

The Tabernacle

The largest contributing building of the Highland Park Camp Meeting, and the visual and functional focal point of the property, is the tabernacle. Built in 1896, the building also served as and is sometimes referred to as the auditorium. From the time it was built, it served non-religious functions, such as for religious musical performances, theater, and non-religious lectures, as well as used for religious services. It measures 44 by 88 feet, is constructed of wood, has open sides, and has elements of Victorian style architecture. It has large clipped gables, or jerkin heads on each end. (See Photos 3 through 7.) The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. On the north end of the tabernacle there is a three sided bay that contains the altar. There are wavy wood fascia boards along the roof line. The sides of the building have open arches. Siding on the building is wood, vertically oriented, tongue and groove with a bead. The building is supported with six by six square posts. The building was altered c.1940 by enclosing the open arches around the altar on the north end, and recently vinyl windows were installed in the enclosed arches.

The interior support structure of the tabernacle is sawn heavy timber frame construction. There are wooden benches oriented toward the altar that are attached to a poured concrete floor. The benches are a relatively recent installation. A few benches are positioned outside the building. There are modern paddle fans and modern lighting suspended from the ceiling support structure

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on the inside of the tabernacle. There is a low stage across the entire width of the altar area. The function of the tabernacle is for religious services or educational lectures; and musical, or theatrical entertainment. There are no offices or rooms in the building.

Cottages

The cottages are small houses that were historically used for about a week or two in the summer during the camp meeting. They were sometimes later used all summer as seasonal get-aways in addition to attending the formal camp meeting dates. Early cottages were built in 1896 and construction of them continued until the mid- to late-1920s. The typical size of a cottage is about 13 feet wide by about 22 feet deep. They are generally not more than two and one-half stories high. Most often the roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, however many have flat seam or standing seam metal roofs. An overwhelming majority of the cottages have their gable ends facing front. (See Photos 8 through 10). A few have front facing gambrel roofs such as cottage #32 (See Photo 16.) and a small number have side gable roofs. Cottage #83 (Photo 34) is an example of a side gable roof cottage. Porches are common on the cottages and some have a balcony on the second floor as well. The porches add to the sense of community and fellowship, and along with the balconies served as locations where the occupants could view the services taking place in the tabernacle. Porches are supported by plain four by four posts, but there are a few with turned support posts on the more elaborately decorated cottages. Siding is often vinyl or wood. Some of the siding is vertical and with saw tooth end cuts such as cottage #56 (See Photo 21) and cottage #51 (See Photo 24.) Windows in the cottages are typically wood, two over two double hung sashes, however other light configurations exist including one over one, some six over six, and six over one. Windows are flanked by shutters on many of the cottages. Wood screen doors are found on many cottages; the main front doors typically paneled and made of wood. The cottages are vernacular, with many featuring modest Gothic Revival style influences. A few cottages display more high style characteristics including elaborate “gingerbread” scroll work in the gable, decorative verge board, and scrolled corner brackets. Examples of cottages with these features include #51 (See Photo 24), cottage #82 (See Photo 34) and cottage #87. (See Photo 38.) Pastel and bright paint colors such as yellow, pink, light blue, gray, orange, and green are typical for walls and trim of the cottages. Many of the cottages, in addition to being numbered, are also named. A sign with the name of the cottage is typically hung on the porch or above the door. The cottages are set on top of concrete block or stones piers, some raised higher than others. They do not have permanent foundations.

Related Contributing Resources

In addition to the 48 cottages and the tabernacle, there are the Fair Haven dormitory, the boarding stand/dormitory, the refreshment stand, a maintenance shed, the privy and the chapel in the woods that are all counted as contributing resources.

Fair Haven Dormitory

Located to the northwest of the tabernacle on cottage lot #8, the Fair Haven Dormitory is a large two story building with a front gable roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. It was built in 1906 and was a sleeping place for campers. The building is currently used for meeting

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rooms. It has a porch and a balcony. (See Photo 12.) It has two over two double hung sash wood windows and is sheathed with vinyl siding.

Boarding Stand/Dormitory

Located to the west of the quadrangle and the tabernacle is the c.1896 boarding stand/dorm, which is essentially a dining hall on the first floor with the second floor of the building serving as a dormitory. It originally had an open porch for outside dining that was enclosed c.1950. Currently the building continues its use as a place to have a meal and still serves as a dorm for young campers and also houses the Highland Park historical museum. It is two stories tall, L-shaped, and has a low sloped gable roof that is covered with a flat seam metal roof. It is sheathed with vinyl siding. (See Photo 1.)

Refreshment Stand

Built in the 1950s the refreshment stand provided campers with a quick meal and fast food. Currently it has the same function. It is a rectangular building with a low sloped front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has deep overhangs. The walls are wood plank siding and there are numerous six over six double hung sash windows. (See Photo 2 and 42.) The building is located just south of the boarding stand/dormitory.

Maintenance Shed

Constructed of cement block c.1945, the maintenance shed is located just outside of the circular driveway that surrounds the camp, to the north of the quadrangle and tabernacle. Its purpose is to house tools and implements that are used for maintaining the grounds and buildings. It has an asphalt shingle covered gable roof and several small fixed sash windows near the roof line. (See Photo 17.)

Privy

Also located to the north of the tabernacle and outside of the circular driveway is the privy. Built c.1896 the privy is now used as a storage shed. It has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. (See Photo 17 and 18.) It has vertical wood siding and five 4 light fixed sash wood windows on each side, near the roof line.

Chapel in the Woods

A contributing site created c.1960, the chapel in the woods has an altar and several rows of wood benches intended for outdoor services. (See Photo 45.) It is located in a secluded location at the end of a walking path that leads from the northeast corner of the circular driveway. It is used for religious services.

Noncontributing Resources

There are four noncontributing resources on the property, all of which are constructed after 1965. These are the dining hall, the garage, the pavilion and a modern shed. The dining hall is a very large metal building built in 1972. (See Photo 43). It is located on the entrance driveway near the boarding stand/dormitory. In addition to being the dining hall it also serves as a location for

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meetings and religious services. The garage is also a metal building and is located near the privy to the north of the tabernacle and outside of the circular driveway. (See Photo 17.) It was built around the same time as the dining hall, c.1970. Near the garage and the privy there is a large modern shed that was placed on the property c.1980. It is frame and is used for storage of tool and implements for use on the property. (See Photo 17.) The pavilion was built in 1969 and has an associated fire place and a small storage shed. (See Photo 41.) It is used for picnics and other informal gatherings.

Historic Integrity

Highland Park Camp Meeting retains its historic integrity. While some changes have occurred the original design of the camp and the buildings remains nearly unchanged. The park was designed to have a tabernacle in the center, flanked by cottages, with alleys radiating from the tabernacle leading to small enclaves of cottages and common buildings. This design remains intact. Some of the materials of the cottages have changed such as vinyl siding and asphalt roofing but the overall materials, design and workmanship are retained. A few removals and demolitions of buildings have occurred on the campground. A large boarding house called Ellynhurst that was located near cottage #71 to the southeast of the tabernacle was moved in the 1920s to a location off-site, across Bethlehem Pike from Highland Park. In addition, the adjacent cottage on lot #70 was moved along with the boarding house across the street. The two buildings became a tourist camp and later a rest home for elderly that evolved into the present day Rockhill Mennonite Community, a continuing care facility that remains in operation today. Both buildings have been demolished. In addition, a Highland Park privy was demolished—a men's privy that was further to the north of the tabernacle is no longer extant. Historically, a shed now used for storage was originally the women's privy. All cottages have indoor plumbing, making the privies obsolete. Highland Park has been served by an on-lot septic system since c.1929 and there are two wells that serve as water supply for the camp.

Despite the removal of those few buildings and a few other minor changes, the setting of the Highland Park camp ground remains rustic and rural. The park is in a suburban setting, however, one has a sense of being in an isolated, insular wooded area, far from populated areas when on the camp meeting grounds. This is enhanced by the retention of tall trees and the setback of the camp from the main roads.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Religion

Period of Significance

c.1896 to c.1960

Significant Dates

NA

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Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Crouthamel, Noah O.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Highland Park Camp Meeting is significant under National Register Criterion A and Criterion C. The property is an important local example of the Camp Meeting movement and presents a good example of the typical site design and building types associated with camp meetings. Camp meetings were an important 19th and 20th century aspect of the Methodist and other denominations. Highland Park was the site of annual summertime religious retreats where participants could gather in a peaceful setting, experiencing a true escape from everyday life. The camp was laid out in an orderly way and intentionally designed. The cottages in the camp are good examples of vernacular buildings showcasing Gothic Revival influences, and surround the Tabernacle, the centerpiece and focal point of camp meeting design. The period of significance begins c.1896, when the first cottages and buildings were constructed, and the annual camp meetings began here in earnest, to c.1960 when the chapel in the woods was constructed. Highland Park meets Criteria Consideration A, as it derives significance from its association with an important trend in the history of certain denominations and is an important example of a type. Highland Park has a historic connection to the nearby Perkasio Park Camp Meeting (listed in the National Register in 2016), and also became a site for non-religious educational and musical gatherings and performances. Its subsequent dual role as a youth camp became increasingly important later in the 20th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance

History of Highland Park

The actual date that Highland Park Camp Meeting began is somewhat nebulous. Highland Park started as a result of a schism in the church that owned a camp meeting located nearby, Perkasio Park Camp Meeting. Perkasio Park began in the early 1880s. In the early 1890s a major argument between leaders of the church that owned Perkasio Park resulted in the need for many of those who attended Perkasio Park Camp Meeting to find a new location for the traditional summer retreat. A history of Highland Park researched and written for the centennial in 1993 states that the group that split from Perkasio Park began meeting nearby at a location known as

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Derstine's picnic grove, about 2.5 miles from Perkasio Park, on the south side of Sellersville around 1891. By 1893, the Derstine group now known as Highland Park Camp Meeting, became organized enough to have officers. Irwin B. Dill was an insurance agent in Perkasio, and according to Highland Park histories, in 1893 he was appointed the first treasurer of the Highland Park Camp Meeting. Irwin Dill owned cottage #82, one of the more elaborate cottages in Highland Park. (See Figure 17 and Photo 34.) Highland Park Camp Meeting Association was not officially chartered until 1895. Irwin Dill remained treasurer until 1922. In 1945 Highland Park Camp Meeting held a 50 year celebration recognizing the official date of the recording of the charter and published a history of the camp meeting.

The land on which Highland Park was established was sold by the Derstine brothers, David and William, to Noah O. Crouthamel on March 1, 1895. The property was the former Derstine picnic grove and contained 10 acres. Noah Crouthamel then sold the property to the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association on May 23, 1896. Noah Crouthamel belonged to the same church as Irwin Dill and became a founding member of the board of directors of Highland Park Camp Meeting Association. Crouthamel was apprenticed as a carpenter, but became a successful cigar manufacturer in Perkasio. He was also elected and served as Bucks County Recorder of Deeds. In 1896 he was one of the first purchasers of lots in Highland Park and he is credited with having built many of the first cottages. Crouthamel owned and built cottages on lots 17, 18, 19, 29, 71, 72, 83 and 84. He held ownership of most of these until the early 1900s, except for cottage 83, which was his personal cottage that he owned until 1926. The others he rented out for the season, or for the period of the camp meeting, to various tenants. Records of those specifically renting from him and for what time periods are not available. Figure 22 shows Noah Crouthamel at his cottage #83 in the 1910 Souvenir Book of Highland Park. According to a family history, Noah Crouthamel was accomplished enough as a builder that he built his own house at 311 Market Street in Perkasio. Crouthamel leased the other cottages he built at Highland Park to campers.

Construction of Highland Park buildings other than cottages also began in 1896. After a temporary large tent used for the tabernacle meeting purposes was destroyed by a storm in 1895, the current permanent tabernacle was built in 1896. The builder of the tabernacle is not known. The boarding stand/dormitory was also built in 1896. An article in the *Allentown Leader* dated July 21, 1896, discussed the building of the camp meeting:

“Highland Park Camp-Meeting. Special Telegram to the Times. Sellersville, July 20 {1896} – These are busy days at Highland Park, the camp meeting grounds of the Evangelical Association near Sellersville. The grove resounds with the racket of hammer and saw. An artesian well is being bored to provide water supply for those living on the ground. A two story boarding house is being erected. Nearly fifteen new cottages are finished. The Reading Railroad Company will put up a depot near the grounds. The camp meeting will begin August 12 and will continue until August 20.”

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An August 9, 1897, article in the *Allentown Leader* told of the early success of Highland Park:

“AT SELLERSVILLE. In all its history Highland Park camp meeting near Sellersville, never had such a crowd as thronged the grove yesterday. Every hamlet within a radius of 20 miles was represented. Many teams were unable to enter, owing to the crowded condition of the park. A conservative estimate places the number of people at 8000. There was standing room only for the greater number who gathered around the preachers.”

Attracting a crowd of that size to Highland Park was achieved by sending announcements to newspapers in the extended area by telegram. For example, announcement of construction work at the camp in the *Philadelphia Times* was sent to the newspaper by the camp meeting association. Note that the teams mentioned in the excerpt above that were unable to enter were teams of horses pulling wagons or carriages. The camp was accessible by rail, however many came from nearby or from more rural areas, that did not have train service, thus the need for travel by wagon or carriage.

Similar announcements and reports of successes of Highland Park can be found in other newspapers in the area including the *Doylestown Intelligencer* and *Reading Times*. Highland Park was not alone in this method of reaching potential campers. Adjacent to their announcements were ones from Perkasio Park and other camp meetings in eastern Pennsylvania. A July 1898 announcement, if not an advertisement, for Highland Park in the *Doylestown Intelligencer* mentions the new 50 foot by 84 foot tabernacle and 23 cottages. The advertisement states that because of its elevation the air at Highland Park was purer and more healthful than other camps and that it is the best summer resort along the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Highland Park was fortunate to have been located along the North Penn and in fact there was a station built nearby that specifically served the camp meeting. A trolley line built from Quakertown to Lansdale in 1898 passed right by the park on Bethlehem Pike. This was the Inland Traction Company which was later taken over by the Lehigh Valley Transit Company in 1900. The trolley eventually connected Allentown to Philadelphia. The North Penn Railroad operated its line from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, with a branch to Doylestown, and was taken over by the Reading Railroad. Both the trolley and railroad gave Highland Park access to large urban centers. Figure 21 shows a photo of cottages in Highland Park with the trolley and train schedules printed below, evidence of the role that rail transportation played in getting people to the camp grounds. Horse and wagon were also a viable means of reach Highland Park in the late 1890s and by the early 20th century automobiles were used.

Perkasie Park had a similar advantage of accessibility by rail with the trolley line passing within a few hundred yards of the camp (See Figure 24) and the rail station in Perkasie was a short walk to the camp.

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The railroad company strung electric lines and installed lights along the path from the new station to Highland Park and eventually electric lights were strung in the trees to light the camp. Highland Park initially had oil lamps for night lighting, but these were soon replaced with electricity. In the 1930s the electric wires were strung to utility poles and meters were installed. Cottages began to have “water closets” installed and cottages were also electrified. A central sewage system was installed c.1929 and Highland Park has two on-site wells for water supply. Also, an artesian well for a drinking fountain is still in operation today on the grounds and is located near the boarding stand/dorm. In more recent times the cottages were also supplied with propane so cottage owners added kitchens and could prepare their own meals. The cottages are used today mostly as summer houses, but some have propane for heating systems enabling use of the buildings in late spring and into early fall. One cottage, occupied by a groundskeeper, is winterized and he lives there year round.

In addition to the religious camp meetings at Highland Park, in the summers of 1898 and 1899 Chautauquas were held at the camp grounds. A Chautauqua is an intense learning experience where expert lecturers teach about a variety of subjects in an open air, camp environment. It is like a religious camp meeting, but the subjects of the lectures were not necessarily religious. The term Chautauqua used for these events is from the location of the first such event that was held in Chautauqua, New York, in 1874. In the *Doylestown Intelligencer* in 1898 and 1899 there are articles that detailed the Chautauqua at Highland Park. Officially called the Sellersville Chautauqua Assembly, events listed in 1898 at Highland Park included lectures titled “To and Fro in London,” “Schools in Mexico,” “Through the Bright Continent,” “The Rights and Duties of Children,” “How the World is Governed,” “Constitutional Prerogatives of the President,” “Land of the Pharaohs,” and “Wind and Rain – How Caused.” The Sellersville Chautauqua lecturers were mostly people of prominence who were well-educated and well-traveled. For the 1898 Chautauqua the lecturers were from Buffalo, NY, New York City, Philadelphia, Allentown, West Chester and Quakertown. Typical subjects included travel in foreign countries, history, science, politics, archaeology, and religion. Religious lectures at Chautauquas were however not sermons or attempts at religious conversion, but rather scientific or historical analysis of the Bible or about other religions. Musical and other performances were often a part of the events as well. At Sellersville in 1898 Forrest J. Cressman of the Boston Conservatory of Music performed a piano recital. The 1899 Chautauqua at Sellersville had similar lectures and performances some details included from a *Doylestown Intelligencer* article:

“Miss Mary Lloyd of Philadelphia will deliver a series of lectures on topics including Books and Reading the Ethical Value Thereof.... Miss Rosalie Diehl of the Boston School of Expression will give an entertainment in elocution. Part of her program will be readings from Kipling. Music provided by the American Mandolin Club. Dr. George M. Brown of Derby Connecticut to lecture on the Man of Tomorrow.”

Other subjects in 1899 included archaeology at Pompeii, historic ships, and the library at Alexandria. Attendees of the Chautauqua-occupied cottages and tents paid tuition and were given a diploma upon completion. Highland Park had competition in attracting Chautauqua

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students, as Perkasio Park also held Chautauqua-type programs into the early 20th century, as late as 1912, whereas Highland Park's Chautauqua occurred only in 1898 and 1899 as independent events. Chautauqua-type programming at Highland Park continued until at least 1913, but was included with the religious camp meeting schedule.

Meeting minute books of the Directors of Highland Park Camp Meeting Association from 1903 to 1906 in possession of the Highland Park Museum list improvements made to the camp. These include building the road around the perimeter of the camp, adding privies, planting and trimming trees; and reports on the number of cottages built. The 1903 director's report states "There are 35 cottages and 10 tents occupied at present by people who seem to be glad that they are here." The Highland Park Camp Meeting Association owned the land and the common buildings, however the cottages and tent lots were owned by individuals. Owners could lease their cottages to others for the summer, or for camp meeting, so some cottages were investor owned. In addition, cottage owners could sell their cottage to others. The sale had to be reported to the camp meeting Board of Directors. Noah Crouthamel being the builder and owner of several cottages was a speculator in cottage lots at Highland Park.

The sale and rental of cottages and tent lots was part of the revenue for the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association as well. In the 1910 Souvenir Manual it shows a photo of Ellynhurst, with a caption stating that rent in the boarding house was \$4 to \$7 per room during camp meeting and that cottage and tent lots were also available for sale or rent. No prices were listed for the cottage or tent lots. The contact person for information about lots and cottages in the ad is W.A. Leopold, the president of the board of directors of the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association.

In October of 1907 the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association purchased an additional 3 acres from John and Clara Detweiler, increasing the parcel they owned to 13 acres. Highland Park continued to thrive, based on announcements that appeared in regional newspapers, well into the 1930s and 40s. The mention of extremely large crowds in newspaper articles dwindled and in fact attendance at Highland Park, and all camp meetings, dropped in the mid-century. Some camp meetings began to broaden their services to find other ways to attract users to the property. In 1945 Highland Park published a special booklet for the 50th anniversary that has a photo of the 1938 camp meeting youth group that numbered 108. The camp began to cater to youths as the 1945 booklet also mentions the recent installation of a volley ball court and shuffle board court. These recreational features are no longer extant. The 1953 construction of the refreshment stand also indicates a more youthful leaning experience.

In 1954 Highland Park Camp Meeting Association bought 5 acres from William and Ella Derstine increasing the property to 18 acres. The present 22 acre parcel (the nominated property) was rounded out by a purchase of 4 acres in 1957 from Paul and Jeanne Bergey. Additional acres were added in 1964 do not contain any historic buildings and post-date the period of significance and therefore were not included in the National Register Boundary. These are parcels 52-020-001 and 15-001-117 on Figure 3. The parcels are wooded and have areas of mowed meadow. Parcel 15-001-117, shown on Figure 3 has a baseball field on it that remains in

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use by campers today. Highland Park Camp Meeting Association currently owns over 30 acres. See the tax parcel map (Figure 3).

Today the camp meeting continues its annual 10-day summer religious retreat. Many of the cottages are used, not only during the time of the camp meeting, but all summer. The Highland Park Camp Meeting Association also will lease the auditorium, pavilion, the chapel in the woods and other common buildings and sites for special events. They have also recently begun to lease the grounds and common buildings to other religious organizations for regular use. Highland Park Camp Meeting is threatened by encroaching suburbanization and possible expansion of the Rockhill Mennonite Community's continuing care facility located across Bethlehem Pike from Highland Park.

Religious Significance

The religious significance of Highland Park Camp Meeting has its roots in England in the mid-1700s when the Methodist Church began. A segment of the Episcopal Church begun by John and Charles Wesley known as Methodism was focused on rule and method of religious practice. Methodists embraced evangelical practices of conversion and avidly recruiting new members, and as a result they were banned from preaching in Episcopal Churches in England. Without buildings of their own, they had to preach in open fields and other locations.

The concept of the religious camp meeting began in the United States in the late 18th century to early 19th century due in part to a lack of churches, particularly in more rural isolated areas. Many religious groups including the Methodists had settled in the United States, but lack of preachers and church buildings meant that in order to make contact with church members preachers had to be circuit riders. They traveled on horseback and held services with members at various locations, sometimes in a church, but often at spontaneous locations such as public buildings or open fields. Three religious groups in particular were pioneers of the camp meeting concept in America, the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. Of these, it was the Methodists and their evangelical practices that embraced and perfected the camp meeting experience.

A historic context for understanding camp meetings in Montgomery County, Maryland, prepared by the planning commission for the Maryland Historic Trust, called "*A Harvest in the Open for Saving Souls*," *The Camp Meetings of Montgomery County, MD*, recognizes distinct time periods in the evolution of camp meetings in America. The Frontier Period (1790 to 1830) covers the beginnings and is characterized by travelling circuit rider ministers that set up in various ad hoc locations. The Organizational Period (1831 to 1860) reflects the period when camp meetings began to meet more regularly in permanent or semi-permanent locations. The Religious Resort Period (1861 to 1919) is when the camp meeting always occurred around the same time in the summer and rather than being a true camp with only tents, permanent buildings began to be constructed at camp meeting sites. Recreational opportunities or entertainment venues nearby may have influenced the selection of these camp meeting sites. The Renewal Period (1920 to the present) covers the final stage when camp meetings attempted to bring back the original concept of religious camp meetings.

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Highland Park falls primarily into the Religious Resort Period and crosses over into the Renewal Period. The religious experience and what happened at the camp meeting during the retreat is revealed in the simple words of the opening lines in the 1910 Highland Park Souvenir Book: “Highland Park comprising thirteen acres is a beautifully located well wooded, picturesque camping ground where thousands meet annually to study The Book and worship God.” A general schedule of a typical day during camp meeting at Highland Park is also in the 1910 book:

5:30 AM – Rising Bell	1:30 PM – Children’s Services
6:00 AM – Early Prayer Meeting	2:45 PM – Sermon
6:45 AM – Family Worship	5:00 PM – Supper
7:00 AM – Breakfast	6:00 PM – Workers Meeting
9:00 AM – Bible Study	6:45 PM – Young Peoples Meeting
10:00 AM – Sermon	7:45 PM – Sermon and Evangelistic Services
12:00 noon – Dinner	10:00 PM – Retire

Further details are contained in the 1910 book, including times for baptisms, which were full-immersion events held near the Derstine’s Bridge over the West Branch of the Perkiomen Creek. Musical performances were part of the activities as well. The evening young people’s meeting was typically a “Sunset Service on the Hillside.” In 1910 there was also a special address on Wednesday, August 3, in support of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League. The best preachers and sermons were reserved for the evening when crowds were at their peak. For example, on Thursday evening July 28, 1910, at 8:15 the sermon was “Among the Holy Hills” a popular lecture by Reverend C.H. Bohner and a sermon by Bishop Sylvanus C. Breyfogel who was the Eastern Pennsylvania Evangelical Conference leader and had just returned from a missionary trip to Europe. Breyfogel made regular missionary trips to Europe and other parts of the world.

The Evangelical Methodist way of presenting a sermon was more like a performance. It was meant to recruit new members, and convert non-believers to the church. The evening sermons were when the camp was most crowded. People who were not part of the religious group or a regular camp attendee came to the evening services in part for the entertainment of viewing the enthusiasm and elocution of an evangelical sermon.

Another draw to the camp meeting was the attraction of being outdoors, appreciating nature, getting away from city and town and spending time in the woods. A factor in this was a back-to-nature movement that began in the mid-19th century by Henry David Thoreau whose book *Walden Pond, or Life in the Woods* was responsible for starting the movement. That this movement coincided with the camp meeting movement may be a coincidence, but often religion and appreciating the environment are related. In fact, in the schedule for the 1913 year book for the Highland Park Camp Meeting, reproduced in the 1993 Centennial book, there was a lecture on Conservation in Pennsylvania presented by Irvin C. Williams, Deputy Commissioner of State Forestry.

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During the Renewal Period, Highland Park attempted to increase interest in camp meeting by emphasizing youth and attracting young people. Young people and children were always part of the camp meeting at Highland Park. Highland Park put in a volley ball and shuffle board court in the 1940s and built the refreshment stand in 1953. The volley ball and shuffle board court have since been removed. The sign to Highland Park has changed to reflect the attempt to renew and remain vital as a youth camp. The current sign (see Photo 44) states "Highland Park Camp Meeting and Youth Camp". The original sign which can be seen in Figure 15 simply said "Highland Park". Highland Park also has tried to renew by emphasizing its assets for special events, whether religious or not. Anyone can rent the camp grounds for weddings or other special events.

In the Highland Park Centennial Book there are some details about the Chapel in the Woods and the role it played in the later years of the camp meeting. The Chapel is a site completely open and not covered like the tabernacle. It was set up in the early 1960s during a time of renewed respect for the environment. The Centennial describes "the simple rustic furnishings of the Chapel in the Woods provided meaningful experiences for many campers...daily morning meditations during camp meetings...the highlight of their camp experience takes place here on Friday evening when a candle light service of dedication starts a night of silence...the silence and meditation produces serious commitments to Christian living." The Chapel in the Woods may be seen as an attempt to recapture and renew the original essence and experience of the early camp meetings held in the open.

According to Sara Hines in *Cottage Communities: The American Camp Meeting Movement*, the estimated number of camp meetings that existed in the United States at the peak of the movement was 3,000; that number has declined to 1,000, but can still be considered a high number. The number of people participating in camp meeting has greatly declined. Hines points to the World Wars, the Spanish Influenza and other epidemics, and the Great Depression for the decline in the camp meeting movement.

Design and Architecture

Virtually all aspects of camp meetings were planned. Site selection was important in that the location had to be a natural attraction, a grove of trees, an open field, an elevated area, or seaside location. In the case of Highland Park, they chose a picnic grove originally owned by the Derstine brothers and where the camp meeting informally gathered c.1891 after the split with Perkasio Park. It was somewhat elevated as well, which likely played a role in the naming of Highland Park. Elevated sites were considered more healthful as typhoid was a health hazard and a well-drained hill was considered to be safer than a flat poorly drained area. In addition, a hill or elevated area had better exchange of air and better exposure to winds, which was perceived at the time to provide healthful benefits. Access to transportation was a necessity as well. Early camps were located along well traveled horse and wagon roads, later in the mid- to late- 19th century locations near railroads were chosen, and in the early- to mid- 20th century proximity to interurban trolley lines was important.

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The arrangement of the lots on which the cottages or tents would be placed also was viewed as crucial to the success of the camp meeting, as was the placement of the tabernacle. There are a wide variety of these arrangements. Some camps had square tabernacles, some round, and in the case of Highland Park the tabernacle is rectangular. In camp meetings in general, lots were placed in grid patterns; some curvilinear, circular, or horse shoe shapes existed. In the case of Highland Park, the layout appears to be based on the compass directions as the main rectangular central area is oriented toward the northeast, with the large rectangular tabernacle in the center. The right corner of the rectangle points north. (See Figure 6). This may have been intentional as the sun rising in the east and moving through the southern sky would light the back of the tabernacle and shine on the face of the officiant. This would be particularly dramatic for early morning services. Highland Park also has alleyways that radiate from the corners and mid-points of the rectangle. In the local area, Highland Park's design is not unique, however, as the historically related Perkasio Park has a similar design. (See Figure 24). Perkasio Park is not oriented in quite the same way in terms of geographic directions, however the rectangular central open area and the way that paths or alleys lined with cottages tend to lead away from the corners of the rectangle is similar.

In the archives of the Highland Park Museum there is a blue print drawing of the arrangement of lots. (See Figure 9.) The plan is undated, but was prepared by Irwin Y. Baringer, a surveyor, real estate agent, Justice of the Peace, and insurance salesman from Perkasio. The drawing is titled "Plan of Highland Park, Sellersville, Pa". The plan is c.1896 and was likely drawn to partition off the lots for sale in Highland Park. The plan does not show the tabernacle possibly due to the fact it was not built yet, or simply because the plan was to highlight lots for sale and the tabernacle area was not for sale. There are 108 lots on the plan to be sold by the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association to individuals for cottages, or for pitching tents during camp meetings. The cottages were often named by their owners. There were not any rules on the architectural style or maintenance of the cottages. Rules of behavior were in effect including no smoking or drinking alcohol and no pets. (These remain in effect currently.) The cottages could be investor-owned and leased or sold to others. All non-cottage buildings on the camp grounds were owned by the camp meeting association for common use. In the forward to her book *Cottage Communities* Sara Hines suggests that the camp meeting method of land ownership and design may be the forerunner of, or ran parallel to, similar types of communal land ownership arrangements. She suggests that camp meetings were the inspiration for trailer parks, resort communities, neighborhoods with homeowner's associations, tourist courts and bungalow courts. In addition, the camp meeting movement runs parallel to the utopian movement where a group, that may or may not be religious, devised plans and land ownership arrangements that were communal. This includes artist colonies, political communities or similar enclaves.

Figure 11 shows a drawing of the tabernacle and some of the cottages in Highland Park that is in the 2008 book *Building Power: Architecture and Surveillance in Victorian America*. The premise of the book is that architecture and design in the Victorian era was used to impose the morals of the time. Camp meetings are one of the property types where the design was meant to impose rules and attain desired behavior. For example, the closeness of the buildings to each

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other was meant to encourage fellowship, an important aspect of religion at the time. In addition, the closeness of buildings ensured that campers had little privacy. The arrangement of the cottages in Highland Park, as specifically mentioned in *Building Power*, is to make certain that the owner of the cottage could see the tabernacle and the preacher when on their front porch. This was a constant reminder of what the focal point of the camp was and the religious purpose of the camp meeting. *Cottage Communities* suggests the arrangement of cottages in a camp meeting is also related to how far a human voice could carry so that the preacher could be heard. Those fortunate enough to own or lease a cottage for the camp meeting could sit on their front porch, or balcony, and listen to the sermon.

The shape of the tabernacle or auditorium in camp meetings varies. Some are round, and square tabernacles exist, but many are rectangular. The rectangular tabernacle at Highland Park features Queen Anne style influences and is very large, measuring about 50 feet by 88 feet. It was meant to be a large central dominating building, the focal point of the property.

Cottages on camp meeting grounds had to be small. The lots were deliberately planned to be small to conserve space and to preserve the natural landscape surrounding the camp, and to promote community. In addition, the lots were small to maximize the number of lots that could be sold or leased. It is suggested in various sources that the size of the cottages was in part influenced by the size of the tents recommended in the 1852 *Camp Meeting Manual*. It is also possible that the cottage evolved from the tent, as regular summer lot owners wanted a more permanent structure. So instead of pitching a canvas tent each season, four wood walls were built and then canvas laid on top. Eventually a permanent roof was added, then a second floor and so on evolving into a small cottage.

At the time many camp meetings were started a prevailing architectural style was Gothic Revival, which also fits in well with a religious property since many churches are Gothic Revival. Gothic Revival influences are present in Highland Park with some outstanding examples including those seen in photos 24, 30, and 34. The style was made popular in the mid-19th century by the publication of *Cottage Residences* by Andrew Jackson Downing. Essentially it was a how-to book that showed the value of small Gothic Revival residences and the design of accompanying gardens and open spaces. Highland Park design and architecture is typical of camp meetings and is as a result an excellent example of small vernacular versions of the Gothic Revival style. Other style influences can be found as well, including Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

Comparable Properties

To locate comparable properties research was done on other properties that have been determined eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This information came from the Pennsylvania Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (PA CRGIS). In addition, the source material used to conduct research, particularly *Building Power*, contains reference to several eastern Pennsylvania camp meetings.

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Perkasie Park Camp Meeting

Nearby Perkasie Park is historically related as the predecessor to Highland Park. It is designed with nearly the same layout, has nearly an identical tabernacle and the cottages are very similar. Highland Park (c.1896) and Perkasie Park (c.1882) both were begun in the late 19th century by the same religious organization and by some of the same individuals. Perkasie Park was listed in the National Register in 2016. Figure 23 shows the tabernacle at Perkasie Park, which is only somewhat different than the tabernacle at Highland Park. Differences are that Perkasie Park's tabernacle has small shed dormers on the roof and does not have a three-sided bay for the altar. In addition, Perkasie Park's tabernacle has a two story residence for visiting preachers, while Highland Park has a cottage that is reserved for visiting clergy. Similarities between the two tabernacles are the overall stylistic influences, which is Queen Anne. Both have large jerkin head gable ends and arched openings on the sides. The cottages, also shown in Figure 23, are nearly the same as Highland Park's. Like Highland Park, Perkasie Park has some larger cottages and some reflect different styles. The layout of Perkasie Park, which can be seen in the historic aerial photo in Figure 24, is very similar to Highland Park. The orientation of Perkasie Park is more towards the northwest than Highland Park. The layout concepts of an open rectangle, or quadrangle, lined with cottages set back from the tabernacle and alleys radiating from the tabernacle, is the same as at Highland Park. Figure 24 also shows the trolley line north of the camp meeting. Access to Perkasie Park by trolley was important for getting campers to the site, similar to the role of rail transport to Highland Park.

Elim Grove Camp Meeting

In the book *Building Power*, not only is Highland Park mentioned as an example of using design to encourage fellowship, Elim Grove Camp Meeting in nearby Lehigh County is also mentioned. (See Figure 25.) The religious group that owns and operates the Elim Grove campground is the Holiness Church, which is a group that separated from the Methodist Church in the middle of the 1800s. Elim Grove is located at Camp Meeting Road and Bethlehem Pike in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County. The Lehigh Transit Company trolley passed by the camp on Bethlehem Pike. The Elim Grove Camp Meeting is quite different in appearance than Highland Park. Begun c.1913 it has very simple, plain architecture and many of the cottages are single-story twins sharing a common wall. This more confined and conservative arrangement may be due to the Holiness Church's belief in leading a very disciplined life. Many cottages are c.1940 or newer. The tabernacle dates to c.1925. It is simple in design, rectangular in shape like Highland Park's, but has simple rectangular side openings that can be closed by overhead garage doors. The overall layout of Elim Grove is similar to Highland Park's in that the cottages are set back from the tabernacle and lined up parallel to the tabernacle. Elim Grove has not been evaluated for potential to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mount Gretna Camp Meeting

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012, Lebanon County's Mount Gretna Camp Meeting started in 1892 around the same time as Highland Park. The camp meeting has over 200 buildings, far more than Highland Park. Mount Gretna Camp Meeting is affiliated with the Methodist Church. The tabernacle is round and the pattern of paths or alleys is in a grid

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pattern. This layout differs from Highland Park, and in fact is rather unique for camp meetings. Figure 26 shows a map of the layout and photos of cottages and the tabernacle. The cottages are for the most part similar in style and size to Highland Park Cottages. Mount Gretna has however many larger cottages that have become permanent homes. The Mount Gretna Camp Meeting is located near a rail line and is adjacent to the Mount Gretna Chautauqua, which developed concurrently but independently of the Camp Meeting; the two have retained separate identities and management. The Mount Gretna Camp Meeting reflects the Resort era of camp meeting evolution, with numerous recreational and entertainment attractions adjacent to the meeting grounds in addition to the Chautauqua.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other: Name of repository: Highland Park Camp Meeting archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 40.348835 | Longitude: -75.304062 |
| B. Latitude: 40.349110 | Longitude: -75.299398 |
| C. Latitude: 40.345067 | Longitude: -75.299290 |
| D. Latitude: 40.344930 | Longitude: -75.304121 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Bucks County tax parcel map ID 52-017-067 (2015) contains 22 acres and the resources historically associated with the Highland Park Camp meeting. See the attached aerial photo and site plan map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current tax parcel retains all the extant historic resources associated with the Highland Park Camp Meeting that retain historic integrity. Additional acreage has been acquired, but does not contain resources from within the period.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization: Mid-Atlantic Historic Preservation Services LLC
street & number: 137 Park Ave city or town: Lansdale state: PA zip code: 19446
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date: 9/1/2016

The preparer wishes to acknowledge the contribution of the West Rockhill Historical Society for their assistance in preparing this nomination, especially the work of Jill Cardell, Petrona Charles, Merel Landes, Larry Landes, Verne Hoffman, Janet and Scott Pottieger, Eleanora Gruber, Brenda Phelan, David Collingwood; and Shelby Splain, who prepared earlier materials. This nomination is prepared in memory of Jill Cardell, Merel Landes and Eleanora Gruber.

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Highland Park Camp meeting
City or Vicinity: West Rockhill Township
County: Bucks County State: PA
Photographer: David Kimmerly
Date Photographed: September 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo # Description and Camera Facing

- Photo 1 – Southwest side of boarding stand and dormitory, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 2 – North and west sides of refreshment stand, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 3 – North and east sides of tabernacle, camera direction south.
- Photo 4 – South and east sides of tabernacle, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 5 – South and west side of tabernacle, camera direction north.
- Photo 6 – Interior view of tabernacle, camera direction north.
- Photo 7 – Interior view of tabernacle, camera direction south.
- Photo 8 – Cottages 1, 2, and 3, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 9 - Cottages 5 and 16, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 10 – Cottages 17, 18, and 19, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 11 – Cottages 6 and 14, Fair Haven dormitory in background, camera direction southwest.
- Photo 12 – Fair Haven dormitory, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 13 – Cottage 14, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 14 – Environmental view of alley between cottages 14, 6, 5, and 16, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 15 – Cottages 29 and 30, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 16 – Cottage 32, camera direction northwest.

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- Photo 17 – Environmental view of storage facility area showing storage shed (left), garage (background left), privy (background center, right) and modern storage shed (right), photo direction north.
- Photo 18 – Privy, camera direction north.
- Photo 19 – Environmental view of cottages 42, 44, and 45, camera direction south.
- Photo 20 – Cottages 44, 45, and 46, camera direction east.
- Photo 21 – Cottages 55, 56 and 57, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 22 – Cottages 47 and 49, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 23 – Cottage 49, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 24 – Cottages 51 and 53, camera direction southwest.
- Photo 25 – Cottages 71, 72 and 73, camera direction south southeast
- Photo 26 – Cottage 63, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 27 – Backs of cottages 75, 76 and 77, camera direction southwest.
- Photo 28 – Environmental view of alley between cottages 75, 76, 77 (left) and 78, 79, 80 and 81 (right), camera direction south.
- Photo 29 – Cottages 75 and 76, camera direction north.
- Photo 30 – Cottages 79, 80 and 81, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 31 – Cottage 109, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 32 – Environmental view of alley between cottages 75, 76, 77 (right) and 78, 79, 80 and 81 (left), camera direction north.
- Photo 33 – Cottages 82, 83, 84 and 85, camera direction south.
- Photo 34 – Cottages 82 and 83, camera direction south.
- Photo 35 – Cottages 98 and 100, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 36 – Cottages 97 and 98, camera direction southwest.
- Photo 37 – Cottage 95 and 92 in background, photo direction south.
- Photo 38 – Cottage 87, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 39 – Environmental view of alley between cottages 92 and 95 on left and cottages 87 and 89 on right, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 40 – Cottage 90, camera direction southeast.
- Photo 41 – Fireplace and picnic pavilion, camera direction southwest.
- Photo 42 – Environmental view of the refreshment stand and boarding stand/dormitory, camera direction north.
- Photo 43 – Dining hall, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 44 – Highland Park Camp Meeting sign, camera direction northeast.
- Photo 45 – Chapel in the woods, camera direction northwest.
- Photo 46 – General environmental view, camera direction northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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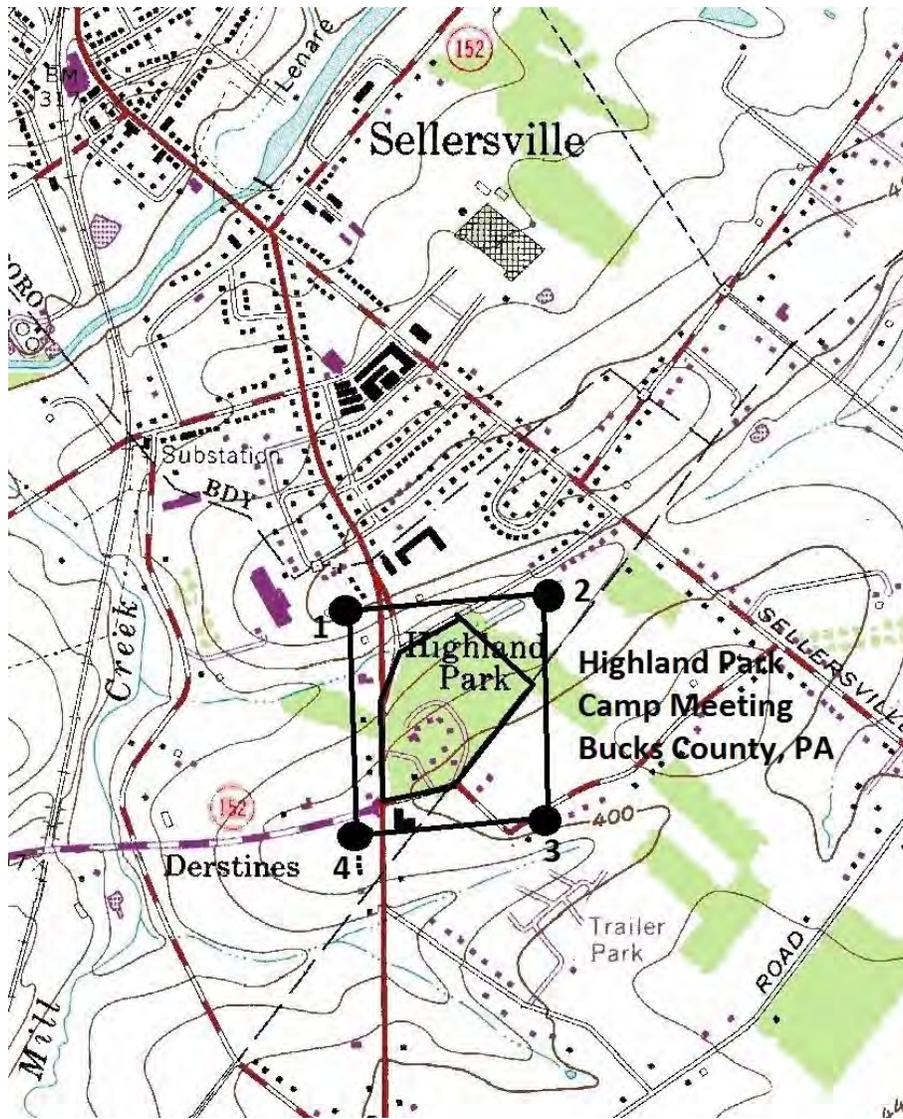


Figure 1
U.S. Geological Survey Map
(Telford PA Quadrangle)

1. Latitude: 40.348835 Longitude: -75.304062
2. Latitude: 40.349110 Longitude: -75.299398
3. Latitude: 40.345067 Longitude: -75.299290
4. Latitude: 40.344930 Longitude: -75.304121

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

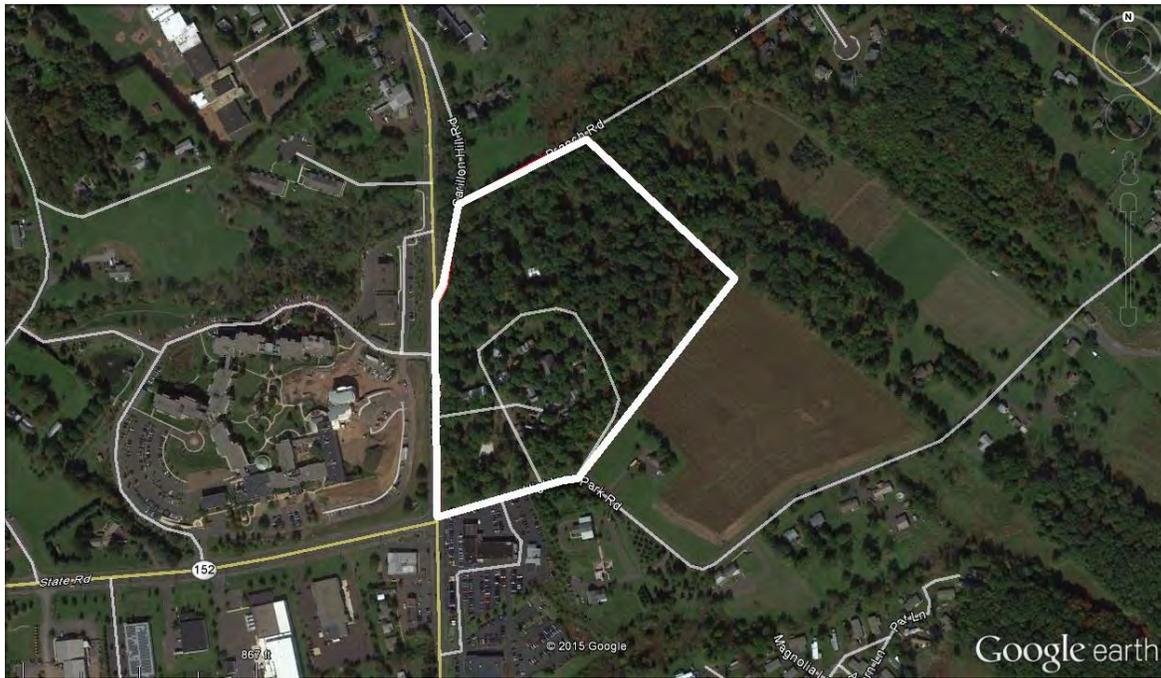


Figure 2
Aerial Photograph, October 2011, showing boundary as the wide white line.
Source: Google Earth

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

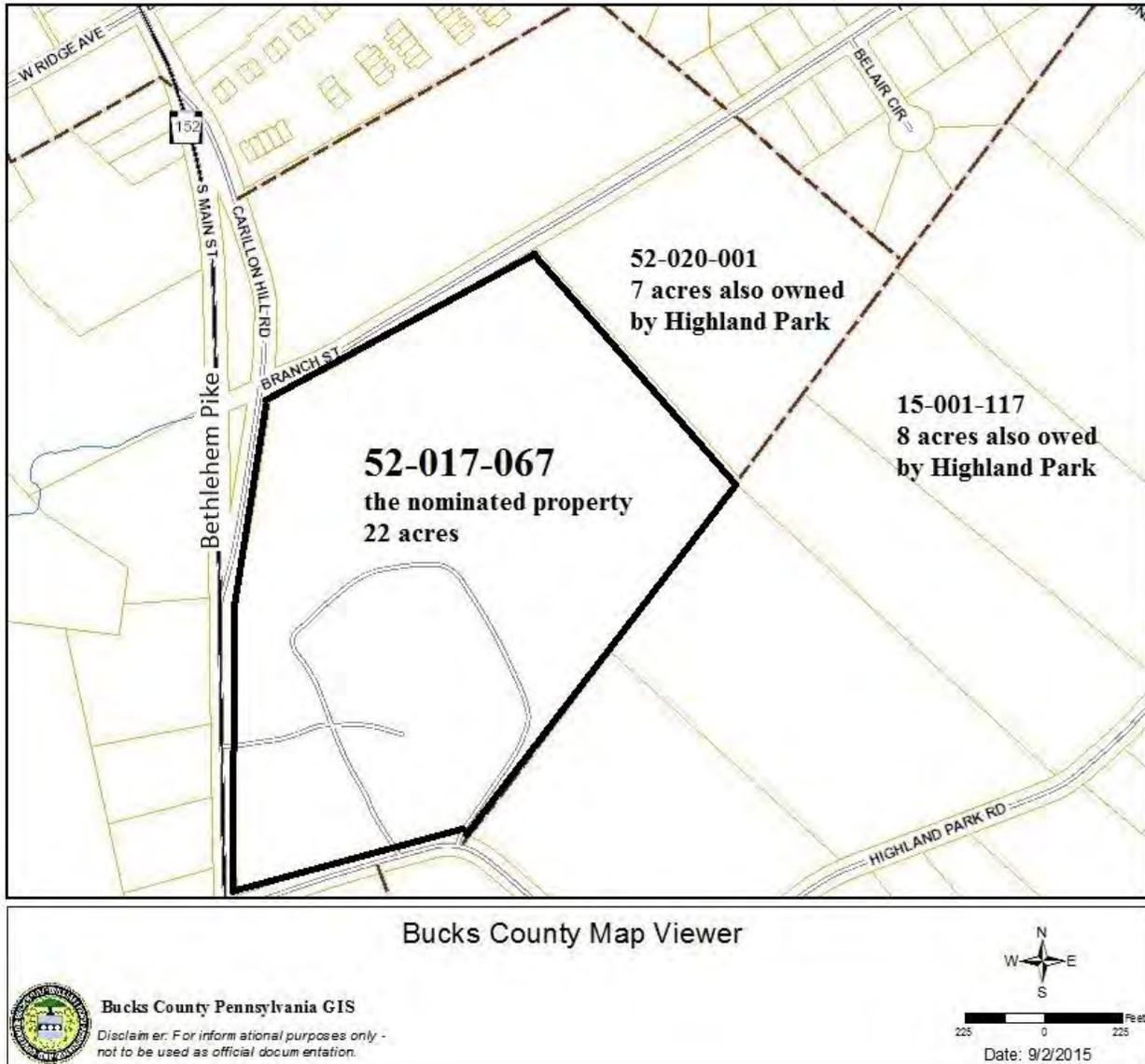


Figure 3
Tax Parcel Map, 2015
Source: Bucks County Planning Commission

Highland Park Camp Meeting
 Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
 County and State

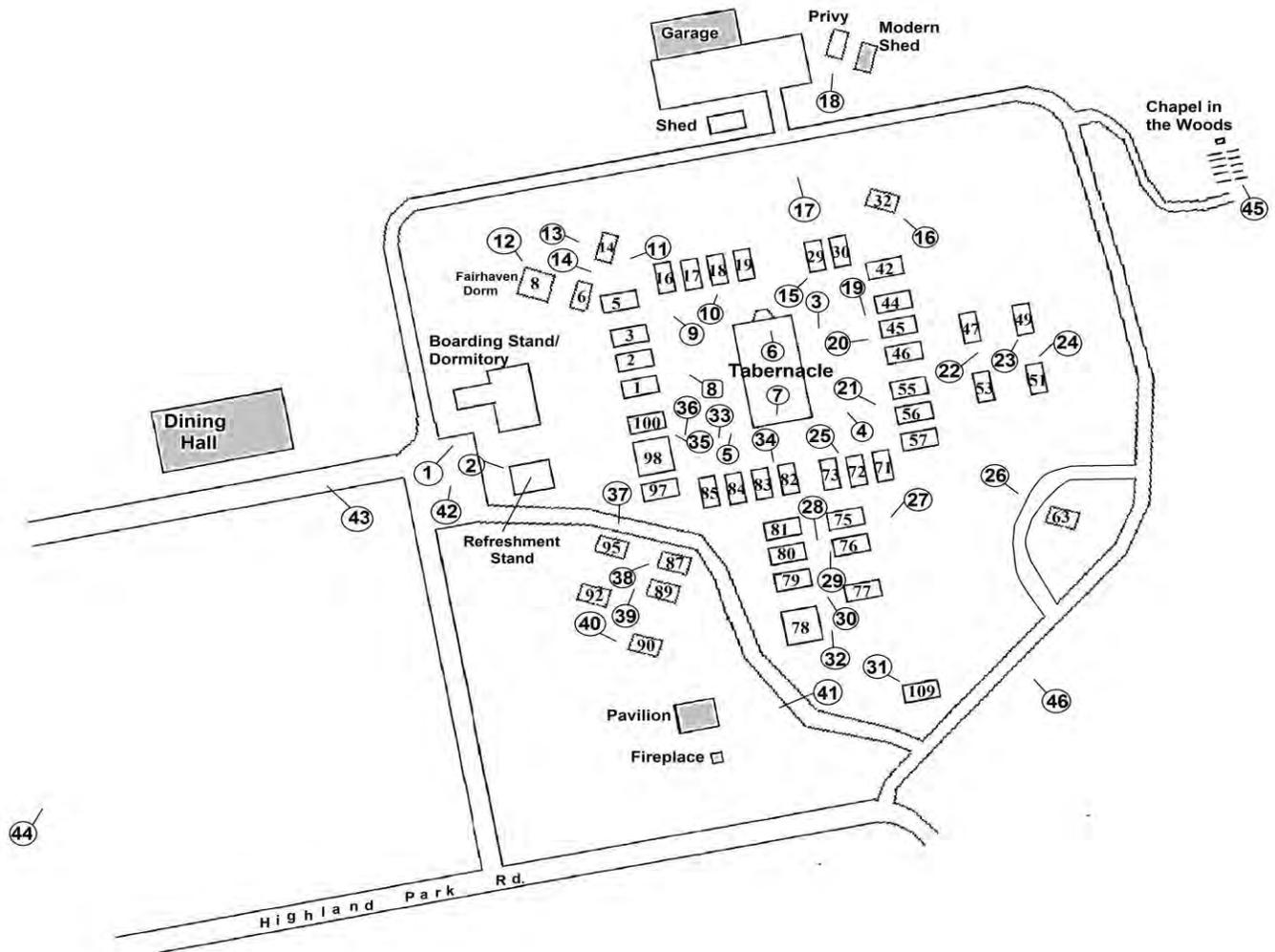
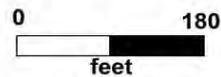


Figure 4
Site Plan

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Bucks County, PA

9 Photo Location /
 Camera Direction

25 Cottage Number



 contributing

 noncontributing



Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 5
Aerial Photo c.1975
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 6
Aerial Photo c.1993
Showing tabernacle at the center and radiating alleys.
Camera direction east.
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 7
Aerial Photo January, 1938
Showing 2015 Tax Parcel Boundary
Source: Penn Pilot Historical Aerial Photos

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

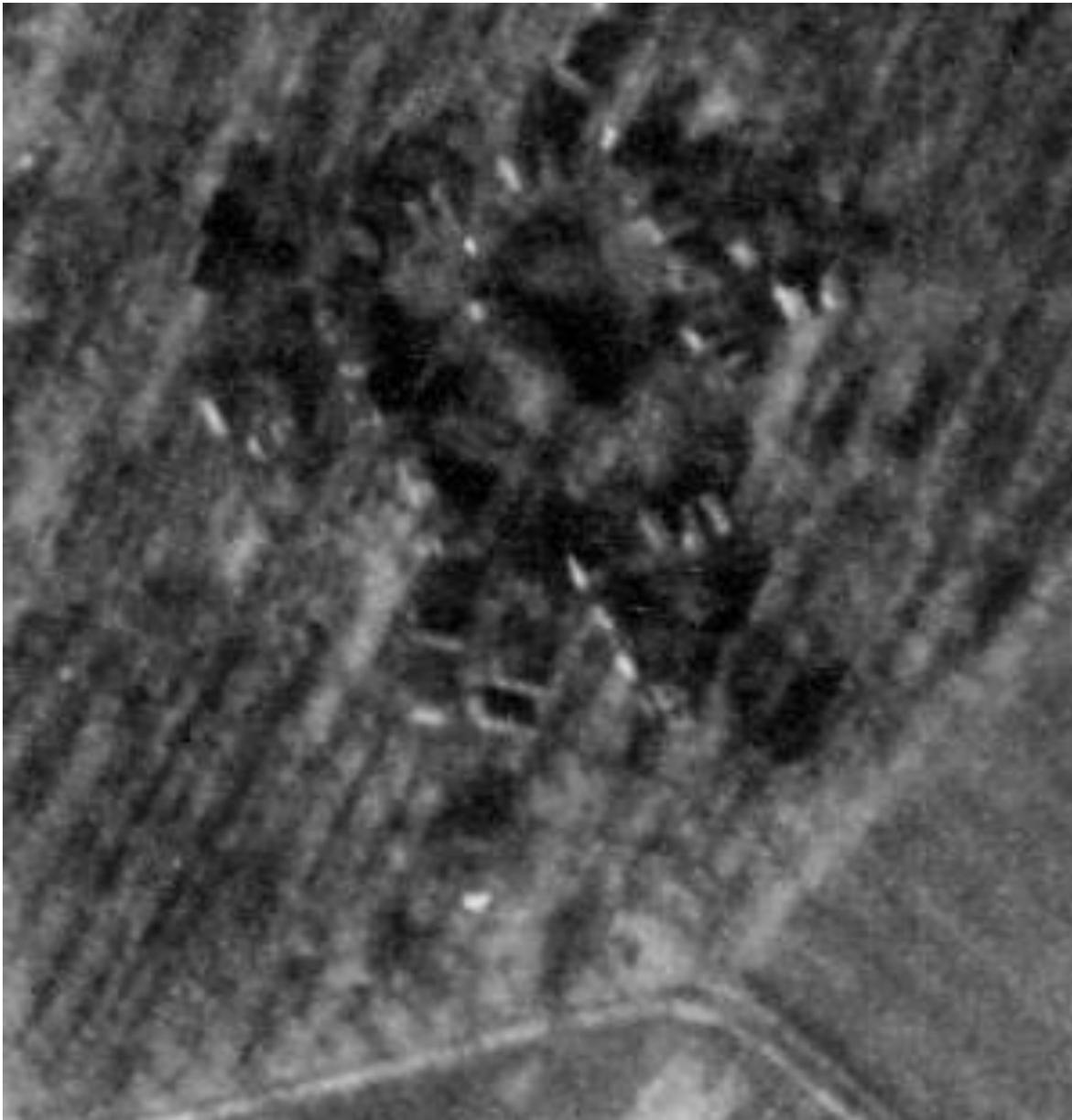


Figure 8
Aerial Photo January, 1938 (Enlarged)
Source: Penn Pilot Historical Aerial Photos

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

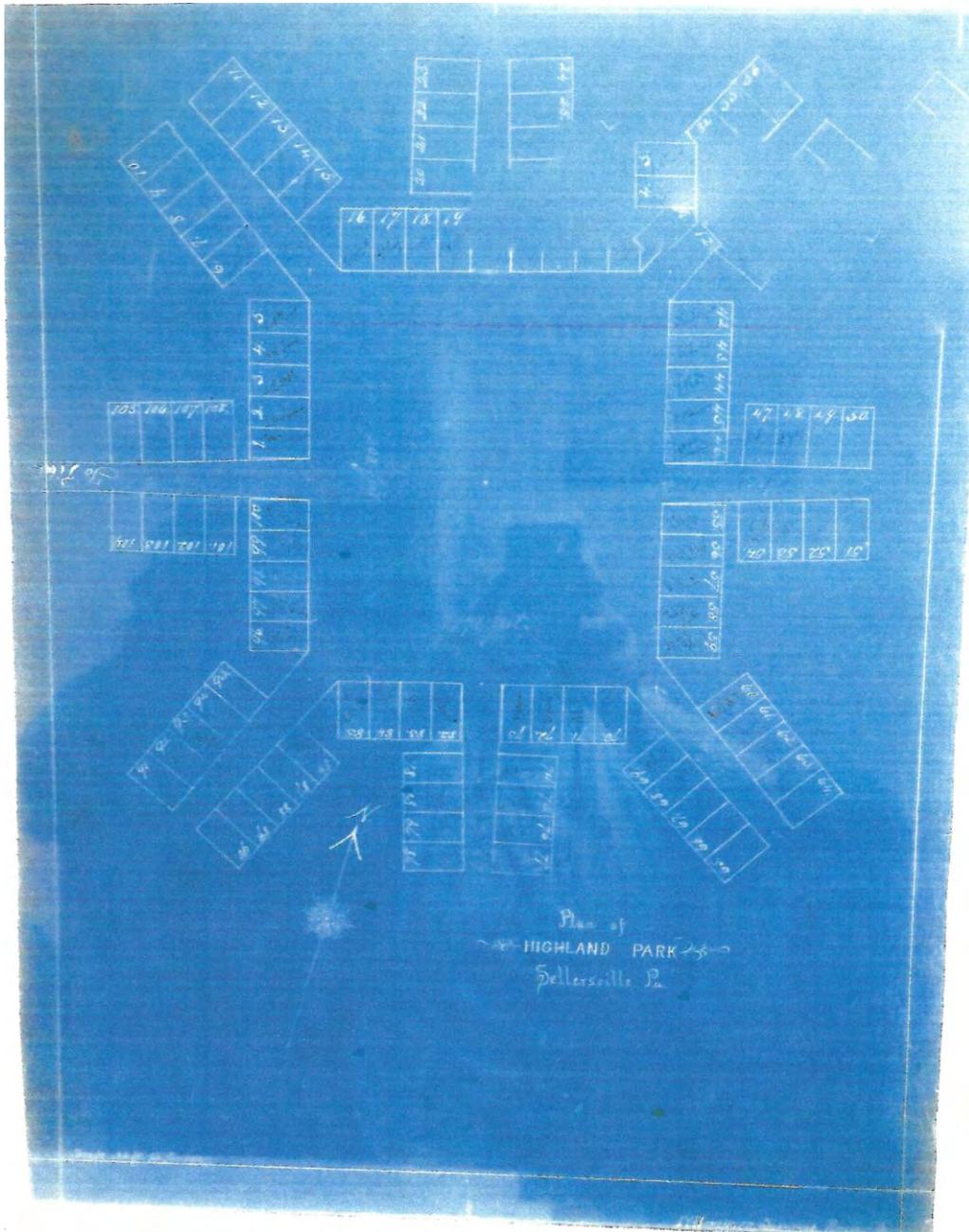


Figure 9

Blue Print Plan of Cottage Lots, c.1896

Note: the tabernacle may not have been constructed as of the date of this plan, or not shown because the purpose was to show lots for sale and the tabernacle was not for sale.

Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 10
Highland Park location on 1876 Rockhill Township map
Source: *Atlas Map of Bucks County*, J.D. Scott, 1876

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

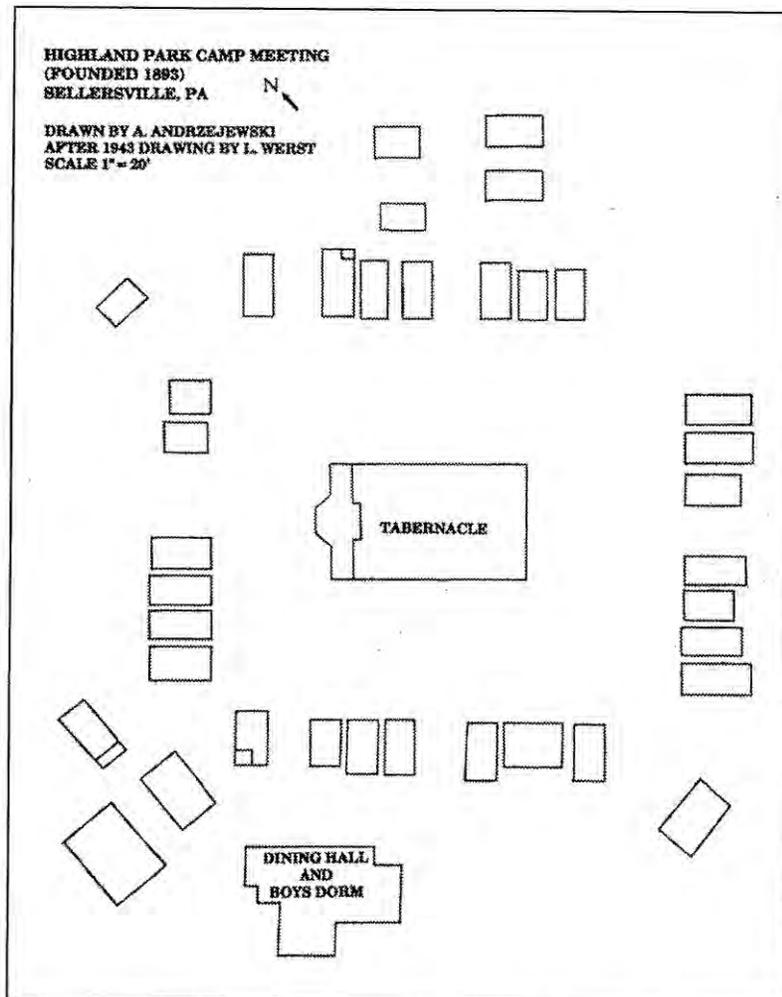
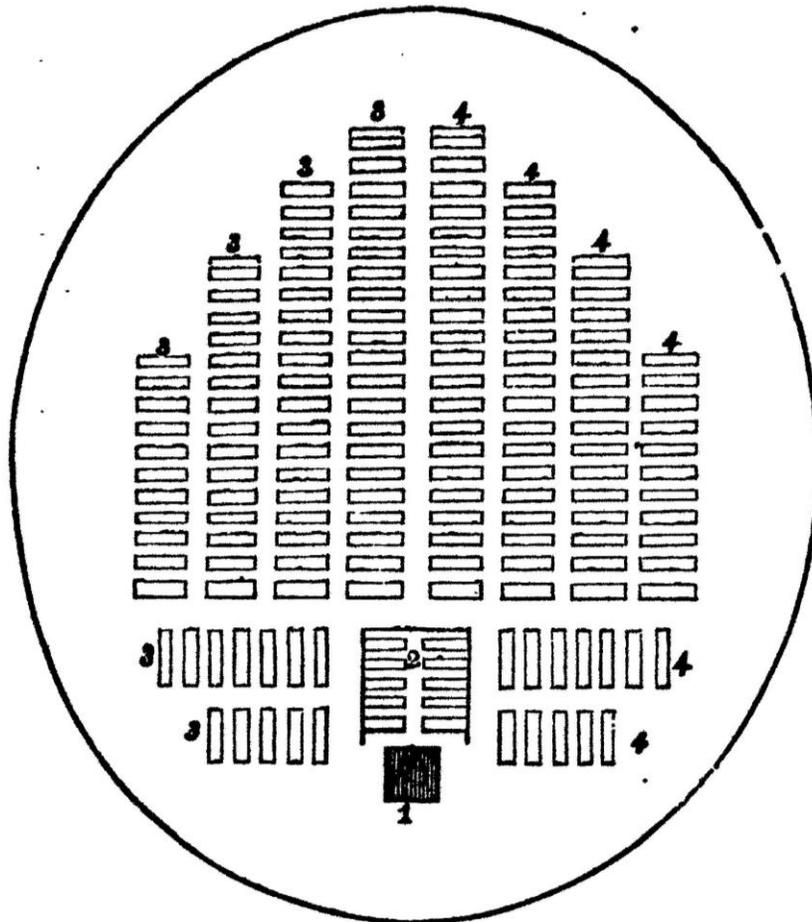


Fig. 4.9. Site Plan of Highland Park Camp Meeting, Sellersville, Pennsylvania. Drawing by the author after a 1943 plan by Lyman Werst in the camp office of Highland Park Camp Meeting Association in Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

Figure 11
Drawing of Highland Park with caption from
Building Power, Andrzejewski, 2008

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Ground plan of Camp Ground, 14 by 16 rods. Scale, 5 rods to the inch.

REFERENCES :

- 1. Stand, or speakers' platform.**
- 2. Altar.**
- 3. Seats — ladies' side.**
- 4. Seats — gentlemen's side.**
- C. Circle on the outside of which the tents are to be built.**

Figure 12
Plan of Camp Meeting Layout
Source: *Camp Meeting Manual*, Gorham, 1854

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 13
Circa 1910 Photo of Boarding Stand
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

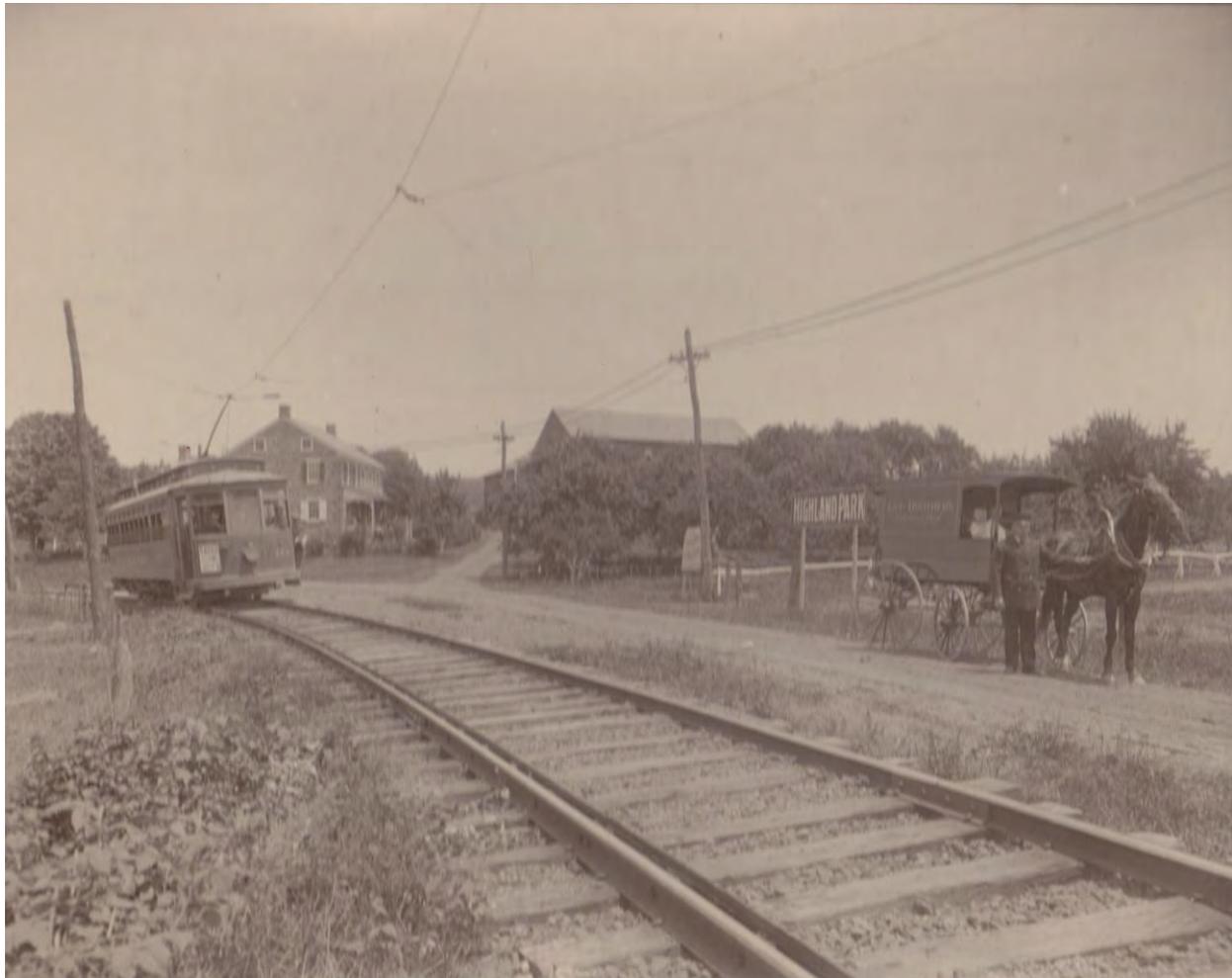


Figure 14
Circa 1900 Photo of Entrance with Trolley
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 15
Circa 1915 Photo of Entrance
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 16
Circa 1900 Photo of Tabernacle
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State

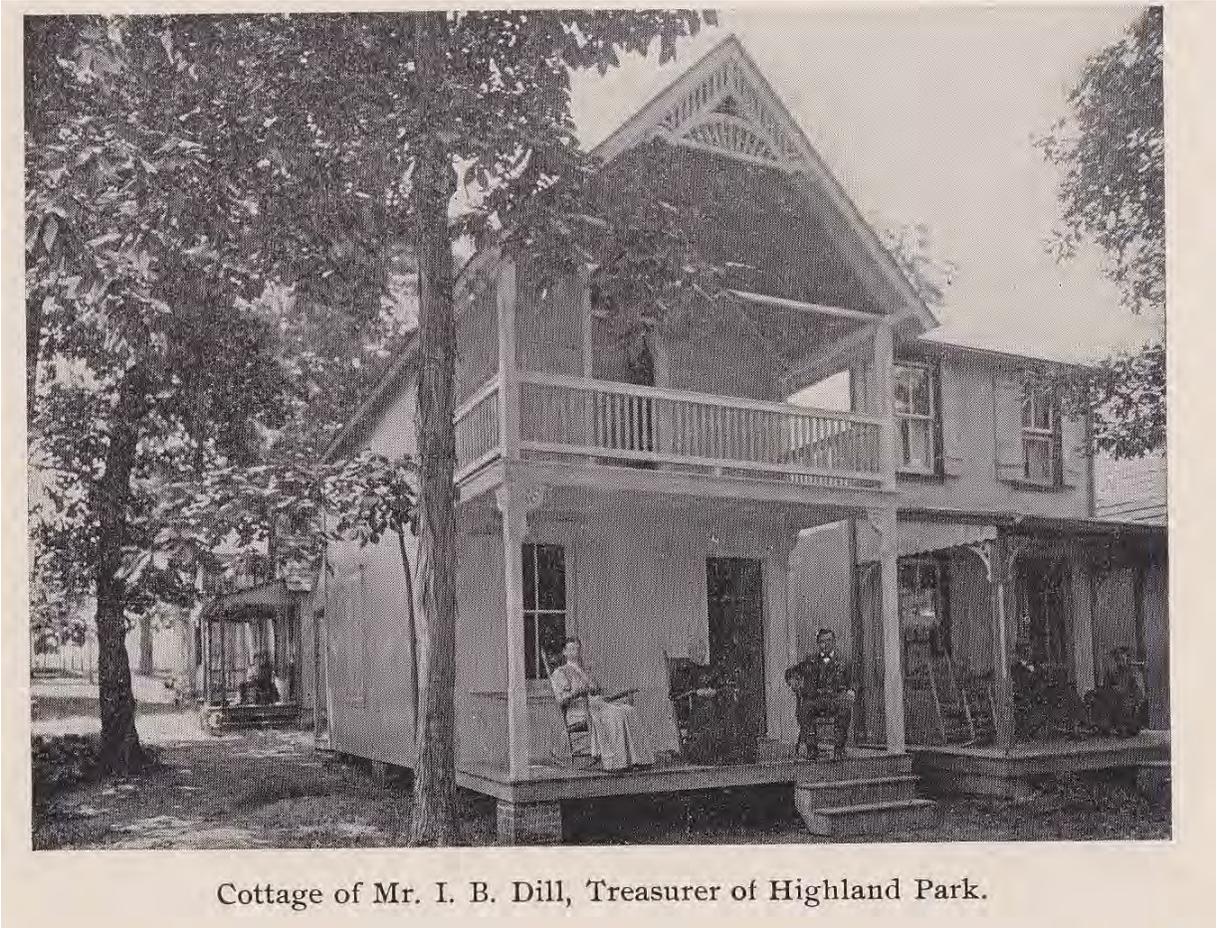


Figure 17
Circa 1910 Photo of Cottages 82, 83
Compare to Photo 34
Source: Highland Park Souvenir Book, 1910

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Cottage of Rev. A. W. Buck.

Figure 18
Circa 1900 Photo of Cottage 80, top photo,
and c.1910 photo of Cottage 80, Rev. A.W. Buck, bottom photo;
compare with Current Photo 30.
Source: Highland Park Museum and Souvenir Book, 1910

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 19
Circa 1915 Photo Fair Haven Dormitory
See Photo 11, compare to Photo 12
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 20
Circa 1910 Photo Cottage 55, 44, 45 and 46
See Photos 20 and 21
Source: Highland Park Museum

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Highland House Cottage, owned and occupied by Mrs. Verena Ebert and Family.

P. & R. Ry. Trains leave Phila.
2.15, 4.00, 6.02, 7.30, 10.00 a. m.
1.02, 2.02, 4.30, 6.30, 10.02 p. m.
Leave Sellersville 5.12, 7.24, 8.53
11.14, a. m. 2.33, 3.06, 5.37, 7.34-
11.25 p. m. Northbound.
South, leave Sellersville 6.49, 6.16
7.46, 8.23, 11.19, 11.37, a. m. and
1.28, 3.15, 5.21, 6.46 p. m.



Trolley cars pass Highland
Park station 10 minutes after the
hour, South bound. Last car for
Lansdale only at 11.10 p. m.
North bound, 45 minutes after
the hour. Last car for Allentown
9.45 p. m. Saturday & Sundays,
half-hour service.

Figure 21
Circa 1910 Photo Cottage 55 (same photo as Figure 20) from Highland Park Souvenir Book, 1910 with
train and trolley schedules
See Photos 20 and 21

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Cottage of Mr. Noah O. Crouthamel.

Figure 22

Circa 1910 Photo of Noah O. Crouthamel Cottage (#83) with Cottages 84 and 85.
Compare to Photo 33

Source: Highland Park Souvenir Book, 1910

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 23:
Photos of Tabernacle and Cottages, Perkasio Park Camp Meeting
Perkasio Borough, Bucks County, PA.
Photos: David Kimmerly, November, 2015.

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 24
January, 1939 Aerial Photo of Perkasio Park Camp Meeting
Perkasio Borough, Bucks County, PA. Trolley is dark line running northwest to southeast, north of the
camp meeting. Pattern of layout nearly the same as Highland Park Camp meeting.
Source: Penn Pilot Historical Aerial Photos

Highland Park Camp Meeting
Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
County and State



Figure 25
Photos of Elim Grove Camp Meeting
Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, PA.
Photos: David Kimmerly, September, 2015.

Highland Park Camp Meeting
 Name of Property

Bucks County, PA
 County and State

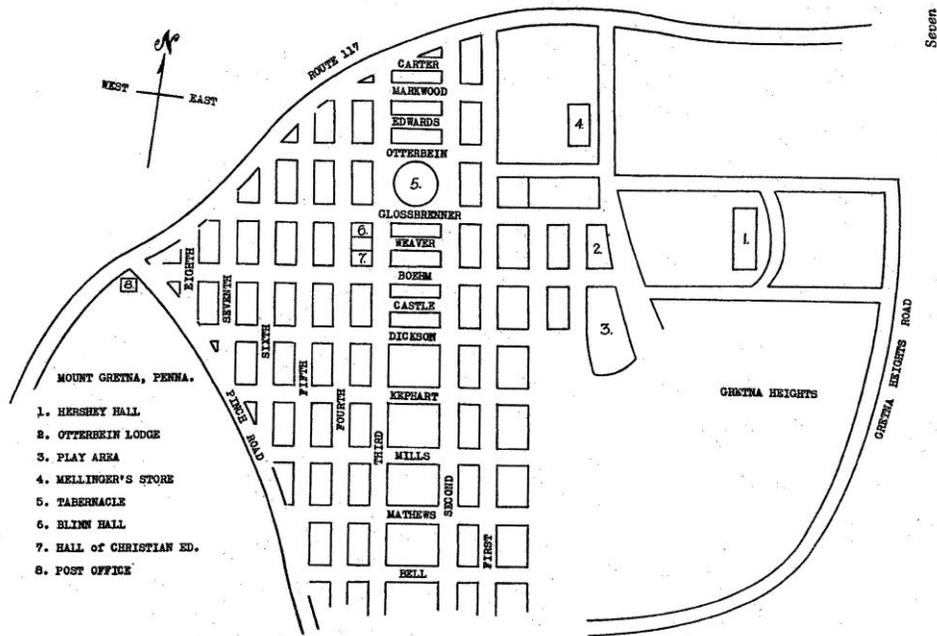


Figure 26
 Tabernacle, Cottages and Map of Mt. Gretna Camp Meeting
 West Cornwall Township, Lebanon County, PA.
 Photos: Mt. Gretna National Register Nomination
 Map: A Brief History of the Mount Gretna Camp Meeting Association, 1959.

Highland Park Camp Meeting, Bucks County, PA
Inventory

cottage lot #	building name	date	contributing/non-contributing	resource type	architectural influences*	dimensions (ft)	stories	wall material	roof material	roof shape	past use	current use
1	Dave's Nest/ <i>TwinOaks</i>	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 26	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
2	Morning Star	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 26	2	wood	metal	front gable	cottage	cottage
3	Shady Rest	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 23	1	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
5	#5	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	14 x 23	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
6	Evergreen	1906	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	20 x 23	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
8	Fair Haven	1906	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	30 x 26	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	dorm	meeting rooms
14	Das West Haus	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	12 x 23	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
16	Pleasant Corner	1917	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	14 x 25	1	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
17	Lily of the Valley	1912	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 25	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
18	Trinity	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 23	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
19	Bethany	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 23	1	wood	metal	front gable	cottage	cottage
29	Rose of Sharon	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 18	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
30	Wisteria	1914	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	14 x 19	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
32	Selah	1926	contributing	building	Dutch Colonial Revival	13 x 23	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gambrel	cottage	cottage
42	Noah's Ark/Daystar	1923	contributing	building	Dutch Colonial Revival	13 x 25	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gambrel	cottage	cottage
44	Qavah	1903	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 24	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gambrel	cottage for guest preachers	cottage for guest preachers
45	Oakwood	1911	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	12 x 18	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
46	Mizpah	1914	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	18 x 20	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
47	Joy/Evangel	1912	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 24	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
49	Squrrel	1926	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 27	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
51	Forest Home	1907	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	14 x 26	2.5	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
53	Ebenezer	1924	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 26	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
55	Emanuel/Highland House	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 27	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
56	Esther	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 18	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
57	Ruth	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 24	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
63	Fern Haven	1922	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 26	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
71	Kingswood	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 22	2.5	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	bookstore
72	Linwood	1896	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 26	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
73	Pleasant View	1897	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 27	2.5	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
75	Shiloh	1907	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 25	2	asbestos	metal	front gable	cottage	cottage
76	Sunny Side	1926	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 25	2	wood	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
77	Lions Den	1924	contributing	building	Bungalow Craftsman	13 x 31	2	vinyl	asphalt	side gable, shed dormer	cottage	cottage
78	#78	1907	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	26 x 27	2	vinyl	metal	side gable, two gable dormers	cottage, rest rooms, dorm	cottage, rest rooms, dorm
79	Olivet	1910	contributing	building	Dutch Colonial Revival	13 x 23	2	wood	asphalt	front gambrel	cottage	cottage
80	# 80	1926	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 23	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage
81	Buena Vista	1906	contributing	building	Gothic Revival	13 x 23	2	vinyl	asphalt	front gable	cottage	cottage



HIGHLAND PARK
MUSEUM

Imago del
Imago del











Imago dei a family of
missionary
servants









LEY VALLEY

TRINITY







DAS WERST HAUS





ROSE SHARON

28



SELAH

32









CAVAH

1000

6



L. MANUEL

FOR SALE

5





SCURRELS





LINWOOD







BUENA VISTA







109











TUMBLE INN













imago dei
a family of
missionary
servants

LANO
PARK



HIGHLAND PARK

— CAMP MEETING —
& YOUTH CAMP

JULY to AUG.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



West Rockhill Township

1028 Ridge Road
Sellersville, PA 18960
215-257-9063
Fax 215-257-0701

www.westrockhilltownship.org



August 29, 2016

Andrea MacDonald, Director
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission/PA SHPO
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. MacDonald,

It is my pleasure to write a letter in support of the listing of Highland Park Camp Meeting to the National Register of Historic Places.

It will truly be an honor to have the property listed on the National Register and will recognize and honor those who have worked to maintain and sustain the property for the past 125 years. The camp meeting property is significant for its history, architecture, and continued occupation by members of the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association. The camp has been important not only to the religious community, it continues to serve the local community, as well.

Listing the property on the National Register will confirm and verify that Highland Park is a very special place in West Rockhill Township with religious, social and historical significance.

In conclusion, the West Rockhill Board of Supervisors supports the nomination of Highland Park Camp Meeting to be listed on the National Register.

Sincerely,

Don Duval
Supervisor
West Rockhill Township

C: Tax Map Parcel 52-017-067



West Rockhill Township

1028 Ridge Road
Sellersville, PA 18960
215-257-9063
Fax 215-257-0701
www.westrockhilltownship.org



August 29, 2016

Andrea MacDonald, Director
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission/PA SHPO
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. MacDonald,

Please accept my support of the listing of Highland Park Camp Meeting to the National Register of Historic Places.

Listing the property on the National Register will confirm that Highland Park is a very special place in West Rockhill Township that remains a viable part of the local community. It also signifies that our Township values its historic resources.

As Manager, I support the nomination of Highland Park Camp Meeting to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Greg Lippincott
Manager

C: Tax Map Parcel 52-017-067

CRAIG T. STAATS, Member
145th Legislative District

Harrisburg Office
Room 412, Irvis Office Building
P.O. Box 202145
Harrisburg, PA 17120-2145
Phone: (717) 783-3154
Fax: (717) 260-6521

District Office
10 South Third Street
Quakertown, PA 18951
Phone: (215) 536-1434
Fax: (215) 536-1437



House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg

August 31, 2016

Committees
Aging & Older Adult Services
Education
Human Services
Liquor Control

e-mail: cstaats@pahousegop.com
website: repstaats.net



Ms. Andrea MacDonald, Bureau Director, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission/PA SHPO
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Dear Ms. MacDonald:

It is my pleasure to write a letter in support of the West Rockhill Historical Society's application to be considered for designation in the National Register of Historic Places by the Pennsylvania State Preservation Office.

As you know, listing in the National Register provides the property with certain federal tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions that may apply.

Highland Park has played a vital role in West Rockhill, Bucks County and our Commonwealth since its inception for more than 125 years. While the property is significant for its history and architecture, it is the historic buildings and the Highland Park Camp Meeting Association that are the center piece of the Sellersville Community.

In conclusion, I fully support and respectfully request that you give the application submitted by the West Rockhill Historical Society your full and fair consideration. I thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Craig T. Staats".

CRAIG T. STAATS
PA House of Representatives
145th Legislative District
Bucks County

CTS/dlz

Whom It May Concern:

I am most appreciative of submitting a letter of support of the listing of Highland Park Camp Meeting in the National Registry of Historic Places. This letter also reflects the sentiments of my wife, Mervel Landes, and her mother, Evelyn Bishop, both deceased, who have contributed immensely to the life of Highland Park Camp Meeting. Both helped up the historical importance of the Camp Meeting. They were instrumental in helping to initiate the process of gaining such a listing several years ago. Also they were the seminal influences in establishing a museum at Highland Park depicting the entire history of the facility. Deceased I, along with them and other, will be so honored to have family members, will be so honored to have the property listed in the National Registry. The history and architecture are period - impressive. The residents also deserve recognition for their efforts. The camp has served the religious community but also other facets of the local community. Such a listing will strongly affirm the special place HPC holds in our historical, religious and social history. Thank you so much for your contribution to this venture.

Peace,
Harold L.

Frantz, April

From: Corinne MacCarty <camaccarty@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2016 12:51 PM
To: Frantz, April
Subject: Proposed National Register of Historic Places Nominations: Highland Park Camp Meeting

Good afternoon April,

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to comment in support for Highland Park Camp Meeting to be placed on the National Registry of Historic Places. I have had the pleasure of attending Highland for the past 28 years and as a cottage owner I take pride in what our camp meeting means to the community. Please strongly consider adding this amazing place to the Registry.

If you have any additional questions, please contact me at the number below.

Warmest regards,
Corinne MacCarty

(c) 215-301-1768

MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK
8TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA



COMMITTEE:
FINANCIAL SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS
VICE CHAIRMAN

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
AND CONSUMER CREDIT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3808

WASHINGTON OFFICE
3401 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4276
FAX: (202) 325-9511

DISTRICT OFFICE
1717 LANHORN NEWTOWN ROAD, SUITE 400
LANHORN, PA 19047
(215) 579-8102
Fax: (215) 579-8105

Ms. Andrea MacDonald
Bureau Dir./Dep.State Historic Preservation Officer
PA Historical and Museum Commission/PA SHPO
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg., Second Floor
400 North St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093



Dear Ms. MacDonald:

I am writing to support and advocate for a listing on the National Register of Historic Places the Highland Park Camp Meeting in West Rockhill Township, Bucks County, PA. I enthusiastically join the effort of the West Rockhill Historical Society.

This site is a well-preserved example of the early camp meeting movement. The buildings with unique architecture have been lovingly cared for during the last 125 years, retaining many of the characteristics of its 19th century construction.

I have been aware of the dedication of the local Historical Society that inspired this request for a historic designation for the Highland Park Camp Meeting. This listing will serve to record and highlight the meeting's unique place in historic Bucks County.

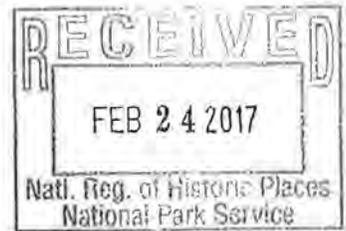
I am looking forward to a positive outcome for this deserving local project.

Sincerely,

Mike Fitzpatrick
Member of Congress



Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission



February 17, 2017

Stephanie Toothman, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed please find four National Register nominations for your review. Included are signed first pages, CDs containing the true and correct copy of the nominations, and CDs with tif images. Copies of correspondence are enclosed as well. The nominations submitted are:

1. Harry C. Kahn & Son Warehouse, Philadelphia County
2. Highland Park Camp Meeting, Bucks County
3. Llanerch Public School, Delaware County
4. Marcus Hook Plank House, Delaware County

The proposed action for each nomination is listing in the National Register. Our staff and Historic Preservation Board members support these nominations. If you have any questions please contact April Frantz at 717-783-9922 or afrantz@pa.gov. Thank you for your consideration of these properties.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. MacDonald, Director
State Historic Preservation Office

enc.

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency



Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission

SG 100000854



March 10, 2017

Stephanie Toothman, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: Highland Park Camp Meeting nomination photos

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed please find two CDs containing the tif images to support the nomination of the Highland Park Camp Meeting. These CDs were inadvertently excluded from the earlier mailing of the nomination that was sent to your attention several weeks ago. Please add these CDs to your record for this property.

We regret our error, and appreciate your consideration of this property. If you have any questions, please contact me at 717-783-9922 or afrantz@pa.gov.

Sincerely,



April E. Frantz

enc.

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency