

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FOR :

HANOVER TOWNSHIP,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNA.



BY THE :

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Dear friends and neighbors:

This report is published by the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society as part of a County wide Comprehensive Historic Resource Survey for Northampton County. It is the interest of this report to lead to the generation of comprehensive municipal Cultural Resource Management Plans to protect the cultural patrimony within Northampton County. This report is the first effort to develop a comprehensive history of Hanover Township and represents a major step in assisting in the conservation of the quality of life of this municipality. The effort has received significant support from the following local, state, and federal agencies. No measure of thanks can be given to the government of Northampton County for its continuing financial and moral support to the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey, which has led to this publication and its findings.

The citizens and municipal government of Hanover Township have made invaluable contributions to the preparation of this survey and report through volunteer efforts and technical assistance. Recognition and thanks is given to the following local volunteers that have served on the local Hanover Township Survey Committee:

Mary Lee Aldrich
Jean D. Saff

Additional recognition and thanks is given to the following organizations and individuals for their help in contributing to the completion of this report:

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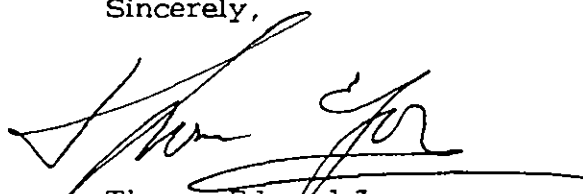
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The many residents and property owners of Hanover Township who were kind enough to share their time and knowledge with us.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tom Jones', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas Edward Jones
Chairperson of the
Northampton County
Historic Resource Survey

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ATTACHED:

Sample: Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form
Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing
Individual Properties considered eligible for the National
Register of Historic Places

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological, historical, and architectural survey of the known and surviving cultural resources within Forks Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. This survey and final report is part of an ongoing Comprehensive Historic Resource Survey by The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society. This survey of Hanover Township was initiated in 1989 in cooperation with the citizens and municipal government of Hanover Township. The survey was funded by grants allocated to the County wide survey from Community Development Block Grant funds from the government of Northampton County.

The findings of this report are based on two major survey components. The prehistoric archaeological data and findings have been provided by the archaeological staff of the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission. This data is based upon qualified field evidence contained in state files directly relating to Hanover Township, and the region.

The historical and architectural survey of Hanover Township is based upon a step by step process involving field survey and historical research. At the beginning of this process all relevant known and accessible historical data was gathered relating to Hanover Township. This involved the compilation of all historic and current maps of the area. Additionally, all published histories, guide books, photos, and manuscripts were located and reviewed. A general ongoing effort was made to gather relevant oral histories affiliated to sites selected for this survey from current property owners and local residents. The primary sources of documents for this survey were mostly from the collections of the Illick Library of the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society and the Marx Room of the Easton Public Library. Historic tax assessment records, deed and legal research was conducted with the records of the Northampton County Courthouse. This data base was used to assist and enhance field survey and final report activities.

The actual field survey of historical and architectural resources of Hanover Township was conducted in accordance with the Guidelines for Historic Resource Surveys in Pennsylvania as issued by the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission (May 1986), and the Survey and Planning Grants Manual (issued September 1986). The first physical step of the survey was a field reconnaissance survey of all identifiable resources that were known to be over 50 years of age within the Township. During that time a Local Survey Volunteer Committee was solicited and organized from interested citizens of Hanover Township. The role and contributions of these dedicated individuals was invaluable to the overall survey in terms of public relations, field survey and contributive research. Initial daily survey activity was conducted by Ms. Connie Brown, then Project Director of the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey. Overall supervision of this project was conducted by Thomas E. Jones, Chairperson of the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey Review Committee, of the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society.

The initial field reconnaissance involved general analysis of over 85 sites, buildings and structures. A list of potential properties was then recommended for full survey, evaluation and recordation. This initial list was recommended to the Survey Review Committee and then acted upon. Final Historic Resource Survey Forms were then approved for preparation for over 39 properties and sites within Hanover Township. Ms. Carol A. Benenson was hired as a part-time research writer to aid in the completion of the Historic Resource Survey forms. During 1992, the Historic Resource Survey Forms were completed for Hanover Township (refer to sample). The survey office maintained contact with the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation staff to ensure overview and compliance to grant and survey guidelines.

From these completed surveys a list of recommended properties was developed based upon the National Register for Historic Places criteria and guidelines for potential listing onto the register. This recommended list of cultural resources was drawn up with state staff review. As such, it can serve as qualified data to assist in environmental impact statements when federal and state funds and/or permitting are used and occur within Hanover Township. The findings of this report are intended to assist the local municipal planning process on both regional and township levels as well. Recommendations for consideration within the local planning process are made within this report to conserve these identified resources.

Copies of the Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Forms are located within the National Park Service and the Bureau for Historic Preservation of the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission files. The master file of the survey is maintained by the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society. Additional survey form copies will be offered to the Marx Room of the Easton Public Library, the municipal offices of Hanover Township, the Easton Area School District Library, and the Lehigh and Northampton County Joint Planning Commission.

The capacity of this report is that it is a qualified survey of the potential pre-historic and historic architectural resources of Hanover Township. This heritage is the tangible cultural remains of this municipality at this point in time. However, the one constriction of this report is that a survey and record of the folk ways and folk life of Hanover Township could not be supported at the present. Hopefully, in the near future, the field Cultural Survey of these intangible forms of cultural expression can be undertaken, in accordance with federal guidelines.

This report is focused on the surviving components of Hanover Township's past and should be understood, valued and retained for the benefit of the Township's present and future. It presents a concise history of Hanover Township's settlement, community and physical development personified by its historic, cultural, and architectural inheritance, in accordance with the State Preservation Plan. This report contains recommendations for the preservation planning of this heritage for

the municipality and involved governmental bodies and agencies' consideration. An inventory of noteworthy structures and sites within Hanover Township is contained in this report. This is followed by a list of recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places.

The purposes of this report are: it is a planning tool, which should be used to aid and guide future development; it is an educational resource, meant to be useful in the study of local and state history; and, it can serve as a catalyst in enriching civic awareness and pride. It is important that we all understand and conserve the communities' physical connections with its past. This linkage provides us with a sense of meaning and continuity, which can enable all of us to understand the assets of our community and can aid in our selections for directions towards its future and well being.

II. PHYSICAL SETTING AND RESOURCE BASE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Preface to Section

In order to understand Hanover Township's pre-historic/historic cultural development, one must begin by reviewing its physical setting and natural resource base. These factors provided the basis on which the Township's predominantly historic agrarian/and early extractive industry development would evolve. The region in which Hanover Township lies has been subject to a number of excellent highly detailed geologic and soil survey studies over the years. These provide a valuable data base to understand the Township's capacity and constraints for settlement.

In lieu of the Township's early 19th century importance as an iron ore producing area, attention was placed on understanding this area's extractive industry potential. The reader is encouraged to study these surveys: They'll enable you to fully appreciate the wealth of natural resources that we all enjoy and that contribute to the community's vitality. The following synopsis for Hanover Township is based on these works.

Political Boundaries

Hanover Township is bounded by one significant natural feature and established political boundaries. The northern boundary is composed of a straight line boundary with East Allen Township, which crosses through a series of primarily open farmland tracts. The eastern boundary is composed of an approximate 11,200 foot straight line beginning at the northeast corner of the Township, which runs north to south down the Township line road, until this road turns easterly at the Lehigh Valley Industrial Park IV. The boundary continues the remainder of its straight-line course until it intersects with the natural surface feature of the Monocacy Creek. This boundary length is shared with neighboring Bethlehem Township. From here, the boundary is shared with the City of Bethlehem and heads southerly down the Monocacy Creek until it meets the lands of the Municipal Golf Course of the City of Bethlehem. These lands are part of the City of Bethlehem due to annexation. The southeast corner of the Township is composed of an irregular narrow strip of land along the Monocacy Creek, beginning just below Illicks Mill Road Bridge. The southwestern and western boundary of the Township is set down the middle of Schoenersville Road, beginning at its crossing with the Monocacy Creek. The westerly boundary is shared with the City of Bethlehem that lies within Lehigh County up to just north of the Stoke Park Road intersection. The boundary then continues up Schoenersville Road, but is shared with Hanover Township of Lehigh County. The western boundary continues in a straight line until it intersects with the Catasauqua Branch of the Lehigh and New England Railroad. The boundary then turns due north until it intersects with the northern boundary of Hanover Township shared with East Allen Township of Northampton County. Hanover Township is part of the Lehigh Valley Metropolitan Region, which is the third largest (by population)

urbanized region within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Hanover Township currently contains approximately 6.9 square miles of land area. The population for the Township in the 1990 census was 7,176.

Geology and Its Associated Soil Cover

The geology of Hanover Township provided the physical foundation and framework of resources that have defined the parameters of its prehistoric and historic development. In order to understand that development it is essential to grasp the character of the geologic base and its related soil/surface physiography, and these resource values, capacities and constraints.

Continental Geologic Context

Hanover Township lies within the North American Continents' Appalachian Highlands, which extend from Canada to Central Alabama and from the Coastal Plain on the east to the Interior Plains on the west. The Township is located in a section of this highland mass formation, called the Appalachian Valley section. A popular term for this section is the "Great Valley," in which the presence of limestone based surface soils are generally prevalent.

It is important to understand the specific geology and character of the Limestone Valley rocks and the intrusive band of Byram gneiss within Hanover Township. What follows is a synopsis of the geology, associated soil cover and their respective capacity and constraints for varying land uses. These capacities and constraints significantly determined the patterns of land use in the Townships' past and in its present.

Hanover Township is primarily covered by one general geologic region, with an intrusive band of another. Fully over seven-eighths of the land area of the Township is part of the Limestone Valley region. A narrow band of intrusive, uplifted Byram gneiss, just south of Route 22, represents an island of Pre-Cambrian rock associated with the New England Uplands, or better known as the Reading Frong.

The Limestone Valley area covers well over seven-eighths of the land surface area of the Township. This area is comprised of three types of rock of Cambrian and Ordovician limestones. Approximately five-eighths of the Township is comprised of Beekmantown limestone of Ordovician origin. This area encompasses the Township from its northern boundary south to a general parallel line of 900' due south of Route 22, being a general band approximately 2-1/4 miles wide. At this point, there exists a narrow intrusive band of Byram gneiss of Pre-Cambrian rock, approximately 1/8 to 1/4 miles wide. This band of Byram gneiss is bounded by an inclined thrust fault line on its north, and an overturned thrust fault line on its south. This band of rock generally varies in width from 1/8 up to 1/4 mile wide. This is followed by a varying narrow land of Tomstown limestone, approximately 1/8 up to over 1/4 mile

wide at points. There may be a probable fault on its southern boundary. The remaining southern tip of the Township is comprised of Allentown limestone rock that covers an area beginning on the north, just below Stoke Park Road on the Monocacy Creek on the east to just above juncture of Jacksonville Road and Schoenersville Road on the western border of the Township.

When the Anglo-European settlers first came to this area, large tracts of land in Northampton County were called the "Barrens" or "Drylands," these being underlain by Limestone Valley rocks. The Limestone Valley rocks, due to its limestone composition, contain an extensive underground drainage system that exhibits few surface streams and visible springs. This initial historic observation would later prove false. In fact, the soils in these areas, which included Hanover Township, would turn out to be some of the most agriculturally productive in the region.

Although the exact hydrology, ground water composition and function is still not understood clearly, extensive surveys of the soil cover in Hanover Township do exist. Soil Survey of Northampton County,* conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, the Pennsylvania State University College of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources State Conservation Commission, issued July 1974. The following narrative is based upon this analysis.

All of the areas within Hanover Township that are underlain by limestone rock are covered with soils of the Washington-Urban Land Association. Generally, these soils have characteristics of nearly level to sloping, deep well-drained soils and land types, underlain by thin glacial till over cavernous limestone. All of these rich soils are very conducive to large scale agricultural proposes. These soils cover all of Hanover Township, excepting the narrow band of Byram gneiss rocks just south of Route 22. The soils in the area are of the Conestoga-Hollinger association. Generally, these soils are gently sloping to steep, deep, well-drained soils, underlain by granite, schist, gneiss, and quartzite. These Township soils were always farmed historically; however, their crop yield capacity was slightly lower than the adjacent limestone-based soils.

The following graphs are derived from the findings of the Soil Survey of Northampton County and portray the capacity and constraints associated with the soil cover in Hanover Township.

At present, Hanover Township is completing an almost total land conversion from open farmland to suburban-style land development and uses. However, the geology and soils in the Township will continue to have a prominent role in the health, vitality and quality of life for the community in the future. The general citizenry should understand this land's capacity and constraints more broadly than is currently apparent. Another area of concern is centered on the lack of understanding of the area's ground water-hydrology. Storm water run-off, agricultural, lawn care, as well as industrial pollution are not adequately controlled and can lead to potential areas of trapped polluted water in the underlying rocks of

the Township. The functioning of the underwater movement and storage is not understood and there remains the possibility of damaging the underlying geologic and soil surface framework that supports the health of the Monocacy Creek and the set of three significant springs just south of the 512 interchange on Route 22. Also, deep limestone wells for the City of Bethlehem are located just due east of Hanover Township in Illicks Mill Road, which reach a depth of 1,013 feet.

Historic references record a general feeling by the farmers, in the area, that the land in the Pine Top area is a place where subterranean waters of large quantities come towards the surface. In fact, in times of drought these waters acted to replenish the flow of the Monocacy Creek. It is hoped that with a future detailed hydrologic study the actual properties of the water movement of this area will be understood, then hopefully valued, protected, and conserved by the whole community.

Overall, the Limestone Valley and its associated rock and soil characteristics were significant to the success of the agricultural and associated milling industry and extractive early valley (iron) ore pit, and limestone quarry operations in the Township's historical development. The rocks from the Limestone Valley provided lime for early masonry and field fertilization procedures as practiced by the Pennsylvania German farmers in the Township. Limestone rock also provided immediate sources of dimensional field and locally quarried rock for foundation and walls for early log, frame and stone buildings and structures. Specific to Hanover Township, it provided stone for the outstanding set of early 19th century limestone Bank Barns that were renowned in the region.

The physical topographic character of the Limestone Valley with its broad agricultural plain and gentle sloping qualities produced a topographic framework of an even drop of elevation along the Monocacy Creek. This even drop of elevation in the Township's area created the capacity for the development of mills along the Monocacy Creek. This supported the erection of 3 grist mills, a distillery, and a saw mill in the 19th century.

Additionally, the Beekmantown limestone provided rock for a commercial quarry for cement and flux, and two commercial quarries for lime. The rocks of Allentown limestone supported four commercial quarries for lime and one commercial quarry for road material. Also significant to Hanover Township's history, eight iron ore pits were located throughout the limestone rocks. All of these contributed to the region's historically significant cement, iron, and steel industries, as they developed through the 19th and early 20th centuries.

III. MINERAL RESOURCES

The family of mineral resources within Hanover Township is varied. The geology of Hanover Township is composed primarily of Limestone Valley rocks and its associated minerals. The narrow land of intrusive Byram gneiss rocks contains a family of minerals distinct from the Limestone Valley areas. The range of mineral resources within Hanover Township related to these geologic areas is as follows:

Byram Gneiss Band

The geographic feature of Camels Hump in Bethlehem Township, just due east of where Route 512 crosses the Monocacy Creek in Hanover Township, highlights an island of intrusive Byram gneiss rock and hardy stone quartzite. These rocks are felt to be associated with the geographic feature of Chestnut Ridge, located due east, forming a natural northern boundary line between the City of Easton and Forks Township. Within Hanover Township these rocks are composed purely of Byram gneiss. Although no exacting scientific study has been made, the following minerals are known to be associated directly, or probably, with the Byram gneiss in the Township.

Byram Gneiss

Known

Graphite (C) - commercially viable historically, quarried along Monocacy Creek
 Quartz (SiO_2) - common as grains
 Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) - common
 Hypersthene ((Fe,Mg) SiO_3)
 Hornblende (CaMgFeAl and Na silicate) - appears as Crystals over 1" diameter

Probable

Enstatite (MgSiO_3) - microscopic
 Almandite ($\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$)
 Epidote (Complex Ca, Al, Fe, Silicate) - small brilliant, green crystals, observed mainly along fault planes
 Axinite (Complex Ca, Fe, Mn, Al, B Silicate) - small, sharp axe-like shape.

Limestone Soils

The Limestone areas within Hanover Township are composed of Beekmantown, Tomstown, and Allentown limestone rocks. Relative to Hanover Township is the normal mineral composition of these rocks and the unique presence of limonite ores - better known as "Valley Ores" or "Wash Ores." Within these limestones the following minerals are known to be present:

Known

Graphite (C) -

Quartz (SiO_2) - common in all limestone as grains and/or nodules

Flint (basamite, hornstone, chert) - (SiO_2) - common throughout limestone rock

Calcite (CaCO_3) - abundant

Dolomite ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$) - widespread

Probable

Tourmaline (Complex AlMgFeB , etc., Silicate) - abundant in the insoluble residues of the Allentown limestone.

Within the Beekmantown limestone, running up the center of the Township, between and along Old Bath Pike and Jacksonville Roads, were located a sequence of 19th century Valley (Iron) Ore pits. These limonite ores were associated with a sequence of iron-ore pits from the Hanoverville area east to the village of Hollo in nearby Palmer Township. The minerals associated with these valley ores is as follows:

Known

Limonite ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$)-iron ore suspended in clay - mined and washed to separate ores and ocher for industrial use and processing

Hematite (Fe_2O_3) - red ocherous coloring matter

Probable

Goethite ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) - located in iron geodes

Turgite ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) -

Lepidocrocite ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) -

Pilomelane (MnO_2 + impurities) - appears as umber deposits, dense amorphous form, and small crystals

Calamine ($\text{H}_2\text{Zn}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) - crystals of dark brown color

From this variety of minerals, only a specific range of these minerals have been culturally and economically utilized by humankind. Prehistoric and historic cultures have utilized only a specific range of these minerals culturally and economically.

Minerals - Known Prehistoric Use

The regional archaeologic record indicates that the following minerals within Hanover Township were utilized by prehistoric people.

<u>Material</u>	<u>Source</u>
Black Flint	Limestone rocks
Quartz	Limestone rocks

These two materials would have been quarried on a small scale and processed into tools for domestic hunting and agricultural uses. The regional archaeologic record indicates that at nearby sites these two materials were used constantly since the Paleo-Indian period over 10,000 years ago.

Other mineral materials used by prehistoric people within Hanover Township would have been shale, jasper, soapstone, and chert. These minerals were from other known prehistoric quarry sites located in the Lehigh Valley Region.

Future archaeologic investigations may provide greater detail to this profile of material use in the Township's prehistory.

Minerals - Known Historic Use

There are historic references to early Dutch explorers entering the Upper Delaware River Basin in search for potential mineral resources. Records indicate that between 1614-1616, Dutch explorers found, "In the interior on pretty high mountains, exhibiting generally strong indications of minerals." How extensive their surveys were is not known as of yet, and whether they came down the Lehigh River rather than the Delaware River is disputed by historians. That the early Dutch explorers may have come across the surface iron deposits of the Lehigh Valley, let alone those within the Hanover Township area is speculative. Only at the time of permanent historic settlement (1730s-1750s) would the range of minerals within Hanover Township begin to be identified, explored, and exploited by the first Anglo-European settlers. From this inventory of minerals in Hanover Township, the following were utilized, and these centered on the limestone rock and iron ore deposits.

From the beginning of early settlements (mid 18th century), the permanent settlers of Hanover Township surface quarried the limestone rocks of Beekmantown, Tomstown, and Allentown limestone for building stone and lime for mortars. Initially, these surface quarries provided rough dimensional stone for shallow building foundations of log houses, homes, and outbuildings in the 18th century, as well as burnt lime for mortar, plaster, and whitewash. Towards the end of the 18th century, the application of burnt lime as fertilizer to farm fields was formally encouraged among all the farmers of southeastern Pennsylvania. At present, the exact location of these early surface quarries within the Township is unknown. However, it's probable that some coincide with later 19th and early 20th century industrial cement, lime, flux, and road material quarry sites. These nine quarries were located primarily along, or parallel to, the Monocacy Creek. The single most important factor related to the limestone rocks of Hanover Township, however, is its relation to the tremendous agricultural soil capacity associated with its soil cover, throughout the Township's historic period of development.

A unique factor associated with primarily the Beekmantown limestone bedrock of Hanover Township is the presence of "Valley Ores" popularly known initially as "Wash Ores." The presence of these iron ores and its early mid to later 19th century

exploitation led to the economic diversification of the prior agrarian economy of Hanover Township and contributed significantly to the early local iron ore supply to the anthracite iron furnaces located nearby along the Lehigh River's canal/rail transit and hydro power resources.

The presence of these valley (iron) ores may have been noticed by the first settlers due to the ores' visible surface character in the soil. It appeared as a strong red stain with visible nodules. The settlers' first surface extraction may have begun only in the mid-1820s as off-season farm work by the local Pennsylvania Dutch farmers of the Township. The distinct physical properties of these "Valley Ores" is described in the following citations from Benjamin L. Miller's work in the Pennsylvania Geological Survey (4th series, 1973) - Northampton County - by Miller, Fraser, Miller:

The valley ores differ somewhat in composition from the mountain ores. These differences are mainly in the greater amount of silica and manganese in the mountain ores and the greater amount of magnesia and phosphors in the valley ores. Most of the ores after washing to remove the bulk of the loose clay, averaged slightly more than 40 percent metallic iron ore and ranged approximately from 35 to 50 percent. [iron ore content].

The original source of these iron ores is not exactly clear, but Miller goes on to theorize its potential original source:

original source of the iron.--The iron of the brown iron ores probably was present in the form of pyrite, magnetite, or some ferro-magnesian silicate, original constituents of the igneous rocks that underlie all the sedimentary strata in which the bodies of ore now occur. When the Cambrian and Ordovician sandstones, limestones, and shales were deposited in the shallow waters of the Appalachian sea both pyrite and siderite were precipitated from solution to form part of these sedimentary strata. Consequently all the rocks of the region--gneiss', sandstones, limestones, and shales--have contributed material for the formation of the ore bodies. Not only have the rocks now present in the region yielded iron for these deposits, but much was also derived from a great thickness of rocks which once overlay the present strata and was removed in the long period during which the Appalachian province has been subjected to erosion. At least 10,000 feet of strata have been removed by erosion from the region since Ordovician time, and though most of the iron of these rocks doubtless was carried away, a considerable portion was dissolved and precipitated in the underlying rocks.

Along with the exploration of the iron ores was the extraction of associated other mineral pigments. This other extraction became an important activity in Hanover Township, and supplied mineral pigment for the paint industry in the nearby Bethlehem and Easton areas. The history of the variety of extractive industries will be addressed in greater detail in the Township's historical development.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

Hanover Township's land use and surface character have undergone dramatic changes due to humankind's prehistoric and historic development. At present the general character and physical appearance of the land surface has changed from a small agricultural/village center context to one of large suburbanized land areas, with some retention of active farmlands in primarily the upper 1/4 of the Township's land area. Hanover Township has a distinct heritage associated with an area designation term by Preston A. Laury in his "Transitions in the Allen Frontier" (manuscript, Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, Illick Library Collection), called the "Hanover District." Distinct in its cultural roots and associated development, the Township retains an inventory of significant landscape features of a geographic and cultural manner. These geographic and cultural features have played, and will continue to play, a guiding role in how the future forms of the Township's physical development will evolve.

Pre-history

The exact appearance of the land surface, within Hanover Township, through prehistoric times is not known at present. However, there are some regional qualities specific to the area, within which it is located, that are known. This involves a history that goes back at least 10,000 years. The following citation gives an image of the transition of the environmental appearances of the general region over a 15,000 year period up to 1000 A.D. This citation is drawn from the Phase 1 Cultural Resources Report on Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation's Delaware Regulator Station Project Temporary Workspace in Northampton County, Pennsylvania by Cultural Resources Division of 3D/Environmental Services, Inc. Cincinnati, Ohio for Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, Houston Texas, April 1991.

Paleoenvironment, Flora, and Fauna

Environmental changes within the project area in the last 15,000 years occurred as a result of the advance and retreat of the last Pleistocene glaciers. The evidence for these changes is predominantly in the form of pollen cores and faunal studies (Guilday 1967; Carbone 1976). It is suggested on the basis of this data that the Late Glacial environment represented a mosaic of diverse plant communities. Environmentally sensitive animals, such as voles and lemmings, which are found today in markedly different biomes, occur together in late Glacial deposits

(Brown and Cleland 1968:114); Pleistocene megafauna also display similar anomalous browsing mastodon, giant moose, woodland peccaries, white-tailed deer, caribou, elk, and giant beaver were apparently present in Late Glacial times. Areas of grassland/woodland interface would have been the focus of the greatest variety of fauna. Low order streams, bogs, ponds, and swamps would also have been high potential game areas (Custer 1985).

The Pre-Boreal/Boreal episode (8000 - 6500 B.C.) marked a transition from Pleistocene to Holocene climate. There was a reduction of open grassland and a spread of boreal forests with spruce and pine, the dominant species; some oak forests also existed at this time. The spread of closed coniferous forest would have drastically lowered faunal carrying capacity. Poorly drained swampy areas and stream margins would have been the focal points of game animals such as deer, moose, and elk.

The Atlantic climatic episode (6500 - 3100 B.C.) was characterized by a warming trend. There was an increase in precipitation and an expansion of the dominant species by about 5000 B.C. (Bernabo and Webb 1977). The faunal assemblage became essentially modern, with deer and turkey as major components.

The Sub-Boreal climatic episode (3100 - 800 B.C.) was a warm and dry period (mid-post glacial xerothermic), which peaked around 2350 B.C. This was followed by a period of increasing moisture and slowly decreasing temperature. The mid-post glacial xerothermic occurred from 2700 to 2000 B.C. and led to dramatic floral/faunal changes (Custer 1985a). Primary among these changes was a increase in hickory and an expansion of favored wild turkey and deer populations. Hydrological fluctuations, due to changes in moisture, would have affected riverine and estuarine resources, especially species with limited tolerance to temperature and salinity factors, such as oysters and anadromous fish. Upstream migration of American shad and alewife would have been at a maximum during the period. Shad were known to run up the Susquehanna River into New York State Rivers before dams were constructed, obstructing the migrating fish.

The climate of the sub-Atlantic episode (810 B.C. - A.D. 1000) saw an increase in moisture and cooler

temperatures that led to a close approximation of modern conditions. The region's most recent vegetation sequence, the maple-beech-hemlock climax forest, is more completely called the maple-wapiti-deer-beech faciation (Shelford 1963:45).

The project area is located within the southern portion of the Canadian Biotic Province. Roots, tubers, berries, and nuts were plentiful prehistorically (Braun 1950) and would have supported white-tailed deer, black bear, wild turkey, eastern and New England cottontail, beaver, raccoon, wapiti (elk), southern woodchuck, gray squirrel, ruffed grouse, and migratory water fowl (Hay et al. 1984:3). White-tailed deer, black bear, and turkey were undoubtedly important to the area's aboriginal inhabitants.

In Precolumbian times, deer were probably distributed at densities of 10 to 15 individuals per square mile (Taylor 1956), and their seasonal feeding patterns made them an efficiently exploitable subsistence resource. In the fall months, deer congregated in areas of heavy mast production, enabling hunters and gatherers to harvest both vegetable and animal foods. When winter temperatures and snowfall were moderate, deer were fairly evenly distributed across the countryside, but during severe winter weather, they tended to shelter in narrow valleys, forcing hunter-gatherers to move to those locales. In the spring and summer, deer again maintained a fairly even distribution.

Black bears probably had a Precolumbian distribution of one adult for every 5 to 15 forested square miles (Eveland 1973). Higher elevations covered by dense understory, where berries and other wild fruit were plentiful, would have supported most bear. Wild turkeys, another important aboriginal subsistence resource, were probably prehistorically as dense as 8 to 13 individuals per square mile (Scheirer 1969). Their preferred habitat, a mature oak forest with a high percentage of white oaks, would have been found predominately on lower slopes and valley floors.

As we approach more recent prehistoric times, since 1000 A.D. to the first historic exploration period of the 16th century, our knowledge of this areas' geography and physical appearance increases. The Limestone Valley region of Northampton County would probably have been covered by what evolved to be the

Appalachian Oak Forest. This forest was a tall, broadleaf, deciduous forest with white oak (*Quercus alba*) and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) as dominant trees. Other species of trees included in the Appalachian Oak Forest are sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), sweet birch (*Betula lenta*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Additionally, there were white pine (*Pinus strobus*), scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), scrub oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*), chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), and black oak (*Quercus velutina*).

A variety of prehistoric cultures and peoples settled and used the lands in the Lehigh Valley - Hanover Township area over the last 10,000 years. The tribal group known as the Delaware or Lenni-Lenape are relatively recent arrivals that apparently migrated and settled here around 1400 A.D.

The earliest known surface features and names that we are sure of are associated with these Lenni-Lenape Indians. Although no village sites are known at present within the Township, in lieu of limited archaeological exploration, we know of a major Indian path and the land character.

Generally following the current line of Schoenersville-Weaversville Road, the Nescopeck Path ran north from now Bethlehem to Nescopeck (an Indian village) near Berwick, Pennsylvania, along the North branch of the Susquehanna River. During historic times, this same path was known by early settlers as the Fort Allen Path, Fort Allen being built in 1756 at Weissport, Pennsylvania. The Nescopeck Path was used for inter-regional pre-historic trade and later by Moravian missionaries and Lenape war parties during the French and Indian Wars of the 18th century. The Nescopeck Path ran in a straight line through the relatively flat terrain of now Hanover Township through an area called in historic times the "DryLand" by early surveyors and Anglo-European settlers.

The "Dry Land" tracts was a combined area of lands that encompassed more than 20,000 acres stretching out from Forks, Palmer, Bethlehem, Lower Nazareth, and Hanover (both in Northampton and Lehigh Counties). This "Dry Land," also called the "Barrens," or the "Drylands," was described as low scrub oak covered land. The early historic settlers regarded this area as unfertile and barren, due to its lack of surface streams and springs. Count Zinzendorf described the area of Hanover Township in very specific terms in a letter dated March 15, 1743. In that letter, he described the lands between Bethlehem and Nazareth as "absolutely a desert without wood or water, and of such a nature that it never can be sold." But, the areas falsely assumed barren appearance were a result of two things: the cavernous underground drainage system of the limestone rock, and the known practice of the burning of forest growth in these areas by the Indians (Lenape). It has been

theorized that the Lenni-Lenape practiced the lighting of fires in order to drive game out of the forest, and to clear out undergrowth. But what is more probable is that the Lenape may have been practicing a pre-historic method of hunting habitat development and control. Recent studies of forest environments indicate that regenerating fire damaged forest cover produces high percentages of forage for game, while dense mature woodland produces forage at significantly lower levels. So, more game would be attracted for hunting that supported the large Leni-Lenape village centers at nearby Nazareth and Hokendauqua (now Northampton Borough). The "Drylands," which Hanover Township lies within, may have been a pre-historic, developed game habitat area during Lenni-Lenape occupations. With more future research and qualified archaeologic evidence the clues to how the Indians perceived, utilized, and managed the areas within the Township may be increasingly understood.

Two place names survive from pre-history within Hanover Township: the Monocacy Creek, which forms a major part of Hanover Township's eastern boundary, and the Nescopeck Path. Monocacy is a corruption of the Lenape terms; Managassi, or Menagassi or Manakessi, which meant "a stream with several large bends." Over the years, since the mid 18th century, there have been many variations of these terms as found on old maps and in records:

Manacassee	Manookisy	Manakasie
Manoquesy	Monockozy	Manakasy
Menagassi	Monokasie	Manakesey
Menakasie	Monokasy	Manakesie
Menakasy	Monokesey	Manakisy
Monakisy	Monokessy	Manocasy
Monakisy	Monokisy	Manokacey
Monacacy	Monokissy	Manokasy
Monocaisy	Monokosey	Monokesy
Monockacey	Monoquacy	Monoquasy

The Nescopeck Path was the travel path north from Bethlehem to the village of Nescopeck, just below the contemporary borough of Bewick, along the west branch of the Susquehanna River. The age of this path is not known, but the Nescopeck Path figured prominently in settlement period history. The early Moravian missionaries made use of this path to seek and establish Gnadehütten as a satellite, Christianized Indian settlement. The path always served traders in prehistoric and historic times, and it provided a main route for the Lenape warriors into the Lehigh Valley during the French and Indian War. Through Hanover Township, the route of the Nescopeck Path follows closely the current stretch of the Schoenersville-Weaversville Road.

Historic - 1614 - The Present

The very early years of exploration and settlement by Anglo-European people within the Lehigh Valley and township area are unclear. Very few early references

are identified in current public archives that describe the land and settlement prior to the 1720s. At best, we know of references to Dutch explorers who left from Fort Nassau (now Albany, New York) around 1614-1616, to explore the lands south. Their route of journey is contested between coming down either the Lehigh River or Upper Delaware. How extensive their riverside sojourns were is not known. All we know are their observations on the high mountains, and the presence of mineral deposits.

The earliest permanent settlers in the Hanover Township area were the Scotch-Irish settlers of the Craig Settlement in the Weaversville area of the adjacent Allen Township. The Craig or Irish settlement may have started as early as 1728, and their choice of site reflected two factors: the presence of good surface springs and streams; and, their connections with, and interests of, speculators William Allen and Caspar Wistar in that area. These early Scotch-Irish avoided the land areas within the present Hanover Township. This was probably due to the fact that this area was part of what was termed the "Dryland." Due to the lack of surface springs and streams, the area was presumed to be desert-like and unsuitable for settlement. Additionally, the practice of the Lenni-Lenape of burning off the forest cover in the area contributed to this tract's desert-like perception. What was not understood then was the significant functioning of the underground drainage system associated with the Beekmantown, Tomstown, and Allentown limestone rocks underneath the present Township's land area.

It is assumed that the early historic settlement within Hanover Township occurred very slowly, if at all, between 1730-1741. At best, there may have been isolated, illegal squatters' cabins located along the Monocacy Creek. But, the early part of Hanover Township's land development and sub-division began as early the 1730s, when land speculators of Philadelphia illegally laid out large tracts of lands north of the Lehigh River, then owned by the Lenni-Lenape Indians. All lands south of the Blue Mountain bounded by the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers were known then as the Forks of the Delaware to early surveyors. It was these early surveyors, both prior and after the infamous Walking Purchase of 1737, who laid out the regular geometry of land-tract-divisions that formed the initial set of legal meets and bounds. The overall settlement within Hanover Township is still influenced and based on these early geometric subdivisions that in many places still form identifiable boundary lines and relations today. This new geometry of ownership was totally different from the prior spatial constructs of land area/division and ownership of the Lenni-Lenape. The Lenni-Lenape lived generally in villages in which the land area supporting the village was viewed as a communal holding not held by individuals, nor set with hard and fixed boundaries. This different value system is portrayed by a statement from Nutimus, a Sachem of the Lenni-Lenape when he questioned James Logan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in May 1735 at Pennsbury Manor in Bucks County, over the colony's false claim to having legally purchased lands from the Lenni-Lenape for all the Forks of the Delaware:

Proprietors

W. Allen **BETHLEHEM**

Jeremiah Langhorn

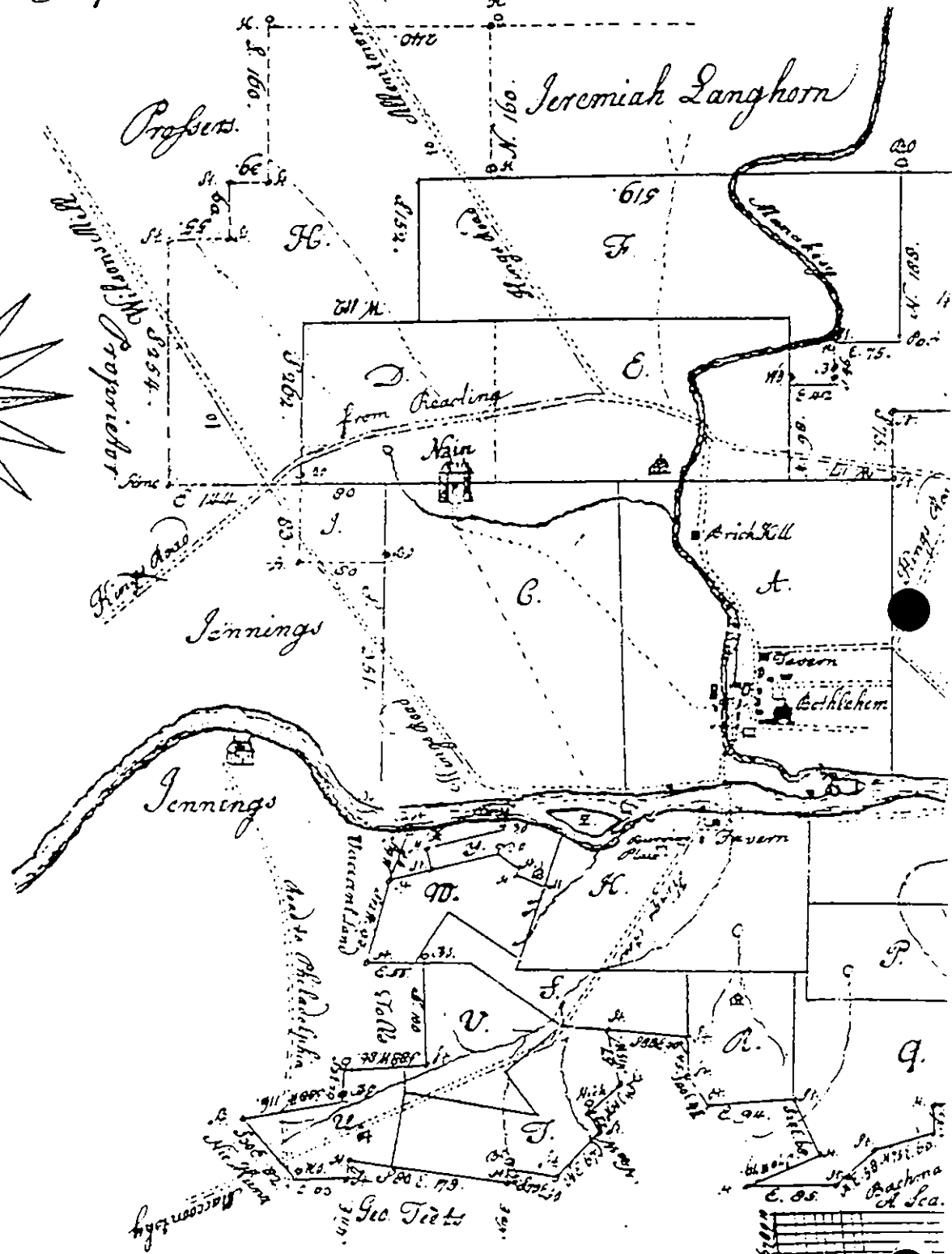
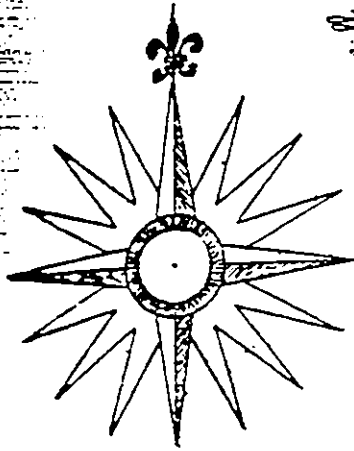


Table with 2 columns: Parcel Number, Area (Acres)

Parcel Number	Area (Acres)
1	1.00
2	1.00
3	1.00
4	1.00
5	1.00
6	1.00
7	1.00
8	1.00
9	1.00
10	1.00
11	1.00
12	1.00
13	1.00
14	1.00
15	1.00
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92	1.00
93	1.00
94	1.00
95	1.00
96	1.00
97	1.00
98	1.00
99	1.00
100	1.00

He had it from his Father. Besides from the Indian way of selling Land he could not but know. For the Indians who possess Land had it bounded by Rivers Creeks & Mountains & when they sold, the Chief always with the Leave of the others undertook to sell & when he had agreed he called together the heads of the families who had any Right in the Land and sold & divided among them the goods he got for the Land telling them for what they read those Goods; then the Heads of the families again divide their portion among the Young people of the Family & inform them of the Sale & thus every individual, who have any right must be fully acquainted with the Matter. Besides Whenever a Sale is made, the Chief who sells calls the Chiefs of the Neighboring Tribes who are his friends but have no right, in order to be Witnesses of the Sale & to make them remember it he gives them a Share of the Goods. So that no Land can be sold without all the Indians round being made acquainted with the Matter, & this we think a Way to have it better known than You take, for when You gott a Writing from us you lock it up in ye Chest & no body knows what you have Bought or what you paid for it, and after a while by Selling our Land out in small parcels for a great deal of money you are able to build...houses as high as ye Sky while we beg having so little for ourselves & dividing that among our friends must live in Wigwams--yet we never claim any Land we have ever fairly sold, we know we have no Right.

The pattern of the geometry of the first Anglo-European land subdivisions in Hanover Township, and most of Northampton County north of the Lehigh River, was influenced directly by the periods English Parliamentary Enclosure Act's design of land tracts, but less influenced by its associated field organization. Overall, Parliamentary Enclosure practiced in England, beginning in the early 18th century, created tracts of private, single farmsteads formed by square or squarish fields. This led to a more uniform field pattern, in both size and shape. Often fields were subdivided into 8-10 acres. The application of Parliamentary Enclosure fostered the development of single farmsteads, often with the farmstead's buildings situated in the general middle of the Enclosure tract. This type of land settlement was very different from prior village oriented farmsteads, not only prevalent in medieval England, but many parts of Northern Europe as well. For Northampton County, if one studies the first and subsequent forms of the tracts of land of the English-Philadelphia land speculators, beginning in the 1730s and the later permanent settlers, the land surveyors applied what in essence is a personification of the Parliamentary Enclosure methods of the 18th to early 19th century England. One English poet of the time, John Clare, lamented the regular geometry that the Parliamentary Enclosure brought to the irregular English Medieval landscape as follows:

"Inclosure, thou'rt a curse upon the
land,
And tasteless was the wretch who they
existence plann'd"

Although Hanover Township's land tract designs were influenced by the contemporary English land surveying and subdivision practices, the actual future permanent settlers would be almost purely of Germanic origins. These early Germanic settler's prominent presence is reflected in the Township's name Hanover and the area was termed by local historians as the Hanover District, as opposed to the adjacent Craig or Irish settlement just north. It is felt by some historians the term Hanover is actually influenced by the claim that many of the settlers were from the area of Hanover, Germany.

The predominantly Palatinate settlers of the 1750s-90s, moved into the Parliamentary Enclosure tract divisions set down by the English oriented land speculators and surveyors. This Enclosure styled landscape encouraged a quick adoption of the private, single farmstead development pattern prevalent throughout all of southeastern Pennsylvania, as opposed to prior village/farmstead medieval precedents of varying European cultures.

A prevailing influence throughout Hanover Township's historic development was the orientation and layout of its early and subsequent road and transportation network, and the associated village/hamlets. The first road in the Township followed the prior Lenni-Lenape Nescopeck Path, which now is followed generally by the Schoenersville-Weaversville Road. During the mid- to later 18th century, this path became known as the Fort Allen Path and later, the King's Road to Allentown, (Allentown being what we now call Weissport, not the City of Allentown). Also, in the mid-18th century, there appeared to be a trail leading up from where the Fort Allen Path (now Schoenersville Road) crossed the Monocacy Creek at the southern tip of the present Township. It probably served to provide a road to Ralston's and another locale north, Brown's, then up into central Moore Township.

For years, the Kings Road to Allentown (now Schoenersville Road) was a major north to south travel route to Bethlehem from the developing settlements of the Upper Lehigh River and Upper West Branch of the Susquehanna River settlements. This assisted the formation of the village of Schoenersville, named after Adam Schoener, who opened the Blue Ball Tavern in 1784. Peter Fritts in his "History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania," published 1877, states that Adam Schoener bought this tavern from a Jacob Clader, who started this tavern along the Kings Road to Allentown, at an earlier, unknown date. This village, along with Hanoverville (once called Steubenville, 1870s), reflects a Germanic form of settlements of the Strassendorf type, meaning a settlement along the road, which along with Kotter types, are informal, generally lineal settlement farms that were familiar to the Germanic/Palatinate settlers within Hanover Township.

This is a detailed historical map of the Philadelphia region, oriented with North at the top. The map shows the following features:

- Counties:** Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware are clearly labeled.
- Rivers:** The Delaware River flows along the eastern and southern edges. The Schuylkill River flows from the northwest towards Philadelphia. Other smaller rivers like the Brandywine and Red Bank are also shown.
- Towns and Cities:** Philadelphia is the central focus, with other major towns including Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg. Smaller towns like Allentown and Bethlehem are also marked.
- Topography:** The Blue Mountains are depicted in the central-northern part of the map.
- Infrastructure:** A network of roads and canals is shown, connecting various parts of the region.
- Geographical Labels:** Various creeks (e.g., Whopahly Cr., Nascopic Cr., Black Cr.) and gaps (e.g., Wind Gap) are labeled.

The map is a black and white line drawing, typical of 19th-century cartography. It provides a comprehensive view of the geographical and administrative landscape of the Philadelphia area during that time.

This is a detailed historical map of the region where New Jersey meets Pennsylvania. The map is oriented with North at the top. The Delaware River flows from the top right towards the bottom center, where it meets the Delaware Bay. The map shows the following:

- Counties:** Labeled counties include Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton in New Jersey.
- Towns and Settlements:** Numerous towns are marked, including Philadelphia, Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, and various smaller settlements like Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton.
- Geographical Features:** The Delaware River is prominent, along with various creeks and rivers such as the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Berks. The map also shows the location of the Delaware Canal and the Delaware River Bridge.
- Infrastructure:** The map depicts a network of roads and railroads, showing the transportation routes of the time.
- Other Labels:** The map includes labels for "Wind Gap", "Tumbling Dam", and "Mifflin or Head Fort & Co.", among others.

The map is a black and white line drawing, typical of historical cartography, with clear labels and detailed geographical features.

As the regional economy grew in the later-18th and early-19th century, so did the County's interconnecting road network. Hanoverville Road was laid out to connect the mid-county settlements to the transportation/county seat, the center of Easton. Bath Pike (now Route 512) was laid out to connect the mature farm settlements of the Craig or Irish settlement and the village of Bath, laid out by surveyor James Ralston in 1816, to Bethlehem. Jacksonville Road, which cuts through the center of the Township, follows a very early 19th century road laid out to an Abraham Mensh's (in East Allen Township) led to Bethlehem Route 587 (Airport Road), which was originally regarded as the road from Holler's to Allentown.

A series of east to west roads developed in the lower portion of the Township to connect the farms and general community to a group of 19th century water powered mills along the Monocacy Creek; Illicks Mill Road led from the Illick Brothers Grist and Saw Mills; Bridle Path road connected trade to the J & H Hummel Grist Mill; Macada Road led to the Shimer Grist Mill, and Stoke Park Road, as originally configured, led to a distillery just east of the Shimer Estate (Macada Road's name has two origins that refer to the 19th century hamlet of Macada, now within the City of Bethlehem, and is derived from "macadam" as it was proposed that the road was to be macadamized. By 1874, there are indications of lanes within the Township that we now know as Orchard Lane, Hanover Street, and a set of lanes, now gone, that led to the varying iron ore pits between Jacksonville, Hanoverville, Stoke Park Roads, and Bath Pike. An isolated lane led to the farm of a G. R. Reichard off Jacksonville and Stoke Park Roads in the areas around Birchwood Park, now gone. This road network was designed to facilitate domestic, and especially trade travel to move grain and corn to be processed by mills located on the Monocacy Creek. Hanoverville Road appears to have been the major road for the movement of "Valley Ores" mined in the Township to the anthracite furnaces located west along the Lehigh River, in and around Catasauqua.

In the later 19th century, railroad lines of the Allentown branch of the Lehigh and New England Railroad, along the Monocacy Creek, and the Catasauqua branch of the Lehigh and New England Railroad, at the far northwest corner of the Township were laid down. These lines were constructed almost purely for freight purposes, and remain active today.

The next significant phase in Hanover Township's transit network and surface features is the mid-20th century construction of Route 22, and the nearby Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton (A.B.E) Airport. Route 22, constructed in 1955, provided two ramped, limited access exits within the Township; one located at Schoenersville Road, the other at Route 512 (Bath Pike). The impact of Route 22 and these two exits cannot be underestimated in the Township's recent land development. With the tremendous growth of automobile ownership since WW II, Route 22's presence greatly enabled the movement of people to the series of suburban-style residential developments and office park areas within the Township.

Although not in the Township, the Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton Airport has a direct impact on Hanover Township. The presence of Route 22, and the airport, in concert with regional planning for the Lehigh Valley, has directly led to the attraction of three industrial/office parks. These parks have created a highly diversified commercial/industrial profile in what was once previously rural, agrarian Hanover Township.

Hanover Township has few land surface features that are signified by historic place names in the 18th, 19th, and early 20th century. Of those recorded, the earliest term for the area was the "Drylands" in the 18th century, and the naming of the Monocacy Creek is handed down from prehistoric times to the present. With the post WW II suburban development, a broad range of new names for development areas, sites and locales is evolving.

Of all the townships within Northampton County, Hanover's physical setting posed the least problems for the agricultural, industrial, and the now predominant residential development. Within the last twenty years, especially, the Township's surface areas have undergone one of the most extensive transitions from an agrarian/village context to a fully mature suburban-style land development pattern of any previously rural township in Northampton County. Over 3/4 of the Township's surface area is, or shortly will be, developed for residential and industrial park development and its associated institutional and public infrastructure. Large tracts of open farmland are still extant within the A-B-E Airport air corridor area parallel to Airport Road (Route 987), north of Hanoverville Road and the St. Francis Academy lands south of Bridle Path Road. The major auto-oriented, commercial areas center at the village of Schoenersville, the southern portions of Schoenersville Road, and Bath Pike below Route 22. Three major landscaped business parks are located at Lehigh Valley Corporate Center, Bethlehem Business Park, and Lehigh Valley Industrial Park IV, in which the new Lehigh Valley Post Office Center has been built.

The overall road design within the post World War II residential development sections, and to a great extent the building lot requirements, are rooted in the late 19th and early 20th century "Garden City" movement, as advocated by English planner, Ebenezer Howard. The "Garden City Movement," originally intended to develop self-reliant communities attached to established older, dense urban centers where physical design and landscaping generated a planned picturesque character. Planners in America were inspired by the "Garden City Movement" stylistically, but rejected its concepts of communally-held land ownership. In America, the "Garden Suburbs" developed by World War I, which is the direct grandparent of the types of suburban developments in Hanover Township. A direct regional inspiration for those types of "Garden Suburbs" were built in the adjacent City of Bethlehem, at Pembroke and Elmwood Park neighborhoods between 1917 and 1920. These two "Garden Suburbs" were built to provide housing for the greatly expanded war time (WW I) work force at the Bethlehem Steel plant. The presence of these two local "Garden Suburbs" influenced the area's developer/construction community. Up until this time, developers were doggedly adhering to a general unthinking reliance on the

rectilinear grid for layout of streets and lot design. The "new" elements developers generally picked up were the concepts of curvilinear street patterns and building lot set-backs, promoted by the advocates of "Garden Suburbs." Additionally, urban planners after WW I accepted the notion that there should be roads for fast (auto) traffic and others for slower local use laid out as loops and cul-de-sacs. Blocks were to be long, if not super blocks, interspersed with three legged T-intersections that were meant to reduce auto traffic conflict points. The thoughtlessly planned (1920-30) single lot, roadside, strip residential development was meant to be discouraged in the growing Model-T generation of suburbanites.

But what increasingly evolved through the 1920s and 30s was a giving over of municipality's urban design planning by their own agencies. Increasingly, private developer plans were placed before the local government in a piece-meal, single development by single development way. Unified municipality-led planning declined, and the prior models set forth under the influences of the "City Beautiful Movement" were surpressed, and/or forgotten.

The parent to the tract developments within Hanover Township were the programs, policies, and guidelines that evolved under the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Organized in 1934, the FHA was to provide mortgage insurance to local banks for loans on privately built housing. FHA adopted and issued broadly influential pamphlets on subdivision design criteria. Such pamphlets as "Planning Profitable Neighborhoods" and "Sucessful Subdivisions," broadly portrayed settlement designs of the types of subdivision now prevelant in Hanover Township, in terms of street layout, lot layout, and general physical character. What did evolve under FHA's program's presence was the effecting of more and more detailed regulations, which prescribed uniform set block lines, uniform side yards, rear yards and lot sizes. All these decisions were decided on the basis of the individual lot. What dissolved nationally was a concern for the overall design of whole communities and large areas. Increasingly, development occurred piecemeal with a series of non-integrated private developments evolving within a community guided more by zoning parameters and a less unified, detailed, physical/urban settlement plan.

Hanover Township's current pattern of auto-oriented, suburban style subdivisions are highly influenced by the "Garden Suburb" movement, and the design criteria that evolved under the 1934, post WW II Federal Housing Administration's policies toward site design of streets, lot layout, and general affinity to varying forms of split-level, single, residential house designs. A distinct quality of Hanover Township's residential post WW II developments is the extensive use of yard landscaping and screening, which is reflective of a deep, regional, cultural value towards tree cover, and private gardening.

At present, the overall open views and vistas across the Township's horizon have been changed by the expanding one-story high, and generally heavily landscaped, residential developments. Moderate height buildings (2-3 stories), have been erected within the office parks recently. These structures will become significantly

shielded in a set back environment of required moderate to heavy tree landscaping. The immediate and general views of fields, tree-lined fence rows, and associated open areas of older farmsteads, have substantially disappeared within the Township. However, there appears to be a general popular acceptance of significantly retaining, and incorporating, the prior tree-lined fence rows, which resulted from the (Parliamentary) Enclosure land tract development practice of the 18th and early 19th century.

The historic village of Schoenersville has been absorbed into commercial/residential developments and retains only a portion of its earlier historic buildings. However, Hanoverville is still set within its general earlier agrarian/village open field context.

The Township has developed, and has reserved, larger pieces of municipal park land for higher density recreational uses. These include the Hanover Township Municipal Park, which serves as a community center locale. Placed throughout the Township are the small to moderate scale neighborhood parks of Westgate Park, Santee Heights, Delta Manor Park, Village View Park, Pharo Park, Birchwood Park, College Heights Park, a recreation area near Dartmouth Drive, and two planned recreation areas along Hanoverville Road. Private and public attention has been recently focused on the conservation of the Monocacy Creek represented in the Gertrude Fox Conservation Park, just north of Route 512. Additionally, the Monocacy Creek has benefited from the continuing outstanding private landowner-ship care of creek side properties north from the golf course of the City of Bethlehem up to the border with Bethlehem Township. At present, there are initiatives to generate long term inter-municipal cooperation along the whole Monocacy Creek being coordinated by the Wildland's Conservancy.

The Township contains two public schools: Hanover Elementary School, along Jacksonville Road; and, Asa Packer Elementary School on Stoke Park Road. St. Francis Academy, a building from the mid-20th century, is set within scenic grounds on a property of Bridle Path Road. This property creates a large private/passive scenic space significant to the Township's quality of life.

Currently, Hanover Township contains an expanding group of religious facilities that reflects the broad and varied ethnic and religious populations in the Lehigh Valley. These religious organization are:

Holy Cross Evangelical
Lutheran Church
2700 Jacksonville Rd.

Congregation B'rith Shalom
Jacksonville & Macada Rds.

Advent Moravian Church
3070 Jacksonville Rd.

Seveneth Day Adventist
2700 Jacksonville & Macada Rds.

Hindu Temple Society
4200 Airport Rd.

St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox
980 Bridle Path Rd.

United Church of Christ
Schoenersville

Lehigh Valley Grace Brethren
580 Bridle Path Rd.

Lehigh Valley Friends Meeting
Rt. 512 N. & Rt. 22 Bath Pike

School of St. Francis Academy
Bridle Path Rd.

The profile of businesses in Hanover Township, since WW II, has become highly diversified, especially in lieu of the construction of the three planned office park areas. These parks contain a broad range of highly diversified manufacturing, warehouse distributors and corporate office operations by leading area corporations and small specialized businesses. Some large farm operations still exist north of Hanoverville Road and parallel to Airport Road (Route 987).

With the steady pressure of growth in the Lehigh Valley, Hanover Township will probably experience a full build out of its structured, suburban development within the next ten years.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Early European Exploration and Initial Settlement -- 1616-1740

The area in which Hanover Township lies was known to early Anglo-European explorers and traders as the "Forks of the Delaware." To the Lenni-Lenape, the term "Lechay" also applied to the broad area north of the current South Mountain ridge and Lehigh River bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountain Range on the north and the Delaware River on the east.

The area of the "Forks" was highly valued by the Lenni-Lenape for its fine streams, hunting, and small fields planted by the Indians with maize (corn), pumpkin, and a variety of orchards, which were renowned for their richness.

The first known European explorers that passed through the "Forks" were three Hollanders. Leaving Fort Nassau (now Albany, New York) in either 1614 or 1616, these men "wandered into the interior along the Mohawk River, and crossed the hurdling watershed to Oswego Lake, the source of the Delaware River, and by the Lackawanna (River) and Lehigh (River), where below Trenton Falls they were rescued from the Indians who had captured them for trespassing, who had them in captivity by Captain Hendrikson who happened to be there exploring."

Throughout the later 17th century there is known to have been subsequent activities by the Dutch, Swedes, and French explorers and increasing traders. But, the Lenni-Lenape remained very protective of their lands north of the Trenton Falls and below the Minisink Settlement of the Dutch (located above the Delaware Water Gap). The Lenni-Lenape kept settlers and surveyors out, to prevent infringement by squatters.

The Lenni-Lenape had established villages during this time, in the vicinity of Hanover Township. A large village was located at Hokendaugua (now Northampton), which was the village of Sachems Tishecunk, and Lappwingoes (in the 18th century). Near Nazareth was the Indian village of Welagameka, later known as Captain John's (an Lenni-Lenape) village (in the early to mid-18th century). Other villages were at the mouth of the Monocacy Creek at the present site of Bethlehem. And, a village with extensive orchards was reported by early settlers in the area of Weaversville.

The first two identifiable European people known to be in the area of the "Forks" were a John Stehlman and a Ino. (Joseph) Hans. Stehlman and Hans were traders amongst the Indians. Stehlman was from the colony of Maryland and was ordered in 1701 to leave the "Forks," by the Provincial Council, and had his goods confiscated. John Hans was apparently a permitted Pennsylvanian trader known to William Penn, who traded in the areas in "Lechay" (the Forks of the Delaware Region) as evidenced by this reprimand of Penn:

Ino. (Joseph) Hans

Thou hast often promised to visit this place in order to treat with me about thy Indian trade, but hast as often disappointed me. Thy present management thereof amongst us is directly contrary to our Laws. I have ye fore stopt thy

Good intended for Lechay, till according to thy freqt. engagements thou come hither thyself and give further satisfaction than thou hast yet done so.

Thy frd.

12, 2 mo. (April) 1701 W.P.
(William Penn)

Very little if anything survives in the historic record for the next 30 years. We know that the Lenni-Lenape remained in the area, and that they received new native immigrants from displaced New Jersey Lenni-Lenape who settled amongst them. At best, we have only occasional references to Provincial land surveyors, Indian traders, and occasional illegal land squatters within the Forks of the Delaware.

By 1728, the interest of the Philadelphia based land speculators became manifest. In that year, William Allen, the Penn brothers, James Logan, and Dr. Thomas Graeme, engaged in, by all definition, illegal land survey activity and claims to lands within the "Forks" on tracts never sold by the Indians. Records of the time show the Penn brothers, John, Thomas and Richard selling "thousands of acres to William Allen and others as early as 1728, without any regard to honor, justice or the rights of the Indians; yea without even their knowledge or consent."

In that same year, the first permanent settlers crossed through now Hanover Township, possibly on the Nescopeck Path (now Schoenersville Road) to form the Craig or Irish Settlement at nearby Weaversville. According to settler James Hay's diary, this group of Ulstemen "...landed in Philadelphia, the authorities advised us to take up our abode in the Forks Frontier - a wilderness tract between the Delaware River and its western branch, the Lehigh. This advice we followed." This settlement grew along the Monocacy Creek and touched the lands within the northeast tip of Hanover Township. At present, we know no histories, neither written nor oral, as to how these early Scotch-Irish settlers may, or may not have, used the "Dryland" tracts in now Hanover Township.

The contention of the Anglo speculators for Indian lands in the Forks did not abate. In 1736, Benjamin Eastham, surveyor general of Pennsylvania, was accompanied by Thomas Penn to view the lands at the Forks of the Delaware. Thomas Penn wanted to survey a thousand acre tract for his private use. This tract

would later become the site of the City of Easton. This illegal activity initiated an over 20 year process of fraud, trumped up legal procedures, and treaties that would lead to acquisition and full Anglo-European settlement within the Forks.

On August 25, 1737, the legal agreement for the infamous "Walking Purchase" was signed by the Lenni-Lenape Chiefs Manawkyhicon, Lappawingoe, Teeschacomin, and Nootamis. In that agreement they agreed to turn over lands from a point near a large chestnut tree at the corner of a John Chapman's land, but a few rods from the Wrightstown Meeting House, "...back into the woods as far as a man can go in one day and a half..." On September 19, 1737, the White and Indian walkers began their hike. The pace of the White walkers shocked the Indians on the first day. The pace far exceeded the leisurely pace the Indians had expected, and had experienced in similar previous walk-land purchase arrangements. The fraud was clear. By afternoon, walker Edward Marshall passed by lands now within Hanover Township on to a crossing at Hokendauqua Creek. (It's not clear if they followed portions of the Nescopeck Path.) By mid-day on September 20, 1737, Marshall reached Roberts Run at the base of the Pocono Mountains. The walk went far beyond the land area the Indians felt they, in good spirit, had agreed to. The walk had secured all the lands within the Forks of the Delaware and the Minisink, a favorite hunting ground of the Lenni-Lenape. The true price paid for this action would be in blood during the Indian raids within Northampton County in the 1750s. After the walk, the land speculators of Philadelphia began almost immediately to lay out great tracts of Enclosed land areas.

The first court deeded lands known within Hanover Township were a series of tracts along the Monocacy Creek, involving owners James Bingham, Jeremiah Langhorne, William Allen, and Thomas Clark, Jr. Most of these tracts were conveyed even before the "Walking Purchase" occurred, being based on surveys done illegally by the Penn brothers in 1735; (see historic map). The majority of the Township being part of the "Drylands" was held by the Proprietors (the Penn brothers and family). These lands were not occupied as far as historic records indicate due to their perceived barren nature.

The background of these early land speculators gives us a look into a profile of aspects of the Colonial leadership within Pennsylvania at the time. Jeremiah Langhorne was a chief-justice of the Province, as well as a leader of the political community of Bucks County. He owned very large tracts of land in now central Bucks County, and was one of the fourteen investors in Durham Furnace in 1747. At his death, he owned a large number of Afro-American slaves (30-40 individuals). In his will he gave them their freedom when they reached 24 years of age and left 10 pounds a piece for each from his estate. Thomas Clark was the District Attorney for then Bucks County in 1726. William Allen, the future founder of the city of Allentown, was the son of one of the wealthiest merchants in the colony. Allen was a lawyer and an active dealer in slaves, along with his associate, Joseph Turner. These two men were among some of the most connected, and financially capable, capitalists of Colonial America. They were both active in commodities via sea trade, distillery, iron making, mining of copper, and most significantly massive land

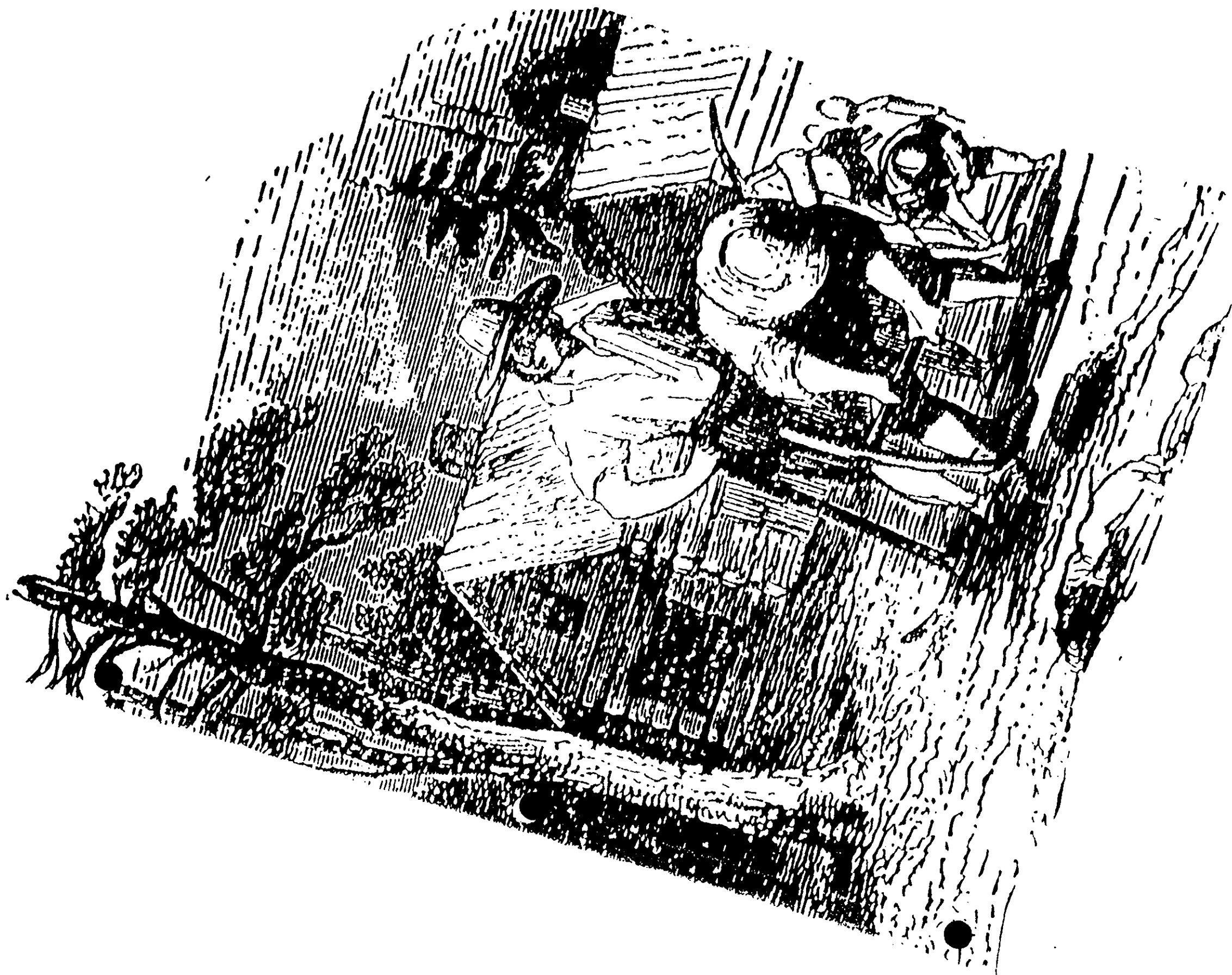
speculation. Governor Thomas, in a letter to John Penn, dated April 17, 1741 stated, "Mr. Allen took up about twenty thousand acres, part in Indian claims which he purchased, and part in smaller parcels picked up with uncommon diligence among the old purchasers of which the surveyors had made concealment, - but scarce any other man could have equalled his industry and success."

Early surveyors described the land area that Hanover Township lies within as part of a "plains or barrens covered with scrub-oak up to the Blew Hills." (Blue Mountains). However, in a letter between John Penn to Thomas Penn, dated November 24, 1736, John Penn stated that "the lands undertaken up between the Forks are not barren, but limestone lands and without wood for fencing or springs of water, so that if people will be at the trouble of digging wells and making ditches (irrigation systems), they may have good plantations and thee stone and loom enough for houses." The Proprietors (the Penn brothers) wanted to secure these lands by settlement as quickly as possible. They proposed that they not be subject to the annual quit rents that were paid to the Penn family in quasi-baronial manner. Records state that "Every effort was made to sell these dry lands." Also, a proposition was made to lease them. One of the conditions of which was to have obliged the lessee to "...plant five acres of hedging every year." This requirement directly relates to the physical act of Parliamentary Enclosure through the planting of hedge rows. In Hanover Township, the planted fence rows of old farm fields may be the oldest continuous cultural landscape practice and feature within not only the Township, but all neighboring areas associated with the "Drylands" or "Barrens." These planted fence lines or "hedging where they survive," represents the single most significant surviving historic cultural landscape feature within the Township and warrants conservation efforts.

Permanent Settlement and Growth of the Agricultural Community - 1741 - 1755

The very first decade and a half of the permanent Anglo-European settlement within Hanover Township is a clouded history. Records for this time are very cohesive for the Moravian presence along the Monocacy Creek. But, the remaining "Dryland" tracts are unclear due to missing records and/or contested or unclear titles between early settlers and the Proprietors - (the Penn Brothers). The following is at best an attempt.

It appears that contrary to previous historic research that, yes, Hanover Township was being settled at this time as opposed to observations that it occurred 15-20 years later. All of this early settlement occurred initially along the Monocacy Creek, because of the presence of stream water and its potential water power and several visible springs. The remaining roughly 3/4s of the what is now Hanover Township's surface area appears to remain unpurchased during this time. This land area, a part of what was considered the "Dryland" and/or "Barrens" was described and evaluated by Count Zinzendorf on March 15, 1743 as, "...absolutely a desert without wood or water and of such a nature that it never can be sold." Practically all of these lands were held by the Proprietors, the Penn Family, represented by the Penn Brothers.



The first known permanent landowners/settlers of land within what is today Hanover Township, appear to be Moravians, associated with the first settling of Bethlehem in 1741. On April 2, 1741, Henry Antes purchased a 500 acre tract of land from William Allen at the mouth of the Monocacy Creek, on which Bethlehem would be founded. The subsequent additional land areas purchased by members of the Moravian community developed a network of purchases that formed a rough rectangle south across the Lehigh River and north into Hanover Township (then Allen Township).

It was during this early settlement period that the Nescopeck Path (now Schoenersville Road) took on new importance as a Moravian Missionary route up through the Lehigh River Gap to the Moravian Christian Indian settlement of Gnadenhuetten (meaning "Vale of Peace"), established in May 1746, and throughout the 1740s, a network of Moravian settlements expanded north, south, and east of the Township beginning with Nazareth in 1740 and Bethlehem in 1741. This was followed by Christianbraun in 1746, followed by Friedensthal in 1749.

The extent of the permanent settlement, in what is now Hanover Township is hard to confirm. The Moravians regarded the other parts of the Township as part of the desert-like "Drylands." All these lands were owned by the Proprietors, and were shunned by the earlier Scotch-Irish settlers. A John Eastham purchased 150 acres of land spanning the Monocacy Creek in the Pine Top area encompassing the site of highly valued strong springs in 1745. Only 1/8 of this tract land area lies within the Township. If he occupied the land, it is not known.

We do know that a Peter Shelp (Shilp) (a non-Moravian), on April 13, 1752, bought 50 acres of land in the area northeast of the recently built (1991) Lehigh Valley Post Office. Shelp would later buy larger tracts of land just due west. This may indicate settlement, but he does not show up in early county tax records of the time.

Hanover Township appears to be a "Dryland" land area in which people at best passed through on the Nescopeck Path and two trails that led to and from the Craig-Irish Settlement to Bethlehem. The bulk of the Township remained in the hands of the Proprietors (the Penn Family). Records of the period clearly show how "every effort was made to sell these "Drylands." But, the cost of purchasing settlement land in Colonial Pennsylvania was high and labor was expensive. Hard labor was necessary to enable the grubbing of the "Dryland" tract's "stubborn soils." These factors contributed to discouraging settlement. A proposal was made to lease the lands and release them from quit rent. The effort appears to have resulted in only moderate success in the "DryLand" areas of Northampton County, predominantly in the tract in now Forks and Palmer Townships. This incentive may have encouraged only some settlers to look at land within what is now Hanover Township. Recent research has initially found a presence of later (post 1770) land owner names within the area of then Allen Township as inhabitants listed under tax records. There is

the possibility that some individuals may have first settled under lease and worked and improved the land for years until they could purchase their land from the Penn family estate.

Of historic interest to Hanover Township was the purchase of two 500-acre tracts of land by John Stephen Benezet, on June 1, 1741, at the very southern tip of the now Township, along the Monocacy Creek. Benezet sympathized with and was a very early supporter of the Moravian settlement. The lands he purchased from John Bingham were rich lands, watered by the Monocacy Creek. John Stephen Benezet's land purchases in Hanover Township (Northampton and Lehigh Counties), and Bethlehem reflect his deep support of the Moravian settlement in its early years. Although a French Huguenot, Benezet counselled the Moravians and received Spangenberg and Count Zinzendorf, both leaders of the Moravian Community, when they first came to North America.

By the mid-1750s, the establishment of the Moravian Community brought a highly centralized communal entity within the Forks of the Delaware region. Many of the Moravian settlers were of highly educated professional classes and trades, a distinct difference from many of the socially disadvantaged early settlers of the area. Their presence would bring in cultural, educative, and economic resources that would prove significant to secure the settlement of later Northampton and Lehigh Counties. Their cultural/economic strength, differing moral values, and central communalness would later bring suspicion and reserve from a number of Anglo-Provincial administrators and leaders such as William Parsons, and the Penn Family, whose later efforts would be to curb the expansion of the Moravian presence.

The presence of the Moravians with their international humanitarian vision for the peace of the world's people, provides a contrast to the background and histories of the early Philadelphia land speculators who first purchased land within Hanover Township and the area; especially in terms of race relations towards the American Indians and Afro-Americans, being slave or freedman. It is of interest to reflect on this contrast.

Anthony Benezet, James Stephen Benezet's son, is regarded as one of the first true anti-slavery protestors. Anthony Benezet (1713-1784) lived in Philadelphia, but was very present in the Lehigh Valley Region, especially during the future Indian Peace Treaty Conference held in Easton during the 1750s-60s. Anthony Benezet's significance is represented in an excerpt from "The Negro in Pennsylvania" history by Ira V. Brown, (pub. 1970):

A French Huguenot by birth but a Quaker convert, and he [Benezet] spent most of his life in Philadelphia. A teacher by profession, he opened an evening school for negroes in his home in 1750. He campaigned against slavery through letters, newspaper articles, pamphlets, and books. He also controverted the common charge that Negroes were inferior beings. His works included Observations on the

Enslaving, Importing, and Purchasing of Negroes (1759),
A Short Account of That Part of Africa Inhabited by the

Negroes (1762), A Caution and Warning to Great-Britain
and Her Colonies (1766), and Some Historical Account of
Guinea (1771), his largest volume. These books were
influential among antislavery leaders in England such as
Thomas Clarkson. Benezet persuaded Dr. Benjamin Rush,
the famous Philadelphia physician and reformer, to write
An Address to Negroes in America (1773). He personally
solicited every member of the State assembly on behalf of
the abolition law of 1780. His death in 1784 was mourned
by whites and blacks alike. He left the bulk of his estate
to be used for the education of Negroes."

These relations are an early reflection of the social issues and forces that compose the unique evolution of what has become the American civilization.

James Stephen Benezet sold 500 acres of land to James Burnside in 1748 to establish what is now known as the Burnside Plantation. One third of the original plantation land was located in Hanover Township. This tract represents the first known permanently settled Anglo-European land areas within Hanover Township. Detailed research is still going on today as to how the Burnside Plantation was physically developed. The areas within the Township would probably have been used only as cleared agricultural fields, with a possibility of a lime kiln operation locale along the Monocacy Creek.

On March 11, 1752, the County of Northampton was divided off from Bucks County. Future Hanover Township's land area was encompassed in then Allen Township, which had been erected on June 10, 1748 within then Bucks County in response to a citizen's petition from the "Forks." In that same year, William Parsons, who harbored a personal prejudice against the Moravians due to his estranged wife's conversion to that faith, was named surveyor of Northampton County to represent the proprietor's interest. In a letter that Parsons wrote on December 3, 1752, he expresses his official position about the Moravian settlement:

...If the Honorable proprietors should incline to have the Dry Lands improved, that it may not be disposed of to the Moravians. Not because they are Moravians, but because their interests interfere so much with the interests of the town..."

(Parsons is referring to his concerns for the successful establishment of the new county seat, Easton)... Parsons goes on to say,

If the 'Dry Lands' should be chiefly settled by them, the Master Bethlehem would have the whole direction and disposal of all that could be raised there, which would be more discouraging and worse to the town (Easton) than if the land were not inhabited at all."

A new settlement policy was then suggested by Parsons. This idea would lead to the eventual flow of non-Moravian Germanic immigrants into Hanover Township.

...If I might presume to speak my opinion, and I know you expect I should, if I speak at all. I could wish that sufficient quality of the "Drylands" might be appropriated for out - lots, and that all the rest were to be settled and improved by Dutch (Germanic) people, although they were of the poorer sort of them. I don't mention Dutch (Germanic) people from any particular regard that I have for them more than for other people, but because they are generally more laborious and comfortable to their circumstances than some others amongst us are. I need not say who they are, but it is an old observation that poor gentlefolk don't always prove the fittest to begin new places, where labor is chiefly wanted.

Parsons' suggestions became the new land settlement policy of the Proprietors and Philadelphia land speculators. But, unlike other eastward tracts of the "Drylands," Hanover Township's parcels were not sold, based upon courthouse records. At best, settlers, as stated, may have squatted on or possibly leased some land, and would in later years suffer the uncertainty of contested land titles.

Frontier Wars -- Fall 1755 - 1763

On May 28, 1754, George Washington's troops (then of the colonial Virginia militia) fired the first shot in a battle at the Great Meadows on the French, which would lead to a global conflict between the British and French Colonial Empires. This same shot ignited the sequence of events in 1754, which led to absolute devastation and upheaval caused by one of the most thorough military campaigns ever conducted by native Indians against the Anglo-European population of settlers. In this, the Lenni-Lenape would take up the hatchet and seek revenge for the years of intrigue by the Penn brothers and the Philadelphia based land speculators in their de-fraudment of Indian lands, especially from the Walking Purchase of 1737.

After the defeat of George Washington at Fort Necessity, by the French and their Indian allies, all sides began to take up arms. The scalps of French soldiers and colonial Pennsylvania settlers and soldiers were passed through Indian villages in a solemn request for all to take up against the British or French interests. With the defeat on July 9, 1755 of General Braddock's British and Colonial forces by French and Indian forces at Bushy Run, the whole frontier of Pennsylvania was opened up

to hostilities. Long embittered western Lenni-Lenape and Shawnee Indians took up with the French and began a series of raids on October 16, 1755, which spread eastward towards Northampton County, and the Hanover Township area. The first was a massacre at Penns Creek (near Selingsgrove, Snyder County, Pennsylvania). A sequence of raids moved easterly again on October 25, at Penns Creek; then the regions of Hunters Mill (near Dauphin, Pennsylvania), followed by the invasion of the Great and Little Coves on October 30, 1755 in Fulton and Franklin Counties. Raids occurred into the Swatara, then Tulpehocken (now Dauphin and Lebanon Counties). The Indian raiding parties followed their paths along the mountain ridges and finally came down the Nescopeck Path and devastated the Moravian settlement of Gnadenhuetten (Leighton, Pennsylvania), on November 24, 1755. The massacre

at Gnadenhuetten opened up the whole Lehigh Valley to Indian raids. At this point, the eastern Lenni-Lenape under Teedyuscung from the Wyoming Valley, finally took up the hatchet and initiated raids into the Lehigh Valley. Fear and panic spread rapidly throughout Northampton County. Unprepared and unfortified, the settlement frontier moved back into the Lehigh Valley and hostile Indians were seen as close as just outside the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem, having ranged from the north through the areas of Hanover and Bethlehem Townships of today.

The following is a vivid, well-known description of the scene at this time:

During all this month (December 1755), the Indians have been burning and destroying all before them in the County of Northampton and have already burned fifty houses here, murdered above one-hundred persons, and are still continuing their ravage, waste a great part of that County, even as far as within twenty miles of Easton, its chief town. And a large body of Indians, under the direction of French officers, have fixed their headquarters within the borders of that county for the better security of their prisoners and plunder...all the settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's Mill for a space of fifty miles along the River Susequehanna were deserted.

Relative to Hanover Township, actual events relating to these raids occurred in adjacent Township areas. The Indians concentrated their raids on the Craig and Irish settlement just north, in what is today, East Allen Township. It appears in Moravian records of Bethlehem, that hostile Indians did move about in the then largely vacant area of the future Hanover Township. There appears no known names of men who served the militia formed within Northampton County. But, the roads leading through the Township were a scene filled with refugees seeking safety in the soon to be palisaded Bethlehem. These refugees were mostly Palantines, "with clothes not fit to be seen of mankind," and more with "scarce a sufficiency of rags to cover their nakedness."

In 1756, a series of peace conferences began in Easton between representatives of the Indians and the Colonial government, headed by the Lenni-Lenape sachem Teedyuscung, who the Colonial government assumed to be a great warrior chief, the process towards peace began with this first conference. To reach this peace conference, Teedyuscung would have used the Nescopeck Path (now Schoenersville Road) in now Hanover Township to reach Bethlehem, then onto Easton, in July 1756.

A relative peace was achieved through a series of peace conferences. The first was inconclusive; the second, held in the winter of 1757, at Easton, was when Teedyuscung accused the Colonial government of the land fraud perpetrated by the infamous Walking Purchase of 1737, this being the root of the conflict. Teedyuscung stated "this very ground that is under me was my land and inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud." This conference resulted in a tentative truce. In July of 1757, another peace conference at Easton resulted in a peace treaty and cessation of hostile activities by all Lenni-Lenape tribes on the Susquehanna. This did not include the western tribes of the Lenni-Lenape and Shawnee.

Subsequent conferences occurred in 1758 and 1762. During these sessions, the claims of Teedyuscung were directly challenged by the Iroquois, who held political supremacy over the Lenni-Lenape. This action probably occurred through political intrigue from the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania in collusion with the Iroquois. This resulted in the removal of the Lenni-Lenape from the Forks-of-the-Delaware region to Shamokin, and more directly to beyond the Forks of the Ohio River.

However, hostilities in Western and Central Pennsylvania did not abate, and another uprising occurred in 1765. Hostilities did reach near to the present Hanover Township in adjacent Allen Township. On October 8, 1763, Jane Horner, wife of Hugh Horner was killed by a raiding party. This event marks the closure of nearby hostilities related to the Indian wars prior to the American Revolution.

The effect of these hostilities on now Hanover Township is that it further deterred settlement on the difficult "Dry Land" tracts that comprised 3/4's of the remaining unsettled Township's land area.

1763 - 1774 - A Period of Initial Settlement

In "History of Northampton County" (pub. by peter Fritts, 1877), developed a history for Hanover Township. This work states the following:

One of the first settlers of this township was Martin Lazarus, who lived on the farm now owned by his grandson, George Lazarus. Martin Lazarus emigrated from Germany; the date of his arrival is unknown. He was a settler on the Dry Lands in the year 1764.

This work goes on to state the following about the early survey and legal conditions that held a veil over Hanover Township's early settlement. These

conditions may have contributed to the Township's slower rate of settlement.

The greater part is included in the 8,000 acre tract of the "Dry Lands," or Manor of Fermor, which was composed of several tracts situated in the Forks of the Delaware, containing in all, together, about 23,000 acres. It was originally laid out for the particular use of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and when, during the Revolutionary War, they were divested of their estates, it was not included, being their own private property. The date of the first survey and division of the "Dry Land," is to us unknown. It is supposed to have been made either by William Parsons, or Nicholas Scull, during the years 1764-1767-1770. It was surveyed and divided by Jasper Scull, assisted by Lewis Gordon and John Moore. Most of the Manor Fermor remained in the possession of the settlers, or squatters, for a long time.

From a letter of Anthony Butler, Esq., agent for the Proprietaries, it seems that the resurvey made by Jasper Scull was inaccurate. Afterwards the settlers, at the instance of John Nicholson, determined to contest the right of property with the Proprietaries, contending that by Act of November 27th, 1779, the property became vested in the State. Suits in ejectment were also brought by the Proprietaries against some of the settlers, who afterwards presented a petition to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating that they were desirous to settle with those who had title to the land, whether the Commonwealth or the Proprietaries, and praying the Council to direct an inquiry into the title to said lands, so as to relieve them from their embarrassing situation. The Council made reply that suits at law had been instituted to try the title to the said lands, and that they could not comply with the request of the petitioners.

It seems also that applications were frequently made to the Land Office of Pennsylvania, for warrants to be laid on the Dry Land, but that the Land Officers would not grant them, being convinced that it was an appropriated tract. The suits were brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, against A. Hartzel, --- Knecht, J. Hartzell, John Hays, --- Wagner, John Ralston, and others, and a jury was already sworn, when the said parties agreed to adjust the said disputes on the following terms, viz: That all

suits should be discontinued, and the costs thereof paid equally by the said parties, and that the Messrs. Penn should within twelve months convey their respective rights to the said settlers, and that the said settlers should pay for the same, at the rate of £65 10s for every hundred acres, on the first of October, 1796, with interest from the first of July, 1795. This agreement was made at Easton, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1795, and signed by the following persons, viz: Edward Tilghman, for John Penn and the representatives of Richard Penn, deceased; Alexander Wilcox and Samuel Sitgreaves, Attorneys-at-Law for the plaintiffs; Jared Ingersoll, William Lewis, William Bradford, and Daniel Clymer, Attorneys-At-Law and counsel for defendants.

Thomas Hartman, Jonas Hartzell, Jacob Eyerly, Jr., --Frankenfield, John Hays, Casper Ritter, James Ralston, George Ehrit, Moses Hemphill, respectively agents' attorneys and settlers (in behalf of themselves and other settlers).

During the year 1796 the "Dry Lands" were resurveyed by George Palmer, Esq., assisted by Nicholas Neligh, and divided into one hundred and ninety-six separate tracts.

This resurvey and division was made at the request of the settlers, agreeably to their respective possessions. Following are the names of some of the early settlers of this township, viz: Peter Smith, David Hausman, Peter Braidy, William Kammins, George Santee, John Johnson, Zopher Johnson, William Anderson, Peter Shelp, James Perry, Anthony Kleckner, and Stephen Koehler. Peter Shelp died during the year 1790-91, and George Palmer and John Arndt, Esq's, were the executors of his last will and testament.

He was a man of wealth, (Peter Shelp) and at the time of his decease was the owner of a large tract of land, mostly situated in this township, containing six hundred and thirty-seven and quarter acres.

During this time (1763-1774), there appears an instance of names of individuals within identified in county tax assessment records, who may have resided in the present Hanover Township's borders. These individuals are not deeded landowners, but would later purchase land for farms in the Township's area later. It's quite possible that some of these individuals were leasing farmland from the Penn Brothers to get started. In the 1774 tax assessment records of then Allen Township, the following entities who were subsequent or known land owners in now Hanover Township are:

NAME	ACRES	CLEARED ACRES
Moravian Society	1500	
James Hemphill	100	40
Martin Logenes	200	30
Samuel Ralston (Confirmed deeded Landowner)	200	30
Casper Ritter	100	50
Phillip Shilp (Shelp)	300	70
Matthew Shoener	200	50

SINGLE MEN

James Hemphill
William Daniel
Frederick Daniel Carpenter

In 1775, the tax assessment breakdown is provided for:

It appears from these records that Hanover Township's land area was still largely undeveloped prior to the American Revolution. A major possible deterrent to settlement of this land may have been the high cost of labor, and scarcity of it. The Moravians described a similar tract in northern Forks Township of which the "soil was stubborn and perplexing interwoven with grub and scrub oak."

By this time the Craig and Irish settlements of the Scotch-Irish were not expanding. In fact, recent Palatinate settlers were seeking to purchase these prior settled lands, already cleared and developed. The possibly "stubborn" soil, in now Hanover Township, could have been too costly for the Palatinate settlers of the time. Their land clearing practices were labor and, therefore, cost intensive, but thorough. A description of their land acquisition and clearing practices is provided in Dr. Benjamin Rush's, "An Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania:"

The Farmers.

1st. In settling a tract of land, they always provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they lay out much money in building a house for themselves. The barn and stables are generally under one roof, and contrived in such manner as to enable them

to feed their horses and cattle, and to remove their dung, with as little trouble as possible. The first dwelling house upon this farm is small, and built of logs. It generally lasts the life time of the first settler of a tract of land; and hence they have a saying, that "a son should always begin his improvements where his father left off," -- that is, by building a large and convenient stone house.

2nd. They always prefer good land or that land on which there is a large quantity of meadow ground. From an attention to the cultivation of grass, they often double the value of an old farm in a few years, and grow rich on farms, on which their predecessors of whom they purchased them, have nearly starved. They prefer purchasing farms with some improvements to settling a new tract of land.

3rd. In clearing new land, they do not girdle the trees simply, and leave them to perish in the ground, as is the custom of their English or Irish neighbors; but they generally cut them down and burn them. In destroying under-wood and bushes, they generally grub them out of the ground; by which means a field is as fit for cultivation the second year after it is cleared, as it is in twenty years afterwards. The advantages of this mode of clearing, consist in the immediate product of the field, and in the greater facility with which it is plowed, harrowed and reaped. The expense of repairing a plough, which is often broken two or three times a year by small stumps concealed in the ground, is often greater than the extraordinary expense of grubbing the same field completely, in clearing it.

Casper Ritter's 50 cleared acres of his 100 total acres, for example, were won with hard hand labor. The act of grubbing was done by hand, in which the settler and his crew broke the stubborn soil with a hand held iron grub hoe. This cut the roots of sapling, after which, each sapling was individually bent and cut.

From this period (1763-1774), there appears to be, based on initial architectural field research, the earliest surviving structure within Hanover Township. Standing at the intersection of Weaversville Road and Hanover Street stands 4001 Hanover Street (Survey No. 095-H0-001). This small 1-1/2 story house appears to be a log house (now covered with asphalt siding and shingles) from about the 1770s. Built along the line of the prehistoric Nescopeck Path and later historic road to the 1730s Craig-Irish Settlement, this building is associated with one of the first known permanent settlers in Hanover Township, James Hemphill. The Hemphill's were a prominent later 18th and early 19th century farming family in the "Hanover District."

Nearby is a surface stream, which would have attracted settlement to support meadowland, which was important to Germanic/Palentine settlers. Future archaeologic research may confirm the specific dates of the house's construction period.

A description survives of the early log houses in the "Hanover District" area by Preston A. Laury in "Transition in the Allen Frontier" - Chapter IX - Robert Escorts the Visitors to a Palatine House (manuscript in Northampton County Historical Society) as follows:

Upon inquiry the visitors were informed by the lady of the house that the old log dwellings had no halls, the front door opening into the living-room with an open stairway over the hearth to the loft. The hearth being the center of the building, the chimney usually was built in the middle of the roof instead of at the gables as in the Irish houses. The doors in front as well as in the rear were in two parts--an upper and a lower, which hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a latch. The room on the other side of the living-room was rarely used and was reserved for special occasions. The furniture was home made. The table consisted of a broad board set on a saw buck held in place by wooden pegs. The beds consisted of slats on rails and posts, furnished with straw ticks and feather-beds. Such was the house my grandparents left standing where this house had been erected and in which many of my childhood hours were spent. But those days are gone.

Revolutionary Period 1774 - 1783

By 1775, County tax records indicate that there was possibly only 250 acres of improved and cultivated land in what is today contained by Hanover Township. Outside of the Moravian holdings, the largest single known farm operator was Martin Lazarus, who occupied 200 acres with 100 being improved and cultivated. At best, the agricultural community of the Township region was at its inception. It appears that the actual number of occupants within the area may have been as little as 6-10 households. Out of these actual land occupants, research indicates that only two held title to their land. The other occupants were either leasing the land or had contested title from the Penn family, residing in England. The exact size of these families is hard to determine, so we have no idea as to the actual population of the area within the present Township during this time.

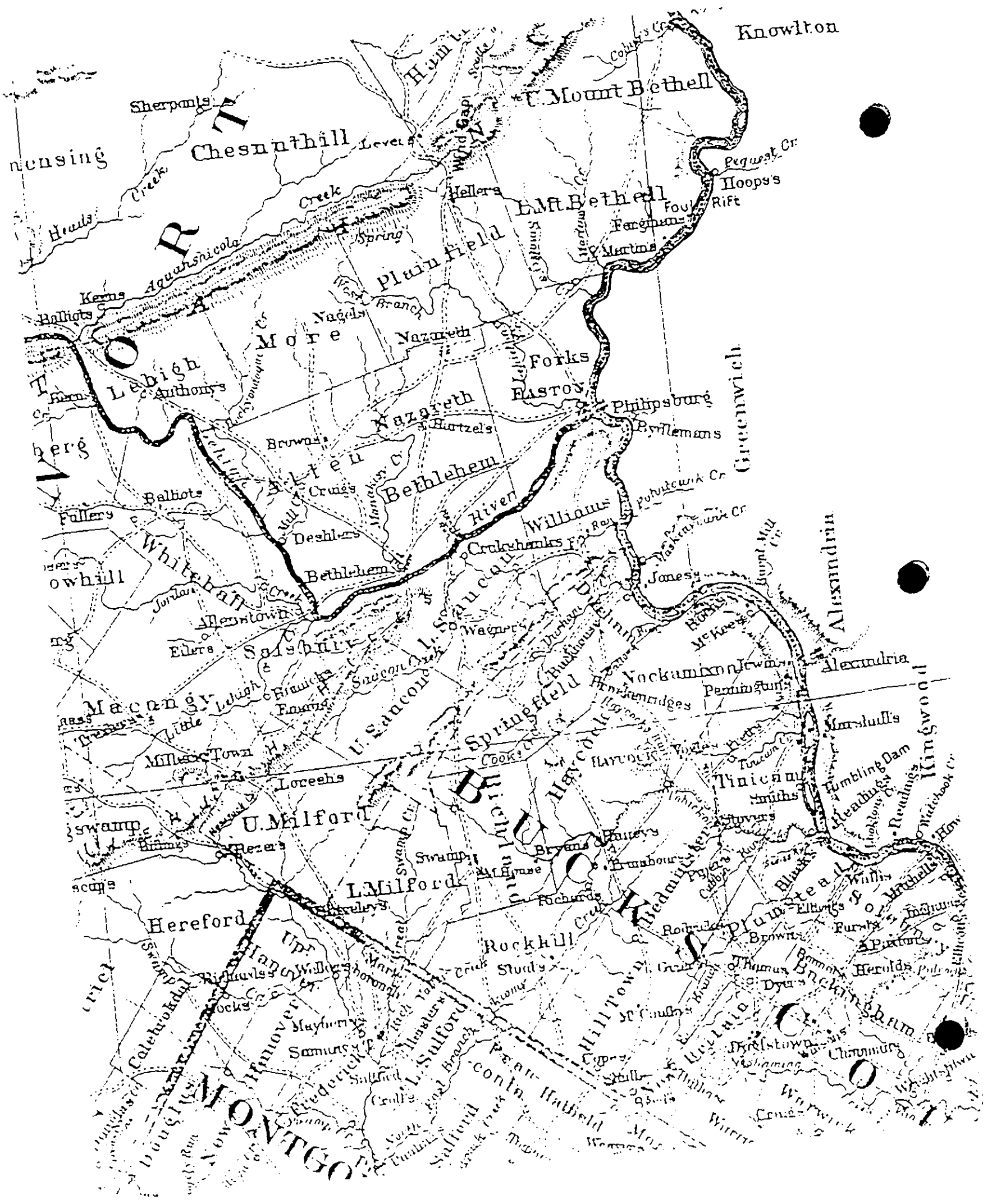
What we do know is that practically all these households were involved with farming. However, it appears that a Frederick Daniel was a carpenter, possibly the first tradesperson within the Township, according to County Tax Assessment Records. Within the Township, there were approximately 30 sheep. Though small, their presence is distinct in that it reflects the known presence of an early concentration of weavers in the then Allen Township area. Larger herds of sheep are known to have existed just north in now Allen Township, during this time.

1775

NAME	LAND	IMPROVED & CULTIVATED	SOWN WITH CORN	BOUND SERVANTS	NEGROES	HORN CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP	MARES
Daniel William	100	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	
Hemphill Jones	100	50	10	--	--	4	1	--	2
Hantzkey John	100	20	10	--	--	1	2	9	-
Lazarus Martin	200	100	30	--	--	3	2	6	2
Ritter Casper	100	30	20	--	--	4	1	7	1
Rolston Samuel	200	50	20	--	1 (29 yrs old)	6	--	8	2

On December 21, 1774, the Committee of Observation was organized for Northampton County, five months before the Battle of Lexington. A quick succession of events would soon sweep all the communities of then Northampton County into the fever of the American Revolution. The first soldiers from the County, would at points, play a key role in the Revolution. But, of equal importance would be the area's location for the deporting of supplies, and the supply of food, wagons, and manufacture of Pennsylvania long rifles for the American cause.

Being adjacent to the pacifist Moravian Bethlehem, the Hanover Township area was at the edge, and would at points have been effected by the regular, and at times, massive movement of troops, supplies, war wounded, and prisoners, which continually travelled the Kings Road between Reading and Easton (opened in 1760). A section of this road is part of the now lower end of Schoenersville Road, just due west of the Monocacy Creek. At times, thousands of American troops were stationed in and around Moravian Bethlehem during 1775, that had marched along the Easton to Reading Road. All throughout the Revolutionary War, the British tried to effect plans to sever this important inner land route. It was plans of this road and projections on how to cut it off, that convicted the British Major, John Andre, for spying out this possibility. The maps and plans (discovered in his boots) to sever this road, led to his ultimate hanging along the Hudson River, by the American Continental Army.

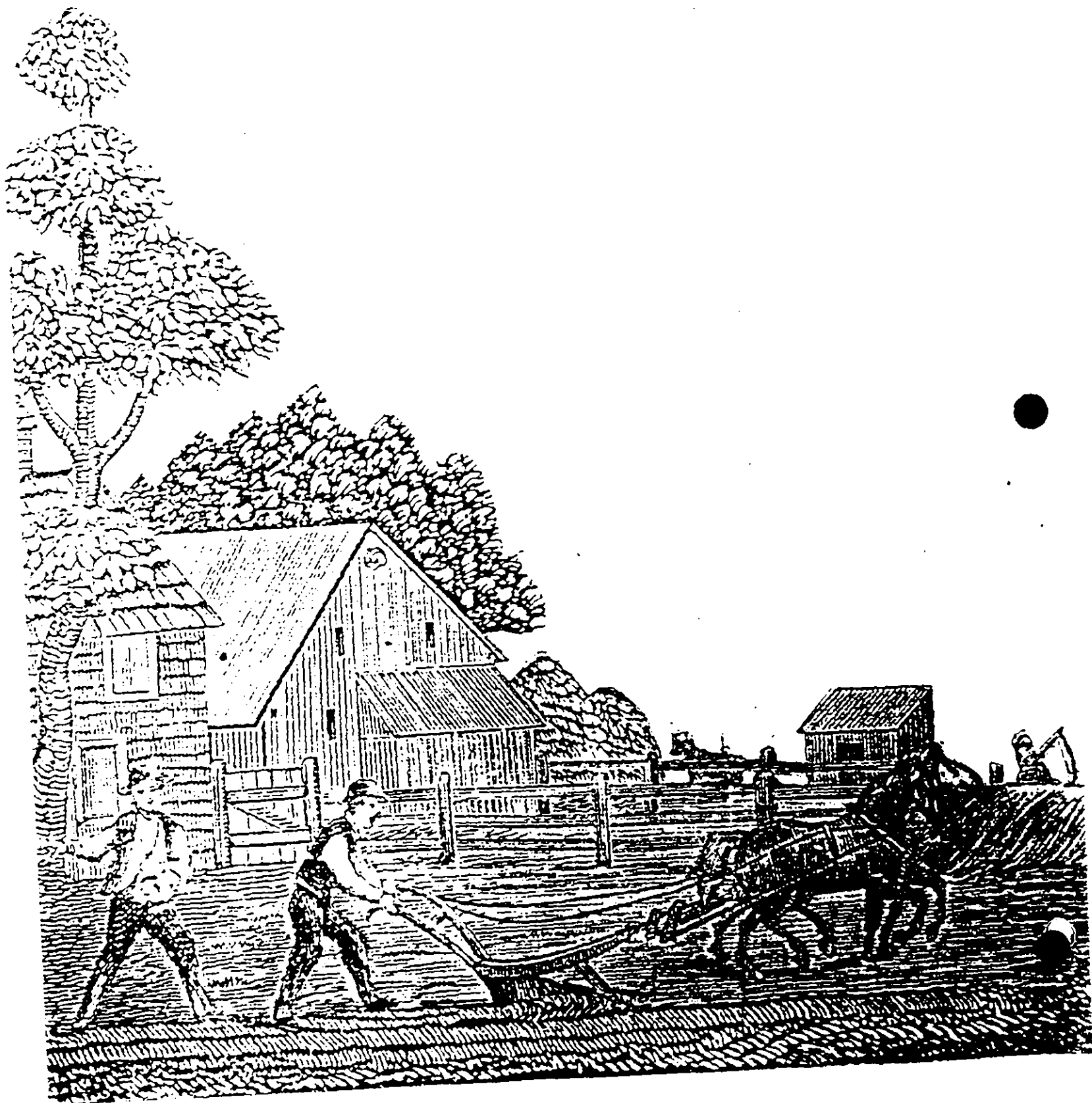


Relative, militarily, to now Hanover Township, the men of this place did not directly participate in the militia of Northampton County until 1778. By this time, the first troops from Northampton County had already gone through the devastation of the Battles of Long Island and Fort Washington in later 1776. In these military campaigns, out of the 102 Northampton County Long Riflemen that volunteered, only 33 survived to return home.

In 1778, the names of farmers within Hanover Township appear in the musters of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the Northampton County Militia. Serving two to several months' periods of time, practically all the known heads of households and single freemen served during the war. Andrew Hemphill, James Hemphill, and Moses Hemphill served frequently. Samuel Ralston, Joseph and William Daniel, John Hanshew, and Casper Ritter all served as privates with the Hemphill family and the following Lazarus family members. Martin Lazarus, George Lazarus, and Leonard Lazarus served along with Peter Shilp and William Lattimer (a future landowner). Records show that their service was primarily to serve "on the Frontiers" for two month terms. "The Frontiers" would have been service to check the Indian raids to the north of the Lehigh Valley by patrol and/or fort post-duties. At present, no known skirmishes or battles are associated with their specific tours of duty.

The additional contribution of this initial set of farmers in the Hanover Township area was agricultural production from their land, as well as their military service. The grains and livestock they raised were part of the crucial role the Pennsylvania farmers made throughout the Revolution. Pennsylvania, being the "Granary of the Colonies," provided critical food supplies, wagons, and draft horses for the Continental Army. They also exported grains, which procured needed foreign currency that was important to the early stabilization of the infant American Republic (1774-1783) economy.

In 1780, the Germanic settlers of the "Hanover District" established their own church. Being formed of two congregations, Lutheran and Reformed, the people of this area broke ground on March 5, 1780, for the "Log Church." Built upon a tract of land just outside the present Hanover Township, Northampton County, this church became Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church of today. Although not in the present Township, this church's development is intimate with the Township's history from 1780 well into the early 20th century. For years, it was the institutional focus of the people of the Hanover Township region for religious, social, and early educative purposes. Clear title for the land on which this church was erected would not be effected until November 25, 1801. From this period of time, no known buildings or structures survive within the Township. However, one can walk among the tombstones of the Union-Congregation Cemetery, just due west of the township line above Airport Road and find where many of the early families are buried, and where many of the "Hanover District's" Revolutionary War soldiers are interred as well.



The "New Agriculture" and Maturation of the Agricultural Community and the "Great Awakening" of Pennsylvania Agriculture -- 1783 - 1830s

The period following the Revolutionary War, in terms of Hanover Township's historical development, is the most important historic period in terms of social-economic growth for the Township. This period was a time when, with great rapidity, all of the "stubborn soils" were grubbed clear of its tough cover. With the increasing construction of deep, hand dug wells, a quick succession of single farmsteads were established. The tarnished reputation of the "Drylands" would evaporate, and the rich agricultural capacity of the limestone based soils would be realized. During this time, the "Hanover District" would become one of the most valued of all agricultural areas within the whole Lehigh Valley. The new farmers grew to understand the functioning of the cavernous drainage system beneath the land's surface, and how to work with its properties.

In 1783, Johann David Schoeff travelled through the area and observed the following in his "Travel in the Confederation" (1783-1784):

We left Bethlehem (the evening of the 9th of August) and came 10 miles to Nazareth through a high-lying country but for half the way pretty level. The region is not yet much settled, but here and there a farm is seen. The road was straight, almost due north, and with the dry weather extraordinary good. The forests consisted for the greater part of white, red, and black oak, with very little undergrowth. There appeared frequently a dwarf willow, not more than 3-4 ft. high, with small leaves. All this high land between Bethlehem and Nazareth, and off towards Easton, goes by the name of the dry land. And it is indeed dry. This tract, chiefly limestone soil, contains few springs, slow, and found only in certain lower spots; and often water is in vain dug for to a great depth. None of the dug wells is less than 80 ft. deep, and in some places they have gone as deep as 136 ft. through the limestone and found only weak veins of water going dry in summer. The inhabitants who begin to be numerous are here in bad case. Their grass crops are insignificant, and during the winter they have to feed their cattle on turnips, or stubble and other dry fodder. Most of the houses get their water one, two, and three miles away, for which purpose each establishment keeps a special wagon with a barrel. One stream, the Monocacy, goes quite dry in summer; we passed it without knowing it. The pasturing cattle wander far around looking for puddles. But cattle easily grow accustomed to infrequent supplies of water, can indeed quite dispense with water for a

long time, if there is green pasturage or (as the rule is in America) if the stock remains out day and night and can get refreshment from the falling dew...

Notwithstanding the dearth of water, much cattle is raised in this dry tract. For the rest, the land is fruitful in grain and there are a good many prosperous farms of which only a few are settled by Moravians, but the industrious example they give their neighbors has an influence which is not to be mistaken -- for everywhere hereabouts one sees good buildings and good management.

During this period, the people that would permanently settle and agriculturally develop the land within today's Hanover Township, were almost purely of Germanic origins. It appears that many were of peasant farming stock, leaving their homelands for the hope of an improved life. Some had economic means to start settlement, but for Hanover Township, it appears that most actually started with little or no economic security. This probability is highlighted by the legal record of the first permanent settlers leasing their lands from the Penn family to get started. Some families did not actually acquire title to their lands for 10-20 years. The securing of their farmland was slow, but diligent. It's easy to imagine that many a parent saw their life's efforts as the first step for their sons and daughters futures.

At present, we know that some of these individuals came over as a bonded servant or Redemptioner. The following is a description by Frank Ried Diffenderfer, in his work, "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania: Part II, the Redemptioner," published by the Pennsylvania German Society in 1900:

The term Redemptioner had its origin in a peculiar system of voluntary servitude, recognized by law and by custom, under which a freedman entered into a contract with another person, to serve the latter for a stipulated time and at a stipulated price, for moneys paid to him or for his benefit, before the service was entered upon. Through the fulfillment of this contract apprenticeship or servitude, the servitor was said to redeem himself, hence the name of REDEMPTIONER given to those who entered into such agreements.

There were two kinds of Redemptioners, and the distinction should be borne in mind. The first were the so-called 'indentured servants' who made specific contracts before setting sail, to serve a term of years to master; the second, known sometimes as 'free willers,' were without money, but anxious to emigrate, therefore

agreed with ship-masters to sell themselves and their families on their arrival, for the captain's advantage, and thus repay the cost of their transportation.

Diffenderfer further shares the contemporary account of the experience of Germanic immigrants to reach Colonial Pennsylvania. The following was written by Gottlieb Mittelberger in 1750, but reflects the conditions a number of the immigrants to the Lehigh Valley and Hanover Township could have experienced throughout the 18th to early 19th century.

Mittelberger's Narrative

'This journey from the Palatinate to Pennsylvania,' he says, 'lasts from the beginning of May until the end of October, fully half a year, amid such hardships as no one is able to describe adequately. The cause is because the Rhine boats from Heilbronn to Holland have to pass by 36 custom houses, at all of which the ships are examined, which is done when it suits the convenience of the customhouse officials. In the meantime, the ships with the people are detained long, so that the passengers have to spend much money. The trip down the Rhine alone last four, five and even six weeks.

'When the ships and the people reach Holland, they are detained there likewise five or six weeks. Because things are very dear there, the poor people have to spend nearly all they have during that time. * * * Both in Rotterdam and Amsterdam the people are packed densely, like herrings, so to say, in the large sea vessels. One person receives a place scarcely two feet wide and six feet long in the bedstead, while many a ship carries four to six hundred souls; not to mention the innumerable implements, tools, provisions, water barrels and other things which likewise occupy much space.

'On account of contrary winds it sometimes takes the ships two, three and four weeks to make the trip from Holland to Cowes (on the Isle of Wight, on the South coast of England). But when the wind is good they get there in eight days or sooner. Every thing is examined at the custom house and the duties paid, and ships are sometimes detained eight, ten and fourteen days before their cargoes are completed. During this delay every one is compelled to spend his last money and to consume

the little stock of provisions which had been reserved for the ocean voyage; so that most passengers, finding themselves on the ocean where they are in still greater need of them, suffer greatly from hunger and want.

'When the ships have for the last time weighed their anchors at Cowes, the real misery begins, for from there the ships, unless they have good winds often sail eight, nine, ten or twelve weeks before they reach Philadelphia. But with the best wind the voyage lasts seven weeks.

'During the voyage there is on board these ships terrible misery, stench, fumes, horror, vomiting, many kinds of sicknesses, fever, dysentery, headache, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer mouth-rot and the like, all of which come from old and sharply salted food and meat, also from very bad and foul water so that many die miserably.

'Add to this, want of provisions, hunger, thirst, cold, heat, dampness, anxiety, want, afflictions and lamentations, together with other troubles such as lice which abound so plentifully, especially on sick people, that they can be scraped off the body. The misery reaches the climax when a gale rages for two or three days and nights, so that every one believes that the ship will to the bottom with all the human beings on board. * * *

'Among the healthy, impatience sometimes goes so great and cruel that one curses the other or himself, and the day of his birth, and sometimes come near killing each other. Misery and malice join each other, so that they cheat and rob one another. One always reproaches the other for persuading him to undertake the journey. Frequently children cry out against their parents, husbands against their wives and wives against their husbands, brothers and sisters, friends and acquaintances against each other. But most against the soul-traffickers, -- (the Newlanders).

'Many sigh and cry: 'Oh, that I were at home again, and if I had to lie in my pig sty! Or they say: 'O God, if I only had a piece of good bread, or a good fresh drop of water.' Many people whimper, and sigh and cry piteously for their homes; most of them get homesick. Many hundred people necessarily die and perish in such misery, and must be cast into the sea, which drives their relatives, or

those who persuaded them to undertake the journey, to such despair that it is almost impossible to pacify and console them. In a word, the sighing and crying and lamenting on board the ship continues night and day, so as to cause the hearts even of the most hardened to bleed when they hear it. * * *

'Children from one to seven years rarely survive the voyage; and many a time parents are compelled to see their children miserably suffer and die from hunger, thirst and sickness, and then see them cast into the water. I witnessed such misery in no less than thirty-two children in our ship, all of whom were thrown into the sea. * * *

'Often a father is separated by death from his wife and children, or mothers from their little children, or even both parents from their children; and sometimes entire families die in quick succession; so that often many dead persons lie in the berths besides the living ones, especially when contagious diseases have broken out on the ship.

That most of the people get sick is not surprising, because, in addition to all other trials and hardships, warm food is served only three times a week, the rations being very poor and very small. These meals can hardly be eaten on account of being so unclean. The water which is served out on the ships is often very black, thick and full of worms, so that one cannot drink it without loathing, even with the greatest thirst. O surely, one would often give much money at sea for a piece of good bread, or a drink of good water, if it could only be had. I myself experienced that sufficiently, I am sorry to say. Toward the end we were compelled to eat the ship's biscuit which had been spoiled long ago; though in a whole biscuit there was scarcely a piece the size of a dollar that had not been full of red worms and spiders nests. Great hunger and thirst force us to eat and drink everything; but many do so at the risk of their lives. * * *

'At length, when after a long and tedious voyage, the ships come in sight of land, so that the promontories can be seen, which the people were so eager and anxious to see, all creep from below to the deck to see the land from afar, and they weep for joy, and pray and sing, thanking and praising God. The sight of the land makes the people on board the ship, especially the sick and the half dead, alive again, so that their hearts leap within them; they

shout and rejoice, and are content to bear their misery in patience, in the hope that they may soon reach the land in safety. But alas!

'When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage no one is permitted to leave them except those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others who cannot pay must remain on board the ships till they are purchased, and are released from the ships by their purchasers. The sick always fare the worst, for the healthy are naturally preferred and purchased first; and so the sick and wretched must often remain on board in front of the city for two or three weeks, and frequently die, whereas many a one if he could pay his debt and was permitted to leave the ship immediately, might recover.

'Before I describe how this traffic in human flesh is conducted, I must mention how much the journey to Pennsylvania costs. A person over ten years pays for the passage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, £10. Children from five to ten years pay half price, £5. All children under five years are free. For these prices the passengers are conveyed to Philadelphia, and as long as they are at sea provided with food, though with very poor food, as has been shown.

'But this is only the sea passage; the other costs on land, from home to Rotterdam, including the passage on the Rhine, are at least \$35, no matter how economically one may live. No account is here made of extraordinary contingencies. I may safely assert that with the greatest economy, many passengers have spent \$176 from home to Philadelphia.

'The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on this: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and high German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, some from a great distance, say sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty miles away, and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, for which most of them are still in debt. When they have come to an agreement, it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve

three, four, five or six years for the amount due by them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from ten to fifteen years, must serve until they are twenty-one years old.

Many persons must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle; for if their children take the debt upon themselves, the parents can leave the ship free and unrestrained; but as the parents often do not know where and to what people their children are going, it often happens that such parents and children, after leaving the ship do not see each other again for years, perhaps no more in all their lives.

When people arrive who cannot make themselves free, but have children under five years of age, they cannot free themselves by them; for such children must be given to somebody without compensation to be brought up, and they must serve for their bringing up till they are twenty-one years old. Children from five to ten years, who pay half price for their passage, must likewise serve for it until they are twenty-one years old; they cannot, therefore, redeem their parents by taking the debt of the latter upon themselves. But children above ten years can take part of their parents' debts upon themselves.

A woman must stand for her husband if he arrives sick, and in like manner a man for his sick wife, and take the debt upon herself or himself, and thus serve five or six years not alone for his or her own debt, but also for that of the sick husband or wife. But if both are sick, such persons are sent from the ship to the hospital, but not until it appears probably that they will find no purchasers. As soon as they are well again they must serve for their passage, or pay if they have means.

It often happens that whole families, husband, wife and children, are separated by being sold to different purchasers, especially when they have not paid any part of their passage money.

When a husband or wife had died at sea, after the ship has completed more than half her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased.

When both parents died after the voyage was more than

half completed, their children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or pay, must stand for their own and their parents' passage, and serve till they are twenty-one years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse and a woman a cow.

When a servant has an opportunity to marry in the country, he or she must pay for each year he or she would thus purchased and paid for his bride, his subsequently repented of his bargain, so that he would gladly have returned his dear ware and lost his money in addition.

If a servant in this country runs away from his master who has treated him harshly, he cannot get far. Good provision has been made for such cases so that a runaway is soon recovered. He who detains or returns a deserter receives a good reward.

If such a runaway has been away from his master a single day, he must serve an entire week for it; if absent a week, then a month, and for a month, half a year. But if the master does not care to keep the runaway when he gets him back, he may sell him for as many years as he has still to serve.

It must not be supposed that the scenes and events described in the foregoing quotations from Mittleberger were everyday occurrences, at least so far as the sufferings, sickness and deaths at sea are concerned. They did occur, but he takes especial pains to represent everything at its worst. Many a ship came over in good condition, with no unusual sickness on board, and under the charge of human ship captains. But so far as the sale and disposal of the passengers upon their arrival was concerned that was an unvarying affair. It was, however, just what many of these people were aware of, and may be said to have bargained for, before they stepped on shipboard to come here, and they had only themselves to blame for the after-misery it entailed. It is not to be doubted that by far the greater number of these people were misled and deceived by the Newlanders, and were ill prepared for the voyage besides, so that only disappointment, with many of the miseries rehearsed by Mittleberger, were realized by them on the voyage and when they arrived....

Relative to Hanover Township, we know that a number of families initially came over as Redemptioners and that some like Henry Goetz arrived in Philadelphia in 1817 as a bonded servant (Redemptioner).

Every historic immigrant group to America has similar stories of their ancestor's hardships. Their memory should only temper our treatment and policies to those recent and new ethnic groups of today. And, when one looks across the old "Dryland" tracts of Northampton County, one needs to remember the trials of the common Germanic peasants who broke open the stubborn soil by hand and measured their time by a generation of progress towards a vision of their families future.

The full development of the available agricultural soils throughout Hanover Township and the whole Limestone Valley Region was encouraged by the lower per acre yield of the older, smaller farms near Philadelphia. These lower yields were caused by poor land husbandry and subsequent depleted soils. Additionally, some economic dislocation was incurred by the military campaigns and engagements that surrounded and involved Philadelphia and its surrounding area during the Revolutionary War. The newer limestone based farm areas of the Great Valley were attractive due to their lower cost per acre to acquire and the higher average yield per acre as compared to the older farms. The remaining unoccupied "Dryland" tracts in the Hanover District were a part of these new farms. It appears that in a very short span of time, this area was finally occupied within a 5-10 year period.

In 1794 Theophile Cazenove noted the following condition:

From Easton to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Bethlehem, as far as you can judge from the road (often very high) generally the land is still uncultivated, at least not 1/5 is cultivated, but the farms you see are large enough and have very large fields of wheat, corn and buckwheat; the hollows are good pasture; the soil is sand and clay; the woods, oak trees; the houses are stone, and several of logs and stone. All the inhabitants are German...

Then J. C. Ogden reported in his "Excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth in 1799" that,

Part of the road (between Bethlehem and Nazareth) runs through a tract of land, which is exclusively called the Dry Land, on account of its want of any creeks, inlets, or springs above ground. It is, however, well settled; the inhabitants bring water for common use from the nearest spring or brook. This is often at the distance of one, and even two and three miles. Of late, however,

prudent and able settlers have begun to dig wells, whereby the value of their lands is considerably enhanced.

The new, permanent settlers of these lands were rewarded for their hard labor of grubbing the soils and hauling of distant sources of water supported by the demand and sale of wheat, both domestically and internationally. As their cleared lands expanded, each settler's potential excess crop grew for sale to the miller. This grain was processed for flour and the excess shipped to the Philadelphia market for its use or sale to the southern states, the Caribbean, or European markets.

The Monocacy Creek was the second leading milling stream in Northampton County, after the Bushkill Creek. Being more seasonal in nature and shorter in length, it provided less potential mill seats along its course. But its meandering course provided crucial water power for mid-18th and early-19th century mills, which stretched from above Bath down to its mouth on the Lehigh River in Bethlehem. The Moravians erected the first grist mill (1743) on the Creek, and eventually developed one of the first planned industrial water power complexes in Colonial America. It appears that in the late-18th century, the farmers of the "Hanover District," more often than not, took their grain to the established mills near Bath, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Biery's Port (Catasauqua), or possibly the major milling center of the County Seat of Easton; the best place for price and profit being the prime determinant.

The exact crop yields per acre for Hanover Township for this time do not exist. We can surmise that the subsequent expansion of grist mills, according to general references to shipments from the area to Philadelphia was very significant. The wealth these increased crop yields generated enabled the relatively quick succession from a settlement lifestyle to increasingly fully developed, single farmsteads of stone and brick buildings in the early-19th century.

The cash generated by the agricultural production of Pennsylvania's Grain Belt is significant for additional reasons: one, it generated the earliest foundations of local wealth that contributed to the ability to form early banks (i.e., Easton Bank, founded 1812), and heavily capitalized early forges, iron furnaces, and manufacturers in the early-19th century. Shortly, the new lands of the "Hanover District" would become the most valued of all the agricultural areas within Northampton County. The new agricultural wealth was crucial as part of the initial capital foundation that the approaching Industrial Revolution of the Lehigh Valley would build upon.

The success of this agricultural development did not purely rely on the wealth of the limestone based soils. This success relied on the traditional husbandry skills brought first by the Germanic farmers, the advent of the "New Agriculture," 1780s - 1830s) and overall the "Great Awakening of Agriculture in Pennsylvania," (1780-1840) as well.

The Germanic farmers that either by lease, or eventual purchase, settled into the "Hanover District," came from families of which some had been farming for over 1,000 years. They were primarily Lutheran by religion and morally opposed to the use of slaves, upon which many a colony in America was, unfortunately, built upon. Further, they themselves had often been Redemptioners and came from areas of Europe where civil liberties were few and economic opportunity was constrained. They brought with them a deep tradition of working and caring for the land, as well.

Specific to the farmers, was their tradition of various systems of crop rotation, that they relied upon to restore the productivity of their soil. Additionally, they applied manure from their walled barn yards to enrich their fields. Where possible, Germanic farmers irrigated their meadows, which greatly increased their hay and garden yields, a practice totally unused by Anglo settlement groups, at the time. There appear references testifying to the fact that Germans greatly added to the diversification of crops throughout Pennsylvania. Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia credited the German's gardens for introducing a variety of new vegetables to the citizens of Philadelphia.

Johann David Schoepf in his "Travels in the Confederation (1783-1784)", stated of this immigrant group, overall:

From very insignificant beginnings, the most of them have come to good circumstances, and many have grown rich...where a German settles, there commonly are seen industry and economy, more than with others, all things equal -- his house is better-built and warmer, his land is better fenced, he has a better garden, and his stabling is especially superior; everything about his farm shows order and good management in all that concern the care of the land.... I daresay that Pennsylvania is envied for the greater number of them [Germans] settled there, since it is universally allowed that without them Pennsylvania would not be what it is.

In tandem with the vernacular husbandry skills of the Germanic farmers, were the formal developments associated with the "New Agriculture" and the Great Awakening" of Pennsylvania agriculture. The "New Agriculture" was based upon the more general use of gypsum lime, planting of grasses and red clover, crop rotation, improved care of livestock and application of manure to the fields. All of these initiatives were aimed at improving and maintaining soil fertility. These methods were observed and promoted by the American Philosophical Society and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, beginning initially in 1773. Several of these methods were already practiced by the Germanic farmers within the expanding cultivated lands of the "Hanover District." But credit must be given to these organizations for beginning the formal discussion of experiences and the beginnings of formal agricultural research in America. Publications (in English) along with the articles related to agriculture in the German language newspapers of

Pennsylvania, together assisted the overall improvement of agricultural practices. Slowly the depleted soils of the older farms near Philadelphia were restored and the fertility of the newer farmlands were maintained and improved. However, soil erosion and fruit horticulture was not clearly understood and/or paid attention to initially.

All of these elements combined to initiate the "Great Awakening" of agriculture throughout Pennsylvania. This phenomenon was based on the tremendous success of the growing of grains, primarily wheat, and its milled products. By 1800, Pennsylvania was the leading wheat producing state of the early American Republic. This position of dominance would last well over 40 years, until the influx of grains from the new lands of the Ohio's and the Mid-West achieved prominence.

The economic contribution of all Pennsylvania farmers of this period is that their grains and flours secured substantive amounts of gold currency from export. Supplying Spanish Colonial Cuba and the Caribbean, millions of dollars of gold flowed into the coffers of the economically frail, early American Republic. The sale of grains helped substantially in stabilizing the early capital structure of the American Republic, thereby, ensuring the success of the Revolution.

The 1790, U.S. Census's Count of Allen Township is faulty in that it only lists five occupants of the land in now Hanover Township. More people lived here as is reflected in county tax assessment and Military master roll records for the Northampton County Militia. However, the following shows the first composition of families and their size.

1790 U.S. Census - Allen Township (for now Hanover Township, Northampton County)

Head of Family	Free White males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years of age	Free white females, including heads of families	All other persons	Slaves
Hemphill, James	1		2		
Hemphill, Moses	4		5		
Daniel, William	3	2	2		
Daniel Joseph	1	2	5		
Shelp, Christian	1	3	3		

With the overseer of the Road for this ^{last} year Conrad Lawbach and Casper
 Ritter and after having examined their account as delivered in to us
 We find that Allen Thompson is indebted to the said Township in the
 sum of Seven Pounds two Shilling and Six Pence in witness hereof
 We have hereunto set our hands the Day and Date above L 7-2-6
 and also there is allowed to said overseer the sum of ^{fourteen} ~~eighteen~~ Shillings 16-4
 and ^{four} ~~four~~ Pence for collecting the taxes - 7-10-10
 Which amounts to the sum of - - - - -

John Hays
 William Craig
 John Leitch
 Abraham Livan

March the 17th 1787 We the Subscriber chosen Judges for to settle
 With the overseer of the Roads for this last year Henry Bartolmay
 and Martin Laxfus and after having examined their
 account as delivered in to us We find that the overseer
 are indebted to the said Township the sum of fourteen
 Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Six pence in witness hereof
 We have hereunto set our hands the Day and Date above
 By a balance of allens Township of the last year to Conrad Lawbach
 and Casper Ritter the sum of Seven Pounds Eighteen
 Shillings and Ten pence and after allowing to Conrad
 Lawbach and Casper Ritter the Remain to the Township
 by Henry Bartolmay ~~and Martin Laxfus~~ ^{Martin Laxfus} Six pounds fourteen
 Shillings and Eight pence - - - - - L 6-14-8

Abraham Livan
 Samuel Dinsmore
 Frederick Cippinger
 Joseph Horner

On September 24, 1792, John Herster and D. Wagner (of Easton) purchased the old 500 acre tract of land bought by William Allen in 1739. This large parcel of land contained a valuable area along the Monocacy Creek, well-suited for a mill. At present, we know little of John Herster, but D. Wagner was one of the most successful grist mill operators in Easton, in all of what was then Northampton County. His speculative interest attests to the maturation of the expanding agricultural lands of the "Hanover District."

John Herster and D. (Judge David Wagener (Wagner)) were both grist mill owners and operators for Easton. Their interest in this part of land reflects the growth of the agricultural community of the Hanover District. However, it is not clear which of these men did actually build a mill at this locale. Asa K. McIlhaney in his "The History of Bath and Its Environs (1728-1901)," (pub. 1901), states that of the fifteen grist mills built along the Monocacy, "Shimer's Mill, as it was operated for a number of years by General Conrad Shimer, was formally called Heller's Mill and was built more than a hundred years ago. This building is near the old distillery, built in 1857 on the farm of J. Dech." This appears to be confirmed in tax assessment records of the time for the "Hanover District." This mill site, just north along Macada Road, beside the Monocacy Creek, is located at 100 Macada Road (Survey Code No. 095-H0-034, Tax Parcel No. M6-19-10).

The increased integrated trade along the expanding early roads of the county encouraged the growth of new hotels. Along the old Nescopeck Path in 1784, Adam Shoener established the "The Blue Ball" hostelry. This place of business would evolve into a village center for the "Hanover District (Schoenersville)," becoming a major stop for travelers just before Bethlehem. In this place of business one would not only meet local residents, but travelers to and from then upper Northampton County. The early trade route was expanded when in 1787 Evan Owen was appointed to superintend the construction of a road from Nescopeck Falls (near Berwick, est. in 1786) to the Lehigh, by the state. Taking two years to complete, this road would become known officially as the Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike. Its presence permitted greatly increased trade to come through the Lehigh River Gap, down along Schoenersville Road and past the Blue Ball Tavern into the Lehigh Valley.

The period between 1783 - 1810 was one of great road and stone bridge building in eastern Pennsylvania and Northampton County. Much has been made recently of the impact of the Canal Transportation era and its social-economic importance. What has been forgotten is the framework of social economic development, established by the early turnpikes. For example, the Berwick-Easton Turnpike (along Schoenersville Road in Hanover Township), along with the Wilkes Barre - Easton Turnpike (now Rt. 115 in Forks Township), provided Conestoga freight wagon routes from the developing new settlements along the east branch of the Susquehanna River. This trade was not small in stature. Contemporary accounts talk frequently of sometimes up to 500 wagons or sleds bringing grain to the mills in the Lehigh Valley, primarily to Easton to be ground into flour for shipment to Philadelphia. Social-economic relations between the area of now Wilkes-Barre and Berwick with Northampton County were intimate from the 1780s up until the 1840s, when state canal and river trade improvements caused a shift in travel focuses. All

of this trade generated the first large houses of wealth centered on the mill owners, operators, and grain merchants. Many of these individuals would later provide local venture capital to establish the early iron foundries, machine shops, and overall early industrialization of the Lehigh Valley.

All of this overland trade was enabled further by the evolution of the Conestoga Wagon, developed by the Pennsylvania German wagon makers in Lancaster County. This transportation vehicle was a unique invention with a flexible body design adapted to country and mountain road conditions. The wagons coming down the old Nescopeck Trail would have been of this type, and would have been often parked around Adam Schoener's "Blue Ball" hotel, in the Township.

In 1796, a petition was presented to the Northampton County Court of Quarter Sessions for Citizens of what later became Allen Township, "praying for a division setting forth that the Township is very large and populous, so that it becomes burdensome for the Township offices to perform their respective duties required of them by law. That the said Township is very well situated for a division into two Townships, being about thirteen miles long and about six or more in breadth." (source: Manuscript History of Northampton County, by Matthew S. Henry, 1851).

The court granted and confirmed this petition in 1798. Hanover Township was one of these formed, and comprised the current areas of Hanover Townships in now Lehigh and Northampton Counties. This partition set off the general social-economic sphere of the "Hanover District" of primarily Germanic settlers from the remaining Scotch-Irish Craig or Irish settlement area.

The early settlement of the "Hanover District" was not purely agricultural in nature. Tradespersons lived and worked within the farmlands and occupied small shops or areas within the buildings of the single farmsteads. The county tax assessment records of 1799 indicate the trades of shoemaker, joiner (cabinetmaker), wheelwright, tailor, weaver, carpenter, cooper (barrel maker), blacksmith, and butcher.



The following 1799 County Tax record shows the names of heads of households. At present, we know they definitely resided within now Hanover Township:

NAME OF TAXABLE INHABITANT	AGES OF LAND	VALUATION PER ACRE	HORSES & MARES	VALUED PER PIECE	HORNED CATTLE	VALUE PER PIECE	OCCUPATION
BROEDER, GEORGE (BRADER)	9	65	1	8	2	4	SHOEMAKER
DANIEL, JOSEPH	130	60	3	10	4	4	
EHRET, GEORGE	131	60	2	12	3	4	BUTCHER
HERTZEL, GEORGE (SR.)	211	60	4	12	5	4	
HEMPSEY, JOHN	44	50	2	8	3	4	
HEMPHILL, MOSES	219	60	4	12	6	4	
KREIDLER, ANDREW	123	60	1	5	1	4	
LAZARUS, DANIEL	181	60	3	12	3	4	
LAZARUS, LENEERT	78	60	3	12	3	4	JOINER
ITTER, CASPER	266	60	3	13	5	4	
ITTER, DANIEL	150	65	2	10	2	4	
SCHOENER, ADAM	16	60	1	12	3	4	TAILOR & INNKEEPER
SNYDER, MATTHIAS	70	55	1	12	2	4	WEAVER

The population expanded further as illustrated in the 1800 tax record, conducted by Casper Ritter.

Names of the Taxable Inhabitants of Hanover Township March 1800 by Casper Ritter.

Broeder, George	-	Shoemaker
Broeder, Maria	-	Widow
Broeder, Jacob	-	Shoemaker
Daniel, Joseph	-	Yeoman
Daniel, William	-	Farmer
Ehret, George	-	Butcher
Handshy, John	-	Farmer
Hertzel, George, Sr.	-	Farmer
Hertzel, George, Jr.	-	Farmer
Hemphill, Moses	-	Justice of the Peace
Haber, Michael	-	Farmer
Handshy, John, Jr.	-	Laborer
Knock, Conrad	-	Constable
Lazarus, Daniel	-	Farmer
Lazarus, Martin	-	Smith (Blacksmith)
Ritter, Casper	-	Yeoman
Ritter, Fredrick	-	Farmer
Shoener, Adam	-	Inn Keeper
Snyder, Matthew	-	Farmer

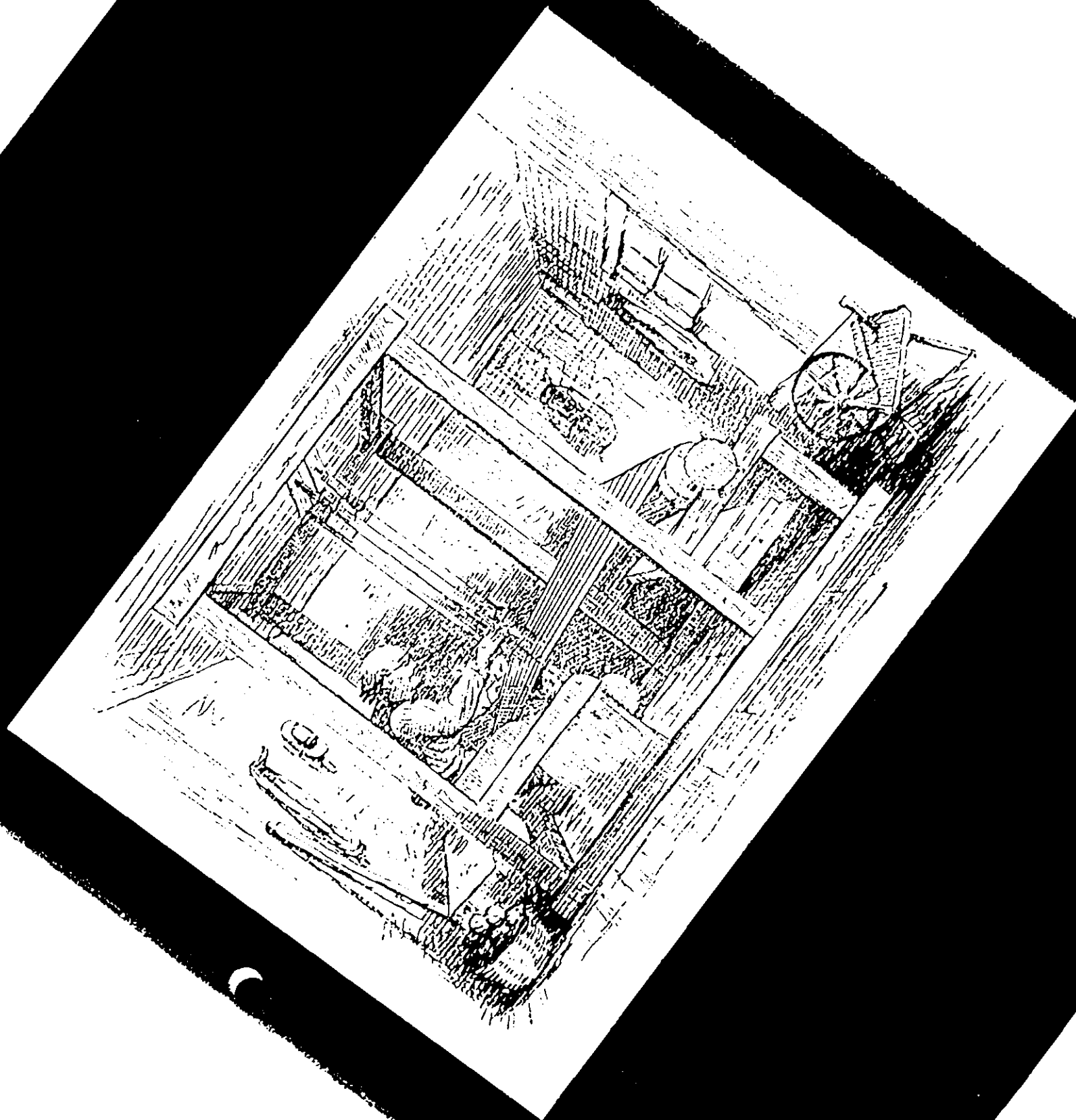
In 1802, these same tax records set down the presence of a new trade, cordwainers (the maker of rope). In 1802 a new real estate entity was recorded, the tenant house, as a tax ratable. Their presence illustrates the increasing population of laborer's who helped on the farms within the Townships.

A question remains unsolved for this period, which present research has not been able to uncover: the character of daily social-economic relations of the Lutheran and Reformed Germans, with the communal Moravian social and economic organization. At this time, the Moravian settlements were significantly internalized with their lands being communally owned. At present, anything is an assumption, but it appears that initially the settlers of the "Hanover District" were somewhat separate from the Moravian Center of Bethlehem, differing in varying levels of economic intercourse. This possible distinction deserves further research and inquiry.

Along with the continued growth of farming, which concentrated on wheat and cattle, other trades began to appear in the "Hanover District." In 1805, a Henry Fry and Chris Sheidel were listed as masons in the area, possibly building some of the first stone houses and stone barns. Matthew Freuling, a gunsmith, was listed with no land holding (he would only be in the area for two years).

In 1807, a John Youngly is listed with the Bethlehem (Moravian) Land of 1,092 acres. A good portion of these lands were in the lower quarter of today's Hanover Township. However, the tax records state that they were "vacant."

In 1812, Lehigh County was partitioned off from Northampton County. This caused the greater part of Hanover Township to be annexed by that county. This



left only about six square-miles or about 4,000 acres of land to comprise the present area of Hanover Township of Northampton County.

Although Hanover Township would for years remain primarily agricultural in character, regional events in the area's economic development would begin to affect the support and farther market expansion of the agricultural and initial mineral industry activities, of the Township.

In 1817, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard would begin to lease the Lehigh Coal mine properties near Mauch Chunk. They were also permitted by state legislature to develop a canal along the Lehigh River. Begun in 1820, the Lehigh Canal was built between Mauch Chunk and Easton, with construction lasting until 1829. The major economic impact of this canal was that it facilitated a larger and more convenient movement of anthracite coal, raw materials, and goods as opposed to the capacity of the state turnpikes freight wagon system. Passing by many sites of potential hydro-power, the Lehigh Canal's presence fostered a series of early industrial complexes of grist mills, foundries, workshops and manufacturers.

The construction of the Lehigh Canal is a result of an over 20 year dialogue in the early American Republic about the encouragement of manufacturers and agriculture. This encouragement was manifested in the popular economic concept of the times the "American System." This system was concerned with the increased development of home markets for agriculture through the growth of manufacturers. In 1771, Benjamin Franklin expressed this potential, beneficial interrelationship between agriculture and manufacturers as follows:

In England, it is well known and understood that whenever a manufacturer is established, which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of land in the neighboring county all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the county. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones over imported among us from distant countries.

Although this may seem common sense to us today, at the time, the "American System" was a bold economic concept. The young Republic was at this time a nation of farmers exporting mostly raw materials and importing, significantly, manufactured or highly processed goods from Europe. The farmers and citizens of Northampton County overall embraced this "American System" construct and with the completion of the Lehigh Canal were able to take a leading role in America's Industrial Revolution.

Relative to Hanover Township, the presence of the Lehigh Canal would cause a greater shift away from Bethlehem, and towards the new industrial villages due west at Catasauqua and Northampton.

The county tax assessment records for 1819 clearly exhibit the growth of Hanover Township. This profile includes the trades of the heads of households. There appears to be an unrecorded rope works in the Township, operated by three cordwainers. Three weavers are recorded. There are two types of agriculturists in the Township, farmer and yeoman.

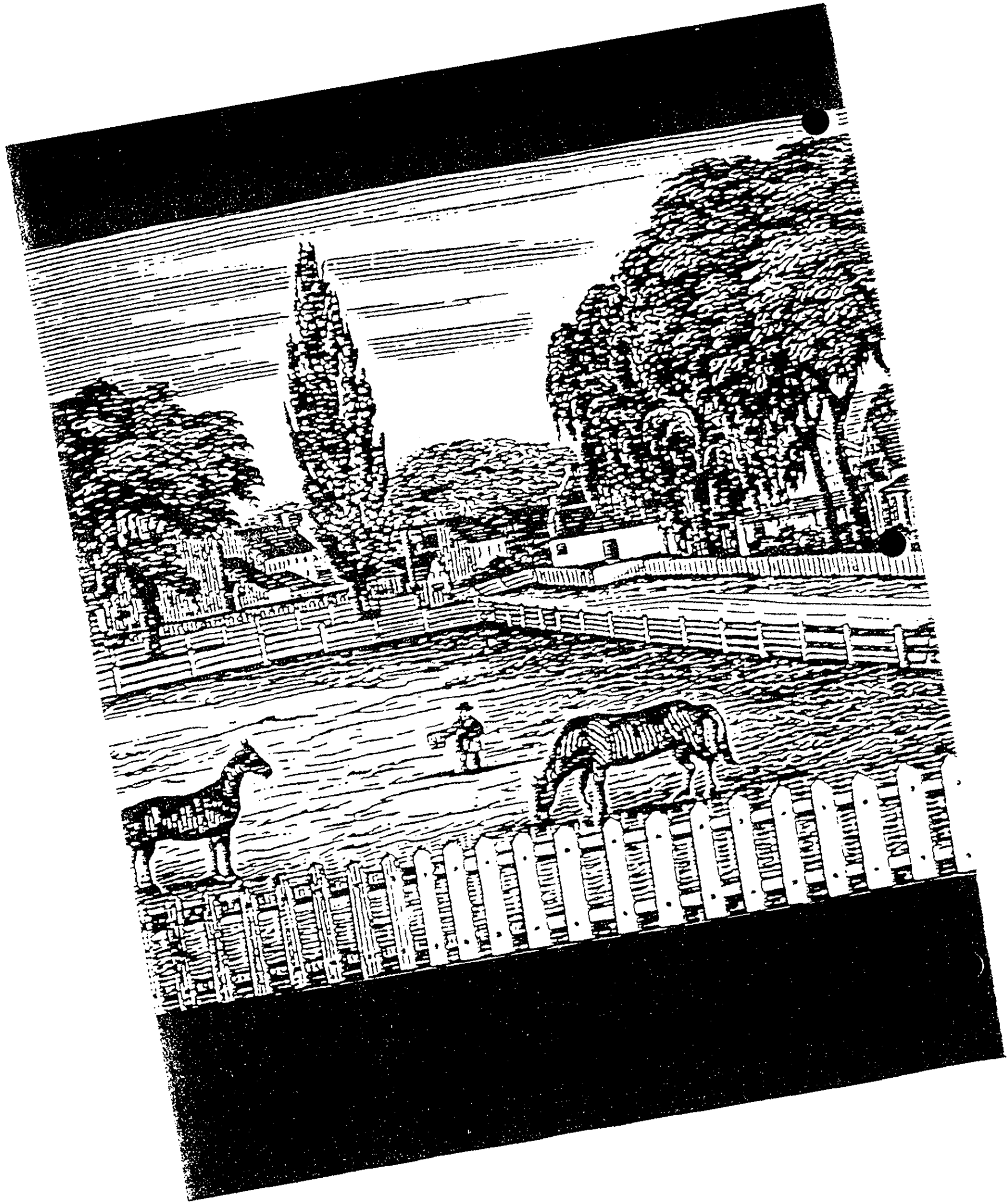
Tax Assessment Hanover Township, 1819				
NAME	ACRES	HORSES	COWS	OCCUPATION
Breader, George, Esq.	54	1	6	Cordwainer
Breader, George	192	5	5	Farmer
Breader, George	6	2		Cordwainer
Clewell, Christian	5	2		Cordwainer
Daffert, Frederick		3	2	Farmer
Daniel, Joseph, Sr.	165	3	2	Farmer
Daniel, Joseph, Jr.	50			Farmer
Gradwhol, Valentine		2	4	
Endew, Jacob	50			
Ehret, George	7	1		Farmer
Erdman, John	53	3	2	Farmer
Frankenfield, John			1	Laborer
Frederick, D.V., George	239	8	8	Farmer
Geissinger, John	215	4	6	Farmer
Christoff, George			2	Laborer
Hammel, William	150	3	4	Farmer
Hummel, Mathias				Yeoman
Hemphill, Moses, Esq.	200	4	4	Farmer
Herman, Frederick	116			
Herman, John		2	3	Farmer
Haber, John		2	3	Farmer
Haber, Michael	120	4	4	Farmer
Heller, Joseph	175 & Mill	4	3	Farmer

Tax Assessment Hanover Township, 1819				
NAME	ACRES	HORSES	COWS	OCCUPATION
Heller, Issac	111	3	3	Farmer
Huber, Joseph	5			
Heckman, Isaac	3			
Jung, George	30			
Jung, Henry	75			
Jung, Daniel	127	2	3	Farmer
Jung, John	75	3	1	Farmer
Kreidler, Fred	120	4	2	Farmer
Koehler, John Sr.	140	3	4	Farmer
Koehler, John	90			
Knauss, Abraham	140	4	4	Farmer
Kreidler, George			1	Laborer
Lazarus, Daniel	180	4	4	Farmer
Licht, William	6	1	1	
Mack, Joseph	13		2	Taylor [Tailor]
Meyer, Casper	100			
Meyer, Martin	13	2	2	Farmer
Meyer, Michael	10			
Miller, John	18			
Mifschman, Christian	6		2	Weaver
Patterson, John		2	2	Farmer
Ritter, Casper	36	2	2	Farmer
Ritter, John	43	1	2	Taylor [Tailor]
Ritter, Jonathan	36			
Ritter, Peter	10	4	4	Farmer
Reaser, Jacob	90			

Tax Assessment Hanover Township, 1819				
NAME	ACRES	HORSES	COWS	OCCUPATION
Ran, Conra	12	1	1	Weaver
Rohn, James	3		1	Smith
Schneider, Henry		1		Carpenter
Schneider, John		1		Mason
Shortz, George	161	4	4	Farmer
Snyder, Matthias	80	2	2	Farmer
Snyder, Michael	80		1	Weaver
Stadeger, Frederick	167			
Sheinier, Sammuel	275	3	4	Farmer
Shoener, Adam	25			
Sweitzer, John	100	5	4	Farmer
Weber, Henry				Laborer
Shadle, Christian				Mason (crossed out)

SINGLE MEN	
Brader, Samuel	Heller, Jacob
Kreidler, Conrad	Krauss, John
Krauss, Anthony	Licht, Joseph
Heller, Joseph	Sheimer, Conrad
Dofferd, Frederick	Daull, Jacob
Koch, George	Getz, Henry

By 1819, the last single farmstead tracts were purchased by their occupants in Hanover Township. By 1800, only about one-half of the Township land area had been purchased by Germanic settlers from the Penn Family. Between 1800-1806, another 1/3 had been secured through clear title. Then between 1818-1819, the last farm tracts were finally secured by clear title, along Hanover Township's northern boundary.



Daily Life and Experiences in the "Hanover District". Extracts from the Writings of Preston A. Laury.

It is generally very hard to get more than a glimpse of the daily lives of the varying ethnic groups that settled in Northampton County. Too often research is restrained into an analysis of government records and educated assumptions. It's rare to get in touch with the people who built the fine farms, villages, etc., that we now enjoy and value. Hanover Township is fortunate in having a rare window into the daily lives of its earlier Germanic inhabitants. This window is provided by the manuscript in the Northampton County Historical Society's Collections, the "Transition in the Allen Frontier," by Preston A. Laury. The following is an edited selection of his writings on the Palatinate farmers of the "Hanover District." Although written in a flourished, romantic style, the stories and oral histories shared are based on field research Laury conducted in the Hanover Township area. The illustrations accompanying this section are from the popular poetic work "Die Alte Zeite" by H. L. Fischer, published in 1879.

Laury begins with a description of a typical Palatine Home in the "Hanover District." The building Laury describes is a typical central hall Delaware Valley, full Georgian house, prevalent throughout this region, being built between the 1780s up to the 1850s.

'A visit to Palatine homes before the grandparents' return to Allegheny would be a fitting climax to a most interesting stay,' suggested Robert. From the Bath Hotel he planned to lead his guests along the Monocacy Creek until they reached the old Palatine Settlement in the Frontier. Here they found the stone dwellings not unlike those in the Irish Settlement. A few were built of stone, but covered with roughcast plaster, and others were constructed of brick or wood.

A dwelling which looked real ancient and which might have been the oldest home in the section attracted their attention. In approaching, they observed the porch running along the entire front of the house and noted that it greatly enhanced the appearance of the structure. There was the front door in the middle, with a radiating sun window as a transom, and flanked on either side with windows set deep in the stone wall. Facing them were small panes of glass from which there peeped out blooming geraniums and prickly cactus.

The solid front door set in an artistic frame opened, as did most of the doors of the stone houses, into a wide

wainscoted hall extending to the kitchen built as an annex in the rear. A wooden chest, a bench and a chair stood along the side; a mirror in a gilt frame hung on the wall above the chest. The spiral staircase led to the landing and hall on the floor above and underneath the hall staircase and in the stairway to the cellar.

Upon inquiry the visitors were informed by the lady of the house that the old log dwelling had no halls ... 'The hall in this house,' she continued, 'has doors leading to four different rooms, excluding the kitchen or the cellar door. The room to the left is the best room, above it on the second floor, the spare room. The best room had rag carpet for the floor, a center table, a sofa with cover of horsehair cloth; chairs with plank seats and slat backs and spindle legs. A candlestick stood on the mantel and among the prized possessions were portraits of Washington and Jefferson.

The living room opposite, in spite of the protests of our daughters, is old-fashioned. There are the antique chairs, the settee, the corner cupboard, the grandfather clock, shelves for papers and devotional books. These are precious heirlooms, and we regard them as priceless.

To the rear is the room which was used by the old folks as a first floor chamber or bedroom. In it the trundle-bed found a place as well as the secretary. A heated brick wrapped in a blanket furnished the warmth for the bed on cold winter nights. Sometimes, a dog was permitted to sleep with the children to keep them warm.

In the kitchen the principal object was the hearth. The rods across the chimney, from which chains and hooks were suspended to hold the iron kettles and pots just above the hearth fire, met one of the greatest needs of a colonial family. The smaller kettles and pans were supported by a tripod. A waffle iron, hanging on its own tripod, baked waffles an inch in thickness and a foot or more in diameter. The hickory table stood on four legs in a braced frame and the benches around the table served as seats. If the family were large, some of the children remained standing while eating. The huge dish of meal or soup stood in the center from which each one helped himself. For washing, the enormous basin served all hands, and everyone used the large towel on the rack as well as the comb on a string.

The comb of horn, the dishes and spoons of wood or of pewter, the bread-trough for mixing dough, the brooms made of birch twigs or broom-corn, show by contrast what improvements have been made since our forefathers utilized those primitive utensils.'

While upstairs, the visitors were shown the bedrooms, there they observed the poster-beds made up in antique style, ropes for springs, straw ticks for mattresses, chests high and low with drawers, wooden pegs on which to hang clothing, dressing tables, bowls and pitchers. There were bed covers with numerous designs, hooked rugs, draperies, pewter candle-sticks and needle work of every description.

'The attic held in reserve all kinds of dried fruits, crocks of apple butter and preserves, smoked meats, soap and sausages. It was the storage place of many articles, some in case of emergency, others accumulated for sentimental reasons.

'The cellar of the house was so constructed that it was cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Other objects noted were the shelf for pastry and bread; bins for potatoes and apples, boxes for turnips and cabbage; tubs for sauerkraut and salted meat; jugs for cider, vinegar and wine; jars for canned fruit, and roots for spring planting. The ground cellar near the spring is used in summer for cooling the milk, preserving butter and eggs and the smoke-house to cure the hams, dried beef and sausage. The Dutch oven is still utilized to bake the large loaves of rye and wheat bread, pies and puddings. Whatever heat remains is then used for drying fruit.

'As for meals, you may have surmised what we put on the table. In the pioneer days, my grandparents told me they relied on the fish in the streams, the wild game, wild honey, sugar maple, hominy, pumpkins, mush and milk. Now we use cereals, meat-broth, milk, eggs and potatoes. Butter, though made in quantity, was rarely served, for it bought a good price and could readily be traded for dry goods. Meat, boiled, roasted, smoked or fired, could be had at every meal. Apple-butter and smear-case and honey were usually used for spreading. Pies, cakes and puddings topped off a Sunday meal. Genuine coffee was served on special occasions; otherwise, roasted barley, rye or chicory or wheat in place of coffee. Tea made of

mint, of garden or forest plants was prescribed when one was ill.'

The visitors learned that the Palatines could prepare a substantial meal, despite the fact that they had few dishes, few conveniences, poor light and heavy utensils. As they partook of some cake, the guests noticed how the ceiling of the kitchen had been decorated in all kinds of fantastic shapes by permitting the smoke of the lighted candle to mark it as the flame was moved to form all kinds of curlicues. The sound of the crackling flames in the hearth-fire and the weird images reflected on the wall, together with the howling winds, then took the place of the radio on a winter's evening!

With their minds crowded with thoughts of bygone days in 'The Allen Frontier' the visitors returned to their hotel, fully convinced that the lot of the early settlers in both the Irish and the Palatine settlements was not uncommon. Both overcame primitive conditions and both lived to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

HOW WEARING APPAREL WAS OBTAINED IN THE 'FRONTIER'

At a schoolhouse meeting, Teacher Young told the parents that in the beginning the settlers wore the garments brought with them from their homes across the sea. Some of the emigrants possessed more clothes than others, according to their means. During the hazardous passage to the New World, heartless and unscrupulous sea-captains demanded many extra payments from the passengers. Those unable to pay in cash were forced to surrender their clothing.

When the settlers arrived, many of them almost devoid of wearing apparel, it became imperative to grow flax and raise sheep in order to provide the raw materials necessary for clothing. Some were forced to wear sheepskin and buckskins until flax and wool were prepared for weaving and tailoring.

Idle days were few from the time the flax was sown to the finishing of the tow and linen garment. When ready for harvest, the flax-root and stalk was pulled, tied, and set up in shocks of about a dozen bundles; then it was taken to the threshing floor, where the flax-seed was



separated from the stalk by beating. This seed was put aside to be used as poultices and the liquid extracted was used for oil.

The seedless stalks were spread out in the field, so that rain and sunshine might harden them. Then they were suspended over the flames, usually in the fire-place, to make them as brittle as possible. After they were broken on the breaker, they were hackled to separate the boil from the flax. With a wooden knife about two feet in length, the flax was swingled and again hackled on a toothed wheel. The refuse or tow was put into boxes and fine threads of flax tied into switches.

The difficult phase of spinning the tow was taken up by the mothers and daughter. Following that, the flax was spun. The spun tow and flax were wound on reels, then made into skeins. These were boiled in a solution of ashes and water and hung out to dry and to bleach.

The tow and the flax were woven on a loom about a yard wide, though the gearing for each had to be different. The woven tow and linen cloth were laid on the grass for an additional bleaching. The tow cloth was used for making clothing, bedding, towels, bags and coverlets. The finer linen cloth was converted into shirts, summer clothing, table cloths, towels and fancy goods.

The manufacture of woolen garments came later. As soon as the farmer had accumulated a dozen or a score of sheep, he undertook, in the month of May of each year, the arduous work of shearing them. The next operation was washing the wool, which was followed by carding and passing the same through rollers and spinning it on the spinning wheel. If there was a scarcity of wool, flax was woven with and formed what is generally known as the 'linsey-woolsey.' This fabric made excellent clothing for winter wear.

There was no better cloth than that made entirely of wool. After being treated in the fulling mill, it was ready for tailoring, which was done occasionally by the efficient housewife. Men who were proficient at the trade traveled from house to house to make the necessary garments. This left the women free to knit stockings, socks, mittens, scarfs, and caps and even woolen rugs, blankets and afghans.

Boots and shoes of cowhide leather were worn in winter and on special occasions. It is reported that in warm weather the folks traveled to and from church in their bare feet, carrying their shoes on their shoulders until they reached the house of worship, then removed them after the services, returning to their homes as they had left.

Traveling shoemakers, as well as tinkers and tailors, saw to it that the shoes for the various members of a family were not only well made, but kept in good repair. Those who bought their shoes at the village store were classed among the proud by persons who insisted on wearing home-made foot-wear. In the course of time, people gave store-goods the preference and many refused to be seen in public wearing home-made shoes.

Changes in style did not worry the pioneers, for the variations were few and far between. A fine garment not only outlasted the owner, but the children looked forward to the time when they would have the privilege of wearing it. This meant that one had to use special care in handling the heirloom. To this end leathern trunks and boxes were provided to preserve them from moths. Rose leaves were usually strewn on the garments to give them fragrance.

Laury now recounts oral information from Germanic farmers of the 'Hanover District' regarding their plant lore and medicines. Laury begins to bring out the names, increasingly, of his informants, such as Brader the butcher. The Brader's were early 19th century settlers in Hanover Township, descended from George Brader who lived along Jacksonville Road above the present Township's community center. Laury continues his account as follows:

HERBS USED BY PALATINES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

The Palatines were intensely proud of their trees. They considered no homestead complete without an orchard in which were to be found a great variety of apple, pear, plum, peach, quince and cherry trees. Among the woodland trees, highly prized for their fruit, could be found such types as chestnut, hazel-nut, mulberry, hickory, apricot and walnut.

Every good housewife who possessed a garden raised many kinds of herbs, vegetables, teas and flowers.

Among those most frequently found were sage, rue, cumin caraway, chicory, lettuce, nasturtium, . poppy, parsley, celery, dill, fennel, mustard, savory, endive, gourds, ginger, coriander and artichokes. Vegetables were also in abundance as the following varieties will indicate: beans, peas, radishes, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, leeks, onions, beets, and cucumbers. Among the teas there were horehound, bergamot, pimpernel, pennyroyal, tansy, catnip, speedwell, wintergreen, flax, bonelet, thorn apple, hellebore, dock, burdock, St. John's wort, chamomile, thyme, may apple, elecampane, yarrow, celandine and plantain. The flowers consisted of lilacs, syringa, roses, colens, coxcombs and geraniums.

The merits of herbs for medicinal purposes, often a subject of conversation at sewing circles, happen to be the topic of discussion of the local circle gathered at the home of Mrs. Sterner. When they were all seated she informed the members that she had just been relieved of a bad cough. In one voice, the member asked, 'What did you do for it?' 'I made a candy of horehound by brewing a tea and then mixing it with honey.' One remarked: 'I used woodland tea and that helped at once.' Another thought elecampane (Holland wartzel) had properties which could not be excelled. Others gave their view of the curative powers of savory (Bohne kraut) when used for colds and coughs; of wintergreen for rheumatism, especially of snakeroot in preparing brandy and flaxseed poultices; cherry bark, bonelet, sassafras, pennyroyal and slippery elm tea.

Then spoke up Mrs. Rohn, who mentioned how she stayed awake nearly the whole night to heat mustard plaster and apply it on her husband's stomach and that he now rested easily after a night of colic or cramps. She then went on: 'Indian onion root might have given quicker results, but I could not find the bag where I kept the dried root. The leaves of the Brunella are not so good, nor the balsam and the peppermint tea.' A neighbor then asked, 'Why didn't you call, I could have given you the leaves of St. John's herb which is highly recommended.' 'Catnip is not bad,' said another. 'How about tansy or cow bitters for asthma? Then consider how the tea of yarrow (sheep ribs) has been a favorite remedy for bowel or stomach trouble for generations in our family.'

Other members of the circle recommended onion poultice and blackberry brandy.

'Do you know Rhyne's baby had convulsions?' said Mrs. Heist.

'No, we didn't; what did she do for it?'

'Besides powwowing, she used garden pepper. But why did she not use Mary's root, a remedy that never fails?'

When one mentioned dried coriander, the rest held up their hands in horror, for no would think of using any more coriander or chamomile.

Chamomile and coriander,
One is like the other.
Like the gray mare and the fox,
Neither amounts to much.

'My idea to cure convulsions is to dig three burdock roots, cut them into nine pieces, thread them and wear them around the neck, or put the nine pieces into a quart of ale, bury the vessel under the eaves of the house at night. The next morning give a spoonful every hour until the patient is relieved.'

'This is the time of the year,' suggested Mrs. Huber, 'when we all need something to purify the blood. The roots of dock (Half horse) are often used; so is the bark of the sassafras root. Even the tea from its leaves is purifying. Tea of thyme leaves and of the dandelion is used as a means of thinning and purifying the blood.'

Speaking of sore mouth, ground-ivy leaves were brewed and the mouth washed with the liquid, applied with a leaf of ivy. This plant, together with dogwood flowers, elder blossoms, wintergreen from the woods, cinquefoil, catnip, ground-ivy from the field, horehound, sage, thyme from the garden, i.e., herbs, vines and shrubs, were all gathered on Ascension Day.

'Did you know,' said Mrs. Koch, 'that butcher Brader is using a decoction of wild rosemary (Butter and eggs) for his piles and dropsy? The liquor strained after brewing the flowers was given in small but regular doses. For his toothache, which came at the same time, he used a salve made of hope, bear, vinegar and lard. This he heated and applied to the aching tooth.'

'For the pain in the chest, mince the root of the lung herb (Pleurisy root), boil it with sugar and water and drink large quantities of it three and four times a day. The milk herb (Milkweed) should be used in all kinds of kidney trouble.' All with one accord gave assent to this recipe.

The peony (Gicht Rose) had healing properties which were known among the Greeks, but in the Middle Ages the root and the blossoms were used as remedies for gout, palsy, epilepsy, convulsions, as well as for teething children. By a strange application of its German name, instead of curing convulsions: to inhale the perfume of the blossom must be avoided for fear of causing them.

'Do you know, neighbors, that we should never be without salves,' said Mother Sterner, 'for we do not know how soon they may be needed. There is the salve made of the wild balsam leaves fried in lard for inflamed sores; that of the water speedwell fried in lard and turpentine for swellings; that of the buttercup, the bruised leaves of which draw out inflammation; that made from the juice of the sedum or house wort, used to heal old sores or rupture or mosquito bites.'

The tiny leaves of the daisy blossom were pulled out one by one by girls who looked forward to marriage. While drawing the leaves, they repeated the words to indicate what kind of a husband to expect, -- Aristocrat, Beggar, Merchant, Minister, Doctor, Druggist, Drum-major, Cobbler, Tailor, Carpenter, Conductor or Swine-major. The herb was considered useful in treating asthma, consumption and dropsy, but as for the avocation of the future husband --well! anyone, but not the Swine-major.

The yellow juice of celandine was considered an infallible cure for warts, corns and freckles. The leaves of mullein made a curative tea for bloated stomach. The dried leaves were smoked to relieve asthma and seeped in liquor or saltpeter for dropsy or jaundice. Boneset tea was for fever; a decoction of the roots of shepherd's purse and was used as a cure for dysentery and bowel inflammation; garlic to flavor sausages; and carried on the person as an immunity against contagious diseases. A syrup made from garlic mixed in a pint of honey gave relief

in bronchitis, coughs and congestion of the lungs. Worn in the shoes it would ward off rheumatic attacks. Bags containing minced garlic, held on the forehead, relieved headache. These and other remedies had the approval of all.

As the hour for leaving had arrived, the hostess told the guests she hoped, like the little forget-me-not, which always produced new buds each day in order that there might be fresh flowers daily, so the remembrance and love for one another should also be renewed every day till they would meet again.

One of the members called to the rest, as they were leaving: 'Listen, a woman to our house this morning and 'did' a formula for Dad's tetter. She stroked his hand three times and repeated:

'Go out of the marrow into the bones,
Out of the bones into the flesh,
Out of the flesh into the blood,
Out of the blood into the skin,
Out of the skin into the sky,
Out of the sky seven yards deep into the ground.
'Oh, I do hope it helps,' she said, as she bid them good-bye.

Laury then expands into the general political, moral and religious beliefs, practices, and education of youth, that were prevalent in the 'Hanover District.'

'In state matters, the Palatines held aloof and hesitated to become mixed up in political affairs, for they remembered the bitter experiences in their native land. However, when aroused and when they feared for their liberties, like the Scotch they insisted the legislative body be divided into a Senate and a House of Representatives at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. They were likewise successful at the 1787 Convention, when they demanded the 'Bill of Rights' be made amendments of the Constitution. The Palatines of this and other districts not only accomplished these things through their representatives but they compelled the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania to allow the election of Governor by popular vote.

'Although surrounded by the English-speaking people of the Irish Settlement, the Palatine settlers among



themselves continued the use of their mother tongue and are still using it in their conversation. Their children, however, are expected to make full use of the opportunity afforded in the Public Schools to master the English language in all its branches.

'As the settlers of both sections of the frontier learned to converse and understand one another, their relationship became very cordial [these being the Palantines of the 'Hanover District' and the Scotch-Irish]. This can be accounted from the fact that both sections were permeated by the same spirit.

'It is needless to dwell on exceptional cases of which there always are some. God as the Ruler, Jesus, Savior and Guide, and the Spirit, the Revealer of religious truth, were the basis of belief for the members of both settlements, and they made honest efforts to inculcate the same truth in their children. The parents took delight in their children when they showed obedience, respected the pastor and teacher and honored those in authority. Human life was sacred; murder and suicide abhorred, marriage an honorable estate, dishonesty despised, a man's word was as good as his bond; truthfulness, a virtue highly esteemed.

'The devotional books used were the Bible and Psalm book for the Scotch, and the Bible, the Catechism and hymn book in German for the Palatine. Religious worship was highly prized by both groups.

'Diligent attention was given to the physical welfare of the children. Ample provision was made for proper food, clothing and shelter. Every experienced and considerate mother knew where to find and how to apply the home remedies in case of sickness. Idleness had no advocates; each child learned how to work. The boys prepared for the management of a farm which the parents endeavored to procure; the girls for the management of a home which they hoped some day to enjoy.

'The three R's had to be mastered; Reading, so they might read the Bible and other devotional books; Writing, so they could attach their own signatures to legal documents instead of an 'X'; 'Rithmetic, so they could transact the business connected with the farm.

'The rod was for use and was not spared either in the home or the school. Faithfulness in doing the chores was a necessary discipline for future responsibilities. The church and the school stood side by side in order that the mind and the spirit might be trained together. The entire personality was developed. The physical, by daily tasks; the mental, by education and the religious, through divine worship. That the children might increase in wisdom and stature and find favor with God and man, was a responsibility no conscientious parent would think of shirking.

The Palatines in the early days were too few and too poor to have all the facilities of worship and education; accordingly, they went to neighboring churches where services were conducted in their language. The devout went to the log church at Indianland, Dryland or Moorestown. A traveling teacher went from house to house to instruct the children.

'By 1779, the Palatine settlers in the Hanover District had increased sufficiently in number and property that they were able to erect a log church for worship and a log school for the children. The number of ministers was limited in the early days. A half a dozen, sometimes a dozen settlements, were obliged to get along with one service a month in order to give the minister a chance to reach all the congregations in the parish. As soon as the congregation could afford a school teacher, he also led the singing or played the organ, if the congregation happened to have one, and read a sermon in the absence of the minister.

One of the chief objects of educating the children was to enable them to read the Bible and devotional books. Usually it was the minister or the schoolmaster who encouraged the parents to provide for the education of their offspring. The community schools were less denominational than the parish or special schools maintained by individual congregations or distinct groups.

The texts prepared for the pupils' reading, were chiefly religious in theme. Both in theory and practice, the true teacher based his attitude upon a deep love for children and a belief that kindness rather than harshness should prevail in the school-room.

A deeply religious atmosphere prevailed and the question-and-answer method as well as the more formal method of reading and discussion were mostly used. The emphasis was placed on moral behavior as well as on the acquisition of knowledge.

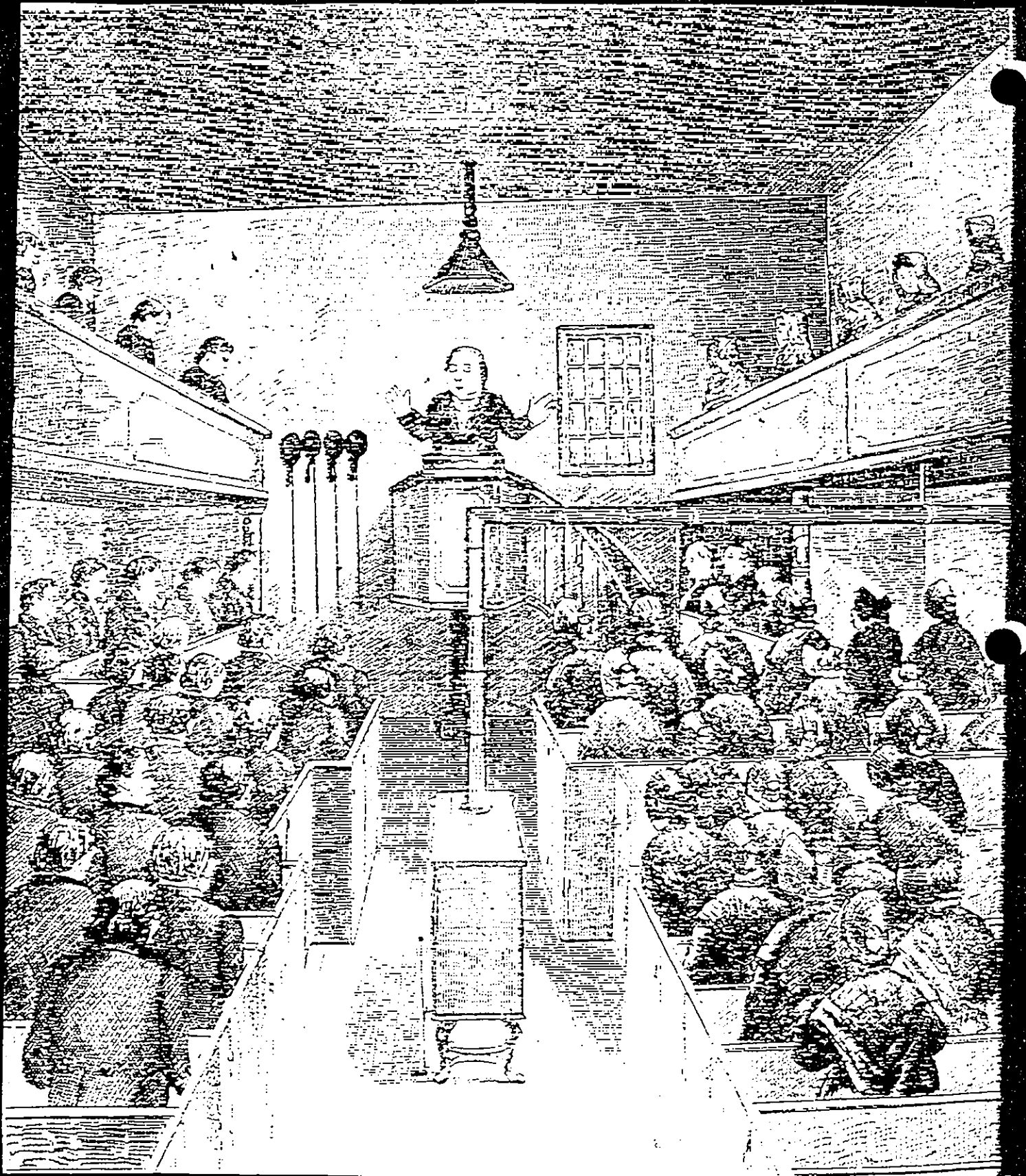
Hymns and sacred poems played an important part in the school curriculum. Many of the hymn-books had been brought with them by the immigrants and some of the hymns were from original manuscript copies. The pioneers used them in singing as their chorister lined them out; they also served for careful meditation and study. A few of the teachers composed their own music, and produced it in manuscript form for the pupils.

The poems and hymns were committed to memory by the pupils in their homes, then recited on certain days at school. The verses or hymns were printed on cards which made it easier and more convenient to commit them to memory, and also served as a basis for instruction.

Questions and answers on the salient points of Bible History, the Life of Christ and the teachings of the Church, even as to rules of life and proverbs, constituted a large part of school work. The spelling of Bible words, writing, reading and memorizing them, formed the lessons for many periods. In a word, the bible as a text for language, as well as for history and doctrine, could not be improved upon.

Boys and girls alike were expected to read and understand the Bible and to that end, both sexes received the same instruction. After the publishing of the Sauer and Billmeyer Bibles in Germantown during the latter half of the eighteenth century, they supplemented the Halle, the Nurnberg, the Wittenberg and other Bibles brought by the immigrants from Germany.

One of the most unique and artistic features connected with the Colonial system of schools was the Fraktur-Schrift or decorated mottoes and designs in fancy lettering. These no doubt can be traced to the illuminated, or decorated miniatures and initial letters in bright colors with elaborate and fanciful flourishes found in medieval manuscripts. The same ideas were also copied by the traveling scribes, who adapted them to the designing of baptismal and other certificates, the collection of which has become quite a fad among antiquarians.



Some of the mottoes served as rewards or gifts to obedient children, others as copies for their work, or as book marks and wall mottoes. The artistic quality varied with the skill of the frakturer and the purpose for which the motto was composed. The decorative lettering was drawn in pen and ink following conventional designs. Other designs took the form of a border or a corner decoration. Geometrical designs were common; the most intricate, which required special skill, took the form of a flying bird with a scroll.

In a word, education in the colonial schools was religious in conformity with theories of education in the Palatinate. The majority of people were seldom interested in anything but primary education. Secondary education was in bad repute because the Palatines learned by experience that all the cheats, rascals and exploiters were well educated. Governor Wolf's father is said to have expressed his opposition to higher education because 'education makes rascals.'

B. The Common Schools

While religious education was non-sectarian, it was, however, based upon the pietistic morality of the traditional beliefs of the Palatines in their native land. This standard was the more easily maintained because of their acquired clannishness, which served as a barrier, insulating them from encroachments of infidelity sweeping throughout the colonies.

It is a well-known fact that many immigrants, unlike those of 'The Allen Frontier,' came to America for reasons other than religious and civil freedom. Accordingly, the schools fostered by religious groups throughout the colony of Pennsylvania exercised a more religious character than the schools established among the indifferently religious. Every fair-minded person must acknowledge the debt he owes to the development of schools based upon the loftiest principles. Exemplifying them in a concrete manner, in spite of many hindrances, these principles became a strong bulwark of defence at the time of greatest need.

Following the War of Independence, there was a period of transition in which the pay schools were organized in many communities. These, as a rule, were under the control of itinerant teachers and were independent of the

congregations. Within the next few years, they grew more rapidly than the parish schools and partook more of the neighborhood spirit than of the atmosphere of the Church.

Furthermore, it was felt that the use of religious textbooks for reading, writing, spelling and history tended to belittle the Bible, especially if the teacher had to scold or punish the pupils. Irregular attendance had a deteriorating influence. Where the children showed a lack of knowledge, the teacher was blamed, irrespective of the fact that they had been frequently absent from school.

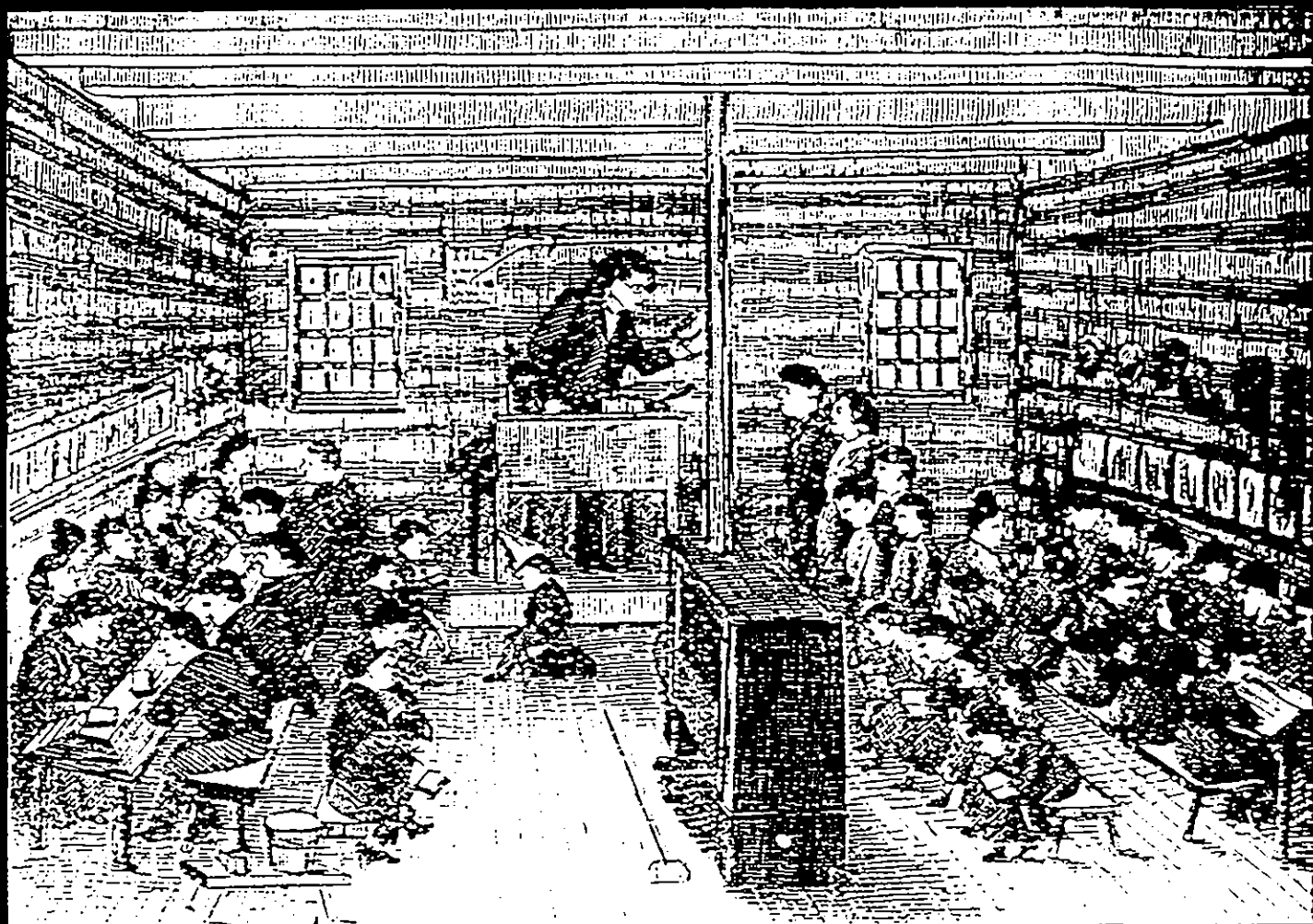
The enforcing of proper discipline is not of modern origin. No matter how the teacher might deal with a pupil, the parents on the slightest pretext would take the child from school. Because of the foregoing and other reasons, the pay school apparently met the requirements of the settlements. The little communities were widely scattered and many children found it exceedingly difficult to go to school. Then again, many parents were too poor to buy Bibles and catechisms. In the parish schools where the attendance was large, there was not sufficient room for the new pupils either growing up or moving into the various neighborhoods.

The Charity Schools were established to provide more room for the growing number of children, and to create positions for the better trained teachers, who would raise the standards of instruction in the English language. Provest Smith, one of the trustees of the Charity School, in writing to England for funds, stated that interpreters were always in demand in the courts; and in the legislature where it is necessary to inform half of the members what the other half is saying.

His strong appeal for aid from fellow countrymen was based on the lack of instructors and the inability to support them; also on the increasing ignorance and idolatry among many of the immigrants. The results of the appeal were excellent, although many thought the Charity Schools met the situation.

C. The Community Schools

Soon, however, objections by voice and pen were made because many who could afford to pay took advantage of the facilities of the Charity School. When church people



and the various sects enjoyed the same privileges the religious question came up. The language problem provoked the greatest opposition. The Germans became alarmed because they felt that the secular branches, which were taught in English, might result in supplanting the German language altogether. Then the English settlers attempted to run the schools which the Palatines had built and supported. When the authorities in London learned of these difficulties and at the same time with a heavy demand on their treasury at home, financial support for the Charity Schools was withdrawn and they gradually disappeared.

Subsequently, the education of children became community affairs, which finally evolved into the free school or common school system as it is now known.

The teaching methods were primarily individualistic. The teacher assigned the lesson. There were no blackboards, charts, or word-cards. Words were spelled before they were pronounced. The alphabet was taught one letter at a time. When the letters were learned, they were then used for word-building. Reviews were given once a week. Correct answers were rewarded; those who failed were penalized. For number work, the teacher dictated from 'Pike's Arithmetic.' Writing and reading drills were daily exercises.

Examinations of teachers embraced reading, writing, ciphering, spelling and singing, which indicated what branches were usually taught in school. The instructors set the exercises for practice in writing, which was done with quill-pens and with home-made ink on paper when it was obtainable, otherwise on birch-bark.

The schools had few textbooks. The ABC book contained the alphabet, words of a few syllables, easy reading lessons, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Sermon on the Mount, abbreviations and the multiplication table.

Previous to the adoption of the Free School System, the textbooks used were 'Dilworth's Schoolmaster's Assistant,' 'Pike's Arithmetic' and 'Webster's Spelling Book.' Some of the texts could be had in the German language, namely, the Lightning Calculator, German and English Grammar, Elements of Geography and the Synopsis of Mathematics.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the demand for English schools and the English language became widespread. In sections where German predominated, provision was made for instruction in English if there was a demand for it. There was no discrimination and the schools were open to pupils of all ages.

School buildings were erected usually of stone in the form of oblong squares, six- or eight-cornered. There was a great deal of sentiment connected with the rough benches; the smoke curling from the chimney, the rays of the sun reflected from the windows, the home-made games and the lunch hours, as well as the bite at recess.

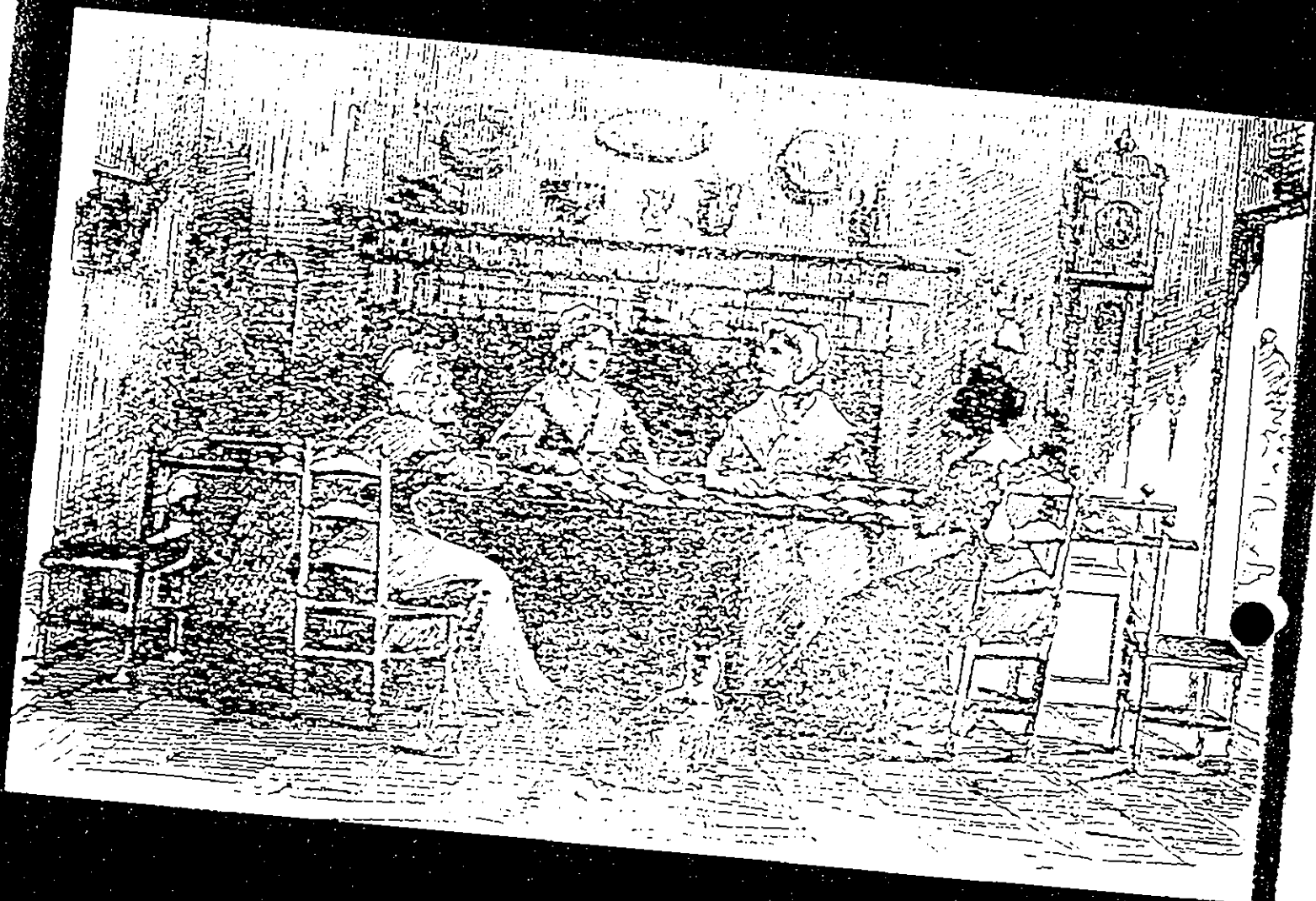
Even in their crude state the schools rendered a valuable service in their day and generation. The parents struggled at great odds to provide their offspring with an education and their great sacrifices inspired the statesmen and lawmakers to create better educational facilities for all the children. The agitation for the Free School was to continue for another quarter-century before the system was finally adopted, during the administration of Governor Wolf.

(The Common School Law of Pennsylvania would pass in 1834, it has been stated that Hanover Township was the first to adopt it within in Northampton County, in 1834. It appears that the Township's adoption is the first in a Pennsylvania German Community, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.)

Laury then goes into more aspects of domestic life in the "Hanover District." Initially, quilting parties served as a non-secular social activity all throughout this period. Towards the latter 1830s rag carpet making is known to have been initiated throughout the rural and urban areas of Northampton County. Many a courtship flourished in their early stages at these gatherings.

QUILTING AND CARPET RAG PARTIES

In the pioneer stage of frontier life, carpets and quilts, as we understand the terms today, were unknown. Their introduction and gradual adoption caused changes in home decoration and resulted in the establishment of a new industry -- that of carpet weaving. When a large quantity of old clothing and rags had accumulated, women and their daughters would gather at one of the neighboring homes for the purpose of cutting them into narrow strips, then sewing the ends and rolling the



material into balls weighing about a pound each. The strips were selected according to color and sent to the carpet weaver.

Those of the workers who were not needed at the carpet rags busied themselves with cutting patches and piecing them. When the blocks were sewn and attached to a frame and the design laid out, the quilting began.

Both the quilting and the carpet-rag parties gave opportunity for the exchange of experiences and gossip. The different strips or patches called to mind when the garment had been worn by such or such a person on a certain occasion. This often revealed amusing incidents while the future use of the finished quilt or carpet might suggest a wedding.

Upon completion of the day's work, the hostess served an excellent meal to which the husbands and interested young men were invited. The men discussed things related to farming and the women's talk centered on housework. The young folks would listen patiently, but soon tire of what at best held no interest for them. Soon the old folks were left by themselves in the dining-room and the young people congregated in the parlor, where they sang 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party' and played various games.

Other large scale farm work operations were made into excuses for social interaction and levity. Here is Laury's reports on these activities in the "Hanover District":

An important neighborhood activity was the preparation for apple-butter boiling. This was an occasion of great merriment. The members of the family gathered the fallen apples, putting them into a large-body wagon; arriving at the cidermill, they were ground into a pulp, placed on layers of straw; then weighted until the juice was extracted, barreled and taken home. On the evening of the same day, friends and neighbors came to pare and slice the apples of which about seven bucketfuls were required.

During the evening gossip filled the air, followed by stories, songs and dancing, the music for which was furnished by a fiddler.

The following morning, while still dark, the fires would be started under the copper kettles, the cider heated and the sliced sweet apples added. While the cider boiled the young people took turns in stirring the liquid mass until it had the right consistency and the proper light brown color. At the same time there were those who kept up a steady fire to prevent cooling on the one hand, or burning to the bottom on the other.

This concoction, combined with cream cheese (schmearkase) was a favorite spreading on bread.

Butchering, like apple-butter boiling, had to be done with the help of neighbors. The fatted ox was led to the slaughter at the hand of the butcher the day previous. After skinning, the animal was suspended on a scaffold, the entrails removed and the carcass left to freeze until the following morning, when the real work for the members of the family and invited neighbors began.

Over a blazing fire, the iron kettles filled with water would be kept continuously boiling for scalding the hogs which had been stabbed and bled by the butcher. Because of the limited amount of time, no little skill was required to remove the bristles after the scalding. Then followed the hanging of the hog by its hind legs, the removal of the viscera and cutting the carcass lengthwise in half.

Then followed the beef and pork cuttings into such portions as the family required, i. e., the sirloin and rump steaks, the rib roast, the parts to be smoked for dried beef, the tenderloin and flank. The scraps were cut into smaller pieces to be put through the sausage grinder.

The pork portions consisted of shoulders and hams which would be subjected to a slow smoking process after they had been seasoned with salt and saltpeter. The pieces of fat were rendered into lard or tallow. The liver, heart, kidneys and lungs were boiled, then ground for liver pudding. The entrails and stomachs received special treatment so they could be used as skins for sausages.

An unsocial person had a hard time of it at these neighborhood gatherings. Everybody was happy and it was surely too bad when one poor old man became the butt of ridicule by a frolicky crowd. No one went hungry or thirsty. Dinner with a large roast or a turkey and all the

trimmings put everyone in good humor. If laughing and jesting prevented indigestion, then surely no one had any reason to fear it even though the amount of food consumed was greater than at any ordinary meal.

The most important dish at the evening meal, after the essential part of the butchering had come to an end, was the fresh sausage. This was sampled very critically. Not only did the reputation of the butcher depend on the approval of the diners, but the test would also disclose what kind of sausage the family would be obliged to eat during the following winter. Accordingly, they listened attentively to the remarks and the opinions as they passed around the table. Samples of sausage, scrapple, or Pon Haas, were distributed and also sent to friends who could not be present.

The word 'scrapple' identifying the food we call pon haas is of Palatine origin. Many articles of food or cakes from the Rhine country were given local names as if that locality was the only place where they could be found.

So Philadelphia claims scrapple as its own invention when the truth of the matter is it only gave the baby a new name. The same may be said of mincemeat. While it is now prepared in large quantities as an article of merchandise, thousands of Palatine homes had their homemade mincemeat according to the formula handed down for centuries.

Christmas Celebration in Hanover

The Christmas observance as a church festival had few adherents in the frontier either among the Scotch-Irish or the Palatines of the Hanover district. The early settlers had serious apprehensions about festival days as being of pagan origin. It did not dawn upon them that the better part of a festival could be upheld by segregating the pagan and secular elements that appeared with the proper observance.

Accordingly, the Christmas feasts and customs, which are again becoming popular, were practically unknown among the Puritans and Pietists. The arrival of families from across the seas where Christmas holidays were generally observed and the consequent revival of Yuletide practices in the frontier in due time brought the Christmas spirit into the home, the church, and the community.

As in years gone by, two concepts prevailed -- one, the idea of threats and punishment, the inculcation of fear and dread for the Old Nick; [also known as Belsknickle amongst the Pennsylvania Dutch] the other, the idea of love and reward (Santa Claus). The former in outlandish costume with his birch-switches rattled the doors and windows, opened the door and asked the children whether they obeyed their parents. Nuts and cakes were thrown on the floor and the little one ordered to pick them up. As they attempted to do so, they were switched across the fingers. Happily, that is now a thing of the past. Santa Claus has replaced the old rogue Nick. 'Twas the night before Christmas' is the modern conception. The Sunday Schools and congregations stress the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem in order to keep the spiritual meaning of Christmas alive and sing such hymns such as 'Away in a Manger' and 'God Bless You, Merry Gentleman.'

Much warranted research and attention has been made on the rich musical heritage of the Moravian Settlements in Northampton County. The Palatinates, as well had a strong devotion to music especially the choirs of their churches. The present general public appears to be increasingly unaware of this fact. Laury records the presence and importance of music amongst the Palatine's of the "Hanover District" as follows:

You are, no doubt, aware that hymns formed the bases of worship among the Palatines of Hanover as psalm singing did in the Irish meeting-house.

For many generations the Palatines were a music-loving people. When, through the influence of Pietism, the stately chorals had to give place to hymns of a more subjective content, the words and easier melodies were greatly preferred and were used extensively in the frontier. The music and the words became more subjective and sentimental until the sugary harmony turned sour. Then the musical landmarks of the fathers were again discovered by the lovers of appropriate words and music for divine worship. The net result is a restored and revised form of worship set to the music that has become hallowed through ancient usage. Words and music are less emotional but more objective. Just as the Palatine music partook of a pietistic nature in the early period of the Hanover services, so now in the same section, the tendency is to adopt the restored forms and make the service both sacramental and sacrificial, that is, one part of the service where God offers grace in the word and

sacrament and the other, where the congregation offers sacrificially--prayer, praise and thanksgiving.

The foregoing observations on music in general can be said to apply specifically to the music of 'The Allen Frontier.' While the singing school is still an honored institution among us, there is a widespread indifference toward sacred music. Let our rehearsals in the schoolhouse, the village choir, alongside the fireplace or around the wood-burning Franklin stove, ever exemplify the ideals handed down by our masters of music.

The members, seeming to tire of what was said, the singing master stepped to the front and asked them to be seated according to the usual arrangement--the form of a square with each of the voices occupying a side. When the sopranos, altos, tenors and basses had taken their respective places the master began to explain the mysteries of the staff and illustrated his remarks by vocal exercises. Then he set the pitch by humming the tune under his breath and leaned towards the singers so they might more readily catch it. Now to the right, then to the left and then to the center, the hand of the teacher pointed and each group of voices in turn sounded the pitch.

With a downward stroke of the leader's hand, the class understood that they were to go through the tune, singing Fa-sol-la, and thereby called to life the old-shaped notes (triangle, circle, and square). After this had been rehearsed several times the voices together sang the words.

As visitors were frequently present at these rehearsals, the teacher was wont to select his favorite pupils to take the lead in the singing. This recognition bore good results, for each singer coveted leadership and by this method of rotation everyone was given a chance. This resulted in less jealousy among the singers and hence better teamwork.

There was genuine sincerity behind the words the class sang, for they were taught that the most effective singing came from those whose hearts were in the piece. As long as they felt they were bringing out the spirit of the words, there could not be much better singing, they believed. The visitors were in hearty accord with that

idea and in some cases those who had had some training kept time with their hands on the back of the benches and with their feet by tapping the floor.

The singers had a regular organization, with officers, rules and dues and the membership roll was in the hands of the secretary who kept an accurate attendance record.

The choral and hymn music did not differ greatly from that brought from the old country (this being the Palantine in Germany). In singing, the notes were not held as long, but there was usually a translation of the original words. The older members followed the mother tongue, the younger the translated version.

In Weber's Harmony, chorals were printed and each one dedicated to some doctrine and to the communities which conducted singing schools. Among them are found the names, 'Hanover,' 'Bath,' Bethlehem,' etc.

The hymn, 'Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive,' of which the original words, 'O Jesu, meines Leben's Licht,' were dedicated to Hanover, was held in high esteem by all.

The hymn, 'Now I have found the ground wherein,' of which the original is, 'Ich habe nun den Grund gefunden,' was dedicated to the Bethlehem Society.

The hymn, 'Happy the heart where graces reign [reign],' original words, 'Mein Geist erstaunt, Almachtiger,' was dedicated to Bath.

Then there were many other chorals, the English words of which are:

'Praise ye the Lord, immortal praise.'
 'Joyful hearts with rapture teeming.'
 'Abide with us our Saviour.'
 'Out of the depths, I cry unto Thee.'
 'All praise to Thee, Eternal Lord.'
 'Alleluia! Fairest Morning.'
 'What e'er my Lord ordains is right.'
 'All my heart this night rejoices.'
 'Good news from heaven the angels bring.'
 'O Sacred Head, now wounded.'
 'Christ is risen, Alleluia.'
 'Silent night, Holy night.'

Bitte here z sich will bei Chri z ste
 Far from my thoughts vain world be gone, let my ro - li - g'ous hours a - be - lieve, und nicht der Schuld und Gt z tel z leit
 Auf z ep z fern sei z ne Gt z bent z güt.
 I wait a vis - it Lord from thee.

Wer here z sich will bei Chri z ste
 Far from my thoughts vain world be gone, let my re - li - g'ous hours a - be - lieve, und nicht der Schuld und Gt z tel z leit
 Auf z ep z fern sei z ne Gt z bent z güt.
 I wait a vis - it Lord from thee.

Wer here z sich will bei Chri z ste
 Far from my thoughts vain world be gone, let my re - li - g'ous hours a - be - lieve, und nicht der Schuld und Gt z tel z leit
 Auf z ep z fern sei z ne Gt z bent z güt.
 I wait a vis - it Lord from thee.

O Je z su, und z nes Je z kens Licht, mein Trost und mi z ne Zu z versüßl Auf Er z den bin ich nur ein Goss, Gedächts ren und z ner Eän z den Goss.
 Show put - y, Lord, O Lord for - give; let a ro - pent - ing reb - el live: Aro not thy mer - cies largo and free! May not a sin - ner trust in thee.

O Je z su, und z nes Je z kens Licht, mein Trost und mi z ne Zu z versüßl Auf Er z den bin ich nur ein Goss, Gedächts ren und z ner Eän z den Goss.
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 Show put - y, Lord, O Lord for - give; let a ro - pent - ing reb - el live: Aro not thy mer - cies largo and free! May not a sin - ner trust in thee.

'Heavenward still our pathway tends.'
 'All glory be to God on high.'
 'Lord, keep us steadfast in Thy word.'
 'Blessed Jesus at Thy word.'
 'Jesus still lead on.'

In the singing school the church melodies had the preference. They were specially rehearsed for church worship and for certain events, the hymns suitable to the occasion were selected. In Hanover the Harvest Festival was one of the leading services among the Palatines. Hence, the services consisted of Scripture reading relating to harvest, harvest hymns, harvest sermon and harvest offering. A favorite hymn beloved by the farmers was, "Let the Earth Now Praise the Lord." Another was:

'Praise to God, immortal praise,
 For the love that crowns our days;
 Bounteous source of every joy,
 Let Thy praise our tongues employ.'
 The young people sang the harvest hymn
 they had learned;
 'We plow the fields and scatter
 The good seed on the land
 But it is fed and watered
 By God's Almighty hand.'

Some of the more sportive members could never pass by the festivities of the New Year--especially the New Year's greeting. These had to be observed. Before the Civil War the custom of greeting among the Palatines almost universally prevailed. The New-Year-greeters assembled at various neighbors' homes and spent the evening in card-playing and story-telling until midnight. Then they would stroll from home to home hailing the folks with a New Year's greeting and 'shooting out' the old year and 'shooting in' the New. The violinist in the group would then entertain the folks, with dancing following.

During the serenading, as many as twenty-five to thirty men might join the procession through the snow as they went from house to house, firing a volley and reciting the New Year's greeting. The serenade concluded at a home previously selected where the merry group could refresh themselves with buckwheat cakes and sausages. Applejack, wine and cider flowed in abundance. If one

looked too deeply into the bottle, his rifle was wrested from him and he was told to relax.

The greeting translated is, in the main, as follows:

We wish you and your wife, sons and daughters, manservants and maidservants, to all who go in and out of this house--A Happy and Blessed New Year! We wish you all good and no misfortune. This year of grace, may it come in Jesus' name. The old year goes out, God be praised. We lived it through with peace and contentment. We wish you may be spared from flood and fire, from illness, and sudden death. We wish you all this now and until you grow gray with age and finally share the heavenly blessing. May you have the Spirit's guide and be prepared for the rich treasures provided for you. If you are satisfied and have no objection, you will hear our New Year shooting -- as we shoot out the old; shoot in the New Year. This is the answer to our greeting.

We now cross into the area of oral expression of the people of the "Hanover District," with an edited cross-section of Laury's record of proverbs and sayings of the Palatines.

Many of these sayings have "roots" in the latter 18th and early 19th century, and reflect the values of the areas residents within Hanover Township.

Proverbs that Circulated Among the Palatines

Proverbs are found in all languages among many peoples. While proverbs have the color and background of the country in which they circulate, they likewise have the common origin of experience in traditional form. As precepts they may be classed as practical ethics, whose object is to inculcate frugality, patience and prudence.

The present-day Palatine, influenced by wisecracks, ludicrous dialogues, and sport slang, some in mongrel German, others in mongrel English, no longer assimilates the proverbial expressions of his ancestors, the loss of which plays havoc with his moral training.

The proverbs were into several patterns. Among them were those of information, of action, of appraisal, of value or achievement; empirical standards; traditional rules of conduct for old and young.

In the Frontier, the proverbs in circulation among the Palatines, as elsewhere, may be collected under titles of purpose, worth, achievement, social life, and rules of conduct. At a meeting of the members in the community hall, especially arranged, the elders were asked to contribute as many proverbs as they could under the above heads.

The first to be called upon was Jake Hummel to present proverbs of purpose. In reply, Jake contributed, 'Well begun is half done.' This idea is expressed in various forms carrying local color, the full force of which is often lost in translation. Then Jake suggested several more. 'Better to the miller than to the doctor.' 'He who will not work can not have anything to eat.' 'What blew you hither?' (When did you arrive?) 'The beggar fears no robbers.' 'As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined.' 'You give more attention to your stomach than to your soul.' 'Mice are caught with bacon.' 'One word call forth another.' 'Nothing risked, nothing gained.' 'Everyone for himself, the devil takes the hindmost.' 'I rubbed it under his nose.'

Conrad Schomer now gave his list of proverbs which dealt with standards of worth or their opposites: (edited Selection).

'Half a loaf is better than none.'
 'The game is not worth the candle.'
 'He is not worth his bread.'
 'Silence gives consent.'
 'If every mistake were a haystack, every man
 could afford a cow.'
 'Save the pennies, the dollars will take care of
 themselves.'
 'I can read him like a book.'
 'One sows, another reaps.' (The horse that earns
 the oats doesn't get them.)
 'Great cry, little wool.'
 'He has more luck than understanding.'
 'Health is wealth.'
 'He rides a borrowed horse to death.'
 'The clover is so short, the bees to get at
 the honey must get on their knees.'
 'He makes money like hay, but not as long and
 so thick.'
 'He is the cock of the barnyard.'

'Convince a man against his will, he'll be of the
same opinion still.'
'Black hens lay white eggs.'
'Hunger is the best cook.'
'He caught the fish with a silver hook.'
'He is water on my mill.'

Proverbs of Achievement contributed by Casper Ritter:

'He is no fool who can both spend and spare.'
'One swallow does not make a summer.'
'Say that into the chimney.'
'She danced in the pig-trough.' (A younger sister
marries first.)
'She had to ride the broomstick.'
'We'll put that under the bench.' (Do not expect me
to believe it.)
'He takes the world for a fiddle.' (he acts like a
dolt.)
'He is of as little help as the fifth wheel of a wagon.'
'The bread is full of holes.' (The baker's profit.)
'He looked for the bottom of the bottle.'
'He does more than eat bread.'
'He goes on like a bull on a haystack.'
'He has a rafter too many or too few.' (He acts
silly.)
'He crowed too soon.'
'His money burned a hole in his pocket.'
'Too many irons in the fire.' ('Too many cooks spoil
the broth.')
'He has his heart in his mouth.'
'He sleeps with one eye open.'
'A louse crawled over his liver.' (He is crabbed.)
'Please all and satisfy none.'
'He fibs faster than a horse can run.'

Hans Waldman now presented the Conduct list:

'Turn over a new leaf.'
'A straw shows which way the wind blows.'
'It is a shame, you should scald your lips at
another's porridge.'
'What is not worth asking for is not worth having.'
'Do not tell tales out of school.'
'Cut your coat according to your cloth.'
'A good thing takes time.'
'No roses without thorns.'
'Two may quarrel but one can end it.'

'He laughs up his sleeve.'
 'Too much is plenty.'
 'An old fox is easy to catch.'
 'The grapes are sour when the fox can't
 reach them....'

These proverbs or common sayings, expressing practical wisdom, found a regular place in the conversation of the Palatines and were intended as a warning, a reproach or a form of ridicule. When they were used to suggest contempt, they were resented. Otherwise, they enriched a dialect that would have been deficient in conveying what was on the speaker's mind. In cases where the formal use of the proverb is unknown, resort is had to the English proverb which is then Palatinized.

Before the use of new words designating discoveries, inventions, modern tools and machinery, the proverbial form of expression constituted a moral and social force which developed character so strong and convincing that it was impossible to contradict it. In this changing age, what can take the place of the proverb in developing the moral and social phases of character? To the present generation of children, most of the old proverbs are meaningless. What moral and social forms are in the making to take their place?...

In closing for the moment, we leave Laury's work with his presentation of folk stories told in the "Hanover District" about "Tyl." "Tyl," also called Eulenspiegel (meaning owl glass) is a Palatine variation of the jolly jester figure in oral traditions. Some of these stories have their roots in Europe and were brought over by the Germanic settlers. Others are new variations of "Tyl's" pranks in the New World. Two Hanover Township residents and/or family members are contributing these story variations. They are Mike Shelp a direct descendent of Peter Shelp, who bought land along or near the Monocacy Creek between 1752-1776 and Dan Ritter, a direct descendent of Casper Ritter, who bought land in 1776.

"Tyl, The Jolly Jester Among The Palatines"

So many of the Palatine children had heard about the pranks of Tyl, called Eulenspiegel (Owl-Glass) that they begged their elders to tell them about the Eulenspiegel, The Jolly Jester, at their schoolhouse assembly. Hearing of the request, Tom Clader invited the young people to be present at the next meeting.

When the meeting was called to order, the assembly room was crowded with people, who sat in an expectant attitude. The president proposed as a contest that the one who furnished the best 'Jolly jester' joke or prank should be declared the champion and that the poorest would have to treat the crowd. The plan being heartily approved, the master of ceremonies called upon Hans Shable to recite the 'Six Pence' story:

'O dear six-pence, I've got six-pence, I love
six-pence as I love my life:
I'll spend a penny on't and I'll lend a penny on't and
I'll carry four-pence to my wife.
O dear four-pence, I've got four-pence, I love four-
pence as I love my life;
I'll spend a penny on't and I'll lend a penny on't
and I'll carry two-pence to my wife.
O dear two-pence, I've got two-pence, I love two-
pence as I love my wife;
I'll spend a penny on't and I'll lend a penny on't and
I'll carry nothing home to my wife.
O dear nothing, I've got nothing, what will nothing
buy for my wife?
I have nothing, I spend nothing, I love nothing
better than my wife.'

Since Hans' recital of the poem as he alone could do it with all the inimitable facial expression, its happy reception need not surprise us. Tom, the master of ceremonies, then called on Mike Sheip to tell the audience how Tyl directed the traveler.

'Which way should I go?' the traveler inquired of Tyl. 'Go where the geese go.' The traveler followed the geese, but when they went into the water he turned back and asked Tyl what he should do. Tyl answered: 'Go where the geese go and not where they swim.'

Bob Schmidt then related: "Tyl Got Even with a Stingy Farmer."

At butchering time, it was customary to hand out little odds and ends to the children of the neighborhood. One stingy farmer, instead of pudding, or liver or sausage, gave the children, when they came for their little offering, so much bread crusts and turnips that they sickened.

The farmer, well pleased with the trick he played on the little ones, inquired of Tyl a few days after when he would come for his sausage. Tyl replied, 'When four of your roosters fight for a crust of bread.' He caught four ducks and to each he tied a bit of bread on a string. As soon as the roosters saw the crusts they made for them. Each one swallowed a crust and started to leave but the strings held them. The ducks pulled, the roosters pulled; the more they pulled the worse the mixup became. While the stingy farmer tried to save his ducks and rooster, Tyl sneaked away.

'Tyl and the Bee-hive' was then related by Rudy Anderson.

Tyl attended a party but imbibed so freely he was not able to stagger home. When he saw a number of beehives along the road, he decided to take a rest in one of them. It happened that honey-thieves were testing the weight of the hives that same night and when they came to the one in which Tyl was sobering up, they decided the heavy hive contained the largest amount of honey and carried it away. The swinging motion awoke Tyl. He lifted the lid and pulled the hair of the first carrier. The thieves set down their burden and argued for a long while. At last they resumed their burden. Then hair-pulling was repeated. This so angered the thief in front that he dropped his end and began to fight with the one who he thought was trying to make a fool of him. By this time, Tyl, pretty well sobered, opened the lid of the hive, crept out, and when he gazed about he found he was within sight of his home, which he reached without further trouble.

Tyl Matches His Wits with a Lawyer, by Peter Stump

Tyl heard a new lawyer, who bragged of his shrewdness, had come into the town. The lawyer took the people from the foremost to the lowliest to task for seeking the company of a jester in preference to him. They grew tired of the overbearing manner of the newcomer and requested Tyl to pay him back in his own coin.

When Tyl learned the lawyer had taken sick, he disguised himself as a doctor and announced that he was a distinguished physician, stopping off on his way to Berlin. Since the town doctors were not qualified to give him the proper treatment, the alleged specialist was called in with the promise of a big fee if he would cure him. The

disguised doctor ordered the lawyer into a sweat-box and prescribed a few sugar pills besides. The sweating process continued so long that after appeals and pleadings the lawyer at last was released. In a fit of anger, he called the doctor all kinds of evil names and discharged him.

The people, satisfied he had met his match, asked him why such a shrewd lawyer as he professed to be, did not recognize the spurious treatment and fake remedy prescribed by Tyl.

Tyl's Cure-All, by Dan Ritter.

The superintendent of a certain hospital advertised for an assistant. Tyl presented himself as a candidate with credentials that he was able to cure patients within a day. On that condition Tyl was hired as assistant superintendent. In going the rounds of the hospital, Tyl informed each patient one had to become a sacrifice and had to submit to cremation so that the ashes could be used as a remedy for the rest. At the same time, he informed them the last one to leave the hospital when he called out, 'The well will leave at once,' would become the victim. Towards evening, when both he and the superintendent were about to make the rounds, Tyl called out at the door of the ward the words secretly confided to each patient. In less time than one would think, all the patients had left the hospital in a rush.

Tyl received his fee and went on his way rejoicing. After several days, all the patients were back in the hospital. Fear of consequences had driven them forth and fear of relapse drove them back. When the story was told to him, the superintendent realized as much.

Tyl's Last Will and Testament, by Squire Gretzman.

When Tyl executed his will he arranged that one-third of his property should go to his friends, another third to the City Council and the last to the priest for masses for the repose of his soul.

During Tyl's funeral, pigs scampered into the room and upset the bier. At the grave, a lowering strap tore,



throwing the coffin on end. 'Let it stand,' said the carriers. 'As Tyl in life was so unlike other people, so in death let him be different.'

On the tombstone there was engraved an owl clutching a looking-glass, and the words, 'In memory of Eulenspiegel forever.'

A big chest, in which his property was supposed to be stored, upon opening, was found to be full of stones. The several heirs accused one another of robbing the chest of its valuables and replacing them with stones. Thus ends Tyl Eulenspiegel's great cry but little wool.

With this, we now leave Laury's reflections of the daily lives of the residents of the Hanover District.

By 1830, the county tax records portray what should be viewed as the full maturation of the agricultural/village settlement of Hanover Township. All subsequent agricultural activities would be based on the achievement of these farmers, by their stewardship of the soils capacity and constraints. The agrarian inheritance they developed would last for years to come until the great mechanization of the farms in Pennsylvania of the later 19th and early 20th century.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1830				
Name	Acres	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Andrew, Jacob	25	1	1	Farmer
Andrew, Jane	22	1	1	Widow
Breder, Thomas				Cordwainer
Breder, George Esq.	54	3	2	Cordwainer
Breder, George Estate	33			
Breder, George	6	1		Laborer
Balliet, John	50	3	2	Farmer
Clewell, Christian	22	2	1	Cordwainer
David, Joseph Sen.	105	2	4	Farmer
David, Joseph Jr.	55	3	2	Inn Keeper
Daniel, William non resident	33			
Daniel, Joseph W.S.		2	2	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1830				
Name	Acres	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Flick, Paul				Laborer
Frederick, John				Farmer
Frederick, D. George	239	10	7	Farmer
Geissinger, John	200	3	1	Farmer
Christopher, George	12	1		Laborer
Getz, Henry	29	2	2	Butcher
Gross, Joseph	24	1	2	Farmer
Huber, Isaac				Farmer
Heller, John				Farmer
Heller, Michael				Farmer
Heller, George				Miller
Heller, Daniel				Miller
Hammel, William	118	4	3	Farmer
Hardy, George		1		Laborer
Heller, Joseph	150 150 Mill (crossed off)	3	3	Farmer
Heller, Solomon				
Heistand, Jacob non resident	5			
Hemphill, Joseph non resident	50			
Heller, Issac	105	3	2	Farmer
Herman, John	18	5	4	Farmer
Herman, Fredrick non resident	116			
Huber, Michael	120	2	4	Farmer
Harrman, Thomas	30			Taylor [Tailor]

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1830				
Name	Acres	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Heller, Joseph Jr.	25 Grist Mill	1		Miller
Innes, Robert non resident	90			
Koehler, John	155	3	3	Farmer
Koehler, John Jr. non resident	57			
Krauss, Abraham	147			Gentlemen
Krauss, John		2	3	Farmer
Koehler, Samuel				
Kelchner, John			1	Laborer
Kime, Peter				Laborer
Lazarus, George				Farmer
Lazarus, Daniel	180	8	5	Farmer
Lazarus, David		1		Laborer
Lawall, Issac	25	3	1	Taylor [Tailor]
Laesor, John		1		Laborer
Miller, John	35	2	2	Farmer
Mixsell, Philip non resident	130			
Macks, Michael				Laborer
Quea, David	180	2	5	Farmer
Rice, Owen non resident	15			
Ritter, Peter	110	2	5	Merchant
Ritter, Jonathan non resident	31			
Rockel, John non resident	100			
Ritter, John	15	2	2	Tailor
Ran, Conrad	12	2		Weaver

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1830				
Name	Acres	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Stadiger, John F. non resident	126			
Sheimer, Conrad	273 1 other lot land	5	7	Farmer
Snyder, Solomon		1		Cordwainer
Snyder, David	30	2	1	Weaver
Shoener, Adam non resident	23			
Snyder, Michael	3	1		Carpenter
Snyder, John		2		Mason
Stureen, Augustus	92	5	3	Farmer
Shortz, George	100	4	4	Farmer
Sweitzer, John	100	5	5	Farmer
Snyder, Mathias	76	4	1	Farmer
Snyder, Henry		1		Carpenter
Snyder, John		1		Laborer
Stocker, Daniel		2	4	Farmer
Wooding, Nicholas		5	4	Farmer
Young, John	87 1 distillery	2	4	Farmer
Young, Michael non resident	75			
Yost, Michael	95	2	2	Farmer
Young, George non resident	30			

Total taxables: \$374.71, per anum

1783-1830s

BUILDINGS AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES: Their Cultural Pattern and Forms

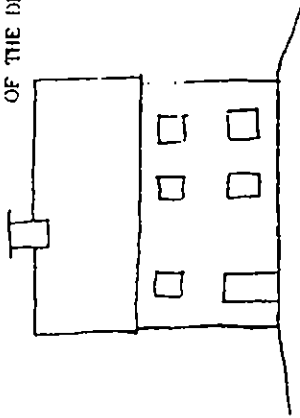
Of the thirty-one potentially eligible for the National Register, properties within Hanover Township, there are thirteen (13) surviving from this period. Their large presence and survival attest to the primary impact this period's development had during the Township's history. The success of the wheat and grain production of its farms enabled the erection of large stone and brick farm houses, and barns with primarily hewn and sawn frame outbuildings. A major portion of the original set of main farm houses, and to a limited extent, full farmsteads, survive from the period between 1783-1830s. What has not survived in the Township are the set of labor and tenant houses mentioned in the tax records. Numbering possibly up to ten 10, these structures may have been earlier settlement log houses and/or light frame 1-1 1/2 story buildings. None of the earlier (late-18th century) log or frame barns survive, being replaced by early- and mid-19th century stone, brick or frame barns. The early Shimer Grist Mill (possibly 1801) does not survive; only its archaeological remains are intact.

Hanover Township lies within what folklife and cultural geographic scholars call the Mid-Atlantic folk-architectural region. This specific locale is part of an area within that region of the Lower Delaware Valley. This area was subject to the leading cultural influences of the English oriented City of Philadelphia. The farm, and buildings in the Township, reflect a vernacular architecture, which evolved in the earlier settled portions of this region. The leading formal architectural influence in the Lower Delaware Valley was the absorption of the symmetry of the Georgian style of architecture, which evolved in England. By the time Hanover Township was settled in the later 18th century, the cultural process by which the Germanic settlers had adopted and transformed their previous traditional building practices was fairly complete. This process caused a transformation of prior Continental (Germanic) house forms into variants of Georgian-styled buildings. These variants in the Lower Delaware Valley are generally described as Full, two-thirds, and Full Georgian house types, with a Pennsylvania farm house type retaining an influence of the Continental Central-Chimney House. These general types and their house plans are illustrated in the enclosed sketches (see sketches).

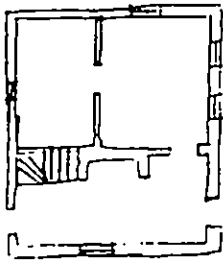
However, these architectural influences had little or no bearing on the barns and farm outbuildings constructed by the Palantines here, and throughout the Pennsylvania German settlements. These agricultural structures were influenced by prior Germanic, Swiss, and neighboring Moravian vernacular precedents, and a limited interaction of traditional British Isle forms. In fact, the process produced the distinct Pennsylvania Bank Barn, which was based substantially upon Germanic/Swiss precedents.

We know of no architects designing buildings in Hanover Township during this and most of its historic periods. The building activity was vernacular not formal. All of these structures were built by people who are termed carpenter/architect who

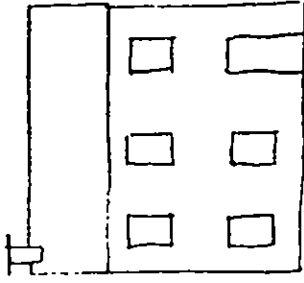
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE OVERALL DESIGN OF VARYING MID- ATLANTIC HOUSE PLANS
OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY FOUND IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY



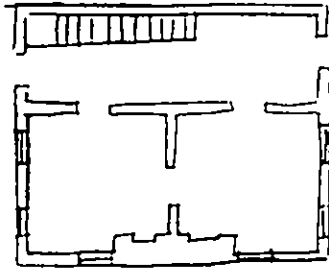
CONTINENTAL CENTRAL - CHIMNEY
HOUSE TYPE



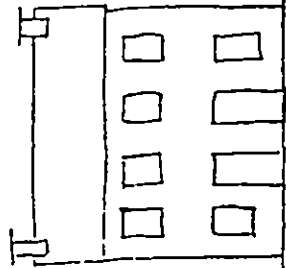
GENERALIZED FLOOR PLAN



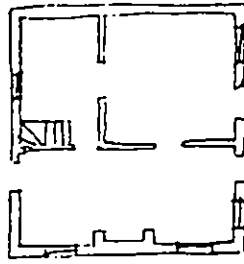
TWO - THIRDS GEORGIAN GEORGIAN
HOUSE TYPE



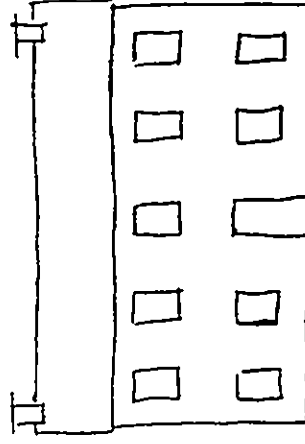
GENERALIZED FLOOR PLAN



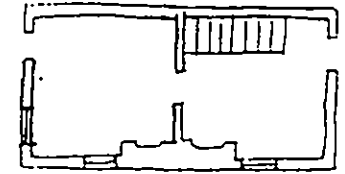
PENNSYLVANIA FARM HOUSE TYPE - THE
CONTINENTAL CENTRAL - CHIMNEY HOUSE
ALTERED TO SUIT THE GEORGIAN AESTHETIC



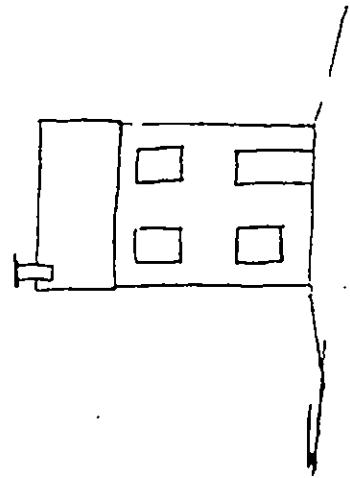
GENERALIZED FLOOR PLAN



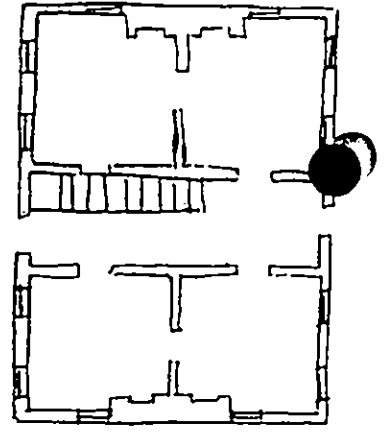
FULL GEORGIAN HOUSE TYPE



GENERALIZED FLOOR PLAN



ONE - THIRD GEORGIAN HOUSE TYPE



GENERALIZED FLOOR
PLAN

(based upon Dr. Henry Glass's folk
architecture field research)

drew from a pool of traditions and architectural precedents to generate new building forms and expressions. All of the existing historic houses in Hanover Township are of these types of Georgian style derived folk architecture. These being Full, Two-Thirds, and One-Third Georgian style houses (refer to illustration).

The formal Georgian symmetry that was so popular in the late-18th and early-19th century would remain an influence for years. The Georgian style arrangement of openings, bay rhythm, and proportions were just immediately underneath the later Adamnesque, Federal, and even initial Victorian Style farm houses and residences built here and throughout Northampton County.

Thomas Hubka in his, "Just Folks Designing Vernacular Designs and the Generation of Form," offers his theory on the design process these Carpenter/Architects practiced:

Folk designs solve design problems by relying on past precedent, but it is inaccurate to say that they need copy old forms. It is more accurate to say that they generate design ideas by disassembling or decomposing existing forms and composing new forms out of the abstracted ideas of bits and pieces of existing forms. The folk designer accomplishes change by reaching the hierarchy of ideas (schemata) contained within the known grammar or tradition of existing structures. In the folk system, new forms are conservatively generated out of old forms and old ideas.

In my [Tom Jones's] field research amongst the last of the traditional Pennsylvania German carpenters, I had the privilege of knowing Charlie Speicher. Charlie was the last traditionally trained barn builder, who practiced all of the hand tool and hewn and sawn framing techniques that were used for the types of barns built in Hanover Township and Pennsylvania. Charlie, who not only built barns in nearby Berks County, but other neighboring counties as well, was taught by a master carpenter at the beginning of the century.

One day Charlie conveyed to me how this man would start a project. He would call his crew to the building site before anything was in the ground. At his pay, he would ask the men to sit down all day, sometimes on a neighboring hill, and look towards the construction site. Their purpose was to imagine the barn as it would be built. He made them all try as a group to imagine in their mind's eye the foundation work, each piece of framework, siding, doors, roof details and finish as it would be built. They would do this for a full day, until everyman on the crew understood and saw their role in the project. Charlie Speicher stated to me that this was not an uncommon method amongst rural carpenters. It was the way things were done. It's very probable that the barns in the "Hanover District" experienced a similar mental discipline and orientation of work ethic prior to their construction.

The tradesmen who built the buildings in Hanover Township at present are not fully documented. There is no evidence uncovered that associates the known masons, carpenters, and painters with the construction of a specific building. This warrants further research, for the stone and brick barns erected in the "Hanover District" were regarded as some of the finest within the County.

The settlement pattern of the farmsteads of Hanover Township were single farmsteads. There are no known instances of Continental house/barn combinations being erected by the Palatine settlers. The layout of the farmstead was based upon an open courtyard plan, and the lineal Mid-Atlantic farm plan. These plans were often adjusted to maximize the solar exposures on a site.

Latter 1830s-1910A MATURE AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY
TO THE BEGINNING OF SUBURBANIZATION

In November of 1838, Erskine Hazard, one of the leading spirits of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company arrived in Wales, England. Hazard's purpose was to secure the services of a Thomas Crane of the Ynisedwin Iron Works located on the only veins of anthracite coal in the British Isles. Thomas Crane had succeeded in utilizing anthracite coal in the commercial production of iron. Hazard wanted Crane's technical skills to effect the erection of the proposed Lehigh Crane Iron Works Company (founded 1836), intended to be the first commercially successful anthracite blast furnace in the Americas. The benefit to Hazard and Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is obvious. The use of the anthracite from their mines brought down their canal to these ironworks would substantially enlarge the market value of their coal and achieve additional iron product profits.

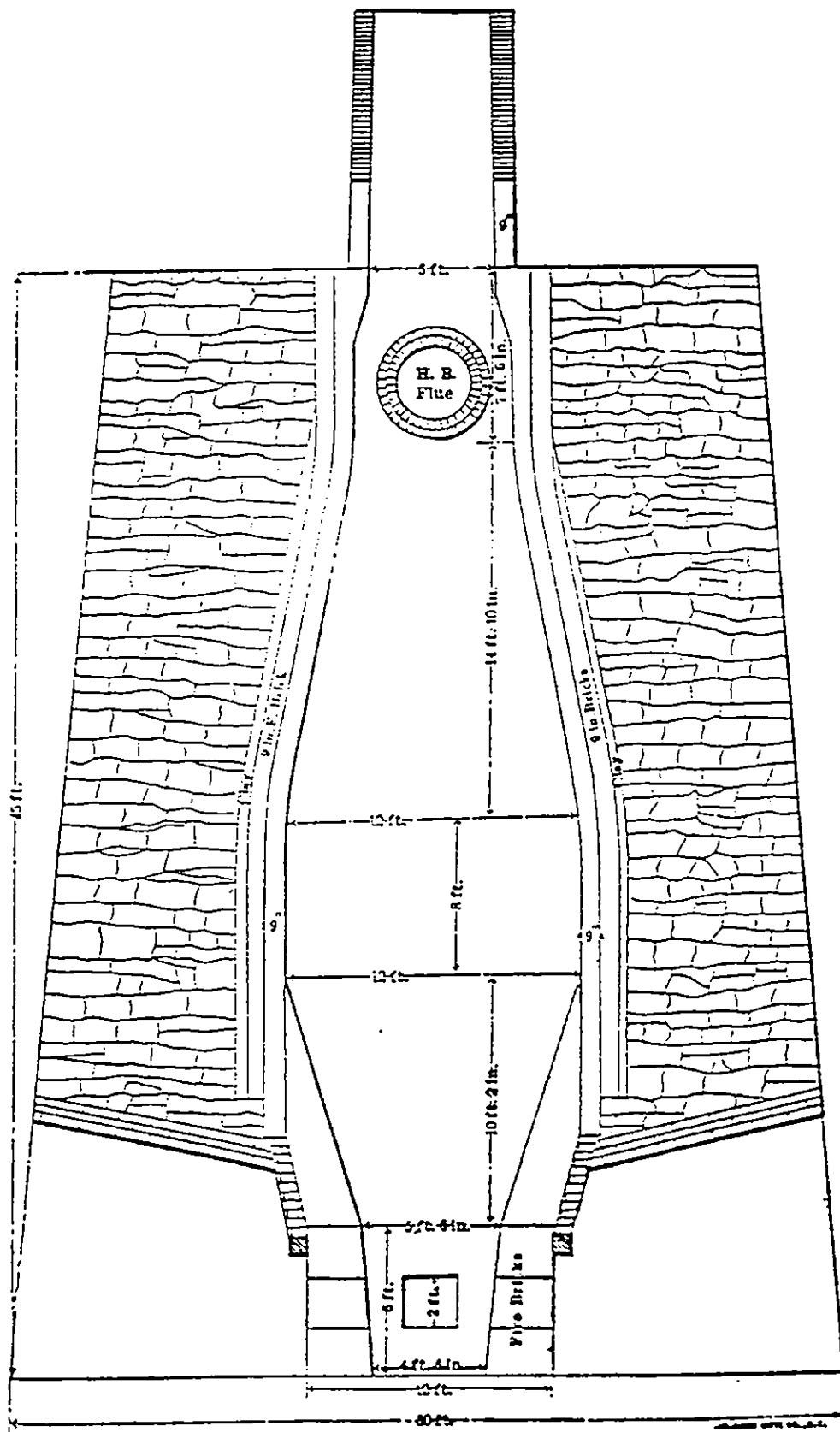
Thomas Crane, Sr. along with his thirteen year old son, Thomas Crane Jr., personally began to layout out the dimensions of the iron works on site, in Catasauqua, beginning on July 11, 1839. By August 1, 1839 all plans are completed and the excavation was subsequently begun under the charge of William Paul and a Robert McIntyre. This same Robert McIntyre would shortly figure predominantly in Hanover Township's development of the "Valley Ore" deposits located on the lands of its Pennsylvania German farms.

The presence and subsequent economic success of the Crane Iron Works had a direct bearing on the social and economic development of Hanover Township and the surrounding then rural/village agricultural settlements. It brought the successful presence of the "American System" right into the daily lives of the farmers of Hanover Township.

The first iron ore for the Crane Iron Works, being called "Valley Ore" was from a pit opened up in latter 1839, at Rice's Mine near Schoenersville in Hanover Township. The actual first load of iron ore for the operation of the furnace, was hauled from Rice's mine by a Henry Hoch. Shortly after this several other mines (being open pits) were begun in Hanover Township.

The convenient presence of these "Valley Ores" and adjacent "Mountain Ores" provided an immediate source of iron ore for the early ironmaking industry of the Lehigh Valley. The commercial extraction of these "Valley Ores" would lead to a period of enhanced prosperity for the Hanover Township area. Besides the profit from their agricultural sales, the farmers who mined or leased their mineral rights enjoyed substantial additional income. The mines also provided for higher paid wages of miners, and the workers of pigments from the ores who received a very high wage and/or profit for the time. Neighboring farmers also hauled the ore to the furnace in heavy freight wagons. All these additional sources of income diversified Hanover Township's economy greatly from other non-iron-ore locales or agricultural townships in the county.

FIG. 2



Furnace No. 1, Built at Catasquequa, Pa., 1839-40.

Benjamin Miller, in the "Northampton County Geologic Survey" provides us with the following description of these "Valley Ores," their properties, mining, and history.

Method of Working

Most of the limonite mines of the limestone regions were worked by open cuts, especially in the early stages...

In open cut mining the body of ore, which occurred in a more or less veinlike form, was followed, but mining was not restricted to these bodies. Throughout the mass of clay considerable wash and lump ore would be found, sufficient to justify practically everything being taken out and run through the washers for a considerable distance on both sides of the body of concentrated ore. In this way, in some places, several acres were worked over. When a pit was first opened, horses and carts were used to haul the ore to the washer, but as the mine became deeper, inclined tracks were laid, up which the ore was hauled in small cars. In the open-cut mines of the limestone regions the limestone floor was very irregular. The rock came within twenty-five feet of the surface in many places, but elsewhere it was not reached at the greatest depths. In general, the ore is concentrated to a greater degree where the decomposition of the rocks has proceeded to a great depth, as the ground waters that followed the most open passageways accomplished both the decomposition of the rocks and segregation of ore.

The large amount of clay invariably associated with the limonite ore necessitated washing most of the ore before it could be shipped to the furnaces. In some mines masses of fairly pure ore were obtained that were practically free from adhering clay, and these were ready for shipment as mined, but this material was exceptional.

In the washing process several modifications of the common log washer were used. In its simplest form this device is merely a log or shaft to which are attached, in a spiral arrangement, iron plates that project a few inches. This log, which can be rotated, is set at an angle and surrounded by a trough, into which the mixture of ore and clay is dumped. Above the trough runs a water pipe or small trough with numerous perforations through which the water passes to mix with the clay and ore. The ore and the associated clay are dumped into the lower part of the trough, and the log is rotated to carry large particles upward to the end of the trough, where they fall on a platform, while the water carries the clay in suspension to the lower part,

where it flows into wooden troughs, usually supported by trestles that convey it to a settling pond.

If the clay adheres very firmly to the ore it may become necessary to reverse some of the teeth or plates in the log in order to retard the passage of ore and give them more opportunity to loosen the clay.

In the washing process pieces of chert or other rocks remain with the ore and must be picked out by hand, and many small fragments of ore are washed away by the water.

Most of the mines yielded enough water for washing the ore, but at times some of them had to obtain additional water from wells or near-by streams. In some places the comparatively clear water from the settling ponds was drawn off into another basin and again pumped to the washers.

The daily average of ore handled by a single washer was never large, but ranged from 15-35 tons.

The precise number of iron ore pits or mines operated within Hanover Township was no less than 6, possibly up to 8. It appears that most of them were located north of now Rt. 22, between the Bath Pike and Jacksonville Road. Benjamin Miller in the Northampton County Geologic Survey provides us with a description of the mines or actual open pits:

7. Henry Goetz's mine.--"Leased by the Coleraine Iron Co. This is one of the oldest mines in the county and was finally abandoned in 1877 as being worked out. When visited in 1875-1876 the bottom was full of water and ore was being taken out near the top at the northern end, where a little red ore was left. As seen close to the bottom the ore occurs in and above a black clay (Utica shale), which containing a good deal of pyrites--perhaps marcasite--oxidizes rapidly on exposure and the surface is covered with an efflorescence of sulphate of iron. A little reddish sandstone was seen on the dump, but could not be found on the sides of the mines, although carefully searched after. Over the black clay there occurred in spots heavy bodies of white clay, in some places containing ore, in others none whatever. It is probable that the Utica shale seen here is a remnant of the period when the whole of the limestone was covered by the slates and that being caught in a synclinal of limestone it was preserved from erosion at the time when the great body of slates was washed away. Many thousands of tons of ore have been taken from this excavation and it is a curious

coincidence that the mine should have been exhausted just about the time it is aged owner died.

The excavation covers several acres and is one of the largest mines of the county. The pit is now about 75 feet deep. The ore from this mine averaged 43.59 percent iron and 23.30 percent silica.

This mine was one of the largest in the county and one of the few mines from which statistics of production can be obtained. Practically all the ore went to the Crane Iron Co. at Catasauqua, from whose books statistics were obtained. The annual production ranged from 250 tons in 1870 to 4,941 tons in 1845, and the total production from 1841 to 1888 was 98,486 tons.

At the present time (then July 1938) some of the feruginous clay with tiny fragments of limonite of the mud-dam deposit of this mine is being excavated and hauled to the Penn-Dixie No. 4 cement plant for the manufacture of the special high-iron cement.

8. Gernert's mine.--"This has not been worked for some time and its sides are much washed. At one point in the mine there is a dark liver-brown clay (Utica shale) containing glistening particles of pyrites. On the dump there is a little white clay."

9. Milton H. Kohler's mine.--"On the north side of this excavation there is a heavy deposit of white clay coming to the surface; the pit being chiefly worked at the west end, where there is a good show of ore, a good deal of which is of the bombshell variety; this occurs embedded in seams of white clay. Close to it here are limestone boulders, formed by the dissolution of the limestone, containing thin beds of hydromica slate. The white clay seems in part at least to have beds of hydrominca slate. The white clay seems in part at least to have been formed by the solution of limestone containing damourite.

The working of the clay from the "Valley Ore" produced a by product of Ocher. This by-product provided a valuable resource which helped spawn the pigments industry in nearby Bethlehem, Allentown and Easton. Benjamin Miller briefly describes this activity.

For many years the mining and preparation of mineral pigments has been an active industry in this part of Pennsylvania, and at the present time (1938) paint companies are located in Bethlehem and Easton. The bulk of raw materials used comes from other regions, as each plant requires a great variety of materials, such as no one district produces. The paint

industry of the region, however, owes its original development to the local occurrence of ocher, umber, and black shales, which have long been mined in limited quantities.

Ocher.--Ocher, which is a mixture of clay and limonite is almost invariably associated with the limonite iron ores that have been so extensively worked in different parts of the county. During the active operation of the iron mines the better grades of ocher were frequently taken out separately, washed, and marketed for paint. This was the beginning of the present paint industry of the region. Some years ago paint mills that used local ores almost entirely were operated just west of Pine Top and also near Bingen. The plant of Reichard-Coulston, Inc., first known as the Blue Mountain Paint Mills and later as Henry Erwin & Sons, began operations at the present site along Monocacy Creek just north of Bethlehem in 1868.

In most places no attention was paid to the ocher while the limonite iron mines were in operation, and everything brought to the surface --iron ore, ocher, and different kinds of white, red, and black clays-- was put into the log washers. The coarse ore was saved, and the water carrying all the finer materials in suspension was carried through troughs to large ponds made by earthen dams. These ponds for the collection of sediments were necessary in order to avoid the obstruction of the streams into which the waste water flowed. While the iron mines were being worked these deposits of mud were regarded as worthless, but in recent years some of them have been found to contain some fairly good washed ocher. At certain times all the material washed from the ore was highly colored, and these layers when thick enough can be readily separated from the beds that are more sandy or less highly colored with limonite. The sediment deposited near the place where the water entered the pond invariably contains too many coarse particles to be of value for paint, but at the sides of the pond farthest away from the mine, only the finest sediments were deposited, and washed ocher of fine quality can be obtained there in some deposits."

This industrial diversification brought with it social change and secondary economic impacts. The 1840 Northampton County Tax Assessment records show the composition of Hanover Township just before the increasing mining of "Valley Ores" would visibly change the community.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT - 1840					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Ackerman, Jacob	97		5	2	Farmer
Andrew, Jacob	24		1	1	Farmer
Arstead Valentine			1		Cordwainer
Gross, John Guardian for Andrew Charles, a minor	19	1 house			
Breder, William			1		Laborer
Breder, Thomas	23		3	2	Farmer
Burcaw, John					Taylor [Tailor]
Breder, George	14		1	1	Laborer
Breder, Elizabeth	9	1 house	1		Widow
Boyer, William					Taylor [Tailor]
Bruichenstine, J.C. non resident	126				
Breder, Charles					Cordwainer
Clewell, Edward	11				Laborer
Cleaver, John					Weaver
Dech, Andrew	111	1 house	3	2	Farmer
Dech, Joseph non resident	68				
Dech, John	50	1 house	1	2	Blacksmith
Daniel, Joseph	56	1 house	5	4	Farmer
Daniel, Samuel					Laborer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT - 1840

Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Daniel, William non resident	106	1 house			
Daniel, Joseph Jr.	29		3		Farmer
Daniel, Robert	4	1 house	1		Weaver
Diehl, Charles					Laborer
Daniel, Adam					Farmer
Frederick, Dan. & Geo	23			2	Farmer
Frederick, Geo.			7	6	Farmer
Frederick, Danaiel			6	3	Farmer
Frederick, John					Farmer
Fartsinger, Thomas			1		Laborer
Geisinger, John non resident	205		3		
Geissinger, Daniel				1	Cabinetmaker
Goetz, Henry	48		3	2	Farmer
Gross, Joseph	40		2	2	Farmer
George, Jacob			1		Cordwainer
George, Sammuel					Laborer
Grots, George					Blacksmith
Hummel, Henry	53	1 house	2	2	Farmer
Heller, George	92	1 house	4	3	Farmer
Hummel, Joseph			3	2	Farmer
Hummel, William	98	1 house	1	1	Gentlemen
Heller, Solomon	50	1 house	3	2	Farmer
Heller, Joseph	23	1 house 1 Grist Mill	1	1	Miller
Herman, John	137	1 house	5	4	Farmer
Herman, Thomas					Farmer
Huber, Michael	120	2 House	2	1	Gentlemen
Huber, Isaac			4	4	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT - 1840

Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Herman, Thomas	38	1 house	3	2	Taylor [Tailor]
Huber, Philip			5	4	Farmer
Huber, Conrad					Laborer
Hummel, Jacob				1	Wheelwright
Innes, Robert Estate non resident	90				
Illick, Joseph			5	4	Farmer
Koehler, John	150		5	4	Farmer
Koehler, Conrad	156		4	4	Farmer
Lazarus, Daniel	65	1 house	2		Gentlemen
Lazaruss, Daniel Jr.	15		2	3	Carpenter
Lazaruss, Thomas			4	4	Farmer
Lazaruss, George	112	1 House	4	4	Farmer
Lawall, Isaac	48 & 1 house	1 House	3	1	Taylor [tailor]
Lerch, Jonas non resident	3				
Lerch, William non resident	5				
Miller, Dorothy	25	1 House (6 acres) 1 House (5 acres)	2	2	Widow
Moser, John			1		Laborer
Michael, Jacob					Laborer
Miller, Jacob					Laborer
Mensh, George					Laborer
Marts, John			1	2	Farmer
Nagel, Frederick non resident	46		1	2	
Newhard, Charles	90	1 House	4	2	Farmer
Odenwelder, David	132	1 House	4	4	Farmer
Queen, Daniel	180		5	5	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT - 1840

Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Ritter, John			2	2	Farmer
Ritter, Daniel non resident	15	1 House	2	2	
Rice, Owen non resident	15				
Ritter, Samuel					Laborer
Ritter, Peter	110		3	4	Farmer
Ritter, Daniel S.					Farmer
Ritter, Johathan non resident	3				
Ritter, Owen					Cordwainer
Reichard, Michael	12		1	1	Laborer
Steinets, Solomon non resident	2				
Shoener, Adam non resident	5				
Snyder, Charles					Laborer
Snyder, Solomon			1		Cordwainer
Shuyler, George	4		1		Laborer
Snyder, Henry					Carpenter
Snyder, Daniel	30		3	1	Weaver
Snyder, Philomon	3	1 House	2		Laborer
Snyder, Henry Jr. non resident	10	1 House			
Shimer, Conrad	272 110 2	1 House 1 House 2 Houses	5	8	Farmer
Saylor, Abraham non resident	76	1 House			
Schweitzer, John	95	2 Houses	5	4	Inn Keeper
Saylor, Daniel			3	3	Farmer
Schortz, Reuben			3	4	Farmer
Shortz, George	156	2 Houses	3	1	Gentlemen

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT - 1840					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Weaver, Henry					Laborer
Young, John	95	1 House 1 Distillary	5	4	Farmer
Young, Michael non resident	75				
Young, George non resident	30 6	1 House			
Zoelner, Daniel non resident	7				

The first recorded iron ore "quarry" for Hanover Township, is listed in the county tax records in 1843. In 1842, Robert McIntyre is listed as an occupant in Hanover Township, as a Carter/contractor. This is the same McIntyre who excavated the foundation in 1839-1840 for the Crane Iron Furnace Works at Catasauqua. Robert McIntyre's business presence would lead to a new social/ethnic diversification within the Germanic farmers of the Township. It appears that Robert McIntyre's familiar connections with the corporate managers at the Crane Iron Works initiated a long economic relationship westward towards the now growing industrializing Catasauqua, from Hanover Township. Over the next 10 years it appears that the "Valley Ores" of Hanover Township were mined by Welsh and Scotch-Irish contractors, carters, miners, and laborers. Tradition maintains that in addition, some of the Pennsylvania-Germanic farmers also gained employment or profit through hauling "Valley Ores" or providing draught horses and or wagons for freight, as well as royalties or lease payments from mining activity.

The period 1842 to the late-1850s appears to be the most intense and productive of the iron or mining in Hanover Township. The exact corporate business relationship between the iron makers, iron ore contractors and farm land owners is not precisely clear. During this time eight mines were opened in Hanover Township, which were highly valued for their quality and cost efficient closeness of their ores. During the mid 19th century, over 84 iron ore mines would be opened within Northampton County to supply the now anthracite fueled iron furnaces in the Lehigh Valley. Initially it appears that many of these mines were leased by specific iron furnaces. Sometimes, the farmland, owner at first, (early 1840s) mined themselves. But this business practice was not advantageous to the supply and demand of the iron furnaces. Through the 1840s to the Civil War mined rights were leased. The mining of the ores were placed with a contractor, like Robert McIntyre. Initially, this was efficient. But increasingly the iron making corporations would buy their ore lands and operate their own mines, increasingly through the latter 1840s through the 1850s.

In Hanover Township, we know who many of the "Valley Ore" mining men were, being identified within the lists of taxable occupants within the county tax records. They are as follows:

Year	Name	Occupation, Etc.
1842	McIntyre, Robert	Contractor - 6 horses
	McClennan, Thomas	Laborer (later ore contractor)
	Andrews, Charles	Non-resident. 1 acre and improvement (probable iron ore open pit mine site)
1843	McIntyre, Robert	Contractor, 8 horses, 19 acres and improvements (probably purchased from Charles Andrews)

Year	Name	Occupation, Etc.
	McClennan, Thomas	Laborer
	McIntyre, Robert	Carter (?)
	McGinley, John	Laborer
	McGinley, Hugh	Laborer
	Nose, Thomas	Laborer
WINTER		
1843-1844	McIntyre, Robert	Contractor - 39 acres, 9 horses, 1 cow, carriage
	McClennan, Thomas	Laborer
	McIntyre, Robert	Carter (?)
1844	McIntyre, Robert	Contractor, 50 acres
1845	Minnich, William	Carter
	McClennan, Thomas	Laborer
	McClennan, John	Laborer
	McClennan, Thomas	Ore Contractor, 4 horses
1848	McClennan, Thomas	Ore Contractor, 4 horses
	McIntyre, Robert	non resident, 3 horses
1849		
	Andrep, Peter	Miner
	Casky, Lasly	Miner
	Dorach, Daniel	Miner
	Dochoty, James	Miner
	Greelman, Robert	Miner
	Love, John	Miner *
	McClennan, Thomas	Ore Contractor, 4 horses
	McMullon, Machullon	Miner
	McIntyre	non resident, 3 mules

* Many of these men were referred to as laborers back to 1845 but listed in 1849 for the first time as miners.

The mining activities caused an increasing westward, social-economic orientation towards Catasauqua and adjacent industrial towns. The non-Moravian based institutions in these towns provided more options for social-economic activities of the farmers and tradesperson of Hanover Township.

Following 1849, the miners of Hanover Township would increasingly be of Germanic ethnic origins. This social aspect actually reflects the beginning of a slow decline of the use of these "Valley Ores." It appears that the interest of Scotch-Irish descent businessmen in Hanover Township's mining activity occurred during the period (1842-1849) of highest extraction of the "Valley Ores." Over time, the vast in some cases almost pure, new iron ore deposits of the Great Lakes region would overtake and replace these locally mined ore deposits of the Lehigh Valley.

Beginning in the 1840s, Pennsylvania's predominance in the growing and processing of wheat began to diminish. This reduction was caused by the opening up and maturation of the farmlands of the newer Mid-Western states. This market challenge for Pennsylvania's farmers resulted in crop diversification by them. Increasingly, the state's farmers grew larger amounts of corn, oats, and potatoes. This crop diversification was also encouraged by the growth of towns and cities, which required larger amounts of locally produced vegetables, dairy, and meat products.

Relative to Hanover Township, the 1840s represent the late full maturation of its wheat production. It appears that for a period of time wheat remained the prominent crop in the Township. This was against the statewide, and what is initially appearing to be, the countywide trend in agriculture. There are indications that per acre yields for wheat were high within Hanover Township. This along with the land being generally level, thereby reducing labor unit costs, probably enabled profitable competitive rates to continue as a market advantage for the Township, for its continued prevalent growing of wheat.

In 1841, J. H. Hummel built his grist mill along the Monocacy Creek. This was the second mill built within the Township. Its presence along with a number of grist mills in the area attest to the strength of continued grain production. Hummel's Mill (which would burn down and be rebuilt in 1869) manufactured for a period of time the well known "Bethlehem Oatmeal," and "Bethlehem Buck Wheat Flour."

By 1850, county tax records relate that there were 39 farmers in the Township. The "Valley Ores" were being extracted by 8 mines, and 1 ore contractor. Both of these activities supported a labor pool of 25 laborers. The Township contained 3 millers, and 1 inn keeper. All of these primary businesses utilized the trade services of 1 cordwainer, 2 weavers, 3 blacksmiths, 5 carpenters, 3 masons, 1 sadler, and 1 wheelwright.

In 1853, Matthew S. Henry in his "Manuscript History of Northampton County" described the general conditions within Hanover Township as follows:

"The surface is level (excepting at the Managasse Creek where there is a low hill at some places) the soil is lime stone & its present appearance shows one continued & unvaried scene of agricultural prosperity, being in the highest state of cultivation, the farms average about one Hundred acres each.

The compiler in passing through this splendid agricultural region in the summer of 1852, noticed the neatness which characterized the general scene of farming operation, the good fences, the substantial & comfortable buildings & especially the imposing appearance of the barns. In crossing over the beautifully meandering Menagassi Creek on a good & substantial Stone bridge, he was delighted with the situation & appearance of the farm of General Shimer the late representative in the Senate of Pennsylvania from this Senatorial district. His large stone Mansion House, & outhouses & are to be seen here with every convenience to make life pass pleasant and agreeable.

There is an extensive Iron ore deposit in this Township on lands of Mr. Getz, & by him leased to the Crane Iron Company whose furnaces are at the Lehigh River in Catasaquo [Catasaqua]. Several thousand tons of ore are mixed every year.

The assessment of 1853 shows the following valuation of Real and Personal Estate.

3993 acres Land	\$256,987
Occupations & professions	7,795
Monies at Interest	17,850
Value of 129 Horses & 177 Cows	6,982
52 pleasure Carriage	1,670
	<hr/>
	\$291,195
Taxes State	834.70
County	701.58
	<hr/>
	1720.28
Road	85.
School	100.

Taxable Inhabitants: 134

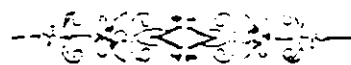
Number of Inhabitants, 1820 358, 1830 348, 1840 382, 1850 428

Census of 1850 resulted in the following:



"How homelike is this spot to me !
I stand and think and gaze !
The buried past unlocks its graves,
While memory o'er my spirit waves
The wand of other days."

—Harbaugh.



Families 82. Houses 81. Farms 42.

Wheat raised in one year 12420 Bushels

Rye -----	7310
Corn-----	8170
Potatoes-----	2360
Butter pounds -	14900
Hay Tons -----	597

There are two Gristmills, two Taverns & one Store in the Township."

Wheat was still the predominant cash crop in Hanover Township, but crop diversification was well under way in the township's agricultural production.

If one wishes to seek a "golden" historic period for Hanover Township's days, this time is well suited. The "stubborn" and/or "Dryland" soils had proven under good husbandry to be some of the best agricultural soils in the region. The added wealth produced by the extraction of the "Valley Ores" provided healthy lease payments to the already financially stable Pennsylvania Germanic farmers. Anything they produced was marketed and consumed. The success of the "American System," the traditional farming practices of the Pennsylvania Germans, and the expansion of the "New Agriculture" was in economic evidence everywhere within the Township. This stability was so secure, based upon the natural resource factors, market locations and technologic innovations, that this period of prosperity would continue for decades. Hanover Township would remain from the 1840s, up through the early 20th century, a stable classic example of a rural/village/agrarian community.

In 1856, the third and final grist mill was built in the Township, Illick's Mill along the Monocacy Creek (this mill, still standing is located within the City of Bethlehem, purchased for its Municipal Golf Course and Park areas.) In 1857, Dech's distillery was built by J. Dech on his farm along the Monocacy Creek, south of the intersection of Bath Pike and Stoke Park Road of today.

During the 1850s, the village of Schoenersville appears to have reached its full maturation as a rural-lineal urban settlement. The center of the village was the Hotel owned and operated by William H. Miller. Most of the commercial and residential buildings were, however, located across Schoenersville Road in Hanover Township, Lehigh County. The first truly detailed map of Hanover Township was published in 1860 by G.M. Hopkins, and clearly shows the composition of the village and township.

Looking over this map one can see the road network, and the general settlement pattern of Hanover Township. The other named village was Hanover P.O. (Post Office). This crossroad village centered on the Hanoversville Hotel. Hanover P.O. (later Hanoverville) actually stretched in a lineal pattern due east into Lower Nazareth Township along Hanover along Hanoverville Road.

Due to the presence of the iron "Valley Ore" pits in the north central part of the Township, there existed an unnamed concentration of farmhouses, ore workers houses, and trade shops. This cluster was actually the largest, unofficial, village settlement within the boundaries of the Township. Located along Jacksonville Road in an area around its intersection with Orchard Lane, this informal village was encouraged by the presence of the Goetz Iron Ore Pit. A number of the structures that were built at this time are gone, however, their lots were reused for later early 20th century residential suburban tract buildings.

By 1860, The Hanover Township County tax assessment record contains the following 151 taxable entities:

Hanover Township Tax Assessment 1860

M. Buss Henry	-	Taylor [Tailor]
Buss, Jacob	-	Farmer
Breder, George	-	Farmer
Baker, Edgar	-	Guardian for Enna Baker
Baker, George	-	Huckster
Breder, Engil	-	Miner
Bilheimer, Jacob	-	Inn Keeper
		5 acres Land
		1 horse
		2 cows
Brown, Jesse	-	Ore Contractor
		4 mules
		1 cow
Blien, David	-	Laborer
Brise, John	-	Stiller
Brown, Sammuel	-	Farmer
Blecker, William	-	Miner
Brian, Cannon	-	Miner
Bray, Moses	-	Miner
Boger, Philip	-	Laborer
Clewell, Edward	-	Farmer
Dech, Edward	-	Non resident
Daniel, Joseph	-	Farmer
Dech, Solomon	-	Non resident
Dech, Joseph	-	Esquire
Dech J. & J.A.	-	Distillery
Dech, John A.	-	Merchant
Dech, J. Stephen	-	Farmer
Dech, William	-	Farmer
Engel, William	-	Miner
Fenstermacher, Jacob	-	Carpenter
Fenstermacher, John	-	Weaver
Frederick, Elizabeth	-	Widow
Frederick, John	-	Non resident
Frey, Henry	-	Farmer
Frankenfield, John	-	Carpenter

Hanover Township Tax Assessment 1860 con't

Frey, Francis	-	Mason
Crop, Joseph	-	Farmer
Geissinger, David	-	Non resident
Goetz, Henry	-	Gentlemen
Gilbert, August	-	Miner
Gross, Charles	-	Laborer
Goldsmith, Joseph	-	Laborer
Grand, Franklin	-	Miner
Huber, Isaac	-	Farmer
Hummel, Joseph	-	Farmer
Hummel, Jacob	-	Farmer - Grist Mill
Heckman, Daniel	-	Laborer
Heller, William	-	Farmer
Heller, George	-	Gentlemen
Heller, Philip J.	-	Farmer
Heller, Solomon	-	Non resident
Herman, Thomas	-	Non resident
Herman, Henry	-	Non resident
Herman, Jacob	-	Non resident
Heiney, May	-	Widow
Herman, Daniel	-	Farmer
Herman, Catherine	-	
Humber, Philip	-	Farmer
Huber, Lake Erie	-	Laborer
Haver, Charles	-	Laborer
Herman, Philip	-	Miner
Hackman, Peter	-	Non resident
Huber, Hugh	-	Farmer
Illick, Jospeh	-	Farmer
Illick, Reuben	-	Laborer
Jacoby, William	-	Sadler
Keirn, Sammuel	-	Non resident
Koehler, Conrad	-	Farmer
Koehler, Conrad	-	Guardian for
Marie C. Hardman	-	Koehler, Elizabeth
Elizabeth Koehler	-	Widows - for live stock
Koehler, Susanna	-	Money at interest
Knobel, Samuel	-	Engineer
Kleppinger, William	-	Wheelwright
Krauss, Reuben	-	Farmer
Krauss, John	-	Gentlemen
Kemmerer, Simon	-	Farmer
Kichline, Charles	-	Miller
Klein, Adam	-	Miner
Klein, William	-	Carder
Kaup, Abraham	-	Farmer
Keppler, Alesander	-	Laborer
Lawall, Isaac	-	Farmer
Lech, William	-	Non resident

Hanover Township Tax Assessment 1860

Lazarus, George	-	Farmer
Lover, John	-	Miner
Lazaruss, Rueben	-	Laborer
Lawall, Lewis	-	Carpenter
Long, David	-	Blacksmith
Lech, William Jr.	-	Non resident
Lilly, William	-	Carpenter
Moser, Paul	-	Laborer
Miller, Dorothy	-	Widow
Miller, Romandus	-	Laborer
Maulberger, Philip	-	Laborer
Mock, Owen	-	Non resident
Miller, Jacob	-	Farmer
Moore, Charles	-	Miller
Miller, Levi	-	Wheelwright
Miller, Peter	-	Miner
Musselman, Charles	-	Miner
Mock, David	-	Laborer
Miller, William H.	-	Inn Keeper
Nagel, Frederick	-	Non resident
Nunamacher, Henry	-	Farmer
Nagel, John	-	Laborer
Peter, John	-	Non resident
Peter, Franklin	-	Merchant
Pflueger, James L.	-	Farmer
Person, Joseph	-	Gentlemen
Peter, Joseph	-	Merchant
Ritter, John	-	Gentlemen
Ritter, Owen	-	Laborer
Ritter, Daniel S.	-	Farmer
Reichert, George R.	-	Farmer
Ritter, Daniel	-	Farmer
Rennich, Josseph	-	Laborer
Reudolph, David	-	Non resident
Rockel, Charles	-	Laborer
Rogers, James	-	Miner
Ray, James	-	Laborer
Schweitzer, John	-	Gentlemen
Schweitzer, Josiah	-	Farmer
Shortz, George	-	Estate
Shortz, Reuben	-	Farmer
Snyder, Nathan	-	Laborer
Snyder, Solomon	-	Cordwainer
Snyder, Henry	-	Farmer
Shimer, Conrad	-	Farmer
Shimer, Asher D.	-	Laborer
Snyder, Philamenia	-	Laborer
Snyder, Charles	-	Miner
Snyder, Daniel	-	Farmer
Snyder, Enoch	-	Laborer

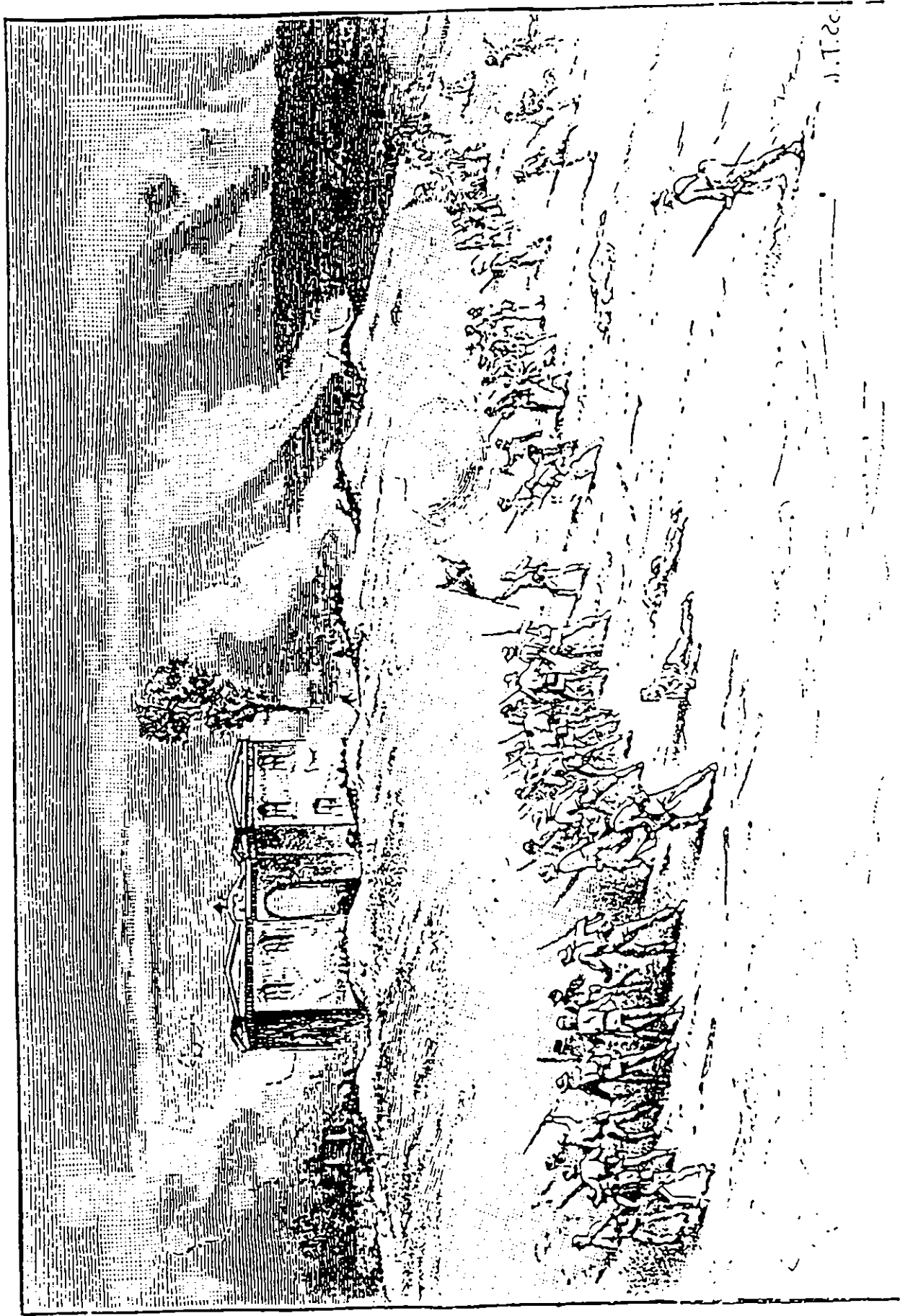
Hanover Township Tax Assessment 1860

Snyder, Samuel	-	Farmer
Steinmetz, George	-	Farmer
Stuber, Philip	-	Farmer
Shimer, Samuel C.	-	Merchant
Shuyler, George	-	Farmer
Straub, John	-	Laborer
Shaner, George	-	Laborer
Stuber, David	-	Laborer
Schram, George	-	Miner
Stuber, Jacob	-	Wheelwright
Urangst, Joseph	-	Non resident
Uhler, George	-	Farmer
Uhler, Daniel	-	Laborer
Warner, Jacob	-	Farmer
Wamuth, Christopher	-	Miner
Weitzel, John	-	Farmer
Weaver, Charles	-	Teamster
Young, Aaron & Lewis	-	Farmers
Zoelner, Daniel	-	Non resident

By the 1860s, throughout the United States the presence of cheaper mass produced manufactured goods began to significantly replace the rural craft industry's products. Although, Hanover Township being small in scale, never contained many rural craft industries, it was affected by this trend. Notice, all the weavers are gone, there is only one tailor, one cordwainer (rope maker), and one carder (processed wool). The one store in the Township, along with the stores in nearby Catasauqua and Bethlehem would have increasingly served the residents of the Township with their "store bought" and "ready made" goods. In 1860, the occupation of "Huckster" (a person who sells produce) is given for a George Baker. This man would have gone on a regular basis to the nearby urban markets selling farm produce, similar to the farmers that occupy the stands at the Allentown Farmer's Market of today.

With the coming of the Civil War (1861), men from Hanover Township and the "Hanover District" would serve throughout the war. The known history of these men is only initial at present, in lieu of the disturbed quality of surviving military records. The Civil War changed America, and caused the restructuring of its society. The conflict was vast and involved not only the soldiers, but the full citizenry both north and south.

The men of Northampton County were active enlistmentees throughout the whole Civil War. These soldiers served primarily in the 153rd Regiment, however, other units were the 1st, 9th, 41st, 46th, 47th, 51st, 59th, 64th, 67th, 108th, 113th, 129th, 174th, 202nd, 214th, 215th Regiments. Additionally, men from Northampton County served in the 5th volunteer Militia of 1863, the 34th Volunteer Militia of 1863, the 38th Volunteer Militia of the Battery C, 5th U.S. Artillery was composed totally of men from Northampton County. The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry; 3rd New Jersey Cavalry, and Spencer Millers Battery was largely composed of men from the county of Northampton.



EARLY'S CHARGE ON THE EVENING OF JULY 2 UPON EAST CEMETERY HILL.

The test of the Civil War brought together a wide cross section of people, both within the Lehigh Valley and the whole nation into a common tragic experience. Having seen the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg the 153rd saw some of the worst fighting by troops from Northampton County. The following is a sequence of excerpts of "The Experience of Comrade Reuben Ruch, Co. F," at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, from the "History of the 153rd Regiment" by Rev. W. R. Kiefer (April 1909). Ruch starts with the 153rd Regiments pre-battle experiences as follows:

...It was the night before the battle...Little I dreamed of the terrible slaughter that would take place on the morrow; and little did we think of the many that would be called to death before we should see another night.

On the 1st of July, 1863, reveille was not heard early....after breakfast which I think was between six and seven o'clock,--quite a little after we heard 'officers' --the officers came back and ordered us to clean up our guns as we might expect a skirmish before night. We all laughed at the idea of finding Rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania. I think there was not one of us who knew that there was a Rebel on northern soil, at least I did not, nor did I care. We cleaned up our guns; that is swabbed them out, and saw that they were dry on the inside, and in good trim for active service. We had rain the night before, and it was a cloudy, close morning.... The next order we got was to pack up; just after that we fell into line, when our Captain came along the line and was shaking everyone by the hand and giving up good-bye. Poor fellow I think he was better informed than we were, for the tears were rolling down over his cheeks....as near as I could judge the time, without a watch, it must have been after nine o'clock before we left camp. We went very slow staring out. At the state line we were informed that we were crossing into Pennsylvania, our caps went up in the air and gave three cheers for our native State...

The trot was kept up till we got Gettysburg. It was very nearly a double-quick for eight miles...

Our band played as we entered the town. Cannon[s] were booming, and musketry rattling, while wounded were being brought back through the town. By all appearances the ball was on...

As soon as we got clear of the town we received another reception, but this was in the shape of solid shot, shells....and everything that could be shot out of a cannon. Here we got the same old command to forward, double-quick, and away we went

for the big red barn at the Almshouse....

All our brigade, but eight companies of our regiment, were on the skirmish line. To the left of us was a wheat field which was full of Rebel sharpshooters and the woods in our front was likewise full of them....

The skirmishers cleaned out the wheat field and woods in short order. We followed up the skirmishers to the woods, and there we deployed right and left in line of battle, and advanced about five rods into the woods, where we got into position....

As soon as we got down, a battery in the rear of us, on higher ground than we were, opened fire over us and we could feel the heat of the balls as they passed over us. About this time the Rebels made a charge, away to the left of us, and the battery in the rear of us turned their guns on them, taking them by flank ... We could see balls plowing up the ground along the rear of the line, and if ever Johnnies ran for cover those fellows did. Shortly after this they made another charge near the center of our line, but to the left of us. I think it was a feint, their object being to keep us in our position until they got ready...

It was only a few minutes after the repulse of the charge on the left, and I should think not over ten minutes after our line was formed...

It did not take the skirmishers long to get through our line....I fired my gun as I was taking a cartridge a man behind me was shot. He fell half his length ahead of me, his face towards me. Here was the only time in my life when I tried to look cross-eyed. I was trying to get a cartridge on my right.... and just at this moment the man on my left was killed....the thought occurred that I might be the next; and there was no use being excited about it....there was no running but good, solid fighting. We had fired four or five rounds when I heard the order to fall back.

A Johnnie reb was a little in advance of the wild color-bearer, with his gun at trail arms, and was about reaching for the top rail with his left hand, which was about hip high. When I fired he struck his hand against his side and dropped. He did not come over the fence. Up to this time I had been down on my right knee with my left one cocked, which gave me a very good rest for my elbow in firing. After I had stopped the reb on the other side of the fence, I arose and drew a cartridge, and while I was tearing it, I looked to the rear and our men had all fallen

back about two rods, firing as they retired. This gave me a good view of those that were left dead on the first line of battle. It presented a regular swath of blue coats, as far as I could see along the line. They were piled in every shape, some on their backs, some on their faces and others turned and twisted in every imaginable shape. There was a dead man on each side of me. As I stood between those two lines of battle, viewing the window of human dead composed of my old comrades, it presented a picture which will never fade from my memory while I remain on earth -- a picture which tongue cannot tell nor pen describe.

Ruch was then wounded twice in his legs and became a prisoner of war, held by confederate troops in a brick church that served as a hospital during the battle. Being very close to the battle lines Ruch had a close view of the remaining battle and the actions of the Confederate troops.

Between the Rebel and Union positions was a ridge about six or eight feet high. The Johnnies started stooped over, scattered like a drove of sheep, till they got to this ridge. Then every man took his place and giving the Rebel yell, by this time our grape and canister began to plow gaps through their ranks. They closed up like water, and advanced on a double-quick. This was a very interesting sight to me, for I was sitting back and looking on...no one can see much of a fight while he is in it. To see grape and canister cut gaps through ranks looks rough. I could see heads, arms, and legs flying amid the dust and smoke...it reminded me much of a wagon load of pumpkins drawn up a hill and the end gate coming out, and the pumpkins rolling and bounding down the hill...it got dark too soon...

On the final day of battle (July 3rd), the men of Northampton County witnessed, and were part of, the high water mark of the Confederacy, Pickett's Charge. Ruch described his views as follows:

The Rebels opened the ball with a hundred and fifty cannon and the Unions replied with nearly one hundred. The brick church was rocking and the windows rattling as though there was an earthquake. This lasted one hour and three quarters. I saw lots of men turn pale. In a joking way I asked Sergeant Seiple to go out and stop the noise. But the fun was all out of him, and he answered me very solemnly that we had better leave them alone....The church was not a very safe place, for we did not know what minute some of these shells would come down through the roof....but when the end came another grand view came. This was Picketts' charge...I had a good view of this...This was the end of the heavy fighting at Gettysburg.

With the battle over, Ruch was released by the Confederates and headed the short distance towards Cemetery Hill, the locale of the 153rd lines of battle. On his way he paused at the sight of Pickett's charge and described the scene of carnage:

I got back to where Picketts' charge had been repulsed the day before. The sight was horrible. The dead Rebs were hanging on the stone wall and on both sides of the fence it was full of dead men. On the Union side they were being carried into rows. They had three rows started and it reminded me of gathering the sheaves in a harvest field.

The long-term social effect in the Lehigh Valley, of the Civil War was the dynamic interaction of men and women both regionally and at long distances during the conflict. These shared experiences very often crossed ethnic, urban, rural, and economic class lines. This exposure created a new sense of solidarity amongst all, especially the veterans of the conflict. These social experiences would lead to a new more, broad minded citizenry and community leadership in the Lehigh Valley and the nation as well.

The Civil War veterans' population created a more lateral social-economic interaction in the Lehigh Valley. New political alliances were generated, along with business and social cooperation. The urban centers of nearby Allentown and Bethlehem benefitted significantly from this social phenomenon. The effect on Hanover Township would be the immediate expansion of adjunct urban populations from the growing industrial base. This led to increased demands for diversified local produce and crops. Additionally, the regional cement industry expanded. This encouraged the opening of several mortar and lime quarries to open.

Overall, Hanover Township would remain agricultural in nature due to the great fertility of its class 1A soils. This was its primary economic value and would remain so through to the early 20th century.

of Wash. D.C. this day in the field of A-
how it was illustrated by the army doing
83 day my first year in the army of February
Wednesday 2nd this being Washington
Birth day, it had been celebrating for
a great deal of cannonading along the river,
a double of one hundred guns were fired on
the left. The army opened upon our forts
at one time this day with shot and shell
and killing and wounding a large number
of the French. Reg. our Battery at this time,
not supplying us the ammunition was not plenty.
This day at 2.00. p.m. was one year that I
recruited in the army for the term of
8 years, and when I left my home last Spring
little did I think that I should behold
such scenes in Southern Land, many who
have come here with me have gone on
to the army, and have laid down to sleep
there as peacefully as I have with
others I met with in the last morning
of their life. When we lay encamped at
Annapolis, and who commenced there
earth race with me, have here grown
weary before me, and eyes that were

was something about my comrades of 83
When I left my home in the Spring
83 the scene in Southern Land
day the full particulars of all
February 4.
more bright than the Southern stars, are now
dimmed forever, dust blown to them with
Brown, and mingles with their golden locks,
those silver voices are now hushed in death,
and their bones are mouldering in the silent
tomb. Some of my most devoted friends, mates,
alas! there are they gone with their golden
locks, and their laughing sparkling eyes
as they have given a sacrifice to the
flag of our country. Now beneath the
Southern sky their light shone out, my
friends may wonder if there was any
one here that would kiss them for these
loved ones at home, when there lies where
they are in pallid form, and should ask
for a little water, oh yes, in that dark
hour there were but few to perform
that kind office. No, sleep now in a
Soldier's grave, in beautiful spot just
outside of Petersburg, over with the
tall pines there, and the winds then
washed by them, often I wonder back

The County tax assessment records for 1874 profile the following composition for Hanover Township:

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Anewalt, Stephen non resident	3				
Applegate, George non resident	4				
Adams, William					Labourer
Bartholunew, Stephen					Labourer
Baker, George	1	Carriage House	1	2	Gentlemen
Baker, Emma	130				
Buss, George			2	4	Farmer
Buss, Jacob non resident	86				
Buss, Jacob non resident		1 house & lot			
Breder, George	18	Carriage House	1	2	Farmer
Bicket, Joseph non resident	4				
Broadhead, Commiller	115				Labourer
Borger, James	3		1	1	Labourer
Borger, Michael		Carriage House	1	1	Labourer
Brown, Daniel non resident	125				
Buskirk, Tilghman					Wheelwright
Bartholamew, Frank			6	5	Farmer
Bower, Francis					Labourer
Bishop, Edwin P.					Labourer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Bishop, Gilbert			2	1	Merchant
Breder, George					Labourer
Clewell, Martin	11	Carriage House		1	Labourer
Clover, Charles	24	Carriage House Judgement	1		Gentlemen
Crock, William	24	Carriage House	1	1	Farmer
Crock, Samuel					Labourer
Cole, William		House & Lot			Blacksmith
Crock, Samuel					Labourer
Cole, William		House & Lot			Blacksmith
Dech, A. W.		3 Houses Carriage House Watch No. 1	5	3	Farmer
Dech, J. Stephen	47	Carriage House Watch No. 2	3	2	Farmer
Dech, Alvin C.					Labourer
Dech, Joseph non resident	104	Distillery & House			
Daniel, Joseph	106	Ore bed Carriage	5	5	Farmer
Daniel, David					Labourer
Dech, Aaron	5		1		Labourer
Dech, William	88	Carriage Watch No. 3	3	4	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874

Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Dech, Milton		Carriage Watch No. 1			Labourer
Danner, John A.			7	6	Farmer
Danner, George O.		1 house Carriage	2	1	Teacher
Danner, Thomas P.					Labourer
Daniel, Ephraim	30	Carriage	2	3	Farmer
Dut6rich, Joseph					Labourer
Ernst, Maria	100	Ore Bed			
Ernst, John		Carriage	4	4	Farmer
Erwin, Henry non resident				4	
Ernst, Francis		1 house			Labourer
Frankenfield, Jacob H.		Carriage	3	4	Farmer
Frankenfield, Simon	131	Carriage	1	1	Gentlemen
Frederick, John non resident	9 wood land				
Fogelman, Reuben	10	Carriage	2	1	Labourer
Frey, Henry	3	Carriage	1	1	Inn Keeper
Frey, Alfred					Agent
Faust, Augustus					Labourer
Fisher, Frederick Jr.					Clerk
Frutchman, John					Labourer
Geissinger, Daniel	Estate 213				Gentlemen
Goets, Henry	53	1 house Carriage Money at Interest	1	1	

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Gross, Charles	43	Carriage	3	2	Farmer
Goldsmith, Joseph					Labourer
Geissinger, Charles					Labourer
Garnet, William	80	Carriage	4	3	Farmer
Groner, Lairs					Teacher
Grover, Peter					Labourer
Hummel, James R.		Carriage	3	4	Farmer
Hummel, Henry non resident	17	Grist Mill			
Hummel, Josiah		Carriage		1	Miller
Heckley, Jacob					Labourer
Heckley, Willaim					Labourer
Heller, William F.	88	Carriage Mortgage	5	5	Farmer
Heller, George					Gentlemen
Heller, Philip J.	117	Carriage	4	5	
Heinly, Rebecca non resident	17		5		
Heckman, Alexander					Labourer
Herman, Daniel		Carriage	2	3	Farmer
Herman, Jacob non resident	100				
Hummel, Henry Estate	61				
Huber, Philip		Carriage Judgement			Gentlemen
Huber, Lake Erie	55	Carriage	5	3	Farmer
Hauser, Franklin					Labourer
Herman, Ellen		Money at Interest			

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874

Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Huber, Hugh		Judgement Carriage	5	2	Farmer
Hagenbuck, Andrew		Home & Lot	1	1	Blacksmith
Hagenbuck, Lydia		Judgement			Widow
Hauser, J. H.			4	2	Farmer
Heiser, Charles					Labourer
Hents, William					Labourer
Hakley, Frank					Labourer
Hartzel, George		Carriage	2	3	Farmer
Illick, Joseph	49	Carriage	4	3	Farmer
Illick, W.E. & R	12 Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Carriage		2	2	Merchant
Illick, Reuben	Carriage		1		Labourer
Jacoby, William	2		1		Sadler
Jones, France			1		Labourer
Koehler, Milton H.	126 carriage		3	6	Farmer
Koehler, Milton H. & Co.	4				
Keohler, Elisabeth	Judgement				
Kleppinger, William	14	Carriage	1	1	Wheelwright
Knause, Charles					Labourer
Krause, H. M.	51	Carriage	5	4	Farmer
Lazarus, George	120	Carriage	2	1	Gentlemen
Lehigh Crane Iron Co.	14				
Lazarus, Reuben		Carriage	3	4	Farmer
Lawall, Lewis	9	Carriage	1	1	Labourer
Laubach, Elias	5		2	1	Labourer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Lerch, Catherine	28	Carriage	3	1	
Lerch, Thomas					Carpenter
Leidga, Thieadue					Labourer
Laubach, Reuben	5	Carriage 1 house			Inn Keeper
Lieberman, William				2	Teamster
Musselman, Charles			1		Engineer
Miller, Jacob	28	Carriage Judgement	3	2	Farmer
Williams, Michael				1	Labourer
Miller, Samuel		Carriage			Labourer
Moyer, George					Labourer
Nagel, Valentine		Carriage			Labourer
Nunamacher, Henry non resident	57				
Nunamacher, Henry		House & lot			
Nunamacher, Charles T.			7	4	Farmer
Nagel, Thomas	18	Carriage	2	2	Farmer
Nead, Jacob					Labourer
Niehouse, Frederick non resident	4 (no improve- ments)				
Newhard, Reuben	12	Carriage		1	Labourer
Oebres, Barney					Labourer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Philip, Samuel			1		Labourer
Petsholts, Thieadore					Labourer
Quier, Franklin					Labourer
Ritter, Owne	6 unimproved	Judgement			Gentlemen
Ritter, Daniel S.		1 house Carriage			Gentlemen
Ritter, Daniel	100				
Ritter, Reuben O.		Carriage	2	4	Farmer
Reichard, Geo. R.	71	Carriage	3	4	Farmer
Ritter, John		Judgement			Labourer
Ritter, Daniel		Carriage	4	3	Farmer
Rudolph, Daniel non resident	22 unimproved				
Rockel, Charles		Carriage Money at Interest	4	2	Farmer
Rockel, Emeline E.	60				
Roth, John					Labourer
Ruth, William H.		Money at Interest			Labourer
Roth, William H.		Carriage	4	2	Farmer
Reason, Andrew J.					Labourer
Spengler, Levi			2	1	Labourer
Stemer, John	20	Carriage	3	1	Farmer
Sweitzer, John	40	Carriage	2	1	Gentlemen
Stuber, Tilghman	5		2		Labourer
Shortz, James O.					Labourer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Shortz, Reuben	143	Carriage	5	6	Farmer
Shortz, Lovin		Carriage			Labourer
Snyder, Nathan non resident	45				
Snyder, Solomon	15	Carriage	1	1	Farmer
Schrader, Otto					Labourer
Shimer, H. D. Guardian for Samuel Dech	46				
Shimer, Chatherine			2		
Shimer, H. D.	128	Carriage Watch No. 2	5	6	Farmer
Shimer, H. D.	110				
Semel, Oswill		Money at Interest			Labourer
Stuber, William	48	Carriage	5	3	Farmer
Stivel, Ferdinard					Labourer
Schleider, Charles				1	Engkineer
Snyder, Charles					Labourer
Snyder, Philamon	10	Carriage Money at Interest Mortgage	2	1	Farmer
Smith, Tilghman			3	3	Farmer
Schleider, Henry					Engineer
Snyder, Daniel		House & lot Carriage	1	1	Gentlemen
Snyder, Daniel	84				
Snyder, Enoch		Carriage	4	4	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874

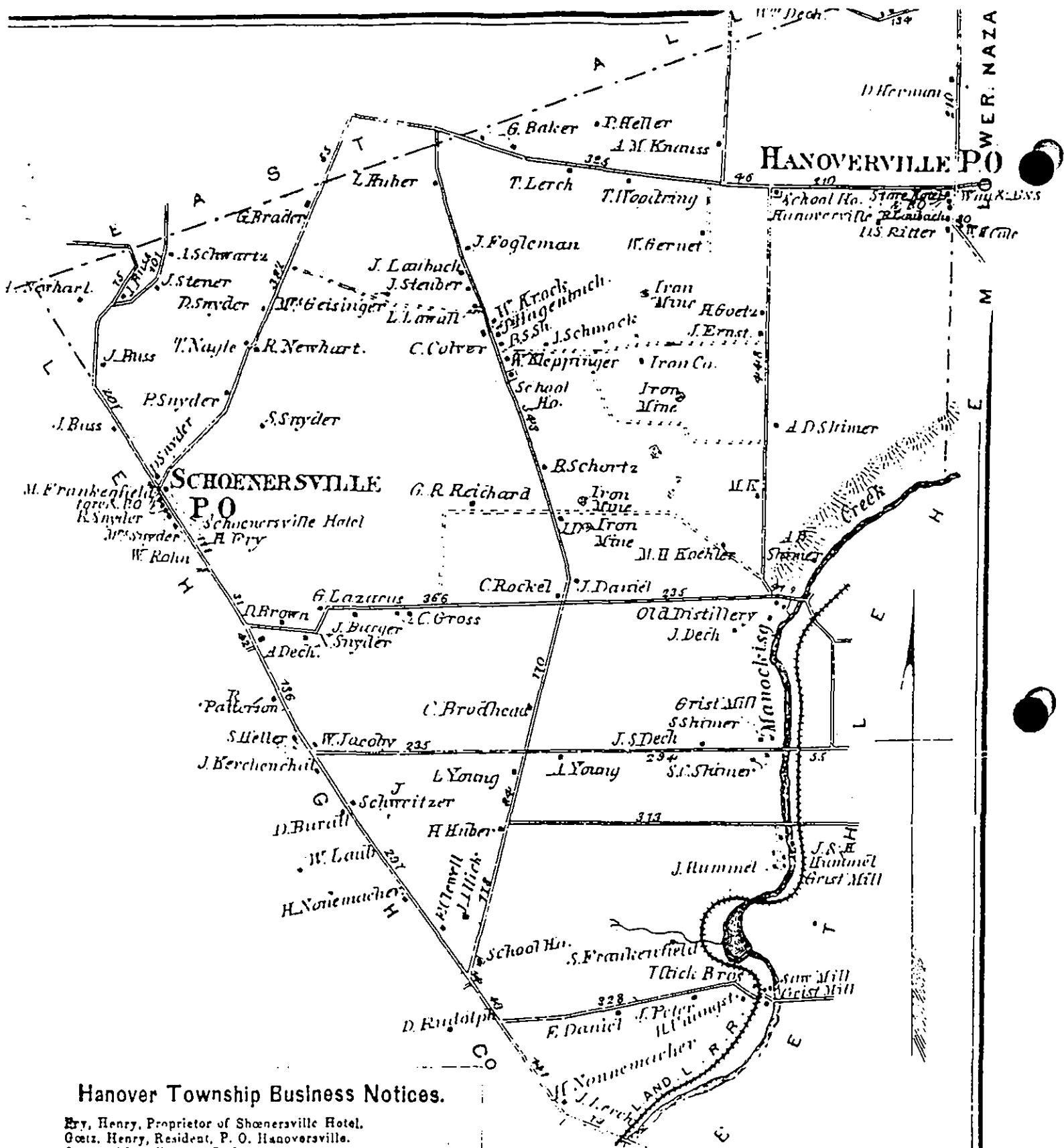
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Stuber, Philip	11				
Shaffer, James W.		Carriage			Miller
Stein, Erwin					Labourer
Shimer, Samuel C.	31	Grist Mill Carriage	2	1	Gentlemen
Shimer, Samuel C.	74				
Snyder, George					Labourer
Shefee, Jacob					Labourer
Snock, John		House & lot Carriage	1	1	Labourer
Smock, Milton					Labourer
Shortz, Asher M.	17	Carriage Watch No. 2	3	1	Farmer
Siegfried, Jeremiah					Ore Boss
Stuber, John					Labourer
Saucon Iron Co.	13			6	
Unangst, Henry	27	Carriage	1	2	Farmer
Updyke, William H.					Journeyman
Unger, Fedel					Labourer
Wooding, Thomas		Carriage Money At Interest	3	2	Farmer
Worth, Andrew non resident	20				
Wadman, Thomas					Labourer
Wooding, Jacob				1	Engineer
Young, Aaron	46	Carriage	4	3	Farmer
Young, Lewis	26	Carriage	3	2	Farmer

HANOVER TOWNSHIP TAX ASSESSMENT 1874					
Name	Acres	Other	Cows	Horses	Occupation
Wooding, Jacob				1	Engineer
Young, Aaron	46	Carriage	4	3	Farmer
Young, Lewis	26	Carriage	3	2	Farmer
Yoder, Alfred non resident	14				
Zoelner, Mary	76	Unimproved			
Ritter, William		Carriage		1	Labourer

The latter-19th century was an era of tremendous growth in America's agriculture and industrial expansion. This national pattern was intimate to the Lehigh Valley Region. By the Civil War, the Lehigh Valley had been netted into the rapidly growing national railroad network. The Lehigh Valley Railroad had opened through nearby South Bethlehem in 1855 up along the Lehigh River through to Mauch Chunk. This line was built for passenger and freight. In 1857, the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, which was designed for the supply of iron ore, was completed. This connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Catasauqua. These and other subsequent rail developments greatly accelerated the movement of coal, steel, manufactured goods, farm produce and people inter-regionally.

On May 1, 1862, the Lehigh and Lackawana Railroad (L & L) was chartered by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The L & L was meant to connect the new slate quarries at Chapman to the Lehigh and Susquehanna (L & S) at Bethlehem. This rail line is the same that runs along the Monocacy Creek today (the Lehigh and New England Railroad). By May 1867, the 1st locomotive reached General Shimer's land in Hanover Township and latter Chapman on November 28, 1867. This rail line placed the farmers and quarries of Hanover Township within the national rail network. The railroad network's presence provided a modern national outlet for their goods and new materials at cheap transport rates. This ensured even greater economic security for the farmers of the Township. This same national rail network provided the cheap transport of the iron ores of the Lake Superior Iron Banks that encouraged the closing of the less pure "Valley Ore" iron ore pits of the Township. The grains and farm products of the mid-western farms became predominant in the nation's markets. This would cause a shift of agricultural practices throughout all Pennsylvania.

By 1882, Hanover Township contained 54 farmers, 61 laborers, 5 millers, and 37 non-resident landowners. Clayton Shimmer was a clerk, John Messinger, August Kodder, and Martin Clewell were blacksmiths. William Jacoby was the Townships only saddler; John Saylor was the only mason. Thomas Lech and Thomas Wooding were carpenters; the two inns were run by Edwin Gangauwe, and Reuben Laubach. The



Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

school teachers of the Township were George A. Kleppinger, Milton Kleppinger and Frank Laubach. A creamery was run and owned by Andrew Heck, a non-resident. What remaining iron ore operations around were operated by the Saucon Iron Company, whose operations appear to stop in the year of 1882.

With the increased phasing out, the extraction of the "Valley Ores" within the Township, the old pits fell into dis-use. Hanover Township from the 1870s up through the early 20th century, returned to almost a purely agrarian character. The convenient supply of store bought goods had all but erased the presence of the rural trades person. The view across the plain of the Township was one of prosperous agricultural, single farmsteads, bounded by mature "Enclosures" (tree/fence rows). The great agricultural soils within the Township continued to provide prosperity to its owners. Anything they raised had a market on a local, regional, and national scale.

But farming, as it was practiced in Pennsylvania, had changed markedly from its composition of the early 19th century. By 1860, the Pennsylvania and Hanover Township farmers had to respond to the intense competition of the large new farms of the Upper Mississippi Valley. By the Civil War, and throughout the later 19th century, Pennsylvania farmers had consciously elected to grow all crops in a diversified agriculture, which centered around livestock. These economic decisions maintained the agricultural complex of the time and ensured the continuance of the family owned farms in Pennsylvania throughout the 19th century and into our present time.

It is difficult to accurately access the changes in agricultural practices of Hanover Township during the latter 19th and early 20th century. Agricultural production records unfortunately exist only on a county by county basis. Initial research indicates that the farmers of Hanover Township followed this general trend. The surviving farmsteads indicate, however, that an additional emphasis was placed on the raising of hogs and especially poultry for nearby urban populations. The farmers of Hanover Township could literally grow anything. Only market conditions and the trials of nature constrained their efforts.

In the "Portrait and Biographical Record of Lehigh, Northampton, and Carbon Counties, Pennsylvania," released by Chapman Publishing Company in 1894, the following profile of Milton H. Koehler is representative of the landed farmers of Hanover Township at the turn of the century.

MILTON H. KOEHLER. Among the native sons of Northampton County is this representative and well-known citizen of Hanover Township. He is the owner of a well-equipped and cultivated farm, comprising one-hundred and forty acres. The date of Mr. Koehler's birth is January 20, 1849, his parents being Conrad and Julia A.

(Fuchs) Koehler. The family came to Pennsylvania from Germany many years ago, and has been prominent factors in the up building of this and adjoining counties. Garbriel Koehler, the great-grandfather of our subject, was one of three brothers who left the Fatherland, and to him belong the honor of founding the branch of the family so numerous in this county. Conrad Koehler, whose death occurred in the year 1870, devoted his entire life to the pursuit of agriculture. Of his family only the following are yet living: Maria, who is the wife of John Ernest, and Milton H. The father was a devoted member of the Lutheran Church, and an industrious and upright man in every particular. His home was for many years on the very farm where our subject now resides. He was well known throughout the surrounding country, where he numbered many friends, and his death was felt to be a severe loss to the community in which he dwelt. His widow, who has reached the ripe old age of seventy-five years, is still living, making her home with our subject.

The opportunities of Mr. Koehler in an educational line were somewhat limited, though he attended the district schools more or less during his boyhood. He is mainly self-education, but has made the most of his facilities, and has therefore become well informed on all general and practical matters. His father instructed him in both the theory and practice of agriculture, and when quite young he engaged in general farm work. The farm which he now owns and cultivates is well improved and is one the valuable ones of the township. In his business ventures he has met with a good measure of success, and being industrious and capable, is steadily reaping a good income.

Believing that it was not good for man to be alone, Mr. Koehler was joined in marriage with Sarah A. Lerch, November 7, 1871. The lady was born November 7, 1847, in Palmer Township, being a daughter of Amandus and Ellevina M. (Gold) Lerch. The former comes of an old and respected family of Northampton County, where his birth occurred. The mother was born in Bushkill Township. of the same county. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom survive. Emma is the wife of George M. Warner; Mrs. Koehler is next in order of birth; Eramanda is the wife of Thomas Wartman; Priscilla became the wife of Adam Grabwobl; Mary is now Mrs. Alfred Koehler; Levin is a resident of Bethlehem, and Edna is the wife of Henry Ehgott.

In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Koehler are devoted members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, respectively. In politics, the former supports the Democracy, believing that that party best embodies the great questions of the hour. He is in favor of supporting everything which will be the good of the community, and in his official capacities has carried out to the best of his ability his well founded convictions of what is best to achieve this object. For a number of years he served as a School Director of Hanover Township, and has always been found on the side of good schools and educated teachers. In 1880, the responsible position of United States Census Enumerator of Northampton county, which embraced Hanover Township, was conferred upon him, and the manner in which he performed the duties pertaining thereto won him the commendation of all. For one year, our subject occupied the responsible position of Mercantile Appraiser of Northampton County, in which he acquitted himself well. In a social way, Mr. Koehler is identified with Bethlehem Grange No. 504, of which he is Past Master, and is also a member of the Knights of Malta of Bethlehem. In addition to the orders already named, he is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men of South Bethlehem.

The last three decades of the 19th century were of tremendous industrial and social economic change in nearby Bethlehem. Most of these changes can be attributed to the corporate and technical innovations of the Bethlehem Iron & Steel Company, under the leadership of John Fritz, Ironmaster. Fritz built two large Bessemer Convertors and a rolling mill for the production of steel during the 1870s. Their success coincided with the tremendous expansion of the nations rail system, this economic expansion began to change Bethlehem fundamentally. This change caused affects in all the surrounding agrarian townships. The expanding workforce population supported by the manufacturers success caused increased local demands for the farmers goods. The "American System" as proposed originally by Benjamin Franklin, in the 18th century, was fully at work, and economically succeeding.

Bethlehem changed dramatically from a more inward looking Moravian town into an increasingly more integrated American industrial city. The Bethlehem Steel Plants continued to expand, adding a forge plant in the 1880's to produce armor plate for the "new" U.S. Navy of iron plated battleships and cruisers. High-speed tool steel was developed by the company engineers, which revolutionized machine shop practice. These expansions caused a need for new work place populations, and new Central European immigrants were attracted in large numbers to settle in South Bethlehem. The produce, milk, eggs, meat and flour, produced by the farmers of Hanover Township were ensured a ready large local market for anything they raised.

By 1901, Hanover Township's population was almost totally devoted to farming, and significantly to dairy operations. If there were any trades, they only supported the needs of the farmer. Additionally, the mechanization of farm equipment had continually reduced the need for hired hands. One sees by 1901, a significant reduction of laborers residing in the Township from 61 in 1882 to 32 in 1901.

The following 1901, Directory of Northampton County Pennsylvania lists the residents and their occupation and/or states in Hanover Township:

Autry Henry, lab, Hanoverville

Bachman, Harrison A., farmer, Dairy

Baer Charles, farmer, Schoenersville

Baker Emma Mrs., wid. Hanoverville

Balliet Charles, Dairy

Balliet John, farmer, Dairy

Barlieb Peter, lab, Bethlehem

Bauder Eli, lab, Bethlehem

Beers William, lab, Hanoverville

Bender Charles, lab, Hanoverville

Bittner Adam H.,

farmer, Schoenersville

Bittner Peter, lab, Schoenersville

Borger Ucinda Miss. Schoenersville

Borger Mary Mrs., wid.

Schoenersville

Borger, Michael, lab, Schoenersville

Breder, George, Schoenersville

Brown Harvey, farmer, Dairy.

Buss Asher, farmer, Schoenersville

Clewell Edwin, farmer,

Schoenersville

Clewell Robert, farmer, Dairy

Clover Frank B. Bethlehem

Cressman Cornelius O., innkpr.,

Schoenersville

Crock Samuel, farmer, Schoenersville

Daniel David, lab Dairy

Daniel Maria Miss, Schoenersville

Darrone Alvin, lab Dairy

Dech Aaron H., farmer,

Schoenersville

Dech Ausben W., genty Dairy

Deily Alfred J. lab, Schoenersville

Deily Alfred J., lab, Schoenersville

Deshler Valentine, farmer,

Schoenersville

Dewart Hannah Mrs., wid,

Schoenersville

Echard Quintus A., miller, Dairy

Ernest Drancis, farmer, Dairy

Ernest John, farmer, Dairy,

Ernest Wilson, student, Dairy

Ettinger George, farmer,

Hanoverville

Fernstermacher Jeremiah, farmer,

Bethlehem

Fenstermacher Weston, Bethlehem

Florey Emmon, student,

Schoenersville

Florey Stewart, student,

Schoenersville

Florey William R., farmer,

Schoenersville

Frack Henry lab, Schoenersville

Frankenfield Howard K. farmer,

Bethlehem

Frankenfield John, lab Dairy

Fry Henry, lab, Schoenersville

Gable Erwin, farmer, Hanoverville

Greenzweig Nathan, farmer,

Schoenersville

Hackman Erwin, farmer,

Schoenersville

Hackman Lizzie, Miss. Schoenersville

Hahn John, lab; Bethlehem

Hanoverville Hotel, Richard Laubach,
Propr
Hawk Edward Mach, Hanoverville
Hay John Q. farmer, Dairy
Hay Willis F. farmer, Hanoverville
Heckman James A. justice of the
peace, Schoenersville
Heckman Joseph, constable,
Schoenersville
Heffner Willis, lab Hanoverville
Heller Ellen J. Miss, Dairy
Heller Stephen D. farmer, Dairy
Heller Steward, Dairy
Hess George, farmer Schoenersville
Huber Calvin lab Bethlehem
Huber Robert, farmer, Bethlehem
Huber Walter T., farmer, Bethlehem

Illick Joseph E., miller, Bethlehem

Jacoby Wilson, lab, Schoenersville
Jones Samuel, lab. Schoenersville

Keiper Wilson J., mach Dairy
Klemmer John, lab, Bethlehem
Knauss Abraham, farmer,
Schoenersville
Knecht Isaac, miller, Dairy
Koehler Clinton C. farmer, Bethlehem
Koehler Julia Mrs. Bethlehem
Koehler Milton H. gent, Bethlehem
Koehler Preston, student,
Bethlehem
Kuhns T. Frank, lab, Schoenersville

Lazarus, Edwin, Schoenersville
Lazarus Harry A., student,
Schoenersville
Lazarus James, farmer,
Schoenersville
Lazarus John A., mech,
Schoenersville
Lazarus Robert, Schoenersville
Laubach Oliver F., mer, Hanoverville
Laubach Richard, innkpr.
Hanoverville
Lohr Frank, lab, Dairy

Logenbach Cyrus, lab,
Schoenersville

Mast, George W., farmer, Dairy
Miller James, lab Bethlehem
Miller Samuel, lab, Bethlehem
Moyer David R., miller, Dairy
Moyer George H., miller, Dairy
Moyer Oliver, miller, Dairy

Newhard Reuben, farmer
Schoenersville
Nonnemacher James, lab, Bethlehem
Nonemacher Robert, farmer,
Bethlehem

Ott Clayton H., farmer,
Schoenersville
Ott Morgan, lab Schoenersville

Reaser A. J., farmer, Hanoverville
Reichard Effie Miss, Schoenersville
Reichard George R., farmers,
Schoenersville
Reichard Sylvester, lab.,
Schoenersville
Ritter John N., farmer,
Schoenersville
Ritter, Reuben O., farmer,
Hanoverville
Rockell Charles, farmer, Bethlehem

Schall William, lab, Hanoverville
Schoenersville Hotel, C. O.
Cressman, propr
Schortz Llewellyn farmer,
Hanoverville
Schortz, Lovine, farmer, Bethlehem
Sell Lewis, lab Bethlehem
Serfass Howard, farmer, Bethlehem
Shimer Asher D. gent., Bethlehem
Siegfried Amos. farmer, Hanoverville
Siegfried Amos, farmer, Hanoverville
Siegfried Stella N. Miss Hanoverville
Smale Wilson, farmer, Hanoverville
Smith Charles J. lab, Dairy
Smith Wilson, farmer, Dairy

Smoyer David, lab, Schoenersville
 Smoyer Elmer, Hanoverville
 Smoyer Thoms, farmer Hanoverville
 Snyder Julia Ann Mrs. Schoenersville
 Stecker Edwin lab Dairy
 Stecker Oliver P. farmer
 Schoenersville
 Stecker Willis, lab, Dairy
 Sterner Alfred J. farmer,
 Schoenersville
 Stuber Tilghman, mech
 Schoenersville
 Stuber William, farmer, Hanoverville

 Unangst Amanda J. Miss Bethlehem
 Unangst Henry Mrs. Wid. Bethlehem
 Unangst Henry G. Bethlehem
 Unangst, James W. lab, Bethlehem

 Van Blargen William, lab, Bethlehem
 Wagner, Clinton, farmer,
 Hanoverville

Walter Jacob T., farmer,
 Schoenersville
 Wiosser Edward, Schoenersville
 Woodring Erwin, butcher
 Hanoverville
 Woodring Maria Mrs. Hanoverville
 Woodring Milton H., farmer,
 Schoenersville

 Yeakel Frank, farmer, Bethlehem
 Youdder Edwin G. farmer,
 Schoenervsville
 Young, Alfred farmer, Schoenersville
 Young Harrietta Mrs., Dairy
 Young Jones, student,
 Schoenersville
 Young William, student,
 Schoenersville
 Young William, student,
 Schoenersville

 Ziegenfuss Elizabeth, Mrs.,
 Bethlehem

By the time of World War I, the daily life within Hanover Township was one of a very settled village/agrarian lifestyle. The rhythm of life was formed by the cycles centered on family farm life. Increasingly, the expansion of the nearby towns and cities were beginning to be felt. Shortly, the first phases of the suburbanization process would appear, being accelerated by the new popular invention, the automobile.

1920s - 1940The Initial Presence of the Suburbanization Process and the Remaining Dominance of the Agricultural Economy

The period between the 1920s to the 1940s is a time of the limited inception of the suburbanization process within Hanover Township. Agriculture would remain the predominant occupation and land use activity during this time. However, along the Monocacy Creek and on some roads within the Township, initial groups of suburban villa style and auto oriented residences began to be built.

Following World War I, the successful mass production of the personal automobile enabled urban dwellers from Bethlehem to increasingly aspire to settle in the green open spaces of neighboring Hanover Township. The initial suburban movement into the Hanover Township area can be attributed to Archibald Johnston. Johnston was a founder of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was formed from the prior Bethlehem Steel in December 1904. Johnston was also the first mayor of the City of Bethlehem in its present government form. Being of financial means, Johnston began to assemble lands along the Monocacy Creek at and surrounding Camels Hump, just prior to WWI. Johnston's move attracted the interest of his corporate, social-economic peers to look at lands along the Monocacy Creek as sites for villa/country estates for the well-to-do of Bethlehem.

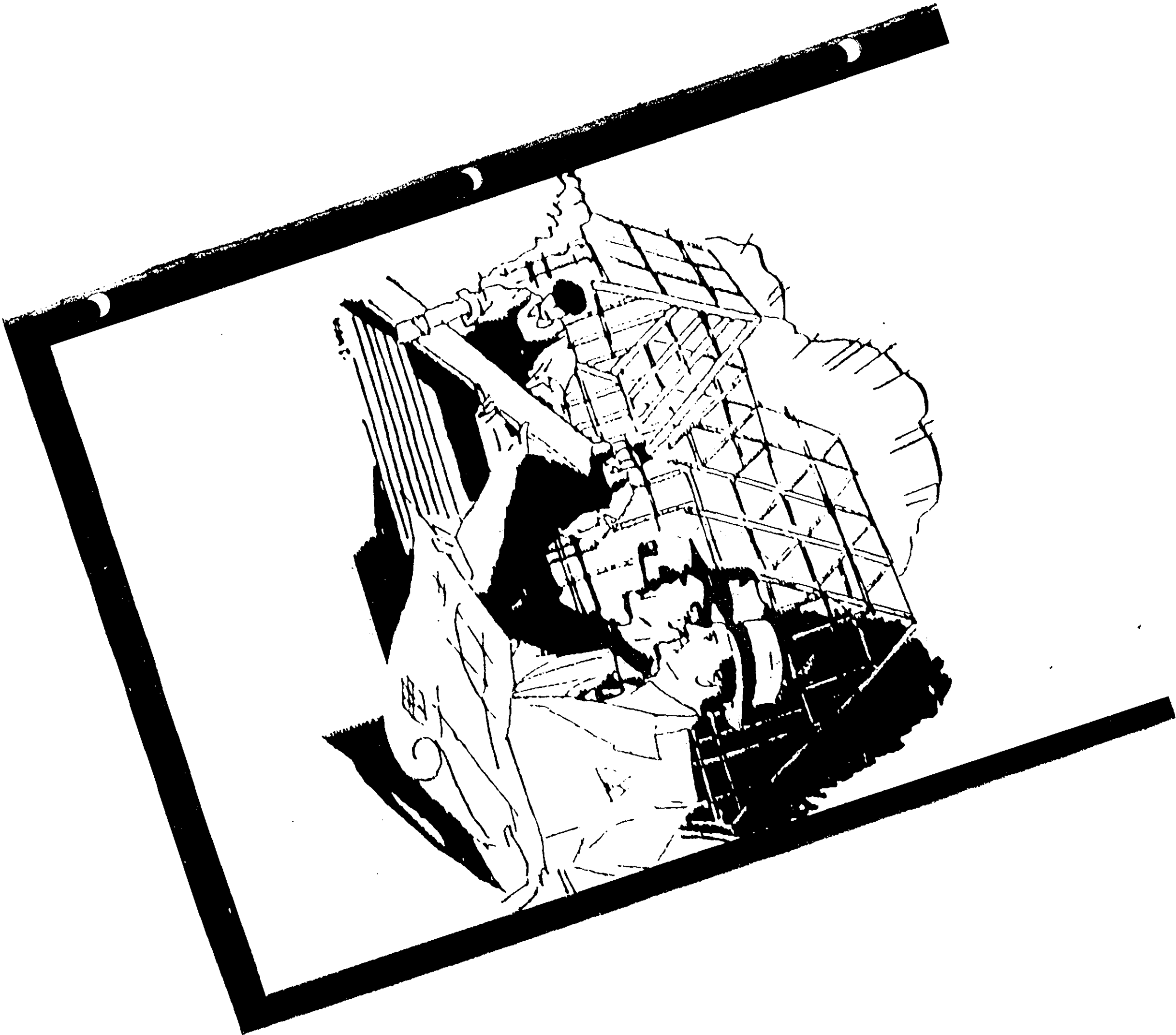
The tremendous military contracts brought on by WW I of Bethlehem Steel enabled the well paid corporate executive population to consider setting up their own country estates along the Monocacy. A sequence of romantic style villas, country houses, and colonized farm estates began to appear along both sides of the Monocacy Creek in the City of Bethlehem and Hanover Township. Built mostly in the 1920s, this concentration of suburban villa estates is one of the most striking and best preserved concentrations of its type within Northampton County.

Parallel to this development was the initial construction of scattered middle class brick (sometimes stuccoed) four-square and bungalow style, single lot, houses in areas of the Township during the 1920s. A number of these private, suburban style homes appear to have replaced earlier 19th century tenant houses, that were used by earlier tradespersons and iron ore miners of Hanover Township. None of this construction activity followed any formal suburban style lot plan. It simply expanded an earlier village or lineal roadside pattern of house/lot developments. These tended to be built at Schoenersville, along Bath Pike and at the locale of buildings associated with Goetz Ore pit along Jacksonville Road.

Outside of the initial incursions of suburban development, Hanover Township remained purely in farmland. Formally planned development tracts of suburban houses would not appear until after World War II. In fact, most of the land development so associated with Hanover Township would not begin until after the

construction of Route 22 in 1955. Through the 1960s, 70s and 80s a broad surge of residential and mixed-use industrial development spread throughout Hanover Township. Fueled by an influx of middle class post WW II "Baby Boom" parents, and their subsequent "Baby Boomer" children starting their families, Hanover Township has become a highly desired locale for places of residential and business construction. It's interesting to reflect on the profile of new churches (post 1960) built within the Township. These institutions portray the ethnic mix of not only the established Anglo-European settlement groups of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th century, but also the new Asiatic populations settling in the United States and Lehigh Valley.

However, the Township is at a crucial point in time where it needs to reflect and understand the set of surviving historic buildings, sites, and land features, which portray its rich history. Hopefully, with this understanding, the present generations can conserve these testaments to the Townships past, thereby, providing an important vehicle for reflection. The process of reflection can assist all in determining the character of the municipality's future development and the health and welfare of its citizens and their children.



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*The reader shall please note that the above spellings are as indicated in research materials. Over time, many first and surname spellings have changed from their original ethnic spelling and/or clerical interpretation and/or error.

ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONSIDER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN HANOVER TOWNSHIP

INTRODUCTION:

The following is a series of conservation management vehicles that can provide the municipality of Hanover Township with the means to conserve its cultural heritage. These strategies and legal mechanisms are presented to the Township and its citizenry in the hopes that they will read, discuss and select the course of actions they desire in order to preserve their distinct heritage. The following proposals are only ideas laid out in general terms. Any final course of actions should follow qualified research and public due process required for any of these strategies.

FEDERAL LEVEL

LEGAL:

General Recommendations:

1) That the Township and concerned community seek to nominate and have placed on the National Register of Historic Places the following entities within Hanover Township:

A) Historic Districts:

- Potential Historic Districts;
- Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads in Hanover Township.
- Thematic district of Early 20th Century Residential Buildings in Hanover Township.

*Refer to full list of properties for each potential district.

There also exists the possibility of a Monacacy Creek Historic District. Initial field research within Hanover Township and neighboring stream-side municipalities indicates a potential Historic District along the course of the Monocacy Creek.

Beginning in Bethlehem, this potential Historic District contains a range of early settlement, agricultural, industrial, and architectural cultural resources, whose common linkage was a direct social-economic relationship to the Monacacy Creek. The evaluation and suggested creation of this district would require significant inter-municipal cooperation and coordination. Its consideration is respectfully suggested.

POTENTIAL

B) Individual Listing onto the National Register of Historic Places

- Goetz Farm
4505 Bath Pike
- Geissinger Farm
N. Side Orchard Lane
- William Dech Farm
6880 Steuben Road
- Heller/Myers Farm
Old Stokes Park Road,
near Rt. 512

- C) As part of potential County-Wide Thematic Districts
- Hanover Schoolhouse
Intersection of Old Bath Pike and Hanover Road,
Potential multi-resource listing of Educational
buildings of Northampton County
 - Hanoverville Hotel
5001 Hanoverville Road
Potential thematic district of early taverns of
Northampton County
 - Northampton County Bridge No. 95, Macada Road
near Monocacy Creek,
Potential multiple resource listing of Historic
Bridges of Northampton County.

The following is a narrative describing the process, criteria and benefits of the National Register of Historic Places.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PROCESS

- 1) Nominations may be prepared by property owners, interested citizens, preservation organizations and state historic preservation offices. Federal agencies submit nominations for their properties through their agency preservation officers. Certified local governments also review nominations before state review takes place. Eligible properties include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of local, state and national significance. Nominations may also be made for multiple properties, a flexible and efficient means of registering a number of significant properties linked by a common historical context or property type.
- 2) Standard National Register forms (available from the SHPO) must be used and submitted to the SHPO, which reviews the nomination against the National Register evaluation criteria.
- 3) The SHPO notifies property owners and local officials 30 to 75 days in advance that the state will present a nomination to a state review board. If a property meets the evaluation criteria, the board recommends it for nomination. The nomination form is signed by the SHPO and forwarded to the National Register office in Washington, D.C. The SHPO also may send the nomination for consideration even if it has been rejected by the board.
- 4) Private property owners, including the owners in a historic district, have the opportunity to concur or object to National Register nominations. If the owner of an individual property or majority of owners in a historic district object to listing by means of notarized letters, the property or district will not be listed but may be

determined eligible for listing. Properties eligible for the National Register receive the same review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as accorded to listed properties.

5) The staff of the National Register reviews nominations. Provided the documentation is adequate and all procedures have been followed in accordance with federal regulations, a decision must be made on the eligibility of the property within 45 days of receipt. If found acceptable, the nomination form is signed and a notice is sent to members of Congress and the SHPO.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION CRITERIA

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- 1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history,; or
- 2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- 3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- 4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

"Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- 1) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- 2) A building or structure removed from its original location by which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- 3) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- 4) A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- 5) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- 6) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- 7) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance."

National Register of Historic Places

All historic areas in the National Park System and properties designated as National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed in the National Register.

BENEFITS OF NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

- 1) Recognition that a property is of significance to the nation, state or community.
- 2) Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects, including review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
- 3) Eligibility for certain federal tax benefits, such as the investment tax credit for rehabilitation of income-producing buildings and the charitable deduction for donation of easements.
- 4) Qualification for federal preservation grants when funding is available.
- 5) Consideration in the issuance of surface coal mining permits.

FEDERAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

REGIONAL FEDERAL PROGRAM:

- 1) Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal

NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

Although in its final stages of development planning, the Township should take into its consideration a potential role within the Heritage Corridor Initiative to possibly aid and assist its future efforts to conserve its heritage. At present, the exact program area boundaries have not been officially finalized. However, Hanover Township is included. The corridor's commission should be made aware of Hanover Township's cultural resources and the efforts and needs to conserve them. The following is the description of the Heritage Corridor.

The legislation to establish the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage corridor was introduced in February, 1988, by Congressmen Peter Kostmayer and Don Ritter. It was signed into law (Public Law 100-692) by President Reagan on November 18, 1988.

To carry out the provisions of the legislation, a federal commission of twenty-one members is established, including the Director of National Park Service, one representative each from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, the Historical and Museum Commission, the Department of Commerce/Economic Development Partnership and the Department of Community Affairs, eight representatives from local government, and eight private citizens.

The Commission will take a proactive role in assisting the Commonwealth, counties, towns, private organizations and individuals in planning and implementing an integrated strategy for protecting and promoting cultural, historical and natural resources. Policies and programs will be developed to preserve and interpret historic, cultural, scenic and natural resources, and to support compatible economic revitalization efforts. While the law requires that the plan be developed within two years of the first meeting of the Commission, the implementation of the corridor plan will take place over a number of years.

Congress initially authorized \$350,000 to be used by the Commission annually in its work, with the provision that only fifty per cent of the commission's actual costs may be underwritten by Federal funds. Donations and/or matching funds may make up the balance. The National Park Service will provide assistance in the development and implementation of the plan, which will be reviewed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The law provides that the Commission may acquire land, but only by donation or with donated funds on a willing seller basis. Upon acquisition, the land must be transferred to a public agency.

The Commission may establish advisory groups in order to foster public involvement and the sharing of ideas, goals and concerns for the Corridor. There will be extensive opportunities for public involvement at all stages, through the advisory groups and through public workshops, meetings and special events.

The goal of the legislation is to involve citizens, organizations and local government in making decisions about the area, and to use this interactive involvement in building a consensus toward action on the future of the Corridor.

BENEFITS OF THE LEGISLATION

The establishment of the National Heritage Corridor will provide a number of benefits for the region.

- The designation will bring national attention to the area and its special qualities.
- The resulting growth in the tourism industry and the Corridor's eligibility for federal and state funding from related programs will attract additional private initiatives in development and will make preservation action economically attractive.
- The legislation provides a framework for carefully coordinating what has already been accomplished with current and future initiatives, resulting in the most effective possible plan for the future of the Corridor. It also provides for a citizen voice in forging these decisions.
- Implementation of the plan for the Corridor will help to stimulate revitalization efforts: forging public/private partnerships; identifying development opportunities; and supporting historic preservation, recreation and conservation projects.
- Designation will encourage economic redevelopment that respects the important historic, cultural and recreational resources of the community. The goal is to create new economic vitality while maintaining the high quality of life in the valleys.

At present, the Commission is in its final review and approval stages of its Management Action Plan. In this plan, Hanover Township lies within the "Reach Boundary" of the Heritage Corridor. It would be timely for the Township to review the nature of its cultural resources and evaluate its potential role within the National Heritage Corridor and its proposed programs and initiatives, in the near future.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS:

The following Federal Programs and offices may apply to Hanover Township's current and future program needs to conserve its heritage. This list has been composed from a variety of sources.

Executive BranchU.S. Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Stabilization and
Conservation Service
Planning and Evaluation Branch
P.O. Box 2415
Washington, D.C. 20013
(202) 447-3264

Forest Service
Recreation Division
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
(202) 447-7754

Soil Conservation Service
Economic and Social Sciences Div.
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C. 20013-2890
(202) 382-1510

U.S. Department of Commerce

Center for Building Technology
National Institute of Standards
and Technology
Building 226, Room B-250
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
(301) 975-5900

Economic Development Administration
14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW
Room H-7217
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 377-4208

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Mgt.
Coastal Programs Division

Independent Agencies

Advisory Council On Historic
Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 809
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 786-0503

Amtrak
National Railroad Passenger Corp.
60 Massachusetts Ave. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 383-3000

Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 395-5750

Federal Emergency Mgt. Agency
500 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20472
(202) 646-3770

General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
18th and F Streets, NW
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 566-0987

National Historical Publication
and Records Commission
National Archives & Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408
(202) 523-3092

National Foundation on the Arts
and Humanities

1825 Connecticut Ave., NW
Suite 724
Washington, D.C. 20235
(202) 683-5158

U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 732-3366

U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 586-5000

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6422

Community Development Block Grants
(202) 75-6587

Historic Preservation Information
(202) 755-6610

Section 202 - Housing for the Elderly
and Assisted Housing
(202) 755-6610

Section 221 - Public Housing Program
(202) 426-7212

Section 310 - Rehabilitation Loans
(202) 755-0367

Title I - Property Improvement Loan
Program (202) 755-5740

Urban Homesteading Program
(202) 755-5327

Institute of Museum Services
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Rooms 510 and 609
Washington, D.C. 20506
(202) 786-0536

National Endowment for the Arts
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Room 624
Washington, D.C. 20506
(202) 682-5442

National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Room 503
Washington, D.C. 20506
(202) 786-0310

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.
1325 G Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 376-2400

Small Business Administration
1441 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20416
(202) 653-7562
Susan Engeleiter, Director

Smithsonian Institution
National Institute for Conservation
900 Jefferson Drive, SW
Room 2225
Washington, D.C. 20560
(202) 357-2295
Larry Reiger, President

Legislative Branch

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
(202) 287-5000
James H. Billington, Librarian

U.S. Department of the Interior

Asst. Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
and Parks
(202) 343-4416

National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-4621

Associate Director for Cultural
Resources
(202) 343-7625

Deputy Associate Director for
Cultural Resources
(202) 343-9596

Assistant to the Associate
Director
(202) 343-3411

Office of International Affairs
(202) 343-7063

International Liaison Officer for
Cultural Resources
(202) 343-7069

Assistant Director, Archeology
(202) 343-1876

Archeological Assistance Division
(202) 343-4101

Anthropology Division
(202) 343-8161

Curatorial Services Division
(202) 343-8138

Historic American Buildings
Survey and Historic American
Engineering Record
(202) 343-9606

American Folklife Center
(202) 287-6590
Alan Jabour, Director

Federal Preservation Officers
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Stabilization and
Conservation Service
P.O. Box 2415
Washington, D.C. 20013
(202) 447-6221
James R. McMullen, Director

Farmers Home Administration
14th Street and Independence
Avenue, SW
South Building, Room 6309-S
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 382-9619
John E. Hansel

Forest Service
P.O. Box 9690
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
(202) 447-7754
Evan De Bloois, Preservation Officer

Rural Electrification Administration
Electric Staff Division
14th Street and Independence Ave SW
Room 1272
Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 382-9093

Soil Conservation Service
Economic and Social Sciences Div.
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C. 20013-2890
(202) 447-2171

U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Economic Development Adminst.
14th Street and Constitution
Ave. NW

History Division
(202) 343-8174

National Historic Landmarks
Program
(202) 343-8164

Interagency Resources Division
(202) 343-9500

National Register of Historic Places
(202) 343-9536

Preservation Planning Branch
(202) 343-9505

Park Historic Architecture Division
(202) 343-9573

Technical Preservation Services
Branch
(202) 343-9584

Grants Administration Branch
(202) 343-9566

National Park Service Regional
Offices
(for tax incentives)

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Preservation Tax Incentives
2nd and Chestnut Streets
2nd Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(25) 597-5129

Connecticut, Delaware, District of
Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Maryland,
Massachusetts, Michigan, New
Hampshire, New Jersey, New York,
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,
Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

Other National Park Service Offices
North Atlantic Regional Office
15 State Street

Room H-7217
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 377-4208

National Oceanic & Atmospheric
Administration
Facilities and Logistics Div.
6010 Executive Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20052
(301) 443-8963 20852

Office of Real Property Programs
14th Street and Constitution
Ave. NW
Room 1037
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 377-0104

U.S. Department of Education
Library Programs (OERI/LP/PLSS)
555 New Jersey Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20202
(202) 357-6303

U.S. Department of Energy
Environmental Safety and Health
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20585
(202) 586-6151

Federal Energy Regulatory Comm.
825 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 357-8400

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human
Services
200 Independence Ave. SW
Room 532H
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 245-0287

U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban
Development
Office of Environment and Energy
451 7th Street, SW

Boston, MA 02109
(617) 835-8800

Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Denver Service Center
National Park Service
755 Parfet Street
Denver, CO 80225

Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Analysis Div.
400 7th Street, SW
HEV-20
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-2067

Federal Railroad Administration
Office of Policy
400 7th Street, SW
Room 8300
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-0358

Urban Mass Transportation
Administration
400 7th Street, SW
Room 9301
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-0096

U.S. Department of the Interior

Minerals Management Service
Environmental Operations
12203 Sunrise Valley Drive
Mail Stop 423
Reston, VA 22092
(703) 648-7783

Office of Surface Mining
Office of the Director
1951 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-2073

Room 7154
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-7894

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Trust and Economic
Development
1951 Constitution Ave. NW
Room 4529 MIB
Washington, D.C. 20245

Bureau of Land Management
18th and C Streets, NW
Room 3360
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-9353

Bureau of Reclamations
Ecological Resources Div.
Engineering & Research Center
P.O. Box 25007
Denver, CO 80225
(303) 236-6779

Fish and Wildlife Service
Refuges and Wildlife
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-5333

Geological Survey
Environmental Affairs Program
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Mail Stop 423
Reston, VA 22092
(703) 648-6828

National Park Service
History Division
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
(202) 343-8174

U.S. Department of Transportation

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration
Environmental Analysis Division
400 7th Street S.W.
HEV-20
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-9173

Office of Transportation Regulatory
Affairs
400 7th Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-4866

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Office of Facilities
Historic Preservation Office
810 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 233-3447

Independent Agencies

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW
Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20429
(202) 632-6410

General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Room 1300
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 566-0987

Small Business Administration
Office of Portfolio Management
1441 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20416
(202) 653-6429

Federal Aviation Administration
Noise Abatement Division
Office of Environment & Energy
Room 432
800 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20591
(202) 267-3561

Federal Railroad Administration
Office of Policy
400 7th Street S.W.
Room 8300
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 366-0358

Independent Agencies

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Federal Activities
Waterside Mall, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 382-5905

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Division of Bank Supervision
550 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20429
(202) 898-6946

Federal Housing Finance Board
Office of Community Investment
1700 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20552
(202) 906-6211

FEDERAL LEGISLATION:

The following federal legislation applies to federal authority and activities that are concerned with the identifiable cultural resources within Hanover Township.

MAJOR FEDERAL STATUTESAntiquities Act of 1906, P.L. 59-209

Authorized the president to designate national monuments and established regulations to protect archeological sites on public lands.

National Historic Sites Act of 1935, P.L. 74-292

Authorized the secretary of the interior to acquire national historic sites and designate National Historic Landmarks.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665

Expanded the National Register of Historic Places to include listings of local, state and regional significance, authorized grants to the states and the National Trust, established protections for National Register properties from federal projects, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Department of Transportation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-670

Extended protection to historic sites affected by federal transportation projects.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P.L. 89-754

Authorized funding for preservation projects under HUD urban renewal and housing programs.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, P.L. 91-190

Established the Council on Environmental Quality and included preservation among considerations requiring environmental impact statements.

Executive Order 11593: "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" 1971

Required federal agencies to develop procedures for protecting federal historic properties.

Surplus Real Property Act of 1972, P.L. 92-362

Amended the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to allow the U.S. General Services Administration to transfer surplus federal property to states and municipalities for public or revenue-producing uses.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, P.L. 93-291

Authorized the secretary of the interior and other federal agencies to preserve or salvage sites affected by federal projects, including use of project funds.

Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, P.L. 93-383

Consolidated urban grant programs under a single Community Development Block Grant Program.

Tax Reform Act of 1976, P.L. 94-455

Created tax incentives for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic structures, penalized demolition and codified deductions for charitable transfers of preservation easements.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, P.L. 94-541

Directed GSA to acquire historic structures for federal office use and to promote mixed public uses of such buildings.

Housing and Community Development Act of 1977, P.L. 95-128

Established the Urban Development Action Grant Program

Revenue Act of 1978, P.L. 95-600

Provided an investment tax-credit for the rehabilitation of older buildings used for commercial and industrial purposes.

Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-515

Required consent of owners before listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places; made the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an independent federal agency and changed its membership; directed federal agencies to nominate and protect federal properties; provided for a National Museum of the Building Arts; and directs the secretary of the interior and the American Folklife Center to devise a program to preserve "intangible" elements of the nation's cultural heritage.

Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, P.L. 97-34

Created a three-tiered tax credit for investment in old and historic buildings favoring certified historic structures (superseded credit provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and Revenue Act of 1978).

Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, P.L. 97-248

Reduced the amount of depreciation allowable under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 for rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

Cultural Property Act of 1983, P.L. 97-446

Implemented the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export or Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Tax Reform Act of 1986, P.L. 99-514

Retained but reduced the rehabilitation tax credits and altered passive-investment benefits.

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, P.L. 100-298

Transferred to states title to abandoned shipwrecks that are in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or in protected coral formations (except wrecks on federal or Indian lands); required the secretary of the interior to prepare guidelines to help states and federal agencies; and encouraged states to create underwater parks.

NATIONAL CONTACTS:

The following national organizations may be able to assist and or play a role in Hanover Township's efforts to preserve its cultural patrimony.

Alliance for Historic Landscape
Preservation
82 Wall Street
Suite 1105
New York, NY 10005
(617) 491-3727

American Association of Museums
1225 I Street NW
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 2005

American Historical Association
400 A Street SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 544-2422

American Institute of Architecture
1735 New York Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 626-7300

American Planning Association
1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 872-0611

American Society for Conservation
Archeology
c/o U.S. Dept. of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
18th and C. Streets, NW
Room 2343
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-4451

American Society of Interior Designers
Historic Preservation Committee
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018
(212) 944-9220

American Association for State and
Local History
172 2nd Ave. North
Suite 202
Nashville, TN 37201
(615) 255-2971

American Council for the Arts
1285 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019

American Institute for Conservation
of Historic and Artistic Works
3345 Kingle Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 364-1036

Committee on Historic Resources
Regional Urban Design Assistance
Teams
(202) 626-7452

Urban Design and Preservation
Division
7320 26th Street, NW
Seattle, WA 98117
(206) 462-4072

American Society of Civil Engineers
Committee on History & Heritage
of American Civil Engineering
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 705-7671

American Society of Landscape
Architects
4401 Connecticut Ave, NW
5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20008-2302
(202) 686-2752

American Society of Mechanical Engineers
History and Heritage Program
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
(212) 705-7740

Archaeological Conservancy
415 Orchard Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 982-3278

Association for Preservation Technology
904 Princess Anne Street
P.O. Box 8178
Fredricksburg, VA 22404
(703) 373-1621

Association Of American Geographies
1710 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 234-1450

Public Policy Office
1319 F Street, NW
Suite 604
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 393-3364

Decorative Arts Society
c/o Brooklyn Museum
200 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn, NY 11238
(718) 638-5000

Educational Facilities Laboratories
211 East 7th Street
Suite 420
Austin, TX 78701
(512) 474-7539

Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Ave, South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100

America the Beautiful Fund
219 Shoreham Building
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-1649

Archeological Institute of America
675 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, MA 02215
(617) 353-9361

Association for Living Historical
Farms and Agricultural Museums
c/o Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of American History
Room 5035
Washington, D.C. 20560
(202) 357-2095

Association of Junior Leagues
660 1st Ave.
2nd Floor
New York, NY 10016-3241
(212) 683-1515

Council on America's Military
Past -USA
P.O. Box 1151
Fort Meyer, VA 22211
(202) 479-2258

Early American Society
P.O. Box 8200
2245 Kohn Road
Harrisburg, Pa 17105
(717) 657-9555

Environmental Action Foundation
1525 New Hampshire Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 745-4871

Environmental Law Institute
1616 P Street NW
Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 328-5150

Friends of the Earth
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 543-4312

Institute of Early American History
and Culture
P.O. Box 220
Williamsburg, VA 23187
(804) 253-5117
Jean Lee, Director

National Association of Conservation
Districts
509 Capitol Court, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 547-6223

National Building Museum
Pension Building
Judiciary Square, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 272-2448

National Institute for Conservation
of Cultural Property
c/o Smithsonian Institution
900 Jefferson Drive SW
Room 2225
Washington, D.C. 20560
(202) 357-2295

National Wildlife Federation
1412 16th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 797-6800

530 7th Street, SE
Institute for Urban Design
P.O. Box 105
Purchase, NY 10577
(914) 253-9341

National Alliance of Preservation
Commissions
c/o School of Environmental Design
609 Caldwell Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30620
(404) 542-4731

National Association of Housing and
Redevelopment Officials
1320 18th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 429 2960

National Center for Preservation
Law
1015 31st Street NW
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 338-0392

National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 797-6800

Natural Resources Defense Council
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 727-2700

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4000

The National Trust is a private nonprofit organization, the only national preservation organization chartered by Congress (in 1949) to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture. The National Trust acts as a clearinghouse of information on all aspects of preservation, assists in coordinating efforts to preservation groups, provides professional advice on preservation, conducts conferences and seminars, maintains 17 historic properties as museums, administers grant and loan programs and issues a variety of publications. Six regional offices provide localized preservation advisory services and represent the National Trust in their regions. A board of trustees directs the organization's policies, and a board of advisors representing the states helps implement programs. Financial support for Trust programs comes from membership dues, endowment funds, contributions and matching grants from federal agencies including the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. National Trust headquarters are in the McCormick Apartments - Andrew Mellon Building in Washington, D.C.

PROGRAMS

Preservation Services: Advice on a variety of preservation issues and problems, offers primarily through regional offices, and programs such as conferences and seminars.

Regional Offices: Services to state and local organizations and individuals in six regions covering all preservation activities, including field visits, advisory assistance, conferences and special projects on issues of particular concern to each region.

Grants and Loans: Financial support through the Preservation Services Fund, National Preservation Loan Fund, Inner-City Ventures Fund and Critical Issues Fund.

Publications: The magazine Historic Preservation; the newspaper Preservation News; Preservation Press books; Forum newsletter and journal; Preservation Law Reporter; Main Street News; an annual report and other publications.

Education: Public and school-based activities such as a national education center to provide educational models and curriculum materials.

Information Services: Audiovisual collection and coordination of the National Trust Library at the University of Maryland.

Public Policy and Legislation: Testimony on pending federal legislation, advocacy of preservation issues, coordination of national lobbying network and research on preservation policy issues.

Legal Services: Education and advice on preservation law and historic districts, monitoring of preservation litigation, filing of amicus curiae briefs, advice on tax incentives and easements.

Properties: Oversight, maintenance and interpretation of the Trust's 17 historic properties, programs for owners of private historic houses and crafts training.

Special Projects: National Main Street Center: Aid to states, communities and others in the revitalization of historic business districts.

Tourism Demonstration Program: Research and pilot projects linking tourism and historic preservation.

Rural Conservation Program: Coordinated support to rural communities on preservation issues and rural public policy.

Maritime Program: Technical assistance and field services on maritime issues and awareness of maritime heritage.

Forum Membership: Services to support and expand the organized preservation movement, assistance to state and local organizations, municipalities, architects, contractors and developers; publications; insurance and eligibility for grant and loan programs.

Public Awareness: Media and public communications programs, annual National Historic Preservation Week, public service advertising, study tours and awards programs.

Book and Merchandise Sales: Books and gift items for mail-order and direct sale from shops in Washington, D.C., and at Trust properties.

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office:
6401 Germantown Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa 19144
(215) 438-2886

Delaware, District of Columbia,
Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Puerto Rico, Virginia, Virgin
Islands, West Virginia.

NATIONAL FUNDING INFORMATION

American Association of Fund
Raising Counsel
25 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036
(212) 354-5799

Business Committee for the Arts
1775 Broadway
Suite 510
New York, NY 10019
(212) 664-0600

Council for Advancement and Support
of Education
11 Dupont Circle
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 328-5900

Kent E. Smith Library
1422 Euclid Ave.
Suite 1442
Cleveland, OH 44115

Independent Sector
1828 L Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 223-8100

KRC Development Council
431 Valley Road
New Canaan, CT 06840
(203) 972-0401

National Assembly of State Arts
Agencies
1010 Vermont Ave. NW
Suite 920
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-6352

National League of Cities
1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 626-3000

American Council for the Arts
1285 6th Ave.
3rd Floor
New York, NY 10019
(212) 245-4510

Center for Corporate Public
Involvement
1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 624-2425

Council on Foundations
1828 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 466-6512

The Foundation Center
79 5th Ave
New York, NY 10003
(212) 620-4230

The Grantsmanship Center
650 South Spring Street
Suite 507
P.O. Box 6210
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 689-9222

National Assembly of Local Arts
1420 K Street, NW
Suite 204
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 371-2830

National Council of State Housing
Agencies
444 North Capitol Street, NW
Suite 118
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-7710

National Society of Fund Raising
1606 17th Street, NW
Suite 310

Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 232-4842

National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 673-4054

Taft Group
12300 Twinbrook Parkway
Suite 450
Rockville, MD 20016
(202) 966-7086

Washington International Arts Letter
P.O. Box 1210
Des Moines, IA 50312
(515) 243-8691

STATE LEVEL

ADVICE

Conservation of Archaeologic Resources: Historic and Prehistoric

ISSUE:

The cultural heritage of Hanover Township lies not only in the historic standing structures, built in the last 200 years, but is contained in the land's archaeologic resources, that may go back well over 9,000 years. At present only a few sites of prehistoric remains have been tested let alone scientifically explored within the Township. But the Township lies within a region where there is high probability of significant archeological remains that may exist in the Township, as indicated in the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission statement. Recently, for this report, the county survey compared the land areas of potential archaeologic sensitivity to the proposed housing development areas within the Township, as per official files. When one overlays these development prospects over the areas of high probability the indications are that over approximately ___ of the areas of archaeologic sensitivity may be destroyed within the next several years. This high impact on Hanover Township's pre-historic heritage resources should receive reasoned public discussion and appropriate steps selected to mitigate this situation.

This report further wishes to inform the Township of the recent state Act 537 Sewer and Water Facilities, under the Pennsylvania History Code (Environmental Rights Amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the PA Cons. Stat. Section 507 et. seq. 1988), as it pertains to the local issue of identifying and mitigating impacts on archaeologic resources when new sewer permits are required by development. The following narrative outlines the new environmental review process as per Act 537, which relates to the approval of any new sewer permits within the Township.

**GUIDELINES FOR SUCCESSFUL ACT 537 REVIEWS THROUGH THE
PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) Division of Archaeology and Protection

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) Division of Archaeology and Protection, program the BHP assists planners and project directors in the identification of historic resources and recommends appropriate levels of study, evaluates proposals and reports and comments on the effects of projects on historic and archaeological resources.

The Bureau reviews all state assisted, permitted or licensed projects including Act 537 Sewer and Water facilities under the Pennsylvania History Code (Environmental Rights Amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 507 et seq. 1988)

Failure to adequately identify and evaluate historic resources early in the planning or permitting process often results in foreclosures of the project alternatives to avoid impacting resources, and untimely and costly delays for mitigation. Unnecessary delays also frequently occur in the review process itself when the BHP is not sent adequate documentation on which to base its comment.

Guidelines for Completion of Form A and Accompanying Documentation:

FORM A: The Department of Environmental Resources has developed a one page form to be submitted to the Bureau for Historic Preservation. The initial form has been revised and DER is in the process of getting the new version (which includes acreage, township and photos of historic buildings) to the public.

BHP reviews all applications for two types of resources: historic standing structures and prehistoric/historic archaeological sites. Therefore all information which will assist the Bureau in its review for these items will be helpful.

Historic Resources: Please identify any structures (buildings, bridges, canal locks, etc.) over 40 years old on the project site and submit a photograph of each. Photos can be in color or black and white. If there is more than one building on the property please key the photographs to a numbered site map. Please explain how these resources will be affected by the project? Will they be demolished, altered or left in place. If lots containing historic buildings are to subdivided, please submit a copy of the development plan showing the location of the buildings and their lots.

Archaeological Resources: Archaeological resources are important for the information they contain about other cultures or time periods. These resources may be associated with prehistoric Indian societies or historic 17th, 18th or 19th century sites. Records of known archaeological sites are maintained at The Pennsylvania

Historical and Museum Commission. Any information explaining previous site disturbances and the limits of the sited development will be helpful in assessing the affect of the project on potential archaeological sites.

Map Location: Please submit a copy of the United States Geological Survey Quadrangle 7.5 minute series map showing the exact location and boundaries of your project area. A xeroxed copy of the map is acceptable if the name of the quadrangle is supplied.

The Review Process at BHP:

When your 537 Form A and supporting documentation is received by the Bureau it is first stamped with the date of receipt. Under the DER/BHP Act 537 review program, the Bureau has 60 days in which to review and respond to your submission. In practice the Bureau has been able to review submissions in a 30 day time period. If timing is critical to your project, we strongly urge you to submit complete documentation initially to forgo a request on the project's status before 30 days. Every status check delay a project from being reviewed.

When you receive your letter of review from the Bureau you will likely receive any of the responses on the attached sheets. If there are no known archaeological or historic sites and no potential for archaeological sites in your project area your project can proceed.

Archaeological Resources: If your site receives a high probability for archaeological resources, the Bureau in reviewing the terrain of the project area, the presence of streams and known sites in the area predicts that archaeological sites may be present on your property. A Phase I archaeological survey is recommended to verify the presence or absence of sites. Phase I surveys are relatively inexpensive and only require a limited period of time. DER permits the applicant to postpone the completion of a Phase I survey. However, if during construction, the applicant uncovers evidence of a site, construction must stop and a Phase I survey completed. A Phase I level survey is design to locate archaeological sites and in a preliminary manner define their boundaries and cultural periods. If a site(S) is uncovered, additional move intensive archaeological testing may be necessary of construction is to proceed in the area of the known site. Archaeological survey work must be performed by a professional archaeological meeting at the minimum federal requirements as defined in 36 CFR 61. A list of archaeologists meeting these requirements and guidelines for archaeological work are available from the BHP.

If the project area contains a known archaeological site, a Phase I survey must be performed to precisely locate this site and any unrecorded sites within the project area will be required. As in the above scenario, additional Phase II and Phase II investigations may be necessary if significant archaeological resources can not be avoided by earth disturbing activities. These additional investigations may require several weeks to complete and cost many thousands of dollars. Whenever possible, sites should be avoided.

Historical Resources: If your site receives a review of high probability of historic resources, the project area maps show the presence of buildings. The Bureau maintains information on all resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places and many area across the state which have been surveyed for historic resources. However, the entire state has not been surveyed. Therefore, it is essential that you supply the most complete information concerning buildings present on the site in the initial submission. If you site contains a National Register listed or eligible site (as evaluated by BHP using the National Register criteria) which will be adversely affected by the project, mitigation for the loss of the resource must be agreed upon in consultation with BHP. This mitigation may include salvage of architectural elements, recordation through photography, research and mapping and other stipulations. When all mitigation stipulations have been met, the project may proceed.

THE BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION STRIVES TO REVIEW ALL PROJECT SUBMISSIONS IN A TIMELY, PROFESSIONAL MANNER. YOUR ASSISTANCE IN MAKING THIS PROCESS EFFICIENT WILL ASSIST BOTH THE BUREAU AND THE APPLICANT.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Box 1026
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026
(717) 783-8946 FAX# (717) 783-1073
(717) 783-8947

The state guidelines continues on with the definitions of probability and impact;

For Adverse Effect on Known Archaeological Resources: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has determined that significant known archaeological resources are located within the project area (the site number(s) are listed below). The applicant is required to prepare a plan to either avoid this site or, if the site can not be avoided, mitigate impacts to the resource through data recovery. A Phase I survey must be conducted to precisely locate the site in relation to construction impacts and to locate other significant sites which may be affected by this project. Guidelines and instructions for conducting Phase I surveys in Pennsylvania are enclosed.

For Adverse Effect on a Standing Structure: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has determined that significant historic structure(s) eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places are within the project area. This project may adversely effect the historic and must continue to consult with the Bureau for Historic Preservation to make a precise determination of effects and if construction on historic properties.

For High Probability of Archaeological Resources: There is a high probability that archaeological resources are located in the project area and may be affected by project activities. It is the recommendation of the Historical and Museum Commission that the applicant conduct a Phase I survey to locate these sites and to develop a plan for their protection. If a survey is not conducted and the applicant encounters archaeological resources during construction, the applicant must stop the project, conduct the survey and develop a plan acceptable to the Museum Commission to mitigate any effects on these resources. These may delay completion of the project. Guidelines and information for survey are enclosed.

For High Probability of Historic Structures: A preliminary review of this project indicates that there is a high probability that National Register eligible historic resources exist in the project area. Project planners must conduct surveys to identify all possible resources before final plans are formulated. For assistance in conducting and organizing a survey, please contact the Bureau for Historic Preservation.

For No Effect on Archaeological or Historic Resources: Based on our survey files, which include both archaeological sites and standing structures, there are no National Register eligible or listed properties in the area of this proposed project. Considering the scope of this development, as outlined in your form A submission, it is our opinion that there will be no effect upon archaeological or historic resources. Should you become aware, from any source, that historic or archaeological properties are located at or near the project site, please telephone the Bureau for Historic Preservation at (717) 783-8946.

For Additional Information: All agency project assessments requiring the comments of the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer should include a project description, name of municipality and county in which the project is located, the project location with boundaries on a copy of a U.S.G.S. 7.5 quadrangle map, acreage of the project and snapshots of buildings over 40 years of age to be demolished or demonstrate how they will be reused in the project. We are unable to proceed with our review until the above information is provided.

STATE LEVEL

ADVICE

Conservation of Archaeologic Resources within Hanover Township

LEGAL:

In lieu of the state Act 537 requiring review and possible mitigation of impacts on archaeological resources this report advises the following:

- that the Township consider and review the development and adoption of an official Archaeologic and Cultural Resource Overlay Map to be

amended into the Official Map of the township and be legally identified within the comprehensive plan of the township.

- And, that the Township consider this official map of Archaeologic and Cultural Resource to be based upon the enclosed report map of Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity as provided by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. And, that the list of surveyed historic resources with their locals be added to this official map, as supplied in this report.

This official map would act at this time as a point of public information. The value of this official map would be that it advises in advance any developer or proposed activity requiring a sewer permit as to the possible impact of Act 537 on their proposed project. This minimal step could greatly assist in preventing unnecessary delays and friction in the development review process.

PROLOGUE: CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The following recommendations are meant to serve as a series of options and opportunities that Hanover Township and its citizens may consider engaging to conserve its cultural heritage. The following dialogue highlights legal and program vehicles on Federal, State and local levels, both public and private, that could play a role in conserving the Township's past. The role of self-determination is all important in these efforts through the participation of the Township and its citizens.

The conservation of the past can only be achieved through careful planning and reasoned selection and use of incentives and legal controls that is primarily based on an understood consensus by the community at large. The conservation of your community's past does have a direct effect on the quality of life and general welfare of your municipality. And the primary responsibility to conserve your past will remain with you and your neighbors and the success of the efforts you choose to make.

STATE LEVEL

LEGAL:

General Recommendations

1) That the Township and concerned citizenry consider to seek the identification and establishment of either an Historic District Ordinance under Act No. 167 or an Historic Overlay Zone under Act 247, the Municipalities Planning Act. The following excerpt from Historic Districts in Pennsylvania by D.G. Schlosser, Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, outlines these options as follows:

In Pennsylvania, local governments have a degree of flexibility in their approach to the protection of their historic resources. Under authority of Act 167 of 1961, generally referred to as the historic district act, a municipality can adopt a "special purpose" historic district ordinance. In other words, a municipality having no zoning controls can still enact a special purpose ordinance to create an historic district.

On the other hand, those municipalities considering the adoption of zoning controls, or who have already adopted such powers pursuant to the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code can include the historic district provisions, adopted pursuant to Act 167, as part of their overall zoning ordinance. The municipality may also adopt a separate historic district ordinance with a specific reference to the historic district in the zoning ordinance. This course of action can avoid some procedural problems arising from combining the two.

One further approach should be taken into consideration. The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, Article VI, provides local governing bodies with zoning powers, for, among other purposes, (section 605(2)(vi)) the regulation of "places having unique historical or patriotic interest or value." This act authorizes the creation of historic zones independent of Act 167, and several communities have proceeded along this line. This may be desirable in communities which have individual landmarks worthy of preservation but lack a concentration of buildings which form a clear-cut district. In localities where the concern is primarily with the preservation of a district, Act 167 is probably more desirable. The specificity of Act 167, designed for the purpose of creating historic districts, provides local authorities with a frame of reference as well as providing the mechanism for preserving the district by the establishment of the Historical Architectural Review Board.

The historic district ordinance is but one means of preserving historically and architecturally significant structures. Others include various types of easements outright acquisition and renovation of historic

buildings, the National Register program and the landmarks-type ordinance. The district program, however, offers certain advantages, several of those we have already mentioned. Perhaps the most important is that the regulation of the district lies not at the federal or state level but at the local level. In this respect, the district need not be of national or even state significance. Rather, it may be of local significance only, of interest and concern to enough citizens of the city, borough or township who are interested in the preservation and development of their community to take the necessary steps to protect it.

In lieu of the dispersed character of the locales of the potentially eligible historic resources in Hanover Township, the approach of using an overlay zone under Act 247 may be more feasible. However, the final direction of any initiative will require qualified preservation planning and legal research. The consideration of any historic district zoning and its selected design controls requires sensitive consensus building, public education and due process with the community to ensure full public support for its adoption and implementation.

The following groups of historic resources and/or areas could be considered for either Historic District and or Overlay Historic Zoning.

- Pre-Historic and Historic Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and sites in Hanover Township.
- Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads in Hanover Township.
- Thematic District of Early 20th Century Residential Buildings in Hanover Township.
- Monocacy Creek Historic District (Inter-municipal)
- Goetz Farm
4505 Bath Pike
- William Dech Farm
6880 Steuben Road
- Heller/Myers Farm
Old Stokes Park Road,
near Rt. 512
- Geissinger Farm
N. side
Orchard Lane

- Hanover Schoolhouse
Intersection of Old Bath Pike
and Hanoverville Rd.
- Hanoverville Hotel
5001 Hanoverville Road
- Northampton County Bridge No. 95
Macada Road and Monocacy Creek
- Cultural Landscape Initiative

2) Hanover Township, at present, has no participation with the state agricultural Area Security Law. The Township, although rapidly suburbanizing, should reconsider areas of existing agricultural use. The retention of these areas provides open space, scenic resources that contribute to overall property values. Additionally their continued presence contributes to the functioning and health of the limestone based drainage system and aquifer recharge of the Monocacy Creek watershed.

The presence of some farmers in Hanover Township would be there to continue to provide an immediate in-Township source of local produce and or specialized "Niche" farming of the type now expanding in areas of New England.

The Township should consider an added element to the program, the conservation of specific agricultural cultural landscape features. This specifically is the conservation of the tree lined fence rows Enclosures (hedging) that research has indicated may be the oldest continuous historic landscape feature in the Township, a practice dating back to original settlement. With property owner willingness and cooperation conservation easements could be received on these landscape elements to retain them as opposed to their now gradual removal and decay caused by non-replanting.

STATE PROGRAMS:

The following state programs and laws may apply to Hanover Township's current and future programatic needs to conserve its heritage.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Agricultural Area Security Law**

Description: This law enables landowners to propose the creation of agricultural areas to local units of government. Voluntary agricultural areas would consist of 500 or more acres of viable farmland. Incentives to encourage farming and disincentives to discourage development in these agricultural areas are provided by the Act. It also authorizes county governments to establish programs for the purchase of development easements. The Department of Agriculture will provide technical assistance to farmers establishing an area and to local government units designating an area.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, and townships.

Administrative Agency: Farmland Preservation Division, Department of Agriculture, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110, (717) 783-3167

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency

Clean and Green Act

Description: An Act providing for the preferential tax assessment of farmland, forest land, and agricultural reserve land upon application by the landowners. The purpose of the law is to encourage retention of land in agricultural production rather than have its use changed. It is the responsibility of the county assessor in each county to set preferential tax assessments, process applications, and calculate the taxes due and the penalties when a land use change takes place. Technical assistance regarding the administration of this law will be provided to county assessors upon request. The assistance would be appropriately used by the assessors to develop a program that complies with the Act and is uniform with other counties.

Eligibility: County assessors

Administrative Agency: Farmland Preservation Division, Department of Agriculture, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110, (717) 783-3167.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Sewer and Water Line Assessment Exemption Program

Description: A program to exempt land, certified by the Department of Agriculture as being used for agricultural production, from the payment of assessments for sewer and water lines. In the planning stages of a sewer project, it may be possible that a municipality or authority would like advice on the amount of land potentially qualifying for exemption. The Department of Agriculture would be available to provide this technical assistance upon request.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs, townships, and municipal authorities.

Administrative Agency: Farmland Preservation Division, Department of Agriculture, 2301 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa 17110, (717) 783-3167

Where to apply: Administrative Agency

COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

Local Government Arts Grants

Description: A program of grants to county and municipal governments to assist in supporting local non-profit arts organizations. Grants, up to a maximum of \$5,000, are matched by local government funds and are intended to be subgranted to local arts councils and arts organizations. In most cases, local governments do not initiate their own arts programs, although they may hire existing local arts groups under their recreation programs. Governments are encouraged to consult with local arts councils, where they exist, in developing plans for the distribution of funds. Where local arts councils do not exist, grant funds may be used to support their establishment. Priority consideration for the awarding of grants is given to first-time applicants initiating a program of arts support and to applicants who increase their support of the arts.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, and townships.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, Room 216 Finance Building, P.O. Box 1323, Harrisburg, Pa 17105, (717) 787-6883

Where to apply: Administrative Agency.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP/COMMERCE

Business Infrastructure Development

Description: The Business Infrastructure Development (BID) Program was established for the purpose of making grants or loans to local sponsors in order to

install specific infrastructure improvements necessary to complement industrial investment by private companies which increase Pennsylvania's share of domestic and international commerce as well as create new jobs.

All infrastructure improvement projects must be necessary for the operation of an eligible business or businesses at a specific job-generating site.

Use of grant and loan funds is limited to construction, expansion, improvement, rehabilitation, or repair of: drainage systems; energy facilities (power generation and distribution); fire and safety facilities (excluding vehicles); sewer systems (pipe treatment); transportation facilities (roads, sidewalks, parking facilities, bridges, rail port, river, airport or pipeline); waste disposal facilities; water supply systems (storage, treatment and distribution); and purchase, clearing, or preparation of land in distressed communities.

The types of private companies eligible for assistance are: agricultural; industrial; manufacturing; and research and development enterprises. These companies are eligible provided all of the following conditions are met: they are locating or expanding at a Pennsylvania site; they are investing private (matching) capital at the site; and they are creating new jobs at the site.

Eligibility: Municipalities, special authorities, and public nonprofit agencies.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Business Financing, EDP/Department of Commerce, 494 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120, (717) 787-7120.

Where to apply: Administrative Agency.

Pennsylvania Capital Loan Fund

Description: The Pennsylvania Capital Loan Fund (PCLF) program was established in 1982 for the purpose of making low-interest loans to businesses for capital development projects which will result in long-term new employment opportunities. Loans may be used for the purchase of buildings and associated land, building renovation, the purchase of machinery and equipment and for working capital. Loans for working capital must be secured by inventory and accounts receivable.

Loans capitalized with funds from the Appalachian Regional Commission (Class I) and the Economic Development Administration (Class II), are made to for-profit manufacturing, industrial, and export service businesses. Class III and export assistance loans are made to businesses employing 50 or fewer employees.

Apparel loans may only be made for the purpose of modernizing, upgrading, or replacing equipment that will be directly used in the apparel making process.

Class I loans may be used only for energy development or energy conservation projects. Export assistance loans may only be made for land, buildings, machinery,

equipment or working capital for the manufacture of products to be exported out of the United States by small business enterprise as part of a for-profit project or venture not of a mercantile or service-related nature, which are newly-penetrating or significantly increasing their penetration of foreign export markets.

Local market mercantile and service-related businesses are not eligible for Class III loans unless they are determined to be an advanced technology or computer-related business which will increase Pennsylvania's national or international market share.

Eligibility: For-profit manufacturing, industrial, export related, advance technology, computer related companies.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Business Financing, EDP/Department of Commerce, 494 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120, (717) 783-1768.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA)

Description: The Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA) was established by Act 537 of May 17, 1956 (as amended), for the purpose of alleviating unemployment. The Authority provides funds for new plant locations and the expansion of industrial facilities within Pennsylvania.

Community nonprofit industrial development corporations, who in turn enter into agreements with private companies, are eligible to apply. Private companies engaged in manufacturing, research and development, agribusinesses, or classified as industrial enterprises are eligible. Industrial enterprises include the areas of food processing, agribusiness, computer or clerical operation centers, buildings being used for national and regional headquarters, and certain warehouse and terminal facilities. Additional requirements for industrial projects are a minimum total project cost of \$200,000 and at least 25 total jobs at the site within three years of occupancy. Excluded are commercial, mercantile, or retail enterprises.

PIDA also finances the development of industrial parks and multiple-tenancy buildings for industrial development corporations.

The Authority's funds are normally loaned as second mortgages, and can legally provide from 30 percent to 70 percent of the cost of construction or acquisition for new or expanding businesses with the balance of funds coming from the public and private sector. PIDA financing may be used for land and building acquisition, new construction, expansion, or renovation in conjunction with an acquisition. PIDA does not finance machinery, equipment or working capital.

Currently, PIDA targets its funds to advanced technology firms and firms located in enterprise zones. PIDA makes larger loans to small businesses and counties with high unemployment rates.

Eligibility: Public nonprofit agencies.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Bond and Loan Programs, EDP/Department of Commerce, 479 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-6245.

Community Development Block

Description: A program of financial and technical assistance to aid communities in their community and economic development efforts. This assistance is provided through the Commonwealth's administration of the Federal Community Development Block Grant Program. Activities eligible for funding include those activities identified in Section 105 of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act. These activities include housing community services, economic development and planning. There are no local match requirements for this program.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, towns or townships, which are not designated by HUD as urban counties or entitlement municipalities, are eligible to apply in accordance with the provisions of Pennsylvania Act, 179.

Administrative Agency: Small Communities Program Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 515 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120, (717) 783 3910.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Community Services Block Grant Program

Description: A grant program providing funds to local agencies so that they may provide a wide range of services and activities that have a measurable impact on the causes of poverty in a community. Services are limited to and for persons whose family income does not exceed 125 percent of the Federal poverty level. Statewide priorities are established annually. Local agencies develop their own priorities among the categories of eligible services and set the funding level for each program selected.

Eligibility: Ninety percent of the funds are earmarked for grantees designated as eligible entities under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 or that have been designated eligible entities in accordance with the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act as amended in 1984. Five percent of the funds are for unrestricted funding to be used for the support of special or unique programs that are consistent with the objectives of the CSBG Act.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Human Resources, Department of Community Affairs, 358 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120, (717) 787-7301.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency, for ninety percent funding. Unrestricted funding applications should be addressed to: Secretary, Department of Community

Affairs, 3217 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

Council of Governments/Intermunicipal Projects Assistance Program

Description: A program of grants to groups of two or more municipalities as both an aid to and an incentive for intermunicipal cooperative efforts. The program will aid groups of local governments in the creation and establishment of councils of governments (COGs); and assist in the study, or operation of projects of actual intermunicipal cooperation undertaken by COGs and other groups of municipalities. Grants are generally made for up to 50 percent of eligible costs. Local matching share may be in cash, personnel time, overhead, material, work or equipment.

Eligibility: Councils of Governments which are groups of municipalities formally organized for the purpose of intergovernmental cooperation, group of two or more municipalities contemplating the formation of a Council of Governments, or groups of two or more municipalities contemplating or entering into a project of intergovernmental cooperation.

Administrative Agency: Municipal Programs Division, Bureau of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, 582 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 783-4662.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Emergency Shelter Grant Program

Description: A program of grants to municipalities to create or rehabilitate shelter space for the homeless, provide new social services and purchase needed machinery, equipment, furniture and appliances. The State administered funds are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development under authorization provided by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

Eligibility: Municipalities

Administrative Agency: Community Development Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 507 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5327

Employment and Community Conservation Program

Description: A program of state grants to help solve the critical problems of unemployment and underemployment; eliminate social and economic conditions that result in individual dependency upon the aid and support of welfare agencies; and reduce community and neighborhood deterioration.

Appropriate uses of grants include vocational training, counseling and job placement, including on-the-job training and related supportive services for

chronically unemployed persons; projects to reduce or eliminate barriers to full participation of economically disadvantaged groups in education, training and job placement programs; social service programs that contribute to the economic and social independence of low-income persons; community conservation projects in low-income neighborhoods; and planning and start-up of community-based economic development activities.

Eligibility: Any community organization, political subdivision, authority, corporation, association or person.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Human Resources, Department of Community Affairs, 358 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-4140

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Energy Conservation Program (Act 222)

Description: A program certifying that Pennsylvania Act 222 minimum energy conservation standards have been used in new construction, substantial remodeling of and additions to existing buildings classified as Use Group R-3 residential buildings. Included are buildings arranged for one or two-family dwelling units, townhouses, rowhouses and garden apartments not exceeding three stories in height. Builders obtain certification of Notice of Intent to Construct (NOITC) forms in complying with the Act. Local governments have the option of self-administrating the programs; a resolution of the governing body is required.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs or townships.

Administrative Agency: Manufactured Housing Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 509 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7338.

Where to Apply: Municipality opting to administer program must file copy of municipal resolution with the Administrative Agency.

Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF)

Description: A program of grants-in-aid to local governments for primarily two purposes: (1) acquisition of lands for public park and recreation areas and open space preservation; and (2) rehabilitation of existing or development of new public park and recreation areas or facilities. All grants are provided on a 50/50 matching basis and maximum grant limits may be established if the Department receives a low level of Federal funds. Funding is primarily for outdoor recreation facilities and areas, and indoor structures that provide support service to outdoor facilities and areas such as bathhouses, comfort stations, and maintenance buildings.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships, home rule municipalities or some municipal authorities. School districts are also eligible if the project is to primarily provide a general public park or recreation facilities.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Recreation and Conservation, Department of Community Affairs, 555 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7672.

Where to Apply: Department of Community Affairs Regional Offices during open application periods.

Flood Damage Mitigation Planning

Description: A technical assistance program focusing on both structural and non-structural approaches to comprehensive planning for flood damage mitigation. The assistance involves coordinating various agencies and programs to meet the planning needs of a community having a defined flood plain management program.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs or townships.

Administrative Agency: Disaster Programs, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 502 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 963-4122.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency

Flood Plain Management: Financial Assistance

Description: The Flood Plain Management Act (Act 166 of 1978) provides for financial reimbursement to municipalities for expenses incurred in complying with the provisions of the Act. Reimbursement is limited to 50 percent of the eligible costs incurred in the preparation, enactment, administration and enforcement of any required flood plain management ordinances and related provisions.

Eligibility: Municipalities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program and complying with the Flood Plain Management Act.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Community Planning, Department of Community Affairs, 551 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7400.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Flood Plain Management: Technical Assistance

Description: A program of technical assistance to help municipalities with their flood plain management activities. Information can also be provided concerning the National Flood Insurance Program and the Pennsylvania Flood Plain Management Act (Act 166). Special emphasis is placed on assistance to help municipalities with the

preparation, enactment and administration of their flood plain management ordinances.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs or townships.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Community Planning, Department of Community Affairs, 551 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7403.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Housing/Community Development

Description: A program of grants to assist in the development or rehabilitation of housing for low and moderate-income residents and to support community and economic development activities that revitalize distressed neighborhood and commercial areas, address urgent community needs, stimulate the creation and growth of businesses and industries, and reduce unemployment through the creation of new jobs. A dollar-for-dollar match is required for economic development activities.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships or county and city redevelopment authorities.

Administrative Agency: Community Development Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 507 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5327.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Housing/Community Development/Main Street Technical Assistance

Description: A technical assistance program which focuses on the organization and execution of community development projects. Staff are available to discuss and explain the community development process, provide general information on related Federal programs and to assist in identifying problems and possible solutions to community revitalization.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs, townships, nonprofit housing organizations or community groups.

Administrative Agency: Community Development Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 507 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5327.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Industrial Housing (Modulars)

Description: A program regulating the industrial housing industry. The program consists of the review and approval of nationally recognized testing laboratories to perform design approval and plant inspections of all industrial housing manufacturers who lease, sell or install such housing in Pennsylvania. The Department of Community Affairs issues insignias of certification for all industrialized housing units/components.

Eligibility: As per Industrialized Housing Regulations.

Administrative Agency: Manufactured Housing Division, Bureau of Housing and Development, Department of Community Affairs, 509 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa 17120, (717) 787-7338.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Informational Services to Local Governments

Description: A program of technical assistance which provides services including the supplying of local government related reference material, manuals, handbooks and other publications. The Bureau of Local Government Services also replies to specific inquiries and maintains a file of sample ordinances.

In addition, the Department's Home Rule charter and optional plans clearinghouse is housed within the Bureau. Home Rule information is provided to citizens, local officials and government study commissions.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships or individual citizens.

Administrative Agency: Municipal Statistics and Information Division, Bureau of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, 521 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7158.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Municipal Consulting Services

Description: A program of direct consultative advice and assistance in general management, financial management, public works management, police administration, economic development, accounting, personnel administration, pension administration, code enforcement, intergovernmental cooperation, Home Rule and optional plans, and labor relations. Department of Community Affairs personnel will review, study and evaluate problems submitted by a municipality. The municipality is then advised on a course of action for solving the problem.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships or authorities.

Administrative Agency: Municipal Consulting Services, Bureau of Local Government

Services, Department of Community Affairs, 537 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7148.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Neighborhood Assistance Program

Description: A program of financial support for diverse range of community-based programs. Businesses that administer approved programs or contribute money or in-kind resources to approved programs receive credits on their state corporate taxes. To be approved, programs must serve persons who have low incomes or are residents of economically-distressed neighborhoods and must qualify under one or more of the following categories: community services; education; job training; crime prevention; or neighborhood assistance, including housing.

Eligibility: BUSINESS - any business or industry subject to the Pennsylvania corporate net income tax, share tax, mutual thrift institution tax, gross premium tax, capital/franchise tax, or any other tax that may be substituted.

PRIVATE, NONPROFIT AGENCY - any neighborhood organization which provides counseling, medical care, emergency assistance, job training, or education and related services in economically disadvantaged areas, or for economically disadvantaged persons.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Human Resources, Department of Community Affairs, 358 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-4140.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Planning and Land Use Technical Assistance

Description: A program of technical assistance and information services on planning, zoning, subdivision and land development and related land use matters for local government officials, planning agencies and citizens. Included are informative planning publications, review of zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations to determine conformity with Pennsylvania enabling legislation and consultation on various municipal land use concerns. Any question regarding procedures mandated by the Municipalities Planning Code will be answered.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs and townships.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Community Planning, Department of Community Affairs, 551 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7400.

Where to Apply: Department Regional Office or Administrative Agency.

Recreation and Parks Technical Assistance

Description: A program of consultant services to local governments on the acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, programming, and financing of municipal recreation and park boards and departments. All facets of the municipal function are covered. Staff will assist in such areas as the organization of local administrative agencies, the development of plans and programs for parks, the operation of swimming pools, and the development of risk/liability and maintenance management plans. The program conducts training workshops, provides numerous how-to manuals and technical assistance publications and arranges for peer-to-peer consultations. Speakers are also available for local meetings and conferences. Assistance is available to help establish and recruit candidates for professional positions. A limited amount of funding is available in the form of 50/50 matching grants to help municipalities prepare comprehensive community recreation and park studies or feasibility studies of select recreation, park, and community center projects and facilities. This funding is available under the Recreational Improvement and Rehabilitation Act (RIRA) program administered by the Department of Community Affairs.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships. Home Rule municipalities, school districts, or municipal authorities. Nonprofit groups and the general public are also eligible for technical assistance.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Recreation and Conservation, Department of Community Affairs, 555 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7672.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency or Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Recreational Improvement and Rehabilitation Act Program (RIRA)

Description: A program of grants-in-aid to municipalities to undertake various types of public park, recreation and community center projects. The program contains five types of project components that are eligible for funding: rehabilitation of existing or development of new public park area and recreation facilities; acquisition of lands for public recreation and open space preservation purposes; rehabilitation of existing community center buildings or conversion of abandoned public buildings into community center facilities; comprehensive community park and recreation studies, and feasibility studies of select recreation or community center projects and facilities; and a special component for small communities with a population of 4,000 or less that can receive 100 percent funding up to a maximum of \$15,000 for materials only, to complete basic park, recreation and community center rehabilitation projects. The other four components are eligible for 50/50 matching grants up to a maximum of \$200,000 except for the City of Philadelphia which can collectively receive a maximum of \$600,000.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships, Home Rule municipalities or some municipal authorities.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Recreation and Conservation, Department of Community Affairs, 555 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7672.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs during open application periods.

Small Communities Planning Assistance Program (SCPAP)

Description: A program of financial assistance to help Pennsylvania's local governments develop sound economic and community development strategies. These strategies are essential to guide both public and private investments for enhancing and stimulating economic development and community conservation. The required local match ranging between 30-50 percent, in the form of cash and/or professional services in-lieu of cash, is based upon a sliding scale proportionate to the program cost.

Eligibility: All Pennsylvania boroughs, incorporated towns and townships except Federal entitlement municipalities under the CDBG Program and State entitlement municipalities as provided under Act 179, which have populations of 10,000 or more based upon the last decennial census.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Community Planning, Department of Community Affairs, 551 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7400.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

State Planning Assistance Grant Program (SPAG)

Description: A program of financial assistance (usually with a 50 percent local match) and technical assistance for developing or updating comprehensive community development plans, policies, and mechanisms for plan implementation; training and education as part of a planning program/special studies aiding the comprehensive planning process; and technical assistance, advice and services provided by county planning agencies to local municipalities and groups.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs or townships.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Community Planning, Department of Community Affairs, 551 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7401.

Where to Apply: Regional Offices of Department of Community Affairs.

Training for Local Government/Non-Profit/Community Development Agency Officials and Employees

Description: A program of training for local governments and non-profit agencies to increase effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out their responsibilities. Assistance is provided through courses in five general areas - Local Government, Community Conservation and Development, Municipal Finance, Management and Grants, and Environmental Protection. Courses are offered either regionally by open registration or on-site by request. Generally, a minimum of 15 students is required to hold a class. Fees are charged for courses. "Mini-Grants" for support of training conferences for municipal and community development officials, colleges and universities, and other organizations are provided, current year funding permitting. Administration of the Pennsylvania Municipal Management Institute and the Local Government Clerks Institute is also provided.

Some specific courses include: Municipal and Newly Elected Officials Training; Accounting; Budgeting; Grant Management; Economic Development; Housing Rehabilitation; Community Planning; Zoning; Recreation; Assessment Practices; Code Enforcement; Road Maintenance; Police Management; Personnel Administration; Labor Relations Supervision; Water and Sewer Treatment Plant Operation; Cash Management, and Small Computers.

Video tapes on various subjects are available at no cost.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships or nonprofit community development agencies.

Administrative Agency: Municipal Training Division, Bureau of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, 529 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5177.

Where to Apply: Letters of request should be sent to a Regional Office of the Department of Community Affairs or to the Chief of the Department's Municipal Training Division. Each letter should contain information concerning location, potential class size and any additional information pertinent to an individual request.

Weatherization

Description: A federally-funded program designed to reduce both fuel consumption and the impact of higher fuel costs of low income families. The grant program is available to income eligible households (150 percent of the poverty level) in the form of Weatherization Services.

The Department of Community Affairs distributes the federal funds, from the U.S. Department of Energy and the Petroleum Violation Escrow Fund, based on low-income population demographics and production capability to political subdivisions and nonprofit organizations based throughout Pennsylvania. Forty-eight local agencies

provide the actual weatherization services, which include installing insulation, anti-infiltration measures and furnace retrofit services to eligible applicants. Local agencies employ skilled technicians or subcontract with the private sector for the services.

Eligibility: Political subdivisions and non-profit organizations are eligible to administer this grant program on the local level.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Human Resources, Department of Community Affairs, 358 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 783-2576.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region II

Northeast Regional Office
Department of Community Affairs
360 State Office Building
100 Lackawanna Avenue
Scranton, PA 18053
(717) 963-4571

PENNSYLVANIA ENERGY OFFICE

Pennsylvania Energy Centers

Description: Pennsylvania Energy Centers provide technical assistance in the area of energy conservation and management to all local governments. The Centers provide on-site energy surveys of offices and buildings. Information regarding local energy conservation seminars/workshops are also available.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs and townships, small businesses, the agriculture sector and four or more residential units.

Administrative Agency: The Pennsylvania Energy Office, P.O. Box 8010, Harrisburg, PA 17105, (717) 783-9981.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Pennsylvania Energy Centers Region II
Joint Planning Commission - Lehigh-Northampton
PA Energy Center for Region II
ABE Airport, Gov't Building
Allentown, PA 18103
(215) 264-4544
(Counties: Lehigh, Northampton)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCESClean Streams Law

Description: A program to help prevent further pollution of the waters of the Commonwealth and to reclaim and restore every presently polluted stream in Pennsylvania to an unpolluted condition. This is to be done by review of all plans, designs, and other relevant permit application data for the construction of sewer systems and treatment works.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs and townships.

Administrative Agency: Division of Permits and Compliance, Bureau of Water Quality Management, Department of Environmental Resources, Fulton Building, P.O.Box 2063, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-8184.

Where to Apply: DER Regional Offices.

Erosion and Sediment Control Technical Assistance

Description: A program providing technical assistance to local municipalities in plan review and problem solving on erosion and sediment control matters in those instances where a municipality has not been able to secure guidance and assistance from its local conservation district. Technical training can be provided to municipal employees including planning commission staff, municipal engineers and code enforcement officers. This training enables the municipal officials to make land use and earthmoving decisions in such a way as to minimize adverse environmental impact.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs and townships.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 2357, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5267.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Financial Assistance for Federal Flood Control Projects

Description: A program giving financial aid to local government organizations which are sponsoring federal flood control assistance for the non federal flood control costs of such projects as required by the federal "Water Resources Development of 1986, Public Law 99-662." The local government must sponsor the federal flood control project and must provide the land-rights-of-way or easements and utility relocations needed, and assure maintenance of the completed project. The Commonwealth will share up to 50 percent of the cost borne by the local government. Evidence must be shown that the project has federal authorization, official plans are available and it is programmed for construction. Participation by the Commonwealth depends upon

the amount of funds appropriated by the state legislature. Payments made upon completion of each phase of the project.

Similar financial assistance is provided for emergency streambank protection projects included under Section 14 of the federal Flood Control Act of 1946.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, and townships.

Administrative Agency: Deputy Secretary, Office of Resources Management, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 1467, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2362.

Where to Apply: Submit a resolution requesting state assistance to the Secretary, Department of Environmental Resources, Fulton Building, P.O. Box 2063, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

Forest Advisory Services

Description: This program provides scientific management information for owners of forestland (public and private). Technical assistance will be given for the purpose of improving forest stands. Advice will be given on timber marketing and assistance rendered to governmental units wishing to sell cut timber. Also, advice is available on tree management and establishment in urban surroundings. In addition, for a fee, a variety of forest tree seedlings can be purchased in quantities of 1,000 at \$20 and \$35 dollars per thousand. Seedlings can be purchased for approved purposes, which include timber production and watershed protection.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships and the general public.

Administrative Agency: Forest Advisory Service, Bureau of Forestry, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 1467, 102 Evangelical Press Building, Third and Reily Streets, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2703.

Where to Apply: For purchase of seedlings, applications must be sent to the Department in Harrisburg as soon as possible after July 1. For timber marketing and technical assistance, contact District Foresters.

Forest Pest Management

Description: This program provides technical advice and assistance to private and public landowners in identifying, evaluating and recommending or assisting in control efforts dealing with forest insect and disease problems. Private individuals and public agencies may submit tree insect and disease problems. Private individuals and public agencies may submit tree insecta and disease specimens for identification and obtain a recommended course of action to follow resolving forest pest problems. Forest landowners may request that specific surveys and evaluations be performed to analyze a forest pest problem and recommended action. A part of

this effort, annual statewide aerial survey flights are conducted to detect problem areas. Currently, only one continuing control project - gypsy moth control - may require local financial participation. These costs will vary depending upon the amount of state funding available.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships and the general public.

Administrative Agency: Division of Forest Pest Management, Bureau of Forestry, Department of Environmental Resources, 34 Airport Drive, Harrisburg International Airport, Middletown, PA 17057, (717) 787-5469.

Where to Apply: For gypsy moth spraying project, apply to the County Commissioner's Office. For all other requests for assistance, contact District Foresters.

Pennsylvania Conservation Corps

Description: Provides grants and limited technical assistance to local sponsors in order to hire economically-disadvantaged youths between the ages of 18 and 25. Provides for youth, job opportunities, job training and educational benefits by undertaking labor intensive recreation, conservation and historical improvement activities on public lands or facilities that will result in a future public value and have a potential to produce revenue.

The Recreation Improvement and Rehabilitation Act provides funds for site development and project materials for projects authorized and funded under the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps Act.

Local agency Project Operators shall pay 100 percent of the costs for Corps-member and Crewleader wages, authorized benefits, authorized project start-up costs, site development costs, and project material costs. Project Operators may then submit appropriate documents for 100 percent reimbursement of wages, eligible benefits and start-up costs and for 75 percent reimbursement of site development and project material costs.

Eligibility: All political subdivisions.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, Office of Program Planning and Development, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 1467, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2316

Contact Person: Ralph E. Romeo, (717) 787-2316

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Program

Description: This program provides technical assistance to municipal governments, conservation organizations, watershed associations and others concerned with the protection and wise use of water resources. Technical assistance is primarily focused on water resources and associated land areas which are designated components of the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers System, or those river candidates which have been identified as water resource of statewide value with an immediate need for protection (Priority I-A river candidate listed in the Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Inventory). Assistance takes the form of technical direction through coordination with municipal government and resource oriented organizations to plan and/or implement compatible use management strategies to properly utilized, protect or enhance the resource. The program also provides direction and a measure of technical assistance in the management of Commonwealth water resources in general through publications such as the River Festival Handbook and Streambank Stabilization and Management Guide for Pennsylvania Landowners.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships, resource oriented organizations and riparian landowners.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Division, Bureau of Water Resources Management, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 167, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-6816.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Small Watershed Financial Assistance Program

Description: A program of grants to local sponsors of Public Law 566 projects, The Small Watershed and Flood Prevention Act. Under this program a 25 percent cost share is provided to local sponsors to assist them in acquiring the necessary land rights for building flood control structures. Local sponsors must provide 75 percent match.

Eligibility: Sponsors of Public Law 566 projects are eligible including counties and other local municipalities as well as established authorities.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Environmental Resources, P.O. Box 2357, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-5267.

Where to Apply: Administrative agency.

Topographic and Geologic Survey

Description: This bureau is the basic source for geologic and hydrogeologic data and services in Pennsylvania state government. Bureau geologists and hydrologists respond to geologic questions and advise local governments, industry and the

public. The results of all geologic, topographic, groundwater, fossil fuel, and mineral resource investigations and surveys, conducted by the bureau are made available to all through published geologic reports and maps. A complete list of all State and Federal geological publications is available at no charge upon request. Current investigations include geologic hazards, urban geology problems, coal and oil and gas resources, and geologic factors affecting waste disposal, transportation routes, and public recreation. In addition, the data on the quantity and quality of groundwater available in Pennsylvania aquifers is available in computer printouts on a county basis.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships, the general public, and industry.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey, Department of Environmental Resources, 914 Executive House, Second and Chestnut Streets, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2169.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Regional Offices for Environmental Protection

- I. Norristown Regional Office
 1875 New Hope Street
 Norristown, PA 19401
 (215) 270-1900

- II. Wilkes-Barre Regional Office
 90 East Union Street
 Second Floor
 Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
 (717) 826-2511

Bureau of Forestry - Field Office District Foresters

Lackawanna
 401 State Office Bldg.
 100 Lackawanna Avenue
 Scranton, PA 18503
 (717) 963-4561

Nursery Superintendents

Penn Nursery
 R.D. 1
 Spring Mills, PA 16875
 (814) 364-1006

Greenwood Nursery
 R.D. 2
 Huntingdon, PA 16652
 (814) 667-3484

PENNSYLVANIA HERITAGE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Description: The commission addresses cultural heritage issues in Pennsylvania's diverse ethnic communities, working with state and local government, non-profit organizations and professional associations, and the public-at-large to identify, conserve, and promote the varied cultural traditions that characterize the Commonwealth.

The Commission focuses on the values, beliefs and community structures that underlie expressions of cultural heritage, and the ways those values and beliefs shape public and private life.

The Commission advocates awareness of cultural heritage as a key element in the policy planning and program development of all state agencies in order to foster a greater understanding of cultural pluralism in Pennsylvania's communities.

The Commission and its Staff: The Commission is composed of 50 members. Thirty-seven ethnic community and nine "at-large" commissioners are appointed by the Governor. Four members of the General Assembly also serve on the Commission. Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel serves as the Commission's Chairman. Commissioners serve for a two-year term in a non-salaried capacity.

The Executive Director of the Commission, appointed by the Governor, develops and implements the Commission's policies and programs and maintains liaison activities with federal, state and local agencies on matters of cultural concern. The Executive Director is assisted by full-time staff, including a Director of State Folklife Programs and a Regional Folklife Specialist for western Pennsylvania.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, 309 Forum Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 783-8625.

Contact Person: Shalom Staub, Ph.D., Executive Director

Commission Programs and Services

During 1989, the Commission adopted initiatives in four areas:

- Inter-Ethnic Relations
- Multi-Cultural Education
- Conservation of Cultural Heritage Resources
- Cultural Heritage and the Delivery of Human Services

The new programs currently being developed in these areas will address a broad range of issues facing ethnic communities in Pennsylvania today.

Current Commission programs of interest include:**Apprenticeships in Traditional Arts**

In association with the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, a grant program supporting training of craftworkers and performing artists by recognized masters of Pennsylvania's ethnic and folk cultural traditions.

Current Commission services include:**Technical Assistance and Resources**

Technical assistance is available to individuals and organizations which seek to preserve some aspect of their local cultural heritage. Such assistance may be directed for specific programming, such as local festivals, exhibitions, or other educational programs. Consultation are also available for long range planning and policy development, including the formulation of a plan to identify local cultural heritage resources.

The Commission maintains the following resources, which are available to the public for reference and consultation:

Directory of Cultural Heritage Resources in Pennsylvania, including contacts to over 1,500 ethnic organizations.

Traditional Arts Resources, including contacts to ethnic performers and craftworkers.

Pennsylvania Folklife Archives, a documentary collection of photographic images, audio and video recordings on varied aspects of Pennsylvania's living cultural traditions.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION**Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Grant Program**

Description: This 10 percent set-aside program provides technical assistance and some grants to local governments that have met a number of requirements to receive certification status from the State Historic Preservation Office. In order to become certified, a local government must:

- Have enacted an historic preservation ordinance;
- Have appointed an Historical and Architectural Review Board and conducted business in an open and orderly manner;
- Have professional staff or the equivalent; and
- Maintain a system for survey and inventory of historic properties.

Grants are available for planning activities, such as surveys, preservation plans, training and education projects and the preparation of National Register nominations. Specific priorities for projects vary slightly from year to year. In general, projects that have strong public and community benefit and that leverage funds from other sources are preferred. All grants require a 30-50 percent match. Grant applications packages are usually issued in December with a late February deadline.

Eligibility: Certified local governments, including: cities, boroughs, townships, and municipal authorities.

Administrative Agency: Bureau for Historical Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108, (717) 783-5321.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Historic Preservation Program

Description: This multidimensional program provides technical assistance and some grants to aid in the identification, registration, and protection of significant historic properties in Pennsylvania. This includes surveys to locate and describe previously unknown or unrecognized properties, preparation or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and planning studies which are relevant to the State's Comprehensive Plan. Specific priorities for projects are issued every November in the grant application package. All grants require a 30-50 percent match. The deadline for submission of grant proposals is January 15.

Eligibility: Local governments, planning commissions, historical societies, preservation organizations, and institutions.

Administrative Agency: Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108, (717) 783-5321.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Local Records Program

Description: The Local Records Program was initiated to help guarantee the preservation of permanently valuable local public records and to enable local governments to avoid needless storage and reference costs by encouraging the timely destruction of records that have become useless. The Commission works through its Division of Archives and Manuscripts (State Archives) to provide archival and records management services to all the Commonwealth's political subdivisions. Specifically, the State Archives prepares records retention and disposition schedules for approval by the County and Local Government Records Committees; processes official requests to dispose of county, municipal, and school district records in accordance with current state laws and administrative regulations; provides on

request appropriate professional/technical advice to local records custodians; operates a local government records security microfilm storage program; arranges for the transfer of historical records; microfilm select local records of historical and genealogical value; and works to promote the establishment of centralized local government management programs.

Eligibility: Counties, boroughs, townships, third class cities, school districts, and municipal authorities.

Administrative Agency: Division of Archives and Manuscripts (State Archives), Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026, (717) 787-3913 or 783-9874.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Pennsylvania Local History Grants

Description: Under this program small grants up to \$3,000 are awarded on a competitive basis to support local history projects in the following categories: Public Educational Programs; Research and Writing on Pennsylvania History; and Archives Records Management Projects. All grants must be directly related to some aspect of Pennsylvania history and demonstrate a benefit to the general public.

Eligibility: To receive funding for these grants, an institution or organization must have as one of its purposes the promotion of research, interpretation or teaching of Pennsylvania history. In addition to this general standard, an institution or organization must meet the following criteria: must be located in Pennsylvania; must be officially organized on a nonprofit basis; and must be incorporated and in existence for two years prior to the grant application. Historical societies, colleges and universities, museums, county and municipal governments, and other historical organizations may apply.

Administrative Agency: Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026, (717) 783-5376.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (PHFA)

Construction Loan Program

Description: The PHFA Construction Loan Program provides short-term mortgage loans to build or substantially rehabilitate multifamily apartment developments for low-income families, elderly persons, or handicapped individuals. Under this program the permanent mortgage must be guaranteed by another entity such as the Government National Mortgage Association, the Farmers Home Administration, or the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Financing comes from the

Agency's ability to sell short-term notes. PHFA will finance up to 100 percent of project costs for nonprofit sponsors, and up to 90 percent of the project costs for limited-profit sponsors.

Eligibility: Nonprofit housing corporations and limited-profit sponsors capable of developing multifamily affordable housing.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, 2101 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8029, (717) 780-3800.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency (Development Division).

Rental Rehabilitation Program

Description: The Rental Rehabilitation Program provides grants to general purpose local governments to help support the rehabilitation of privately-owned real property used primarily for residential rental purposes. To gain maximum benefit for lower-income families, especially those with children, the program requires a matching local contribution (up to \$7,500 per unit) to equal PHFA's grant.

Eligibility: Certain general purpose local governments or project sponsors who rehabilitate property in eligible municipalities.

Administrative Agency: Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, 2101 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8029, (717) 780-3800.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency (Development Division).

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program

Description: A grant program to carry out the provisions of the Highway-Railroad and Highway Bridge Capital Budget for 1982-83 (Act 235 of 1982 and subsequent amendments). This State legislation authorizes replacement or rehabilitation projects to be undertaken on bridges specifically itemized in the Act. For locally-owned bridges (not on the State highway system), project funding will be from state and local sources, with Federal fund participation in some instances. State grants to local governments are authorized for up to 80 percent of the nonfederal share of project costs; a local match of up to 20 percent of total project through reimbursement agreements between the Department and local and county governments.

Eligibility: County and local governments which own the bridges itemized in Act 235 and subsequent amendments.

Administrative Agency: Center for Program Development and Management, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2862.

Where to Apply: Engineering District Offices.

Federal Highway Safety Program

Description: A nonconstruction grant program to expand or upgrade highway safety to implement required improvements, or to undertake studies and/or projects that provide effective solutions to identified safety problems. Local governments are required to provide a cash match against the Federal obligation.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and vocational-technical districts.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Safety Programming and Analysis, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-6853.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Highway Affairs Technical Assistance

Description: A technical assistance program for municipalities concerning problems relating to their highway planning, maintenance, construction, drainage, traffic engineering a specific projects. Through district representatives the Bureau provides technical assistance within the limits of staff time on the planning and effectuation of highway construction projects, including a review of the advertising and bidding requirements. Technical assistance on budgeting, bookkeeping, specifications, material testing and similar highway maintenance and construction problems is also available. Training for municipal officials is provided by arrangement of special courses, attendance at regional and statewide conferences and individual field contacts. Through approval and inspection procedures associated with liquid fuels tax projects, assistance is provided in securing approved standards of construction. The program is limited to information and advice except in specialized services. No detailed engineering service such as plan preparation can be provided to the municipality by the Bureau; however, Liquid Fuels Funds may be used to pay consultants. The program is oriented mainly to the needs of smaller communities.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs and townships.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Municipal Services, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2183.

Municipal Fuels Tax Allocations

Description: A program allocating monies received from the Commonwealth's tax on liquid fuels. The money may be utilized for construction and/or maintenance of roads, streets and bridges by local governments. The actual amount of financial assistance received by a particular municipality is determined by a formula which is based on the number of miles of public roads and streets maintained by the municipality and its population - a 50/50 distribution formula.

The money may also be utilized for maintenance of vehicles; the renting of equipment; hiring of engineering services; repayment of bond issues or bank loans for road, bridge or highway construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges; purchasing of small tools and snow fence; purchasing of traffic signals and traffic signs. Twenty percent of an allocation may be used to purchase road machinery.

Eligibility: Cities, boroughs and townships that meet the requirements outlined in Section 449.12 of Department of Transportation's Chapter 449 Regulations.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Municipal Services, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2183.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Public Transportation Technical Studies Grants

Description: A program of State assistance to local agencies for the analysis of existing public transportation services and/or planning and development of new public transportation services in urban areas. This program provides up to 50 percent of the nonfederal share of such studies (Federal funds are typically available for up to 80 percent of eligible projects). Local matching funds are required. Preference is given to proposals which: will assist in carrying out a plan for unified or officially coordinated public transportation system as part of the comprehensively-planned development of the community; contribute to the economic development of the area; and will encourage participation by public agencies and private enterprise to the maximum extent feasible. Grantees are required to work closely with all public and private transportation operators in the study area.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships and local public transportation authorities.

Administrative Agency: Bureau of Public Transit and Goods Movement Systems, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-7540.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Rural and Small Urban Area Public Transportation Operating and Capital Assistance Program

Description: Technical, operating and capital assistance to local political subdivisions for the development and improvement of public mass transportation systems for the transportation of passengers within rural and small urban areas to enhance access of rural populations to employment, health care, retail centers and public services. Grants are based on operating deficits for operating assistance projects and capital expenses for capital acquisition and improvement projects. Matching requirements are as follows with actual funding determined on a project-by-project basis: operating assistance; Federal - 50 percent, State - 33-1/3 percent, local 16-2/3 percent. Use of these funds is restricted to a portion of the operating deficit or capital expenses incurred for the provision of public transportation services only.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, boroughs, townships and transit authorities.

Administrative Agency: Rural and Intercity Public Transportation Division, Bureau of Public Transit and Goods Movement Systems, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 783-3990.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

Transportation Planning Assistance (PL Contracts)

Description: A grant program providing funds to support the maintenance and update of regional transportation plans, providing data and services for responsible agencies, furthering research, and cooperative regional management. Assistance is provided through contracts with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation utilizing U.S. Department of Transportation Metropolitan Planning Funds (PL funds). The program requires a local match.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, and regional planning agencies in urbanized areas defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census; boroughs and townships must work through county authorities.

Administrative Agency: Center for Program Development and Management, Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA 17120, (717) 787-2862.

Where to Apply: Administrative Agency.

District Office

District 5-0

1713 Lehigh Street

Allentown, PA 18105

(215) 821-4100

LOCAL

Prologue

The future conservation and protection of Hanover Township's heritage relies primarily on the Township government and its citizens. The most effective activities and programs are almost always based locally. The overall approach to conserving this heritage will require a mix of public and private efforts, over time. In general terms the community should view this overall effort as a coordinated long range Cultural Conservation Plan. The primary concern of this plan is the conservation of the community and its heritage for its social and economic future benefit. The philosophical moral context of this plan is reflected in relevant extracts of federal laws as follows:

The national policies underlying historic preservation stand for the protection of the complete spectrum of cultural resources. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 cites concern for the community as a fundamental part of the rationale for establishing its safeguards. It states that "the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development"(Section 1, Part (b) (2)). This sentiment is echoed in the National Environmental Policy Act when it asserts the need to "create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans" (Section 101, Part (a)), and more specifically to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice" (Section 101, Part (b) (4)). (Source: Cultural Conservation - The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the United States, 1983)

The majority of the identified historic resources are of rural agrarian nature which reflects the historical development of Hanover Township. Specific land areas are also considered by the state to possibly contain prehistoric remains going back well over 9,000 years. The primary threats at present to the profile of cultural resources within the Township are as follows and are listed in terms of significance of level of current negative impact.

- 1) The inadvertent destruction of potential prehistoric sites and areas due to new land development activity, this being primarily housing and industrial development.
- 2) The loss of cultural landscape features and vistas due to new land development, removal and lack of maintenance.
- 3) The loss of historic agricultural outbuildings such as barns, bake houses, wagon sheds, etc. due to either new land development, loss of economic function, conflicts with new demands of changing agricultural practices, and lack of maintenance.
- 4) The loss of distinct historic village areas within the Township due to their assimilation into surrounding new land development activity.

5) The loss of local oral history's and traditional patterns of community life due to lack of recordation and recognition and the growing single prevalence of auto oriented suburban development.

6) The gradual removal of historic architectural details, design and landscaping due to uninformed and insensitive rehabilitation and new construction activities that involve historic buildings and structures.

The following recommendations are presented respectfully for the Township and its citizens to consider as studied suggestions and options which can aid in the conservation of Hanover Township's heritage. The actual design and affectation of a Cultural Conservation Plan should be politically based upon self determination by due process within the community. It's the intent of these suggestion as well to meet and work within the current enabled legal authority of the Township's government. And, to enable a process by which the Township and its citizens can affect means to conserve and perpetuate " the established character of neighborhood" as identified in Act 247, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Act, which significantly regulates the community development process of Hanover Township.

RECOMMENDATIONS - LOCAL/CULTURAL CONSERVATION PLAN

Legal

1) That the Township consider the formulation and adoption of a Cultural Resources Map of Hanover Township based upon the comprehensive historic resource survey findings, and that this map be amended to the Comprehensive Plan under Act 247.

2) That the Township consider the formulation and adoption of an Historic District Ordinance under either Act 167 Historic District Act or Act 247, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code, as per the requirements of the selected legal vehicle.

Based upon the Township's research and due process the following major elements are recommended to be evaluated for consideration by the Township and community as part of this potential ordinance;

- protection of archaeologic resources both prehistoric and historic
- demolition controls on qualified historic structures and buildings
- selection of architectural design controls related to regulating physical changes to the historic appearance of identified historic structures and areas.
- the creation of a public review body as required by Act 167 or Act 247, of the Commonwealth to ensure due process and enforcement of the selected historic ordinances.

3) That the Township consider the creation and adoption of an Archaeologic Management Plan and that this effort be viewed as the initiation of a countywide effort, Hanover Township being considered as Political Unit #2 of an overall countywide strategy based upon municipal legal and programmatic cooperation. The components of this Plan for Political Unit #2 are as follows.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. INTRODUCTION - ARCHEOLOGY IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, HANOVER TOWNSHIP

A. PREHISTORY AND HISTORY IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, HANOVER TOWNSHIP

B. KNOWN AND PROJECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES HANOVER TOWNSHIP - POLITICAL UNIT #2

II. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. ARCHEOLOGY IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

B. EXISTING AND PROPOSED POLICIES AND GOALS IN HANOVER TOWNSHIP AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

1. Hanover Twp/Northampton County Comprehensive Policies Plan
2. Goals for Hanover Township
3. Archeological Resources Planning Advisory Committee
Recommendations for Revision of the Comprehensive Plan

C. TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY EXPERIENCE IN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

D. PROGRAMS NOW IN PROGRESS AND UNDER CONSIDERATION

1. Pilot Environmental Data Base Project
2. Potential Computerized Archeological Data Base

E. ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS IN OTHER LOCALES

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

A. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

B. IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES: NON-PROJECT SURVEYS

C. IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES: PROJECT (CLEARANCE) SURVEYS

D. SITE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

E. CURATION AND RECORD KEEPING

F. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

IV. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND OVERSIGHT

- A. ADMINISTRATION
- B. ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
- V. PROGRAM PHASING AND IMPLEMENTATION
- VI. PROGRAM COSTS AND FUNDING
- VII. APPENDICES
 - A. ARCHEOLOGY IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
 - A-1. Generalized Map of Known Sites
 - A-2. Reported Sites: Breakdown by Culture and Period
 - A-3. Archeological Status of Known Sites: Breakdown by Culture and Period
 - A-4. ARMS Bibliography of Archeological Surveys Conducted in Northampton County
 - B. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS
 - B-1. Summary of Federal Law, Pennsylvania State Law, and Township Ordinance
 - B-2. Legal Tools to Preserve Archeological Sites
 - B-3. Tax Incentives for the Donation of Archeological Properties
 - C. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION
 - C-1. What You Can Do to Safe-guard Your Archeological Legacy
 - D. IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
 - D-1. Regulations for the Access and Use of the Archeological Records Management System
 - D-2. Confidentiality of Site Location Information
 - E. SITE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT
 - E-1. National Register Criteria for the Evaluation of Historic Properties
 - E-2. Evaluation of Site Significance
 - E-3. Questions to be Considered in Evaluating Site Significance and Determining Site Treatment

E-4. Management Plan for Archeological Property

F. CURATION AND RECORD KEEPING

F-1. Excerpt from Antiquities Act of 1906

F-2. Excerpt from 43 CFR 3 Protection of American Antiquities, 1954

F-3. Excerpt from Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

F-4. Excerpt from Act 537

F-5. Recommendations for Hanover Township and Northampton County

Curation Policy

F-6. Sample Repository Requirements

G. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESSES

G-1. The Review of Development Processes in Hanover Township

H. RESOLUTIONS ESTABLISHING THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4) That the Township consider reviewing its participation in the Agricultural Security Zone in light of the historic resources identified by this survey. And, that it consider specific future security zone activities to reinforce and contribute to the protection and conservation of identified cultural resources and their surroundings, where feasible.

5) Other ordinance considerations.

Village Conservation Zoning

The Township may wish to consider ordinance and zoning which encourages the retention and conservation of established village areas to maintain their distinct physical and social characteristics. Many of the historic village areas within Hanover Township have been absorbed into new development. However, the village of Hanoverville generally retains enough of its established historic qualities to deserve attention through Village Conservation Zoning.

Scenic Roads, Pathways, Gateways, Parkways and Viewsheds

The Township, through a specific overlay zoning, easements and targeted acquisition, should consider the identification of scenic road areas, gateways into the Township, pathways being pedestrian equestrian and bicycle, parkways and viewsheds that reinforce the cultural landscape character and traditional and/or established recreational uses within the Township. Such areas as the Monocacy Creek Valley and the wooded slopes and nature paths along the

Monocacy Creek are obvious candidates for consideration. A Township wide study for this specific range of resources and opportunities could be considered in order to effect a long term conservation management strategy of these resources for the enjoyment of the Township residents.

INCENTIVES - LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a specific value to the use of legal procedures to protect and conserve cultural resources. But a great deal can be achieved through cooperation encouraged by a range of incentives to private property owners. Within the legal authority and capacity of Hanover Township, the following incentives to conserve cultural property are suggested for consideration.

1) Tax Incentives

That the Township consider the creation a tax abatement program which encourages the historic rehabilitation of designated cultural resources according to U.S. Department of Interior Standards for Historic Rehabilitation. Such a tax abatement could freeze the tax assessment of an improved historic property for a designated period of years, thereby financially encouraging their historic rehabilitation. Such entities may include:

- cultural landscape features
- historic residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural structures.
- pre-historic and historic archaeologic sites.

2) Parking Exemption

Often times it may prove difficult for historic sites and areas to meet parking requirements that were designed for new construction. Local ordnancing could take these factors into consideration and permit the reviewing body to adjust or wave these requirements within specified guidelines.

3) Exemption from Building Code Requirements

Today's building codes are primarily oriented to new construction. At times, the physical character of older historic buildings may conflict with these building codes. Many communities have allowed waivers for specified building code provisions as long as they do not endanger public safety. The Township may wish to consider review of its current building codes and seek to identify where these codes may or may not be made flexible to contribute to the preservation of its historic buildings.

4) Zoning Variances

The Township could consider the authorization of variances and special exemptions to zoning rules to enable owners of designated historic properties to pursue economically viable uses for their properties to ensure a healthy contemporary utilization of the historic structure.

5) Disincentives for Surface Parking Lots and Garages

New requirements for use of designated historic properties may cause adverse affects on their integrity and physical character due to new garages and parking lots. After careful study and review, the Township may wish to consider that such new features meet

- designs to fit architectural context
- adequate landscaping utilizing a combination of shade trees and shrubs for screening.

6) Incentive Package

In the bona fide instances of economic hardship, to conserve a designated historic property, the Township may consider the careful selection of incentives to enable the property owner to preserve their property. By ordinance the Township could research and identify the following economic incentives.

tax relief, conditional use permits, rezoning, street vacation, planned unit development, transfer of development rights, archaeologic, historic, and facade easements, named gifts, preferential leasing policies, private or public grants-in-aid, beneficial placement of public improvements, or amenities of the like.

PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS - PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Many of the approaches needed to conserve Hanover Township's cultural resources lie within the program initiatives both public and private. The following recommendations reinforce existing efforts and suggest new possible vehicles to effect the protection of the Township's cultural patrimony.

MONOCACY CREEK CONSERVATION

CORRIDOR INITIATIVE

The Monocacy Creek represents a major regional natural surface stream resource. Comprising Hanover Township's south easterly boundary within the City of Bethlehem, the Monocacy Creek is Hanover Townships most scenic natural stream resource. Although recognized by private residents for years, its only recently that a concerted effort to fully conserve the Monocacy Creek has been undertaken. The City of Bethlehem, Hanover Township's neighbor has begun a Conservation Corridor Initiative of its creekside lands under the guidance of the Wildland's Conservancy. Respectfully, Hanover Township along with its municipal neighbors throughout the Monocacy Creek Watershed, should consider joining and expanding upon the City of Bethlehem and the Wildland's Conservancy efforts.

The significance of the Monocacy Creek, and its conditions and threats, is outlined in a report by the Wildland's Conservancy, entitled "Monocacy Creek Conservation Corridor Report - City of Bethlehem" (March 1992 Update.)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MONOCACY CREEK

Throughout the history of human habitation in Northampton County, the Monocacy Creek has been a resource of great value to the residents of its watershed. During the earlier portion of the European settlement, the major use of the stream was a source of municipal water supply and industrial power.

As the population grew and the character of industry changed, so did the Monocacy's function. It became more of an aesthetic and recreational resource and remains so today. The vicinity of the stream has always been an appealing place to live. Parks and open space along the banks are an extremely valuable asset to the now highly urbanized community surrounding the lower Monocacy. To many of its residents, of course, the main benefit provided by the creek is the good fishing so near home. With care, this unique resource will continue to enhance the quality of life in its watershed far into the future.

While not without problems, the Monocacy Creek has relatively high water quality for an urbanized stream. As a result, a flourishing stocked trout fishery exists; and wild trout are known to also inhabit the creek. The Monocacy Creek is renowned, in fact, as the home of the only wild trout population within the limits of any Pennsylvania city. A key factor in maintaining this high water quality and the accompanying springs provide a dependable source of high quality water throughout the

year. Temperature moderation by the cool groundwater flows during the summer maintains habitat conditions required by cold water fish such as trout.

The greatest concentration of springs along the Monocacy Creek occurs just north of Camels Hump, a hill near the northern boundary of the City of Bethlehem. Most lie on the property known as the Johnston estate, assembled in the early years of the century by Archibald Johnston, a founder of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the first mayor of the City of Bethlehem in its present form. It has long been recognized that the springs in this area substantially increase the Monocacy's flow. It has also been obvious that the creek changes at this point from a warm water stream subject to the deprivations of periodic summer droughts to a cold water habitat which is generally maintained through dry periods.

The springs near Camels Hump and the creek in their vicinity were the major interest of the study described in this report. Its two principal objectives were:

1. To fully document the ecological and hydrological roles of the groundwater flows in the stream.
2. To provide baseline data with which future studies could compare to reveal deterioration or improvement of spring waters and the creek ecosystem.

An additional effort was made to locate other springs directly feeding the lower 18 kilometers of the Monocacy Creek in preparation for possible future studies.

Stream and Watershed Characteristics

The Monocacy Creek drains an area of 120 square kilometers in west-central Northampton County, Pennsylvania. This area includes portions of Moore, Upper Nazareth, Lower Nazareth, Bushkill, East Allen, Hanover, and Bethlehem Townships; Chapman, Bath and Nazareth Boroughs; and the City of Bethlehem, plus a very small portion of easternmost Allentown.

The stream is comprised of two major branches which join near Hanoverville, in the southwestern corner of Lower Nazareth Township, and flow an additional 20 kilometers to the junction with the Lehigh River in the central area of Bethlehem. The main stem has its source north of Chapman in Moore Township, while the East Branch begins near the village of Moorestown. Figure 1

shows the path of the Monocacy Creek and outlines its watershed.

Land uses in the Monocacy Creek watershed are varied. The majority (approximately 65%) is rural, whereas about 25% is suburban and 10% mostly in the city of Bethlehem, is urban. Most of the terrain is hilly or rolling, and open portions are divided roughly equally among wooded, brushy, pasture, and crop lands.

The Monocacy Creek flow is moderate, averaging $1.49 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (52.9 CFS) during the period 1948-1979 at the U.S. Geological Survey gage in Bethlehem's Monocacy Park, 3.5 kilometers upstream of the mouth. The maximum recorded in this interval was $98.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (3490 CFS), while the minimum was $0.085 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (3.0 CFS) (U.S. Geological Survey, 1979).

Environmental Problem Areas

As in other outlying areas in the Lehigh Valley, the development pace is relatively rapid in the Monocacy watershed. Much of this development is home construction, especially in Hanover and Bethlehem Townships. The commercial complex centered at the K-Mart Plaza near the Route 22 and 191 intersection is presently in the midst of expansion as well.

Disturbance of the land for these purposes and for farming causes soil erosion, which creates the greatest single water pollution problem in the Monocacy Creek. natural and manmade drainage courses convey eroded soil particles to the stream, along with large volumes of storm runoff water. In the 18 kilometers of stream from the former National Portland Cement Company in Lower Nazareth Township to the mouth, 56 stormwater conduits have been installed (Schrayer, 1979). Many are pipes a meter or more in diameter or engineered swells of equivalent size. Eroded soil particles can harm stream life in several ways discussed later.

In addition to the major sediment problem, the Monocacy Creek experiences the effects of some other activities in its watershed. Agriculture remains an important business and contributes to elevated nutrient concentrations in several ways. Phosphorus and nitrogen deposited on fields as fertilizer subsequently wash off with stormwater. A portion of each of these quantities is transported with eroding soil particles, while soluble forms dissolve in the runoff water. Runoff from pastures and other livestock holding areas also contains phosphorus and nitrogen, as well as fecal bacteria and organic matter.

High nutrient concentrations promote algae and plant growth, in some cases to nuisance levels, in streams and impoundments along them. Bacteria decompose organic matter in water, but in doing so use oxygen which would otherwise be available to other aquatic life.

Runoff from impervious surfaces, such as highways and parking lots, contributes other types of pollutants to the Monocacy Creek. Included are solids, nutrients, metals, oil and grease and certain specific organic toxins. Major sources of these quantities are Route 22 and the parking lots at K-Mart and Northampton County Area Community College.

Point sources of water pollution are less important than the non-point sources already discussed in the Monocacy's case. In the upper portion of the main stem, the Bath Borough Sewage Treatment Plant discharges treated secondary effluent of relatively high quality. A former major pollution source in the lower Monocacy, the Reichard-Coulston Company, installed control equipment in the mid-1970s which greatly reduced the burden of its discharge on the stream.

Hydrogeological Features of the Monocacy Watershed

Limestone is the predominant geological formation in a large area of Northampton County bounded by the Lehigh River and the Slate Belt in the northern part of the County. It is rare for streams to originate in the limestone region because surface water generally passes quickly to underground channels through the limestone, often via sink holes formed when small caverns collapse (Miller *et al.*, 1939a). The Monocacy Creek and several other streams originate in the slate region and flow through the limestone belt.

Groundwater in this belt flows mainly in well-defined channels formed by solution along joints. It emerges as springs at many points in the limestone region, especially at contact between consolidated and porous or less compact material. The crucial element accounting for the existence of the spring concentration near Camels Hump is the junction of the broad band of Beekmantown limestone to the north with Byram gneiss underlying Camels Hump and the region immediately to the west (Miler *et al.*, 1938b). The hard, metamorphic gneiss restricts the passage of groundwater flowing from the limestone region and causes it to exit in a series of contact springs in the immediate vicinity of the Monocacy Creek, which turns west parallel to the topographic barrier at this point.

These and other springs have served the Monocacy as a dependable supply of high quality water, but they have the potential to be easily polluted. As discussed, they are recharged in the limestone region by surface water, which can penetrate to the subsurface channels with little soil filtration. The limestone also provides relatively easy passage for septic tank effluents, landfill leachate and industrial wastewaters injected into the ground. Among these pollution sources, only septic tank effluents are presently a threat to spring and creek water quality. The rapid rate of development of the Monocacy watershed, however, requires vigilance to protect the quality of the stream's important groundwater supplies.

Human activity in the pst has modified the hydrogeology of the Camels Hump area. The now-defunct National Portland Cement Company diverted large amounts of groundwater to its plant over approximately a 40 year period by pumping its quarry in Lower Nazareth Township. Many springs to the south of the quarry ceased flowing. During this period the firm also pumped 10,000 gallons per minute to the Monocacy Creek, forming a major portion of its flow (Learned et al., 1970). When National Portland went out of business and stopped pumping in 1973, many believed the integrity of the creek to be in danger. Within the year, however, the quarry filled and began recharging groundwater. The renewed spring flows near Camels Hump maintained flow and water quality from that point downstream. Without the quarry contribution, flow in the approximately three kilometers of stream between the springs and the quarry has been substantially reduced. It dropped to essentially zero at times during the 1980 drought.

The construction of /Route 22 in 1955 also altered the groundwater flow pattern. Springs previously visible at the location of the present embankment, just north of the Monocacy Creek channel, disappeared from view (Housenick, personal communication). These springs most likely still enter the creek but pass through the bed."

This report goes on further to state,

The principal problem confronting Monocacy Creek today is flooding caused by upstream development that changes the creek through erosion, sedimentation, scouring, siltation, and damage to adjacent lands. Monocacy Creek has many positives as well; most notably as the only urban wild trout stream in the nation, as an environmental education laboratory, and as a source of passive and individual active recreational pursuits (picnicking, bicycling, etc.)

The Wildlands Conservancy, through this study, will recommend a land acquisition and control program for Monocacy Creek as it has done for the Bushkill Creek in Northampton County; the Cedar and Little Lehigh Creeks in Lehigh County; the Maiden (Ontelaunee) canal system. This plan of action for the stream has in addition specific conservation and enhancement recommendations, when necessary on a property-by-property basis."

These plans only applied to land within the City of Bethlehem immediately due east of Hanover Township. If the Township and its citizen's value the Monocacy, the whole community should evaluate and consider its potential partnership with this important initiative in order to conserve and protect our most valuable stream resources, the Monocacy Creek.

GOETZ IRON PIT CONSERVATION AREA

At present, the final actions to conserve approximately 16 acres of the historic Goetz Iron Ore Pit Area are being completed. This effort involves a unique creative relationship with the land/owner developer, the Wildlands Conservancy, and Hanover Township. What has been planned is the donation of this 16 acre tract, in which the Goetz Ore Pit and surrounding woodland would be conserved as a natural and geologic park area. This project is a major potential contribution to Hanover Township's parks and open spaces and deserves everyone's attention and support.

INITIATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

The following initiatives are programs that are currently not in place that should be considered for study and implementation, and they are:

- Archaeologic and/or Historic/Conservation Easements
- Cultural Heritage Facilities Development Strategy
- Oral History Project/Cultural Survey for Hanover Township.
- Encouraged public collection of historic materials related to Hanover Township.
- Public Education.

1) Archaeologic and/or Historic/Conservation Easements

The Township and non-profit organizations often times cannot nor should purely rely on regulatory and acquisition procedures to conserve the cultural heritage of Hanover Township. More often than not, the creative use of historic/conservation easements can achieve major aspects of conserving cultural heritage resources. The following information from "Conservation Historic Preservation Easements" by Lance Peacock and Charles Roe, clarify what easements are and what they can generally do.

What is an easement?

An easement is basically an interest or right in land which is less than the full (or fee simple) interest. Conservation and historic preservation easements are founded on this legal principal of partial interest in real property and offer the landowner a flexible preservation arrangement, designed to provide realistic long-range protection for the property without loss of private ownership.

When the landowner grants an easement to another party, specific interests or rights in the property are transferred to that party. The landowner (the grantor) retains title to and possession of the property. The landowner still has the "underlying" interest. The landowner still keeps the property, pays taxes on it, can live in the structure or farm the land just as before, may sell or lease it, or pass it on to heirs.

The Easement is a legal document which restricts use of privately owned property, and is usually a permanent restriction. It is written in deed form and is filed with the county recorder of deeds, thereafter running with the title to the land, and affecting each succeeding owner just as it does the first.

Although similar in many ways, conservation and historic preservation easements can serve different purposes. The purpose of a conservation easement is to set permanent limits on the development of privately held land. The easement can be written to assure that the land will forever be protected in its natural or rural condition. An easement to preserve rural or undeveloped land imposes certain use restrictions on the property owner. The owner retains all rights except those development rights conveyed to the recipient of the easement. The landowner, and any subsequent owner, can continue to sue the property in any way consistent with the conditions of the easement.

The recipient of the easement (the grantee) does not have the power to use the development rights in any way. The easement is simply a legal agreement between the grantor and the grantee, into which the parties enter for the mutual benefits of land preservation, continued private ownership, and possible tax advantages or other compensation to the owner. The grantee can be either a government agency or private group chosen for its dedication to the goal of land preservation.

The specific provisions of the easement are negotiated with each individual landowner, according to his or her

personal wishes. The agreement may prohibit development of the land entirely (and preserve the land for natural or agricultural use or for historic and educational purposes in the case of significant archeological sites) or the easement may allow for a certain amount of development use. Land covered by a conservation easement remains on the tax rolls, though potentially at a reduced rate, and continues to provide tax support of the local community.

A preservation easement is intended to protect the architectural and historical integrity of a structure by imposing limitations on the types of alterations that may be made. In some cases, the owner may choose only to protect a portion of the building such as the front facade (hence, a "facade easement"). A preservation easement may also be designated to protect important elements of the landscape surrounding a structure, including any associated archeological remains. As in the case of conservation easement, the grantor of preservation easement retains rights to the property, except specified development rights. These are placed with some group trusted to supervise the continued preservation of the structure (and landscape, if specified) according to the grantor's wishes. The extent of the restrictions placed on the property is decided together by the grantor and the grantee.

Archeological resources, as suggested above may be dealt with through either a conservation or a preservation easement. If an easement is desired for an archeological site, and no structure of historic or architectural importance is involved, a conservation easement may be the most appropriate approach. An example might be a prehistoric Indian village in a presently pastured floodplain. The easement could thus serve to protect both the archeological site and any natural values of the property. A preservation easement granted for a structure may also be designed to include adjacent or surrounding property, property which has or is suspected to have important archeological evidence of previous activities or features associated with the structure. Again, the restrictions imposed upon the property would be similar to the conservation easement but would be included in the text of the preservation easement drawn up for the structure.

There are generally two kinds of easements - positive and negative. A positive easement specifies action to be taken. It might require that certain changes be made in the property, such as the removal of recent addition to the house which is detrimental of the integrity of the building, or the restoration and continued maintenance of the building. Continued maintenance, almost always the

responsibility of the property owner, is an example of a positive element of an easement. A negative easement, on the other hand, prevents actions from being undertaken. Typically, it places certain restrictions on development or alterations in order to protect a property from adverse changes, such as demolition. Most easements on buildings have both positive and negative elements.

In both preservation and conservation easements the landowners privacy is maintained - no one has any more right to trespass on land covered by an easement than on any other private property. If access for public recreation or study is to be allowed, another "positive" element of an easement must be negotiated and sold or donated as part of the conservation or preservation agreement. For instance, a public agency proposing to establish a system of hiking trails through private property must acquire an easement (by gift or sale) from the property owner which specifically grants the public the right to walk a path across the owner's property. Likewise, the owner of a historic building may wish to be open to the public a certain number of days each year; but the decision to include this provision, like the decision to grant an easement for access to open land, is solely up to the grantor.

How does an easement protect property?

An easement preserve valuable natural and cultural resources. An easement can protect woodlands, marshes, sand dunes, stream valleys or any other type of land. an easement, for example, might assure that a rural property will always be used as farmland while conserving natural qualities. It may insure the continued existence of an archeological site containing artifacts of the past. In a residential area, a subdivider might dedicate a portion of the platted land to permanent open space through an easement. The owner of a historic building can sell or donate an easement which guarantees that the integrity of the exterior (and perhaps the interior) of the building will be maintained.

In addition, easements are flexible legal agreements which may be tailored to the interests of the individual landowner and to the special characteristics of the specific property. Each conservation easement contains a set of provisions which, in the view of the property owner and the easement administrator, will best serve to protect the natural or historic values of the property. A typical conservation easement might include some or all of the following provisions:

protect the land against heavy commercial development or massive subdivision

specify the maximum number of buildings which may be located on the property

specify that the land may be used in future years of low-intensity purposes such as farming, hunting or wildlife management

specify that certain parts of the property, such as a buffer zone along a shoreline or the edge of a public park, will remain forever wild

specify that trees cannot be clearcut, but may be thinned to maintain open spaces or views from dwellings, or to provide firewood

prohibit location on the property of specific structures such as bridges, motels, billboards, or apartment buildings

provide specifically for anticipated future activities such as maintenance, modification and alteration of existing structures

preserve a specific natural habitat for unique native plant or animal species

identify locations on the property where specific kinds of structures may be built in future years

allow for the establishment and maintenance of fields or meadows

A preservation easement might contain any or all of these provisions specifying:

property will be landscaped in keeping with the style and age of the building

no alteration and no physical or structural change and no change in color or surfacing will be made to the exterior of the building without the approval of the holder of the easement

the property owner will be responsible for continued maintenance of the property

no structure on the premises may be demolished or removed without approval of the holder

the general public will have access to the property a certain number of days each year

in case of contemplated sale, the holder of the easement will be given the right of first refusal

no removal of trees or shrubbery will be carried out except in the case of disease or with the approval of the holder

porches and chimneys will be retained in a manner which is in keeping with the historic nature of the property

Specific to Hanover Township, the use of Historic/Conservation Easements could play a major future role in conserving its heritage resources. In order to pursue this direction, the Township and community should consider to seek the involvement of qualified recipients for these types of easements, in a planned strategic manner. These organizations could be the following:

Wildlands Conservancy
601 Orchid Place
Emmaus, PA 18049-1637
(215) 965-4397

The Philadelphia Historic
Preservation Corporation
1 East Penn Square
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 568-4210

National Trust for Historic
Preservation
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
6401 Germantown Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19144
(215) 438-2886

2) Cultural Heritage Facilities Development Strategy

Based upon the findings of this survey, Hanover Township should consider the conduction of a Cultural Facilities Development Strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to define the specific number of public facilities which should be considered for development for public purposes, their purpose and possible capitalization. In general terms, Hanover Township may want to consider the following categories for review:

- public archeology site relating to the prehistoric and historic resources in Hanover Township and significant in terms of National Register for Historic Places criteria.
- public museum site that relates to the interpretation of the agrarian/farm industry heritage of the Township and represents a well preserved historic single farmstead group of buildings and associated field system, and is significant from a regional/county perspective in terms of National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Any development of public facilities/museum sites should be very carefully weighed. It should not be viewed as a Township based effort only. The capitalization needs are beyond purely local resources. Such a project should be viewed as being supported through a county/regional focus. Possible role players could be the following.

- Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society
- Northampton County Parks and Recreation Department
- Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor

3) Oral History Project/Cultural Survey for Hanover Township

Everyday the oral histories of the farmers and their families, residents, and corporate/industrial landowners, etc. who lived and/or worked in Hanover Township are disappearing. A great deal of Hanover Township's history remains unrecorded and survives in the extant oral and family histories. The Township and community is encouraged to consider the development of a multi-year qualified Oral History Project and Cultural Survey. With the identification and procurement of funding to support this effort, the following topics should receive concentrated folklife research efforts.

A. ORAL TRADITION AND PERFORMANCE

Spoken Word:

- tall tales
- legends about places, people, and events
- humorous stories
- personal experience stories
- proverbs
- riddles
- toasts
- mnemonic devices (rhymes)
- nursery and game rhymes
- speech play, ritual insults
- jokes
- family histories
- vocabulary and grammar
- dialect and idiomatic speech
- testimonies, sermons

Music:

- ballads and folksongs
- children's songs
- work songs
- the blues (urban and country)
- river songs
- ethnic songs and music
- play-party and game songs
- dance music
- country music (hillbilly, country and western, oldtime, bluegrass,
western swing)
- hymns, gospel, and sacred music

Dance:

- (solo, paired, and ensemble)

Game, Play and Strategy:

- tag games
- guessing games
- seeking games
- competitive games (dueling, daring, racing)
- game strategy (rules and techniques)
- acting
- pretending

B. MATERIAL CULTURE**Artifacts:**

- Architecture - form, construction and use
- houses, outbuildings, and barns
- floor plans
- roof thatching or shingling
- masonry
- wall and fence construction
- Tools and implements

The Cultural Landscape:

- wall and fence placement
- farm planning
- farming techniques
- rural and urban use of land and space
- physical and economic boundaries of regions and neighborhoods
- communications networks

Foodways:

- food preparation
- recipes
- canning and curing processes
- traditional meal preparation

Crafts and Trades:

- boat building
- blacksmithing
- coal mining
- tool making
- papercutting
- pottery

- sailmaking
- rope making
- weaving
- straw work
- animal trapping

Folk Art:

- graphic arts
- furniture decoration
- embroidery
- beadwork
- wood carving
- jewelry making
- yard and garden decoration

Folk Medicine:

- home remedies and cures
- midwifery

C. CUSTOM, BELIEF AND RITUAL

- unorthodox medical beliefs and practices
- land and animal lore
- gestures, body movement, and use of space
- superstitions
- supernatural beliefs

D. FAMILY LIFE

- family traditions
- religious observations
- ethnic traditions
- rites of passage (birth, baptism, burial, etc.)

E. FESTIVALS AND DRAMA: RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

- seasonal and calendar events
- nameday celebrations
- feast days
- market days
- planting and harvest festivals
- music and craft fairs
- political and civic celebrations
- homecomings

The results of these research activities should then be made public and incorporated into the public awareness by publications, exhibits and specific interpretation to enhance community planning and conservation.

4) Encourage Public Collection of Historic Materials related to Hanover Township

During the research for this survey, the general lack of preserved historic documents and artifacts directly related to Hanover Township in public collections became very apparent. Paper documents such as deeds, photos, ledgers, journals, letters, and diaries were few or nonexistent in conserved public collections. Also, very little was preserved of the material culture of Hanover Township in public collections. This problem, if not addressed, may lead to an eventual loss of

significant portions of Hanover Township's history in the public record. It is suggested that the Township and its citizens consider this increasing dilemma and develop a collection activity to mitigate this loss. With no qualified public museum within the Township this collection activity should involve the three qualified local and county based archives and museum collections.

- Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society
- The Marx Room of the Easton Area Public Library
- The Hugh Moore Park and Canal Museum

5) Public Education

Many aspects relating to Hanover Township's cultural heritage deserve on-going public education. These projects illustrate some initial steps in this on-going process for consideration and implementation.

- public archeology project
- walking and bike tour of Hanover Township's Heritage and natural resources
- incorporation of elements of local history into required public education history courses
- involvement and support of growing regional efforts in historic research, planning, workshops and seminars, and technical design and planning assistance, by the Township

In closing, these ideas and concepts are presented for your kind consideration, the next first steps are yours to take. Hanover Township occupies an unique place in the region's and county's history. Fortunately, a significant portion of that heritage still survives. But, the responsibilities of our current generations is clear, decisions have to be discussed and courses of actions selected and undertaken. Once the remains of history disappear, they survive only as memory and records of the printed word.

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

Survey Code: _____ Tax Parcel/Other No.: _____
 County: 1. _____ 2. _____
 Municipality: 1. _____ 2. _____
 Address: _____
 Historic Name: _____
 Other Name: _____
 Owner Name/Address: _____
 Owner Category: _____ Private _____ Public-local _____ Public-state _____ Public-federal
 Resource Category: _____ Building _____ District _____ Site _____ Structure _____ Object
 Number/Approximate Number of Resources Covered by This Form: _____
 USGS Quad: 1. _____ 2. _____
 UTM A. _____ C. _____
 References: B. _____ D. _____

HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS

Historic Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. _____	_____	____
B. _____	_____	____
C. _____	_____	____
D. _____	_____	____

Particular Type: A. _____
 B. _____
 C. _____
 D. _____

Current Function Category:	Subcategory:	Code:
A. _____	_____	____
B. _____	_____	____
C. _____	_____	____
D. _____	_____	____

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: A. _____
 B. _____ C. _____
 D. _____ Other: _____

Exterior Materials:	Foundation _____	Roof _____
	Walls _____	Walls _____
	Other _____	Other _____

Structural System: 1. _____ 2. _____
 Width: _____ Depth: _____ Stories/Height: _____

List of Resources surveyed and that were placed within the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey for Hanover Township and are recorded by a completed Historic Survey Form.

Survey Code No.:	095-HO-001
Tax Parcel No.:	M5-3-8
Address:	4001 Hanover Street
Historic Name:	
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-002
Tax Parcel No.:	M6-25-4B
Address:	4505 Bath Pike
Historic Name:	Goetz Farm
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-003
Tax Parcel No.:	M6-22-4A and M6-24-9A (parcel across the street)
Address:	3415 Jacksonville Road
Historic Name:	Crossroad Farm
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-004
Tax Parcel No.:	L6-16-2
Address:	6880 Steuben Road
Historic Name:	William Dech Farm
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-005
Tax Parcel No.:	M5-4-26
Address:	1755 Weaversville Road
Historic Name:	
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-006
Tax Parcel No.:	M5SE3-9-2
Address:	1755 Stoke Park Road
Historic Name:	
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-007
Tax Parcel No.:	M5-5-6, and M5-5-18
Address:	N. side Orchard Lane
Historic Name:	Geissinger Farm
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-008
Tax Parcel No.:	N6W1-9-4 (house), N6NW1-9-2 (barn)
Address:	1075 Macada Road
Historic Name:	Union
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-009
Tax Parcel No.:	M6-19-5
Address:	200 Bella Vista Road
Historic Name:	Heller House
Survey Code No.:	095-HO-010
Tax Parcel No.:	N6NW2-3-12
Address:	400 Macada Road
Historic Name:	

List of Resources surveyed and that were placed within the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey for Hanover Township and are recorded by a completed Historic Survey Form.

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-011
Tax Parcel No.: L6-15-11
Address: 1550 Hanoverville Road
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-012
Tax Parcel No.: M5-4-30
Address: 4190 Hanover Street
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-013
Tax Parcel No.: M6SW1-4-1
Address: 3710 Jacksonville Road
Historic Name: George Schortz Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-014
Tax Parcel No.: M5-4-11
Address: 4145 Airport Road
Historic Name: Snyder Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-015
Tax Parcel No.: M5-5-5
Address: 1350 Orchard Lane
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-016
Tax Parcel No.: M6-20-1
Address: Old Stokes Park Road, near Rt. 512
Historic Name: Heller/Myers Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-017
Tax Parcel No.: M5SE3-5-23
Address: 1710 Stone Park Road
Historic Name: Lazarus Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-018
Tax Parcel No.: M6-1-1
Address: Bath Pike
Historic Name: Shimer Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-019
Tax Parcel No.: M6NW2-4-14
Address: Intersection of Old Bath Pike and
Hanoversville Rd.
Historic Name: Hanoverville Schoolhouse

List of Resources surveyed and that were placed within the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey for Hanover Township and are recorded by a completed Historic Survey Form.

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-020
Tax Parcel No.: L6-19-2
Address: 5001 Hanoverville Road
Historic Name: Hanoverville Hotel

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-021
Tax Parcel No.: N6
Address: Macada Road over Monocacy Creek
Historic Name: Northampton County Bridge No. 95

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-022
Tax Parcel No.: N6-18-6
Address: 395 Bridle Path Road
Historic Name: James E. Matthews Mansion

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-023
Tax Parcel No.: N6-18-6
Address: 395 Bridle Path Road
Historic Name: James E. Matthew's Tenant House

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-024
Tax Parcel No.: M6-19-13
Address: 235 Bella Vista Road
Historic Name: The Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-025
Tax Parcel No.: M6-19-9
Address: 184 Macada Road
Historic Name: Sharswood

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-026
Tax Parcel No.: N6-19-2A
Address: 383 Macada Road
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-027
Tax Parcel No.: M6NW2-1-1
Address: 5121 Bath Pike
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-028
Tax Parcel No.: M6SW2-2-2
Address: 3779 Bath Pike
Historic Name:

List of Resources surveyed and that were placed within the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey for Hanover Township and are recorded by a completed Historic Survey Form.

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-029
Tax Parcel No.: M6NW4-1-4
Address: 4060 Jacksonville Road
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-030
Tax Parcel No.: M5SE1-8-3
Address: 3670 Airport Road
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-031
Tax Parcel No.: M5-7-14A
Address: 4030 Airport Road
Historic Name:

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-32
Tax Parcel No.: M6-15-10G
Address: 4098 Bath Pike
Historic Name: Asher D. Shimer Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-033
Tax Parcel No.: L6-16-4
Address: 215 Township Line Road
Historic Name: Herman Farm

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-034
Tax Parcel No.: M6-19-10
Address: 100 Macada Road
Historic Name: Millhaus

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-035
Tax Parcel No.: M6SW2-2-5
Address: Rt. 512, between Rt. 22 interchange
and Highland Avenue
Historic Name: Koehler (M.K.) Log House

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-036
Tax Parcel No.: M5SE1-8-1
Address: 2201 Schoenersville Road
Historic Name: Schoenersville Hotel

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-037
Tax Parcel No.: M6SW2-1-12
Address: 3815 Bath Pike
Historic Name:

List of Resources surveyed and that were placed within the Northampton County Historic Resource Survey for Hanover Township and are recorded by a completed Historic Survey Form.

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-038
Tax Parcel No.: (Refer to map designations)
Address:
Historic Name: Iron Ore Sites

Survey Code No.: 095-HO-039
Tax Parcel No.: (Refer to map designation)
Address:
Historic Name: Lehigh and New England Railroad

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-001	M5-3-8	4001 Hanover Street	Potential District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads in Hanover Township.
095-HO-002	M6-25-48	4505 Bath Pike Goetz Farm	Eligible for Individual Status and Contributes to Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads in Hanover Township.
095-HO-003	M6-22-4A	NWC Stoke Park Rd., and Jacksonville Rd., (3415 Jacksonville Rd.) Crossroad Farm	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-004	L6-16-2	6880 Steuben Road William Dech Farm	Eligible for Individual Listing and Contributes to Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads in Hanover Township.
095-HO-005	M5-4-26	1755 Weaversville Road	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-006	M5SE3-9-2	1755 Stoke Park Rd.	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-007	M5-5-6 M5-5-18	N. Side Orchard Lane	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlements Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township. Meets Criteria for National Register.
095-HO-008	N6NW1-9-4 N6-NW-1-9-2	1075 Macada Road Union	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-009	M6-19-5	200 Bella Vista Road Heller House	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-010	N6-NW2-3-12	400 Macada Road	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-011	L6-15-11	1550 Hanoverville Rd.	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-012	M5-4-30	4190 Hanover Street	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-013	M6SW1-4-1	3710 Jacksonville Rd. George Schortz Farm	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-014	M5-4-11	4145 Airport Rd. Snyder Farm	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-015	M5-5-5	1350 Orchard Lane	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-016	M6-20-1	Old Stokes Park Rd., near Rt. 512 Heller/Myers Farm	Potential Individual Listing, Contributes to Potential Thematic District of early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-017	M5SE3-5-23	1710 Stoke Park Rd. Lazarus Farm	Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.
095-HO-018	M6-1-1	Shimer (Scheimer) Farm	Main Home, Summer Kitchen, and Spring House Contribute to Potential Thematic District of Early Settlement Houses and Farmsteads within Hanover Township.

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-019	M6NW2-4-14	Intersection of Old Bath Pike and Hanoverville Rd. Hanover Schoolhouse	Potential Multi- Resource Listing of Educational Buildings of Northampton Co.
095-HO-020	L6-19-2	5001 Hanoverville Rd. Hanoverville Hotel (other name) Hanoverville Road House	Potential Thematic District of Early Taverns of Northampton County.
095-HO-021	N6	Macada Road over Monocacy Creek Northampton County Bridge No. 95	Potential Multiple Resource Listing of Historic Bridges of Northampton Co.
095-HO-022	N6-18-6	395 Bridge Path Rd. James E. Matthews Mansion	Potential Thematic District of Early- 20th Century Residential Bldgs. within Hanover Township.
095-HO-023	N6-18-6	395 Bridle Path Road James E. Matthews Tenant House	Potential Thematic District of Early- 20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.
095-HO-024	M6-19-13	235 Bella vista Rd. "The Farm"	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Potential Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.
095-HO-025	M6-19-9	184 Macada Road Sharswood	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-026	N6-19-2A	383 Macada Road Elizabeth Holton House	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential bldgs. within Hanover Township.
095-HO-027	M6NW2-1-1	5121 Bath Pike (other name) Genevieve's September Studio	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential bldgs. within Hanover Township.
095-HO-028	M6SW2-2-2	3779 Bath Pike	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.
095-HO-029	M6NW4-1-4	4060 Jacksonville Road	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Bldgs. within Hanover Township.
095-HO-030	M5SE1-8-3	3670 Airport Rd.	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.

Contributing Resources for Potential National Register Listing

<u>SURVEY NO.</u>	<u>TAX PARCEL NO.</u>	<u>ADDRESS/HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION</u>
095-HO-031	M5-7-14A	4030 Airport Rd.	Potential Individual Listing Contributes to Thematic District of Early-20th Century Residential Buildings within Hanover Township.

095-HO-001 Built: 1770-1780
4001 Hanover Street

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Underneath the layers of residing and alterations, this house at the angular intersection of Hanover Street and Weaversville Road is an eighteenth-century log structure. In its current form, it is a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay structure with a pargeted masonry foundation, and asphalt and shake siding. An enclosed front porch has multi-light glazing, a paneled door, and asphalt shed roof. The door to the house is centered, although it is possible that the door arrangement has been modified. The house has a slate gabled roof with a ventilator on the ridge line and an exterior brick chimney, partially pargeted. A hinged, flush board door on the gabled end wall leads to the basement. Windows, all replacement, are 1/1 double hung. Two, 1-story shed additions have been built to the rear.

Behind the house stands a frame privy with concrete base, weatherboard siding, and slate gabled roof. There is also a modern, 2-port masonry and frame garage with attached, screened-in porch.

At the tip of the triangular parcel are a barn and chicken house that along with a post and rail fence, form the barnyard. Both of these frame constructed buildings are in deteriorated condition. The barn is a 1-story, ground barn that sits on a pargeted stone foundation. The structure has board and batten and vertical board siding, hinged doors that open to the barnyard, sliding doors along the Weaversville Road elevation, a 6-light window, and a sagging, slate gabled roof. The chicken house is a board and batten frame structure with a side pen and slate gabled roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This house is located along one of the earliest roads in the area. Though much altered, this house, which retains its size and massing (less the enclosed porch), and its outbuildings document one of the oldest surviving farm complexes in Hanover Township, Possibly dating back to pre-Revolutionary War origins. Being of log construction, a lower scale of residential architecture, the house itself is a rare survivor in the Township. The property belonged to Jacob Buss in the mid-nineteenth century.

The Goetz Farm 095-HO-002 Built: 1840
4505 Bath Pike

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Goetz Farm, a single farmstead located on Bath Pike, consists of a house, barn, garage and chicken house, wash house, and outhouse. The house is sited close to the road; the placement of certain extant outbuildings resembles a courtyard plan.

The house, built circa 1840, is a 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, Pennsylvania German farm house type with an off-center entrance and three rooms; this variant also has a stair hall. Constructed of stone, the house was originally pargeted with stucco; the stucco was removed in the early 1970s, the same time at which a 2-story, aluminum-sided, frame addition was added to the south elevation where a smoke house once stood. A Victorian porch, consisting of turned posts on brick piers, spindlework frieze, and bracketed overhang, fronts an 8-panel door with paneled reveal, and arched, fanlighted entry that reflects the influence of the Federal style on the house. Windows are 6/6 double hung with stone lintels and paneled shutters at the first floor and louvered shutters above. A molded box cornice meets the asphalt gabled roof which has an exterior and chimney on the north elevation and an interior end chimney on the south wall. The north end wall has symmetrical fenestration reflecting the Georgian influence.

The barn, built circa 1900 and sited parallel to the house, is a 2-story, Pennsylvania bank barn with a coursed ashlar and rubblestone ground floor and vertical board sided frame upper floor. The east elevation has four Dutch doors below a projecting forebay that is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows; the forebay also has three loft doors on hinges. The banked entrance of the west elevation consists of sliding doors sheltered by a wooden pent. There is a smaller door within the large sliding doors. The south elevation has a Dutch and a single door on strap hinges, and weatherboard below the gable. The entire north elevation is sided with horizontal boards; it is fenestrated by two, 4-light windows at the ground floor and a 6/6 double hung window in the gable.

A 2-story combination garage and chicken house was built circa 1950. The structure has concrete masonry unit end walls and vertical board siding above. Sliding doors open to the ground floor garage; six, 9-light windows illuminate the chicken house upstairs which is accessed by a side stair. A slate gabled roof tops the structure.

Two other structures are located just south of the house. They are a circa 1925, concrete masonry unit wash house with asphalt gabled roof, and a circa 1950, two-seater, beaded board privy with a shed roof. The archaeological remains of a carriage house and log house may be present, the former in front of the barn, the latter to the south of the house. A well is located near the southern end of the barn.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Goetz Farm, a collection of primarily twentieth-century buildings, is significant for the local historical associations tie to the extant circa 1840 house which has had its architectural integrity compromised by the removal of stucco and construction of an addition where a smokehouse once stood. This house, and its log predecessor, were the home of Henry Goetz whose rise to prosperity links two important themes in the history of Hanover Township: agriculture and iron industry.

Goetz, who arrived in Philadelphia from Germany in 1817, was brought to Hanover Township as a bonded servant, a practice that was not uncommon at the time. He eventually bought four acres of land on which he built a log structure, and established a butchering business. Goetz then acquired a sizable property and while plowing his fields in 1838, discovered iron ore and operated one of the first iron mines in the township. Soon after, the prosperous farmer/miner likely built his stone house which remained in his family until 1900.

The iron industry was active in nearby townships by the 1820s and led to the growth of company's such as the Crane Iron Co., the first successful long-term anthracite industry in the Lehigh Valley. Hanover Township was a source of ore for these companies, although tax assessment records from 1825 to 1842 do not indicate the operations of pits. However, these pits probably were being excavated by farmers in an unorganized business of mining. The ore was also washed for pigments, particularly ochre, which was then marketed for paint manufacturing. Reichard-Coulston, established in 1868 along the Monocacy Creek, was one such local mill.

Goetz's iron mines are indicated on the 1855 Scott Atlas as being behind his residential property. By 1860, two other iron mines were discovered and placed in operation in the northern half of Hanover Township. Iron ore, as well as other minerals found in Northampton County, was at one time very important to the economic development of the region. Ores extracted from mines such as Goetz's were used for the manufacture of iron and steel during the nation's period of rapid industrialization that commenced in the second half of the nineteenth century. Eastern Pennsylvania iron ore eventually lost favor to ores from the Great Lakes which were of a higher grade and readily transportable as railroad lines moved westward. But before that, Hanover residents including Goetz rose to prosperity from this local resource.

Crossroad Farm 095-HO-003 Built: 1815-1825
NWC Stoke Park Road and Jacksonville Road (3415 Jacksonville Rd.)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The "Crossroad Farm" is a single farmstead located at the intersection of Stoke Park Road and Jacksonville Road. The property contains an early-nineteenth-century farmhouse and its related outbuildings; a second generation barn and a few agricultural outbuildings; and several modern structures. Several early outbuildings have been demolished, but evidence of their original locations suggests that the farm was laid out in some form of a courtyard plan.

The house consists of three separate increments, all predating the Civil War and the earliest possibly corresponding to the 1823 date on the barn. The house is a 2 1/2 story, 5-bay, double pile, L-shaped structure clad with various siding materials (vinyl on the front, aluminum on the end walls, and weatherboard on the rear). The initial build appears to be a 3-bay stone structure in a Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian plan. To this was added a 2-bay brick section, forming a full Georgian plan. The rear ell is formed by a 1-story brick summer kitchen, partially clad with board and batten siding. All sections have stone foundations; only the stone 3-bay increment has a basement. The house has a slate gabled roof with interior end chimneys and a third chimney along the end wall; a fourth chimney rises from the summer kitchen.

The front (east) elevation has a concrete stoop and porch base (porch removed) leading to a central entrance with a deep paneled reveal and a glazed and paneled door. All window, door, and cornice trim is missing. Windows are 9/6 double hung in the stone section and 2/2 double hung in the brick section. The end walls have symmetrical fenestration. On the south elevation, windows are 9/6 double hung in the brick section. The end walls have symmetrical fenestration. On the south elevation, windows are 9/6 double hung at the first and second floors; 4-light windows fenestrate the gable. The north elevation is fenestrated by 9/6 double hung windows at the first and second floors, and 6/3 double hung windows under the gable; this elevation has metal shutters and a side, 1-bay porch. The summer kitchen, attached to the house as the ell, is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows on its south and west elevations. A flush door is located under the porch along the north elevation, as well as a 4-light window and an exposed brick wall revealing the remains of a beehive oven.

The smokehouse/butchering shed is a 1-story, frame structure clad with vertical board siding and topped by a slate gabled roof pierced by a brick chimney. The lower portion of the rear is constructed of ashlar slate, corresponding to placement of the large fireplace. A hinged door is located on the north elevation and the gabled east end. Butcher blocks and kettles are located inside.

The privy is double outhouse sided with beaded boards and topped by a slate gabled roof. Other resources related to the house include: a stone and concrete entrance to a root cellar, a well covered by a concrete slab, and a frame coal bin.

The barn, which has been altered and renovated, is an L-shaped Pennsylvania bank

Crossroad Farm 095-HO-003 Built: 1815-1825

NWC Stoke Park Road and Jacksonville Road (3415 Jacksonville Rd.)

barn with a stone foundation and a slate gabled roof. It is a 6-bay structure with coursed ashlar end piers and a brick ground floor below the frame projecting forebay. The ground floor, which opens to a split rail fenced barnyard, has transomed Dutch doors and flanking window openings (sash missing). The forebay is sided with narrow width vertical boards and is painted with the name and date of the farm and hex signs in the Pennsylvania German tradition. The date is etched into the wood as well as being painted. Hinged loft doors and four 6/6 double hung windows with pointed lintels punctuate the forebay. A 1-story, concrete masonry unit addition sits along the east elevation. Open and enclosed shed additions with corrugated metal roofs line the west elevation. A paved embankment on the north elevation leads to sliding doors which are shielded by a slate pent. The ell, which sits at ground level, is accessed by sliding doors for machinery/equipment storage; it also has loft doors below the gable for hay storage.

One corn crib is a frame structure with horizontal wooden siding, spaced for ventilation. It has a slate and metal roof and a small fenced-in chicken yard. A second corn crib is a circular wire and metal structure.

The property also includes several modern structures: a 1-story tract house, large horse barns and corrals, and a chicken house. A man-made pond and horse shed are located on the portion of the property that extends to the east side of Jacksonville Road.

The farm had a blacksmith shop and an older, smaller barn that stood next to the extant one. The earlier barn was demolished in the past ten years. An orchard, destroyed by the 1936 hurricane, was located where the modern horse barns now stand.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This single farmstead, located at the intersection of two early roads, contains one of the earliest surviving houses in Hanover Township to retain much of its agricultural setting. Although some of the agricultural buildings that formed the courtyard plan have been demolished, the property conveys the ongoing evolution of a farm as it prospered in the mid-nineteenth century. This prosperity is evidenced by expansion of the house and construction of a newer, bigger barn. Regrettably, substantial alterations to the farmhouse over time have compromised its architectural integrity despite preservation of its form and massing. The farm was owned by J. Daniel in the 1850s, S. Keim in the 1860s, and C. Rockel in the 1870s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The William Dech farm is a single farmstead located along Steuben Road, on the border of East Allen Township. The farm consists of a brick farmhouse and a full complement of agricultural outbuildings organized in a courtyard plan. The complex of buildings is surrounded by cultivated fields.

Stylistically dating from circa 1830-1840, the house is a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, L-shaped, single-pile, Mid-Atlantic full-Georgian, brick structure laid up in common bond and constructed on a pargeted stone foundation. It has a central entrance fronted by a mid-twentieth-century 1-bay porch which replaced a Victorian porch (scarring of chamfered posts is evident). The entrance consists of exterior and interior 4-panel doors, a 6-light transom, and 3-light sidelights. One first floor window was previously a door opening. Windows are 6/6 double hung with paneled first floor shutters and louvered shutters above; lintels and sills are panned with aluminum. The house has a slate gabled roof with deep eaves, a cornice panned with aluminum, and interior end chimneys. The end walls are symmetrical, with two windows at each floor. The rear elevation has three bays of windows rather than five. A post-Civil War 1 1/2-story brick summer kitchen with a root cellar was added to the rear of the house. The rear facade of the summer kitchen has been altered to incorporate double hinged doors below a wooden lintel; an entrance along the easterly elevation has been bricked in. Small porches are located in the ell and at the front of the summer kitchen. Windows are primarily 2/2 double hung. A slate gabled roof with an interior chimney tops the brick summer kitchen.

An earlier frame summer kitchen built on a stone foundation is located behind the house. It is a clapboarded structure with a glazed and paneled door, a rear flush board door, 6/6 double hung windows, slate gabled roof, and pargeted brick chimney. An attached stone bake oven features a gabled roof (sheathed with tar paper), clapboarding below the gable, and a pargeted brick chimney with stone cap.

A frame smokehouse, built on a stone foundation, has board and batten siding, two 6-light windows, a board and batten door on hinges, and a slate gabled roof. This structure may have functioned as a wash house at some time.

A pump (cistern and water supply) is located in front of the house. The single privy is a clapboarded structure with a slate gabled roof. The property also includes concrete ruins, reportedly the site where butchering was done, and a well covered by a concrete slab.

The pigsty is a frame structure built on a concrete foundation. It has vertical board siding, hinged double doors on the westerly facade, 6-light windows oriented south (towards the barnyard), and a weathervane with a pig on it.

095-HO-004 Built: 1830-1840
6880 Steuben Road, Nazareth, PA 18064

The workshop/garage is a frame structure sitting on a stone foundation. It has board and batten siding, a slate gabled roof, and a metal chimney stack. The westerly gabled end has been resided and a modern garage door installed.

Constructed on a concrete foundation, the wagon shed is a frame structure, sided with vertical boards and accessed by sliding doors at each end. It is topped by a slate gabled roof.

The barn is a 6-bay, Pennsylvania bank barn with a stone ground floor and vertical board siding or board and batten above. Dutch doors open onto the barnyard which has a concrete slab floor and stone manure walls. Hex signs embellish the projecting forebay, which is fenestrated by 9-light windows and accessed by hinged loft doors. The banked elevation is accessed by sliding doors shielded by a slate pent. Window openings fenestrate the ground floor of the easterly elevation. The barn is topped by a standing seam metal roof. A small shed addition on the southwest corner of the barn connects to a poured concrete silo.

The farm has two corn cribs, each with spaced vertical boards to allow for ventilation and two "dormers" for additional access to load corn. The corn crib located to the side of the barn has a slate gabled roof. The corn crib located behind the barn, now used as a wood shed, has an attached shed for wagons or machinery; small openings for corn to come out are visible from the inside of the shed. This structure has a stone foundation and corrugated metal roof.

A frame chicken house, in poor condition, is also located behind the barn. It has a stone foundation, board and batten and vertical board siding, and a slate shed roof. A brick chicken house was demolished in the 1950s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This single farmstead has several areas of significance. As architecture, it contains one of the few well-preserved early brick farmhouses in Hanover Township as well as a collection of outbuildings that are unusual survivors for their functional diversity and architectural integrity within the local context. Similarly, these buildings are of agricultural importance. They document a range of activities that together describe the operations of a farm including dairying, pig raising and butchering, and poultry farming, all of which thrived in the early twentieth century in response to expanding local market demand. In the case of Hanover Township farms such as this one, Bethlehem was the primary urban center to purchase their fresh meat and dairy products. According to the current owner, the farm also had associations with the extractive industry. It housed horses and wagons used in limestone quarries for the cement industry. The horses and wagons reportedly were used for road building as well.

095-HO-004 Built: 1830-1840
6880 Steuben Road, Nazareth, PA 18064

The property also has historical associations with William Dech who made this his home from the mid-1850s to at least the 1890s. Dech, a descendant of a Revolutionary War veteran and a son of a Northampton County farmer, moved to this farm in 1854 and was responsible for many of the improvements. During this tenure, the farm consisted of 130 acres and was lauded as "one of the best and most desirable rural homes in the county...and...unquestionably one of the best in the township." Dech was a prominent man in the local community. He served as School Director of Hanover Township, Road Supervisor, and a Deacon and Trustee of the Lutheran Church at Hecktown.

According to a 1990 interview with the current owner, the property, once called Willow Lane Farm, was sold by William Dech's children to Joseph Whitesell, who rented the horses to do road work until he was put out of business by competition from trucks.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This early-nineteenth-century single farmstead is located on the east side of Weaversville Road, north of an industrial plant. A spur of the Lehigh & New England Railroad runs behind the farm complex which is immediately surrounded by a wooded edge to the south and east, and cultivated fields to the north. The farmstead consists of a brick farmhouse and several deteriorated frame outbuildings.

Based upon stylistic evidence, this Federal-period house was built circa 1810-20. It is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian, double-pile structure that sits on a stone foundation and is laid up in common bond brick. The side hall entrance features an 8-panel door, paneled reveal, 3-light transom, and wooden lintel. Windows, of peg construction, have 6/6 double hung sash and wooden sills; shutter dogs are in place although shutters are missing. The south end wall is fenestrated by two symmetrically placed windows at each floor; a bulkhead leads to the basement. The north end wall does not have windows at the first and second floor of the front bay where the interior side stairhall is located. The rear is fronted by a first floor porch with concrete base, chamfered posts, and corrugated metal roof. First Floor windows have paneled shutters; the second floor has windows in the outer bays only. The cornice is distinguished by brick dentils; the house is topped by a slate gabled roof pierced by interior end chimneys.

Immediately behind the house is a frame summer kitchen with stone and concrete chinking and deteriorated weatherboards. It is fenestrated by a 6/6 double hung window and topped by a slate gabled roof that is currently bowed from structural failure. A brick chimney and the stone remains of a bake oven are located to the rear. This structure may have served as a wash house at a later date. Adjacent to the summer kitchen is the stone entrance to a root cellar.

The privy is a beaded board structure with an asphalt shingled gabled roof. A large shed on the verge of collapse is located in the southeast corner of the building complex. A granary, which sits on concrete piers, has a central passage for machinery and side corn cribs with spaced slats for ventilation; the structure has a corrugated metal roof.

At the northeast corner of the building complex sits a deteriorated, small ground barn amidst overgrown vegetation. Sided with vertical boards, the barn has hinged and sliding doors in the gabled end and a slate roof. Reportedly, there was once a large barn on the property.

095-HO-005 Built: 1810-1820
1755 Weaversville Road

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This single farmstead is located along one of the earliest roads in the county, one which led to the Scotch-Irish Craig Settlement in Weaversville. The property was patented to Moses Hemphill in 1797, although stylistically, the house appears to be an example of vernacular Federal-style architecture dating from the 1810s or '20s. The house has excellent integrity and a distinguishing 8-panel door. By the mid-nineteenth century the farm was owned by Jacob Buss, who also owned the nearby property at the intersection of Weaversville Road and Hanover Street as well as a property on the west side of Weaversville Road by the 1870s.

095-HO-006 Built: 1830
1755 Stoke Park

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

Based upon stylistic evidence as well as deed research undertaken by the current owners, the farmhouse and barn were built circa 1830. These buildings likely were erected by John Balliet and his wife, Sarah. Balliet was a blacksmith and as indicated on atlases, there was a blacksmith shop to the east of the house at least until the 1860s. In 1840, the Balliet's sold the property to another blacksmith, John Dech, who remained there for seven years. He then sold it to Henry Snyder, which began 29 years of Snyder family ownership. Upon Henry Snyder's death, one of his five children, Nathan, bought out his mother and siblings' shares in the house and resided here until 1876 when he lost the house at Sheriff's sale after a lawsuit against Eli Laubach. The successful bidder was Leonard Frommer, who held the property into the 1890s.

The farm has undergone several waves of renovations and several generations of owners. The fact that it was tied to a blacksmith shop at one time -- a potential archaeological site -- is of note in that it marks a service that was essential to the functioning of nineteenth century rural life.

095-HO-006 Built: 1830
1755 Stoke Park

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This single farmstead, situated on a 2 1/4-acre tract along Stoke Park Road, was originally part of a 59-acre parcel. It consists of a circa 1830 farmhouse and a cluster of outbuildings roughly organized in a courtyard plan.

The house is a Federal-style, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, double-pile house laid out in a Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian plan. The house sits on a stone foundation and is constructed of brick that was refaced with a brick veneer in the mid-twentieth century. A full-width Victorian porch with turned posts, gingerbread brackets, and spindlework frieze is a later addition. The fanlighted sidehall entrance has a Craftsman-style glazed door and a surround with slender engaged columns. Windows are 6/6 double hung with snap-in muntins, soldier course lintels, and wood sills. Shutters are paneled at the first floor and louvered above. The asphalt gabled roof has a simple overhang with exposed eaves. The west elevation has a second entrance topped by an entablature. The rear frame wing, resided with aluminum, was added in the 1920s. A 1-story addition was added to the rear in the 1970s.

The summer kitchen is a stuccoed brick, gabled structure lit by a 4-light window. An attached board and batten structure is used as a tool shed and a bulkhead leads to a root cellar. The building has a partial slate roof and a brick chimney. Also located in the vicinity of the house are a well covered by a piece of slate, concrete foundations of a privy, and the concrete foundations of a pool that is not in use.

A 2-story, Pennsylvania bank barn dominates the cluster of outbuildings. The barn has a stone ground floor and an upper floor of frame shingled with asbestos. The ground floor, that opens to a concrete pad, has Dutch doors and 6-light sash; the barn is 4 bays wide plus a storage area that forms an additional bay. The projecting forebay is in deteriorated condition with doors and sash partially missing; sliding doors to loft space are present. The north end wall has a single door and two window openings at the ground floor. The west elevation features a seeded embankment that leads to beaded board sliding doors shielded by a slate pent. A slate shingled gabled roof tops the barn.

The frame machinery shed sits on a concrete base and is topped by a corrugated metal and slate gabled roof. The structure contains corn cribs inside. Attached to the shed is a well house which is clad with German wood siding; it has a glazed and paneled door and 6/6 double hung and 6-light windows.

The chicken house was built in two phases: half on a stone foundation, and half on a concrete masonry unit foundation. It has a corrugated metal shed roof, beaded board siding, and ventilators. There is a paneled door on one end; small passage openings for chickens have been boarded over.

A mid-twentieth-century garage of concrete masonry unit construction is 3 bays wide and topped by a gambrel roof with loft space.

Geissinger Farm 095-HO-007 Built: 1840-1850
N. Side Orchard Lane

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Located along Orchard Lane and surrounded by cultivated fields, the Geissinger Farm, a single farmstead, displays a well-preserved rural setting although the outbuildings themselves are in a state of disrepair. The complex is roughly laid out in a courtyard plan.

The farmhouse, stylistically dating from circa 1840 to 1850, sits close to the road and is oriented south. Sitting on a stone foundation, the house is a 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, L-shaped, brick structure of the Pennsylvania German farmhouse type. A 1-bay porch with turned posts fronts the transomed entry which has a glazed and paneled door. Windows are 2/2 double hung with wood lintels and sills; shutters are missing. End walls are symmetrically fenestrated as influenced by Georgian design. A slate gabled roof pierced by interior end chimneys tops the house. The rear 1 1/2-story, brick kitchen wing is also fenestrated by 2/2 double hung windows and topped by a slate gabled roof. A smaller, 1-story brick addition with a slate gabled roof is attached to the rear. An enclosed porch is located in the ell formed by the rear wing and the east elevation of the house.

A frame privy, sitting on a concrete base, has beaded board siding and a metal shed roof.

The barn is an extremely deteriorated, U-shaped, 2-story, 5-bay, Pennsylvania bank barn. It has a stone foundation and coursed ashlar end walls at the ground floor. The area below the projecting forebay is of brick, accessed by hinged Dutch doors. The forebay is clapboarded and fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows (some sash missing). Hinged vertical board doors provide access to the loft space. The east elevation is sided with asphalt. The west elevation has a small, 1-story concrete shed addition. Two dilapidated rear wings are located on either side of the embanked (north) elevation. The slate shingled roof appears to be failing structurally.

An unusually long frame corn crib, now used for wood storage, is raised off the ground on concrete blocks. It has vertical board gabled ends, horizontal slat sides, and a slate roof that is in poor condition. A 2-bay, vertical board wagon shed sits on a stone foundation and is topped by a slate gabled roof. A frame shed sits on stone piers and is clad with vertical board and board and batten siding and topped by a slate gabled roof. Several turkey and other bird pens are located amidst the outbuildings. There is also a fenced in garden.

Geissinger Farm 095-HO-007 Built: 1840-1850
N. Side Orchard Lane

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

Within the context of Hanover Township, which is undergoing a surge of suburbanization, the Geissinger farm is one of the few properties on which retains its historic cultural landscape. Regrettably, the outbuildings are in poor condition.

However, with the brick farmhouse, they survive as a nineteenth-century single farmstead. The farmhouse itself is of the 4-bay, Pennsylvania German type that persisted into the mid-nineteenth century despite the more widely preferred Georgian derivations. Dr. Geissinger owned the farm at least by the 1860s and Mrs. Geissinger, presumably his widow, lived there in the 1870s.

Union 095-HO-008 Built: 1807
1075 Macada Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story stone house, built circa 1807, sits very close to Macada Road. the 4-bay facade fronting the road is actually the rear to the original house. The historic main facade, oriented south, is masked by an addition, but in its original form was a 3-bay house with a central entrance. In plan, the house most closely resembled the 3-room Pennsylvania German house type in its original form. (The wall between what would have been a parlor and bedroom has been removed; the walk-in fireplace in the long narrow kitchen is intact.) The stone increment of the house is fenestrated by 8/8 double hung windows with stone lintels and wood sills; the house originally may have been stuccoed. A sawtooth and corbeled brick cornice sets off the asphalt shingled, gabled roof which is pierced by an interior and chimney.

In the 1950s, a 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame addition was added to the side and the original entrance facade was fronted by an addition. The side addition replaced a summer kitchen and beehive oven. A pump remains in front of the house (street side). The property also has a swimming pool and cabana.

The barn, now situated on a separate tax parcel, is an L-shaped Pennsylvania bank barn which is no longer used for agricultural purposes. The principal ridge parallels Macada Road; the ground level facade is oriented south. The barn has a rubblestone foundation, end piers of coursed ashlar visible on the south elevation, and vertical board siding above. The area below the projecting forebay has been infilled with concrete block. Modern garage doors have been added to this elevation as well as the north, embanked entrance and the ell. Modern multilight windows have been installed in the frame forebay. A slate shingled pent shields the embanked entrance to the upper level. The east elevation has a 1-story concrete block addition, hinged dutch doors, 6/6 double hung and fixed light sash and thick cement repointing. The slate roof is buckling and the overall integrity of the barn is below average.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

According to the current owners, this house, originally a single farmstead, was built circa 1807. Although its original configuration is all but masked by additions and reorientation, this building is representative of the Pennsylvania German house type that was prevalent in Northampton County by the early nineteenth century. This house type had a characteristic three-room plan consisting of kitchen, parlor, and chamber. Of additional note is the decorative brick work at the cornice, a feature often attributable to Germanic sources.

The house sits on what was once part of 285 acres called "Union" that was granted by patent deed in 1796. The property was owned by various members of the Young family from 1813 to 1907.

Heller House 095-HO-009 Built: 1825
200 Bella Vista Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Heller House, built in three stages during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, is a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, L-shaped, double-pile, full Mid-Atlantic Georgian stone house. The 1 1/2-story rear wing, constructed of uncut fieldstone, reportedly was built circa 1800 as the first increment. Approximately six years later, a 3-bay, limestone ashlar section with an arched sidehall entry was added to the front, forming a Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian house. Two more bays were added circa 1825, resulting in the present configuration which is roughly symmetrical. The round-arched central entry features a fluted, plastered surround with a keystone, paneled reveal, 6-panel door, and 3-light fanlight. Windows are 6/6 double hung with wood lug sills; windows of the 2-bay addition have splayed stone lintels. A box cornice with molded fascia meets the slate gabled roof which is pierced by interior end chimneys. End walls display Georgian symmetry in fenestration patterns. The west side elevation of the rear wing has a porch with simple wood posts shielding an entry. A modern carport and deck have also been added to the side.

An old caboose sitting on a bed of railroad tracks is also on the property which is bounded by the Monocacy Creek to one side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Heller House is significant as the family homestead of one of Hanover Township's early settlers and as one of the oldest and best preserved stone dwellings in the Township. In 1802 Joseph Heller acquired 210 acres 100 perches of land that can be traced back to William Allen's patent. Heller presumably added onto the structure as he prospered as a farmer and as his family grew such that the house accommodated two generations of Heller families. In 1830 he sold this property plus an additional 60 acres to five sons who owned land along the Monocacy Creek, Jacksonville Road, and Old Stoke Park Road. Sons George and John were deeded the tract that includes the oldest Heller home with the provision that Joseph and his wife, Margaret could live in the circa 1825 section. George Heller appears on the 1860 atlas. The last Heller to live on the property was George's son, William, who resided there until 1895 when the Dech family acquired it.

Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of stone building construction in the Mid-Atlantic Georgian tradition. The arched frontispiece on the 1806 section and splayed lintels on the circa 1825 section demonstrate the owner's or builder's awareness of high style architecture, albeit several decades after it became fashionable as was typical of conservative rural taste. Other than the side carport addition, the Heller House survives with a high degree of architectural integrity compared to other early-nineteenth-century stone houses in Hanover Township.

095-HO-010 Built: 1827
400 Macada Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Erected in 1827, this structure is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, double-pile, Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian house with a Federal-style arched and fanlighted entry. It is constructed of randomly laid fieldstone, repointed with thick joints of cement-based mortar. The house has an 8-panel door and is fenestrated by 9/6 double hung windows: first floor shutters are paneled; second floor shutters are missing, but likely were louvered. The Georgian symmetry is carried out on the easterly end wall which has two openings at each floor; this elevation also has a small porch with turned posts. The house has a box cornice with molded fascia below a slate gabled roof which is pierced by an interior end chimney. A 2-story stone and frame garage, topped by an asphalt gabled roof, was added to the westerly end wall in the mid-1950s. A root cellar and well site (covered) are located to the rear of the house.

In northwesterly corner of the property sits a shed constructed of large stones. It has beaded boards below its end gables and is accessed by entrances in one gabled end and one side elevation. According to the owner, the gabled end doorway was once fitted with an iron pipe to fence in a bull. The structure has a dirt floor and a slate gabled roof. Adjacent to the shed is a compote pile on the remains of a concrete foundation where a pig pen had stood. A barn on the property, located behind the house, was destroyed by fire in the mid-1950s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This house, with its Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian plan, Adamesque-inspired entry, and stone construction, is a good representative of the domestic architecture of early-nineteenth-century Hanover Township and is one of a small group of such stone farmhouses surviving in the Township. The property, a single farmstead, was built by Soloman Heller or his father, Joseph Heller. In 1830, Joseph Heller deeded the 50-acre parcel to Soloman. The Heller family held other property in Hanover Township during the early 19th century, including a large farm along Bath Pike.

095-HO-011 Built: 1825-1835
1550 Hanoverville Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This farmhouse, which stylistically dates from circa 1825-35, and what remains of its outbuildings are located along Hanoverville Road, at the end of a long farm lane. Cultivated fields surround the complex of buildings which are sited in a courtyard plan shaded by a few sparse plantings.

The farmhouse is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, Federal-style brick house, constructed on a stone foundation. Exterior common bond brick walls are painted. The house is derived from a double-pile, Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian plan. Federal-style influence is seen in the arched entry which has a fanlight, paneled reveal, and glazed and paneled door; a pedimented frontispiece has been removed. Windows are 9/6 double hung with wood sills and metal shutter dogs. Shutters are paneled at the first floor and louvered above. End walls are essentially symmetrical, with 9/6 double hung windows at each floor and two 6/3 double hung windows under the gable. However, the west elevation has clapboarding over its brick. On the rear elevation, a 1-story, frame shed with German wood siding and a concrete base has been added. A box cornice with molded fascia meets the asphalt gabled roof which is pierced by two interior end brick chimneys.

To the immediate east of the farmhouse there appears to have been the foundations to another building. A well, marked by a concrete slab, is also in this vicinity.

A chicken house, which sits on a concrete base, is a clapboarded structure with a slate gabled roof and an unusual cast stone chimney with egg-and-dart ornament in its cap. The building is missing most of its glazing. It is entered through a paneled door on the west elevation. The east elevation has two small passageways for chickens and a fenced in yard.

A granary, constructed of frame, is clad with variously sized wooden siding. The structure has an open passage for machinery storage and a corn crib to one side.

A frame machinery shed sits on a stone and concrete foundation and has a concrete slab floor. The structure is clapboarded and accessed by sliding doors on its front and rear gabled ends. There is a hinged loft door on the north elevation. A side storage area accessed by a beaded board door on hinges is encompassed beneath the slate gabled roof.

095-HO-011 Built: 1825-1835
1550 Hanoverville Rd.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

While the outbuildings of this farm appear to be from the early twentieth century and the barn to the property has been demolished, the property is noteworthy for the well-preserved, circa 1825-1835 agricultural activity. The house, designed in a vernacular Federal style, also reflects the conservative architectural tastes that persisted in rural areas. This farm was owned by J. Harman in the 1850s and by Phillip Heller in the 1860s and '70s.

095-HO-012 Built: 1830-1840
4190 Hanover Street

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, Pennsylvania German farmhouse is located on Hanover Street in the northwest corner of the Township. Stylistically dating from circa 1830-40, it sits on a pargeted stone foundation and is constructed of brick (painted) and has a brick soldier course watertable. The house is L-shaped, the rear ell having an unusual single-pitched roof, similar to an urban row house form. The entry consists of a later Victorian glazed and paneled door with a 4-light transom and a paneled reveal. Windows are 6/6 double hung. The easterly elevation, stuccoed, has a bulkhead leading to the basement and window openings in only one bay. On the rear facade, a shed addition is located in the ell. The main section of the house is topped by a slate gabled roof and is embellished by a dentiled brick cornice on the front elevation and corbeled brick cornice on the rear.

A 1 1/2-story, 3-bay stone barn has been largely rebuilt. The southerly elevation opens to a barnyard partially enclosed by a stone manure wall. This elevation is constructed of large blocks of semicoursed stone. It has two Dutch doors, one single door, and two square window openings. The end wall is sided with vertical boards and fenestrated by 6/6 double hung and 6-light windows; it is accessed by a sliding door. The northerly wall is constructed of smaller stones and appears to have been rebuilt.

The property also contains a beaded board, frame chicken house with a shed roof and a wire mesh pen, and a pump alongside the road. The layout of the extant buildings suggest a linear plan, but there were likely other buildings on this farm at an earlier date that might have formed a courtyard plan which is more typical in the Township.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This farmhouse on Hanover Street represents a building type that reflects Pennsylvania German traditions well beyond the point at which Georgian architecture had started to influence rural tastes. The house is one of several brick and stone farmhouses surviving from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, a period during which agriculture flourished in Hanover Township. This particular house is unusual for its dentiled brick cornice and single-pitched rear ell. The property was occupied by Joseph Pfleager in the 1860s and by J. Stener in 1870s.

George Schortz Farm 095-HO-013 Built: 1836
3710 Jacksonville Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The George Schortz farm, a single farmstead, consists of a brick farmhouse, summer kitchen, spring-house, pump house and modern garage. The house, oriented south, is located very close to Jacksonville Road which parallels the west side elevation. A white picket fence lines the property to the front and rear of the house.

According to the datestone under the gable, the 2 1/2-story, 3-bay house was erected in 1836, it sits on a stone foundation and is laid up in Flemish bond brick on the main (south) and street (west) facades; the other two elevations are clad with clapboarding. In its original form, the L-shaped house was an I-house, one room deep with two room wide and a central hall; the hall has since been opened to one side. The main elevation, which has a transomed central entrance, is fronted by a later Victorian porch with chamfered posts and gingerbread brackets. The double hung windows have been renovated and now have snap-in 6/6 muntins. shutters are paneled at the first floor and louvered above; windows have wood sills. The west elevation, separated from Jacksonville Road by a stone retaining wall, has an entrance into the rear wing. The fanlight entrance is fronted by a single-bay porch. The gabled portion of the elevation has a Georgian-influenced, symmetrically fenestrated end wall. The east elevation also has a symmetrical end wall, a metal bulkhead to the basement, and an interior end chimney. The rear wing is two bays deep with an enclosed sun porch in the ell.

The summer kitchen has a pargeted stone foundation, narrow width vertical siding, double hinged doors, 9/6 double hung windows, and a slate gabled roof with a brick chimney. To the rear is a stone bake oven with a slate gabled roof. The fireplace is intact.

The spring-house is pargeted stone structure with a slate gabled roof that projects across the entry as a protective pent. The pump house, constructed of concrete masonry unity, has a 6/6 double hung window and a slate hipped roof. The property also contains two cisterns, a barn site, and a modern 3-bay garage. Another barn, located south of the property has been demolished, too.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

George Schortz was a farmer and dealer in iron ore and as indicated on the 1874 atlas, there were several iron mines located within the vicinity of his property. The extant brick and clapboarded house is reported to have been a tenant house on his estate, the main house (demolished) having been located to the east, beyond the current property boundary. Schortz's apparent wealth can be attributed to his mining activities, which made several nineteenth-century farmers in Hanover

095-HO-013 Built: 1836 Con't
3710 Jacksonville Rd.

Township affluent landholders. Schortz was also a locally prominent individual whose family built the schoolhouse on Jacksonville Road. His house, well preserved despite the window alterations, is one of the earlier brick structures surviving in the Township.

The Snyder Farm 095-HO-014 Built: 1860
4145 Airport Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Snyder Farm complex, sited very close to Airport Road, is bordered by cultivated fields to the north and west, and residential development to the south. The dwelling is a circa 1860, 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, single-pile L-shaped, Pennsylvania farmhouse. It is constructed of frame on a pargeted masonry foundation and is clad with aluminum siding. A Victorian porch with turned posts, incised brackets, pierced frieze, and concrete base fronts two bays, including the off-center entrance. The door is a modern, 6 panel door; windows are 6/6 double hung. End walls are symmetrical, with two windows at each floor. The house has a box cornice with partial returns, an asphalt shingled gabled roof, and interior end brick chimneys. The rear ell has a side, 1-story polygonal bay and a rear 1-story shed addition. A pump, a concrete slab over a well, and a root cellar accessed by a concrete bulkhead with metal doors are located behind the house.

A summer kitchen sits on a concrete foundation. It is a frame, clapboarded structure fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows with entablature lintels on its easterly (street side) facade. An entrance with entablature lintel is located on the northerly gabled end. The westerly elevation has a sliding door. The slate gable roof has an interior end brick chimney. The structure also may have been used as a workshop at some point in its history.

The agricultural outbuildings are organized in a courtyard plan. The primary structure is a 2-story, 4-bay, L-shaped, Pennsylvania bank barn constructed on an ashlar foundation. Three Dutch doors and one pair of hinged doors open to the barnyard which is partially enclosed with a concrete and wooden rail fence. Vertical board siding sheaths the projecting forebay which has one 6/6 double hung window and hinged loft doors. The easterly end wall has Dutch doors at ground level, clapboarding above, and a 4-light window under the gable. The banked (northerly) elevation has vertical board siding and sliding doors. A 1 1/2-story, beaded board addition with a concrete foundation and sliding doors for machinery or equipment storage is built into the embankment. The westerly gabled end has double hinged doors at the stone ground floor and vertical board siding above. A slate gabled roof crowns the barn. A large, frame and concrete masonry unit ell addition is accessed through a barnyard passage or through sliding doors on the westerly elevation. The ell also has a slate gabled roof and window openings in its gabled end.

A chicken house, which forms one side of the barnyard, is a frame structure that sits on a concrete pier foundation. It is clad with German wood siding, fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows, and topped by a standing seam metal shed roof.

A frame corn crib with stud and wire mesh walls and metal shed roof is situated behind the barn. There is also a second chicken house beyond the barnyard or courtyard. This structure, which sits on a concrete block foundation, has beaded

095-HO-014 Built: 1860
4145 Airport Rd.

board siding, opposing standing seam metal shed roofs, a single hinged door on the southerly side and small opening for chicken passageways on the northerly side. A 5/5 double hung window fenestrate the end wall.

The property also contains a modern trailer, a modern concrete 6-bay garage, and a concrete retaining wall at the base of the barn embankment.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Snyder Farm exemplifies a mid-nineteenth-century single farmstead with a full complement of support structures intact, though somewhat updated with twentieth-century materials such as concrete. With its four-bay facade, the house reflects the ongoing presence of the Pennsylvania farmhouse type, despite gestures toward Georgian influences such as the symmetrical gabled end walls and Victorian influences such as the decoratively milled porch.

Within the local agricultural context, the Snyder Farm stands out as one of the few surviving Hanover Township farms established during the Victorian period and one that documents the successful subdivision of land for intensive agricultural production. More typically, substantial income generated from farming was made before this time as part of the "New Agriculture" and the "Great Awakening" that furthered scientific approaches to farming, including crop rotation and fertilizers. These advances in farming explain the Township's many stone and brick farmhouses predating 1840. The wealth to build them was derived primarily from grain, the barn being the production center. In contrast, the Snyder Farm represents the subsequent success of a diversified agricultural operation that responded to growing market demands of nearby urban centers such as Bethlehem, Easton, and Allentown. As these industrial workplaces and their populations expanded in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the needs for local foodstuffs increased and operations such as the Snyder Farm utilized their barns and chicken houses to prosper from the butter and egg trade.

095-HO-015 Built: 1890-1910
1350 Orchard Lane

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This farmette is located at the intersection of two early roads in Hanover Township, Jacksonville Road and Orchard Lane, in the vicinity of suburban development. While atlases from 1860 and 1874 indicate a structure on this site and the Downingesque Gothic style of the house is typically a form dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the extant house appears to be an 1890s if not early-twentieth-century rendition of the style.

The house is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, L-shaped, double-pile, gabled frame structure with a central cross gable. It is sided with aluminum and fronted by a replacement wraparound porch with wrought iron posts. Doors to the basement or root cellar are located on the porch floor. The side entry consists of a glazed and paneled door. Mid-nineteenth-century houses of this style more commonly had a central entrance. Windows are 1/1 double hung; a Palladian-inspired, 3-part window -- typical of late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century domestic architecture -- lights the attic. A side porch is located in the ell. The gabled roof and cross gable are shingled with slate; the cornice is panned with aluminum.

The predominant outbuilding is an early-twentieth-century, 2 1/2-story, frame chicken house built on a concrete foundation. It is a front-gabled structure with a shed-roofed side extension. The chicken house is variously clad with vertical board, beaded board, board and batten, and German wood siding. Sliding doors at the ground floor provided access for loading eggs into vehicles for their trip to markets or possibly for direct egg sales. Sliding doors are also present along the Jacksonville Road elevation. Windows for the upper floors where the chickens nested are primarily 6/6 double hung; a stepped window configuration fenestrates the gable. The gabled roof is shingled with slate.

The property also contains a 2-story, frame structure, that likely had a specialized function related to the egg trade, although further documentation is pending. Built in two phases, it has a pargeted stone foundation, clapboarding, 9/6 double hung windows with entablature lintels, two sliding doors on the north elevation and a vertical board door on strap hinges on the east elevation. The paneled metal roof has a ventilator. The structure is currently used as a tool shed.

Likely dating from an earlier period of development on this site is a brick smoke kitchen, a rare survivor in Hanover Township. It has beaded board siding below the gable and an asphalt-shingled gabled roof.

There is also a well located next to the side porch of the house.

095-HO-015 Built: 1890-1910
1350 Orchard Lane

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This farmette is significant as a group of buildings that represent early-twentieth-century agricultural specialization in Hanover Township and the region. During this time, the butter and egg trade developed on small farms, catering to local urban markets such as Bethlehem, Easton, and Allentown. These centers had grown considerably from industrialization and early suburbanization, and thereby increased the demand for fresh food products. While farms in Hanover Township could no longer compete with the western grain producing states for large-scale agriculture, they could prosper from local specialized farming activity, particularly for perishable goods. On this farmette, eggs laid in the chicken house could readily be loaded in onto trucks or cars and driven down Jacksonville road to markets.

095-HO-016 Built: 1810-1820
Old Stokes Park Rd., near Rt. 512

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Heller/Myers Farm, a single farmstead, contains an early-nineteenth-century farmhouse and several outbuildings, most of which reflect the property's twentieth-century period of development. The group of buildings, essentially organized in a courtyard plan, is set back a substantial distance from Bath Pike and accessed by a long driveway. A circular drive and evergreens are located in front of the house which is oriented to the east; a built-in swimming pool sits to the south of the house. The barn and chicken house are oriented south. The cluster of buildings is bounded by cultivated fields to the south and west; Route 22 borders the property to the north.

The original section of the house, a 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, single-pile, Georgian stone structure, stylistically appears to date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The house is fronted by a 2-story, Colonial Revival porch that likely was built in 1929 along with the two end additions. The porch, which has a concrete stoop and base, consists of fluted square columns, a modillioned cornice, a balustraded rail, and a crowning balustrade. The central entry features a pedimented, pilastered frontispiece with a sunburst in its tympanum and 4-light sidelights. Windows are 6/1 double hung with stone lintels and sills. The rear elevation of the stone house has a central entry marked by a small, pedimented porch with square fluted columns. The house has a slate gabled roof with two brick chimneys interior to the stone end walls.

In 1929, 2 1/2-story, clapboarded frame additions built on concrete foundations were added to either end of the house in a Colonial Revival style that complements the original Georgian architecture and the 1920s outbuildings. The northerly addition serves as a sun porch, the southerly one as a kitchen. Both are fenestrated by 6/1 double hung windows with thin entablature lintels and a fanlight under the gables, and have a heavy molded cornice. The kitchen has a porch on the rear elevation.

The original ashlar barn, which may be contemporary with the stone house, is a Pennsylvania bank barn displaying outstanding craftsmanship in its stonework. The original datestone has been replaced with one that reads "L.R. Myers 1923," presumably the year in which the barn was expanded and the other outbuildings were constructed. The 2-story stone barn has a frame projecting forebay. The ground floor, of stone, is fenestrated by various multilight windows and opens to a barnyard enclosed by stone manure walls and pipe rail fencing. The forebay, clad with vertical wood siding, has end walls and banked elevation have brick vent holes and 6/6 double hung or 6-light sash. A slate shingled pent shields the banked entrance which consists of two pairs of large hinged doors with smaller single passages cut into the door. The slate gabled roof is topped by two ventilators with weather vanes.

A 1920s, 2-story, smaller bank barn addition is connected to the original barn by a 1-story hyphen accessed by hinged doors. The barn has stone piers at the ground

095-HO-016 Built: 1810-1820
Old Stokes Park Rd., near Rt. 512

floor which has a full expanse of sliding doors. The board and batten projecting forebay is fenestrated by 6-light windows. The north or banked side of this barn has a single entry, two 9-light tilt windows, and hinged doors to the second floor loft. A beaded board shed addition sits on the east side of the barn.

The carriage house, also dating from the 1920s, shares the architectural character of the house additions. It is a clapboarded, 2-story structure, the first floor front of which consists of hinged, glazed and x-braced doors and a side door. A shed addition with an enclosed stair leads to the second floor which is fenestrated by primarily 6/1 double hung windows with paneled shutters. A fanlight embellishes the gabled end wall. A molded cornice meets the gabled slate roof which has one interior end chimney on the west elevation.

The chicken house, which also appears to be part of the 1920s construction, is a clapboarded structure that sits on concrete piers, keeping the inside dry. The structure is not currently in use and much of the glazing is missing; small openings that accommodated chicken walks are present. The chicken house has two levels, each with shed roof.

The complex also contains a clapboarded pump house constructed on a concrete foundation with steel I-beams. It has a glazed and paneled door, one 6/6 double hung window, a molded cornice and a gabled roof. The extant structure also appears to date from the 1920s.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

With its origins in the early nineteenth century, this farm reflects the early period of agricultural activity and prosperity in Hanover Township. It was a time when "New Agriculture" made Pennsylvania the leading wheat-producing state before the railroads opened up competition from the Midwest. While wheat was the predominant original crop grown here (foundations of a mill dam) reportedly are located on part of the property that extends into Bethlehem Township), the fields are currently leased for corn and soybeans.

On a purely architectural level, the fine stone craftsmanship of the original barn makes it the best example of its type in the Township. Moreover, the substantial additions to the property in the 1920s indicate the owner's commitment to agriculture and rural life at a time when nearby cities and towns were expanding and the automobile was reshaping the landscape. Bethlehem and other centers generated a demand for fresh farm goods, such as eggs, that were produced on local farms. The improvements to the farm in the 1920s, including the rural romantic landscape, also

095-HO-016 Built: 1810-1820
Old Stokes Park Rd., near Rt. 512

reflect the period's lure of the gentleman's farm. And unlike the neighboring gentleman's farm once owned by the Shimer family, this property has retained its architectural and contextual setting.

This property, part of William Allen's 18th-century patent, was owned by John Herster and Daniel Wagoner, the latter a miller from Easton, from 1778 to 1792 when it was sold to Nicholas Paul. Paul and his wife held the 146-acre parcel (the size has since fluctuated) until 1812, at which time Joseph Heller acquired it and likely built the initial structures.

The property was held by Isaac Heller from 1818 to 1831 when it was sold for three generations of Dech family ownership (Andrew, Joseph, and Ausben W.) throughout the 19th century. Ausben Dech, retired in the early 1890s, leased the homestead. By the 1920s, Leigh R. Myers owned the farm and undertook the substantial renovations and additions to the house and outbuildings.

095-HO-017 Built: 1840-1850
1710 Stoke Park Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lazarus barn is a mid-nineteenth-century, 6-bay, 60'X40', stone Pennsylvania bank barn. The south and north elevations have full stone gables. The stonework is semi-coursed rubblestone with dressed quoins. The east and west elevations have an inner mass of frame construction, mortised and tenoned. The ground level elevation, with its six Dutch doors for horse and cow access, faces the street rather than forming a courtyard or barnyard with the other buildings behind it. The stone ground floor is fenestrated by 4-light windows concealed by single-leaf, flush board shutters. The projecting forebay was clad with aluminum siding and fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows in the 1950s. The banked elevation features a slate pent above its beaded board sliding entrance doors that provide access for machinery or equipment storage; this elevation also has a small 1-story addition. The northerly end wall has two Dutch doors, three window openings (two infilled), and scarring from a 1-story addition that has been removed. The facade is heavily repointed and air slits have been infilled. The barn is topped by a slate gabled roof with a cupola/ventilator.

The property also contains a late-1950s Georgian Revival-style house. Other outbuildings include an early-twentieth-century, beaded board tool shed/corn crib with sliding doors on the tool shed section; and a 1 1/2-story frame granary with a central passage, side corn cribs, and a slate gambrel roof; and a modern vinyl sided shed.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The mid-nineteenth century barn, the only structure on the property associated with George Lazarus' tenure, is significant as a rare example of a stone Pennsylvania bank barn in Hanover Township, where stone foundations and frame upper walls are norm. George Lazarus (1798-1882) was the grandson of Martin Lazarus, an early settler of Hanover Township and a Revolutionary War veteran. The barn was the center of the Lazarus family farm and as such, represents the success of their agri-industrial activity.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Shimer Farm, located along the Monocacy Creek, contains a core of renovated buildings that comprised the family farm as well as a large modern structure (attached to the barn) and a parking lot constructed for the property's conversion to an office park in the mid-1980s. Although other structures likely have been demolished over the years, it appears as though the buildings were laid out in a courtyard plan.

The farmhouse, erected in 1803, is a 2 1/2 -story, 5-bay, double-pile, Georgian stone dwelling. The original building sits on a stone foundation and is faced with dressed stone. The composition of the main facade is symmetrical, reflecting the central hall, full-Georgian plan. The central entrance is marked by a fanlight doorway with wooden keystone, pilastered surround, and 6-panel door. The frontispiece as well as the 2-story, Colonial Revival porch and 2-story, frame addition on the westerly side date from the 1950s. Windows are 1/1 double hung (replacement sash), with stone splayed lintels and wood sills. The house has a decorative frieze below the porch which is surmounted by a stick balustrade. Three dormers and two interior end chimneys pierce the slate gabled roof.

Despite one first floor window modification on the easterly facade, the house displays the prototypical, symmetrical Georgian end wall fenestration pattern of two windows at each floor and two more closely grouped under the gable. This elevation also has a vinyl-sided, splayed lintel. Single and paired 1/1 double hung windows fenestrate the first floor while wooden cornice with a cyma reversa molding. The westerly end of the house consists of the 1950s, 2-story, clapboarded, Colonial Revival addition. This porch-fronted wing has entrances at the first and second floors and is fenestrated by 1/1 double hung windows with paneled shutters at the first floor and louvered shutters above. The end wall has a first floor, multilight bay window and second floor Palladian-inspired casement windows. The addition, which has cornice returns, is topped by a slate gabled roof.

At the rear of the main house, a breezeway supported by chamfered posts connects to a summer kitchen that likely dates to the Victorian period. This 1-1/2-story, L-shaped, frame building has been renovated for office use. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, 2/2 double hung windows, and entablature lintels. The main facade of this small building has an off-center entrance and three windows that provided ample light for daily domestic chores. The rear wing is built into a bank. The building is topped by a slate roof having an interior end chimney.

Another building located behind the main house, reported to have been a guest house, has also been renovated. This 1-story, frame structure has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, 2/2 double hung windows, entablature lintels, a slate gabled roof, and a shed addition to the westerly end.

095-HO-018 Built: 1803
Shimer Farm

The barn, originally a Pennsylvania bank barn erected by Samuel Scheimer in 1821 and possibly modified by General Conrad Shimer in 1839 (as suggested by a second datestone), has been altered extensively into a modern office building. The stone end walls with their brick vent holes are virtually the only remaining fabric of the original structure. The building has a substantial stuccoed and glazed addition. A 2-story, pargeted, masonry spring-house sits along the Monocacy Creek. It has one entrance at street level and another at ground level. The structure has been enlarged with a vertical board, frame addition. It is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows. A slate gabled roof tops the building which has interior end brick chimneys in both the masonry and frame sections. The brick and stone retaining walls on the outside form a holding area for water that could have provided additional storage space during certain months of the year or a small pond to hold fish to feed the family. At some time, the upper floor may have been used for smoking meats or making butter, although it was reported to have been used as a wash house, a common conversion.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Shimer family farm, a 279-acre tract when the house was constructed, now consists of a complex of much altered buildings on a 6.92-acre site. Though much renovated over time, the property is of note for the substantial Georgian stone house, built of local materials in a high style tradition. Imbedded in this architecture is an indication of the prosperous agricultural economy of early-nineteenth-century Hanover Township.

Samuel Shimer (Scheimer) erected the house on this site along the Monocacy Creek in 1803. He was the grandson of Jacob Scheimer, a native of Germany who arrived in Northampton County in the early 1740s and became the first of five generations of Shimers dedicated to agricultural pursuits. In 1826, Samuel Shimer's son, Conrad, purchased the family farm. Conrad Shimer was a general as well as a representative to the state senate. He also owned several tracts of land in the southern portion of Hanover Township; these other holdings included a grist mill and a farm. General Shimer was the most prominent public political figure in nineteenth-century Hanover Township and this is the property with which he is most strongly associated. He resided at the family farm until his death in 1866, after which his son, Asher D. Shimer, inherited the property. Asher sold the property to the Lehigh Valley National Bank in 1909, after more than a century of family ownership.

In 1928, Harry J. Fritch, then President of the First National Bank of Bethlehem, purchased the farm as a country home although it is reported that he and his wife also bought a home on Market Street where they lived. Donald Pharo acquired the

095-HO-018 Built: 1803
Shimer Farm

property in 1945 and was responsible for the Colonial Revival additions and alterations in the 1950s. At that time, there was a house on the parking lot which is situated to the east. Through a series of conveyances, the property was passed along to March Development who transformed the farm into an office and retail complex called "Park Plaza" in the 1980s.

095-HO-019 Built: 1871

Intersection of Old Bath Pike and Hanoverville Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-room schoolhouse is a 1-story, 3-bay, brick structure built on a partially pargeted stone foundation. The building has a gabled front that faces Hanoverville Road and its side elevations parallel Old Bath Pike, another early road in Hanover Township. While its original massing and scale have been preserved, the building has been reclad with white brick veneer on its two street facades, the entrance and window openings have been altered, and a concrete masonry unit addition was added to the east side to introduce indoor plumbing to the building. A modern door shielded by a rectangular pent marks the central entrance. Windows are 6/6 double hung with brick lintels and wood sills; exterior openings have been made smaller, making the windows read as 3/6 double hung, although the full window frame is evident on the inside. The rear facade has vinyl siding below the gable. The building, which is topped by a slate gabled roof, has an interior brick chimney at the front.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

Since about 1871, this one-room schoolhouse has stood at the corner of Hanoverville Road and Bath Pike. The front-gabled, one-room school with an entry vestibule and three windows fenestrating each side was a common building type throughout the United States in the nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century in rural areas. This example, the better preserved of two surviving schoolhouses in Hanover Township, was one of three that were present in 1877. The Hanover Township School District sold the property in 1957.

095-HO-020 Built: 1830
5001 Hanoverville Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The circa 1830 Hanoverville Hotel is at 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, U-shaped, clapboarded, frame structure that sits on a stone foundation. The building has a central entrance and a corner entrance, the latter sealed from the interior. Each entrance has a 6-panel door and a gabled pent which replaces a Victorian porch that was removed in the 1940s. Windows are modern double hung replacements with snap-in muntins; they have entablature lintels, wood sills, paneled first floor shutters, and louvered shutters above. A box cornice with partial returns meets the slate gabled roof. Two rear 2-story wings form the "U" shape of the building. A modern concrete masonry unit was added between these two wings in the 1980s; side additions include a 1950s, shed-roofed, structure with aluminum siding, and a 1980s neo-Victorian porch.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Hanoverville Hotel, located at the corner of Hanoverville Road and Township Line Road, anchors one of two village that developed in nineteenth-century Hanover Township. A tavern, kept by Jacob Clader, was present in the village of Hanoverville by at least the 1780s. According to the current owner, the subject structure, originally a dwelling, was adapted for use as a hotel in 1837 when a stage coach stop was located at this intersection. The hotel was operated by J.F. Nicholas in the mid 1850s, Reuben Laubach in the 1860s and '70s, and H.F. Miller in the 1880s. It served as a post office and general store as well. The hotel is significant not only as a rare survivor of an early commercial building type in the Township, but also for the role it played in the social, transportation, and commercial history of Hanover Township.

095-HO-021 Built: 1842
Macada Road over Monocacy Creek

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This mid-nineteenth-century bridge on Macada Road crosses over the Monocacy Creek, linking Hanover Township and the City of Bethlehem. The bridge is a 4-span structure with semicircular arches. It is constructed of semi-coursed rubble with smooth ashlar voussoirs. The north side has rounded stone buttresses and a stone retaining wall toward its west end. A steel expansion with a pedestrian lane was added in 1959. There are concrete retaining walls and one concrete approach wall on the south side. Ruins of a stone pier sit in the creek.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

In its original form, "Northampton County Bridge No. 95" was a handsome crossing of the Monocacy Creek between Hanover Township and the City of Bethlehem. It is an example of stone bridge construction, a method chosen for three centuries of Pennsylvania's transportation history. Stone bridges were common in the southeastern and southcentral portions of the state where native stone was readily available. The County began construction of this bridge on Macada Road in May of 1842: the bridge was completed in the late fall of 1843. Joseph Santee administered the project. David Zeller, D.W. Butz, James McKeen, and Thomas McKeen were the contractors. A steel expansion with guard rail, added in 1959, compromises the integrity of the original structure.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The James E. Matthews mansion (St. Francis Retreat) is located on a hill overlooking Bridle path Road and the Monocacy Creek. It is a palatial Second Italian Renaissance Revival-style building constructed of masonry with a smooth stucco finish. Its generally symmetrical composition features a central, 2-story, hip-roofed volume with flanking I-story, flat-roofed wings. The southerly elevation, facing terraces and woods, has a central arcade of french doors fronted by four classical columns supporting an entablature and balustrade. The central 3-bay portion of this facade is slightly recessed. As it is typical of the style, first floor openings are ornate -- in this case, French doors, fanlights, and bracketed lintels--while the second floor is more simply fenestrated by 8/8 double hung bracketed lintels -- while the second floor is more simply fenestrated by 8/8 double hung windows separated by mullions and flanked by shutters. The use of arched fenestration and columns extends to the flanking wings which are embellished with end plasters.

The public facade, facing the circular driveway and street, is less purely symmetrical, in part reflecting the positioning of the main stairhall, and is less ornate in its fenestration. The entrance is accessed by a porch supported by square columns; each of three sides of the porch features paired columns and pilasters between which springs an arch. A pantiled hipped roof with four stuccoed chimneys and three ventilators tops the building; the deep eaves are characteristically boxed in.

The westerly I-story wing, originally an arcade for a carport, was infilled in 1947 to make a chapel for the convent. Round-arched stained glass windows were installed to light the chapel. On the easterly end there is a walled-in courtyard with entry gates to a 1-story wing that connects the main house to a 2-story servants' wing which appears to have a 1 1/2-story addition to the rear.

A few buildings were added to the property after the Sisters of St. Francis acquired it in 1947. These include a 3-port garage; two large tan brick-clad buildings (St. Francis Center for Renewal, built 1955, and Mullen Hall, built 1960); and St. Francis Day Care Center which appears to have been constructed around an earlier twentieth-century building. Several shrines and statues, a graveyard, playground, small orchard, vineyard, flower garden and cultivated fields are also present. A period tenant house, part of the property, is addressed on a separate survey form.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This mansion stands out as a classic example of Second Italian Renaissance Revival architecture, which was one of the many popular eclectic styles of American houses between 1890 and 1935. Unlike the Italianate and Italian Renaissance Revival buildings of the mid-nineteenth century that tended to romanticize their

095-HO-022 Built: 1921
395 Bridge Path Rd.

antecedents, this second look back was more academic in its execution, as were many of the revival of the early twentieth century. The features of this mansion that characterize its style are the stuccoed masonry walls, low-hipped roof, tiled roof covering, symmetry, arched openings, and use of columns to highlight entrances. It is clearly the most palatial expression of domestic architecture in Hanover Township and may be attributable to Bethlehem architect Howard J. Wiegner who also designed the substantial Spanish Mission-style residence at 235 Bella Vista Road.

The mansion was built in 1921-22 for James E. Matthews, who was then a Vice-president of Bethlehem Steel. During this period, several successful corporate executives built grand county homes along the banks of the Monocacy Creek, Mostly on the Bethlehem side.

The selection of these sites, and hence, an early phase of suburbanization of Hanover Township, was made possible by the automobile. Matthews likely leased the majority of his acreage to tenant farmers. In 1944, Theodore C. and Helen R. Neuweiler purchased the property from Matthews' widow. They in turn sold it to the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis in 1947 who remain there today.

095-HO-023 Built: 1925
395 Bridle Path Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Located down a long farm lane from Bridle Path Road, this circa 1925 2-story, 3-bay Dutch Colonial Revival house is a tenant house on the expansive property now owned by the Sisters of St. Francis. The house is essentially L-shaped, with the ell infilled. Constructed of frame on a concrete foundation, the house is clapboarded. A concrete stoop leads to a central glazed and paneled door. Windows are 6/1 double hung. Three dormers--two pedimented and one segmentally arched with paired 4/1 double hung sash -- pierce the main sake gambrel roof. An intersecting gambrel roof with a pedimented dormer tops the rear wing. Triple windows fenestrate the south elevation while single and paired windows fenestrate the east elevation.

The property, surrounded by cultivated fields, also includes a garden; a concrete masonry unit and frame shed with a single pitch roof and board and batten gabled wing; and a concrete masonry unit outbuilding overgrown with vegetation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival-style house was built circa 1925 as a tenant house to the James E. Matthews mansion that was erected in 1921-22. Matthews was a Vice-president of Bethlehem Steel when he purchased more than 100 acres to build his country gentleman's estate. Matthews' estate is among the most impressive ones built along the Monocacy Creek by successful corporate executives during Hanover Township's early-twentieth-century period of suburbanization that was made possible by the automobile.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

"The Farm" is a 1-story, rectangular concrete building designed in the Mission style in the late 1910s, and erected circa 1929. Cobblestones cover the foundation walls, above which is a smooth, white stuccoed finish. The focal point of the house is an interior central courtyard around which corridors and rooms radiate. The main entry to the house is marked by a port cochere with Mission Revival-style parapets. The porch that spans the entrance facade, has a red tile floor and an exterior vestibule that was a later addition. The expansive southerly elevation is anchored by hip-roofed, 2-story towers at either end. The northerly elevation features a Mission Revival parapet above a bay of grouped windows. The house has an asphalt hipped roof which replaced a pantiled flat roof; the roof was raised to better seal the skylight over the courtyard. Roofs on the main section, bays, and towers have deep overhangs with exposed rafters. The house has a variety of casement, double hung, and fixed light, and stained glass windows. Tall stuccoed chimneys with pantile caps enhance the Mission style character.

A period garage of the same materials and Mission-style finishes is located to the rear and has a 1-story L-addition. There is also a large freestanding stone fireplace with several oven doors.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

As originally conceived in 1919 when Bethlehem architect, Howard J. Wiegner designed a stucco bungalow for Edward L. Myers, "The Farm" was named and envisioned to be a country gentleman's estate. It was never actually built for Myers or completed precisely to Wiegner's specifications, but it is clear that when the Dodd family erected the house circa 1929, they used the original plans. Dodd, employed by the Lehigh Navigation Canal Company, was never to live here either, having incurred heavy losses during the stock market crash. Dodd sold the property to the Santees, who resided here for about thirty years. In its intent, however, this sprawling Mission-style house with its dramatic central courtyard, reflects the efforts of a corporate upper class to build homes that attested to their success. Many of these impressive suburban homes were built near the Monocacy Creek and made accessible to the Bethlehem corporate workplace by the automobile.

095-HO-025 Built:1924
184 Macada Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

"Sharswood" is a palatial Tudor Revival-style mansion that sits prominently on a slope set back from Macada Road. The 2 1/2-story house, faced with gray and brown randomly laid stone, is J-shaped in plan. The house has a central hipped section and side hipped wings; a hooked end wing, forming the "J," has a very steep gabled roof. Hipped dormers pierce the slate roof which has exposed eaves. Chimneys have a stone base, cast stone coping, brick shafts, and terra cotta chimney pots.

The rear elevation, which actually functions as the main entrance, is accessed from a long driveway. Highlighting this facade is an entry composed of a medievalized arched wooden door with metal strap hinges, a stone arched lintel, and a false thatched roof formed by rolled layers of shakes. Windows are either double hung or casements, typically with many panes as befits the style, and have brick sills and stone lintels. On the front on street facade, an arcade of French doors flanked by a one-story crenelated bay opens to a patio.

A 3-port stone garage, complementary in its Tudor Revival design, is located behind the house. The garage has stone buttresses with brick coping and a false thatched hipped roof.

Behind the house, a stone retaining wall sets off an area of formal gardens and specimen trees.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Tudor Revival was one of several popular eclectic styles of domestic architecture in the United States between 1890 and 1940. This mansion, called "Sharswood," is the only early-twentieth-century example of the style in Hanover Township. The false thatched roof is a rare feature intended to imitate the picturesque thatched roofs of the English countryside. On Sharswood, this is accomplished by thick layers of shakes rolled around the entry gable and garage eaves.

Sharswood was built circa 1924 by Jessica W. Mattice Holton on a 9-acre tract that had been part of the 21-acre Heller family holdings on Macada Road. The house, which Mrs. Holton called "Mill Stones," reportedly was built of stones from the grist mill she demolished when she acquired the entire Heller property.

Sharswood is part of a small group of palatial country estates along the Monocacy Creek associated with the presence and expansion of Bethlehem Steel in the early decades of the twentieth century. The corporation's prosperity resulted from the production of steel armor plate and cannons for the Navy's program to rebuild its fleet in the late 1800s, and from the manufacturing of I-beams for high-rise construction in the early 1900s. Affluence plus the advent of the automobile, which

095-HO-025 Built:1924
184 Macada Road

opened up new areas for residential development, led many corporate executives to migrate towards the banks of the Monocacy Creek. Most built their suburban villas or Colonial Revival farmsteads on the east bank while others spilled over to Hanover Township.

095-HO-026 Built: 1920
383 Macada Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This handsome suburban house, built in the 1920s, is located along a residential road, with fields behind the property. The 2-story, 4-bay, stone and frame structure displays a loose interpretation of the Tudor Revival style that is also suggestive of a French country manor house. The steeply pitched gabled mass features a prominent central cross gable anchored by corbeled brackets and flanking gables -- one in a recessed wing -- that break the cornice line. The foundation and first floor are of stone construction (painted), while the second floor is clapboarded. A brick header belt course and first floor brick soldier course lintels with keystones and header sills enliven the facade. The main door of vertical board, leaded glass, and large strap hinges, is Medieval in its inspiration. French doors open out at the second floor above the entry. Fenestration throughout the house is varied, including diamond-paned casement sash and single and paired 6/6 double hung windows on the main elevation and a picture bay window, and single and paired 6/9 and 8/12 double hung windows on the rear. A breezeway to the west connects the main house with the stone garage; a 1-story porch with stone columns and a slate gabled roof is located to the east. The house is topped by a slate gabled roof with exterior corbeled brick chimneys.

The 2-story barn/garage has a stone ground floor and clapboarding above. Modern garage doors have been installed on the east elevation. The south elevation has beaded Dutch doors, 4-light windows, and a sliding door across the loft. There is a storage area under the shed extension of the barn, which is lit by a window with 6-light sash. The north elevation is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows at the second floor.

A stone spring-house has a board and batten gabled roof. The property also has a concrete greenhouse with a corrugated plastic gabled roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Elizabeth Holton House is one of several substantial and fashionable early-twentieth-century houses erected in the vicinity of the Monocacy Creek. These houses clearly demonstrated the presence of corporate wealth, largely from nearby Bethlehem Steel which prospered from contracts for armaments and high rise construction beams. They also mark the initial suburbanization of Hanover Township, made possible by the automobile. Elizabeth Holton, of a well-to-do family, resided here until the 1940s when Dr. Richard Morgan acquired the property.

Architecturally, the house reflects the period's penchant for revival styles based on European antecedents. This taste for domestic architecture was particularly popular

095-HO-026 Built: 1920
383 Macada Road

in the 1920s and '30s, after many Americans had seen Europe for the first time during World War I. The Holton House displays the roof and gable configurations and medievalizing details of the Tudor Revival, and yet its monochromatic painted surface and French are reminiscent of the French countryside.

095-HO-027 Built: 1923
5121 Bath Pike

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Built as a farmhouse in 1923, this house is a classic example of the Craftsman style. One story in height, it is roughly rectangular in shape. The house has a concrete foundation and is built of a textured red brick with contrasting wood butt shingles under the gables. The main entrance, fronted by a gabled porch, faces Hanoverville Road. The porch has brick piers and a window set in the shingled gable. The window design, consisting of an entablature lintel and picket shutters, also appears on the northerly facade and the garage. The main volume of the house has a low-pitched, slate gabled roof with deep eaves emphasized by triangular knee braces. The main entrance consists of a Craftsman-style glazed door. Windows are single, paired, or in ribbons, typically with bungaloid sash; they have soldier course lintels and painted concrete sills. Side and rear gables contribute to the building's Craftsman style. A brick garage topped by a deck enclosed with a rail was added to the front of the building in 1954.

A period garage, compatible in materials and style, is located behind the house. The property also includes a stone picnic area with a fireplace.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This house was built in 1923 as a farmhouse. Cornfields once stood where the lawn is and the owner, who was a mechanic for a bus company, operated a truck farm. The second owners, the Seigarts, added the garage in 1954 as a place to raise chinchilla. The Swifts have owned the property since 1983 and use the house as an antiques store. The house itself is noteworthy as the most interesting and architecturally sophisticated example of the Craftsman style in Hanover Township. It is set apart by the others by its use of contrasting building materials, bungaloid sash, many gables, and deep eaves with triangular knee braces.

095-HO-028 Built: 1910-1920

3779 Bath Pike

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, double-pile house, which stylistically dates from circa 1910 to 1920, is a classic example of the American foursquare. It is constructed of brick on a concrete foundation and has a brick soldier course watertable. The house is fronted by a full-width porch that is supported by square brick columns; it has brick porch walls and sides enclosed with casement sash topped by fanlights. A side glazed door has leaded glass sidelights; the first floor is lit by a triple window, each section with 6/1 double hung sash. Second floor windows are paired 1/1 double hung, with soldier course lintels and cast stone sills. An asphalt shingled, hipped roof with exposed eaves tops the building. A hipped dormer, characteristic of the style, crowns the main facade. The south elevation features a 1-story sun porch fenestrated by 6/1 double hung triple windows. A 2-story porch is located along the rear facade. A 2-bay, period brick garage with a paneled entry door on the east elevation, 4-light casement windows, and an asphalt hipped roof with a deep overhang is located behind the house. The property also has an above ground swimming pool.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The house at 3779 Bath Pike is a prototypical example of the American foursquare, which was one of the more popular forms of American domestic architecture between 1890 and 1930. It was found most commonly in suburban settings, but also in rural landscapes. It was distinctly American form, distinguished by its square shape, full-width verandah or porch, low pyramidal roof, and dormer(s). This particular American foursquare is located along Bath Pike, one of the Township's earliest roads. Its presence documents early-twentieth-century suburban middle class housing, just one of the many periods of settlement that occurred along this roadway.

095-HO-029 Built: 1915-1925
4060 Jacksonville Road

This 1 1/2-story, 2-bay bungalow, located within a residential section of Jacksonville Road, stylistically dates from circa 1915-1925. The house is constructed of red brick and given added architectural interest by the use of contrasting yellow brick in the porch columns. The porch, which has brick walls coped with cast stone, fronts the full width of the facade, sheltering the Craftsman-style glazed side door. The first floor tripartite window consists of a central transomed light flanked by 2/1 double hung windows with bungaloid sash (vertical panes of glass). A gabled dormer pierces the slate roof that slopes over the porch. The dormer is embellished with butt shingles and triangular knee braces and is fenestrated by a paired 3/1 double hung window with bungaloid sash. On the south elevation, a walk-in, enclosed frame entry with an arched door leads to the basement; the structure is covered with asphalt brick sheathing. Windows along this elevation are paired at the first floor and single above. A rear porch has been largely infilled. a 2-story, vinyl-sided, frame addition with a 1-story polygonal room has been added to the north side.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The bungalow represents the early period of Hanover Township's suburbanization that was brought on by the automobile age and the growing economic base of the region during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Architecturally, the use of contrasting colors of brick and the high degree of integrity make it one of the more interesting bungalows in the Township.

095-HO-030 Built: 1910-1920
3670 Airport Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Stylistically dating from circa 1910-20, the house at 3670 Airport Road is a 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, American foursquare house constructed of common bond brick on a concrete foundation. A full-width verandah with concrete base, brick walls and piers, and hipped roof fronts the house. The first floor consists of a side Craftsman-style door and a tripartite window with leaded glass transoms. The second floor is fenestrated by 1/1 double hung windows with brick soldier course lintels and brick header sills. The northerly elevation has paired windows as well. A low-pitched hipped roof shingled with slate tops the building; it is pierced by a hipped dormer with paired windows. The house has an exterior brick chimney and a 1-story rear wing.

The property also includes 3660 Airport Road, a mid-twentieth-century vinyl-sided, frame house located to the rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The house at 3670 Airport Road is a representative example of the American foursquare. This style was a popular variation of the "Comfortable House," post-Victorian forms that burgeoned throughout the nation's suburban and to some extent, rural landscapes between 1890 and 1930. The style, characterized by its boxed form, full-width verandah, low pyramidal roof, and dormer(s), reflected a movement away from the Victorian picturesque and towards massiveness, order, and more restrained ornamentation.

The house is situated in an urban context as part of the village of Schoenersville. It represents the beginnings of suburban expansion in Hanover Township, made possible by the automobile and/or trolley. This type of development indicates farmers selling off parcels of land, possibly to a retired farmer. Relatively few examples of this middle class housing exist in Hanover Township.

095-HO-031 Built: 1935-1945
4030 Airport Rd.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Surrounded by cultivated fields is this 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, single-pile, Colonial Revival house that stylistically dates from circa 1935-45. The house sits on a concrete foundation and is constructed of smooth stuccoed masonry given architectural interest by red brick quoining, surrounds, soldier course lintels, and header sills. A central glazed and paneled door is fronted by a 1-bay, pedimented porch with a thin molded entablature affixed to the gable and partial front cornice returns. Windows are 1/1 double hung. The house has a slate gabled roof, box cornice with partial returns, and an exterior brick chimney. A small window under the southerly gable lights the attic. A 1-bay, concrete masonry unit garage with an asphalt roof and a cistern are located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This Colonial Revival farmhouse, erected during the second quarter of the twentieth century, reflects a period of development in Hanover Township that is represented minimally in the architectural landscape. This is in contrast with the nineteenth-century farmhouses, early-twentieth-century bungalows and American foursquares, and ample suburban houses dating from the second half of the twentieth century that are more prevalent in the Township.

095-HO-032 Built: 1865
4098 Bath Pike

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Asher D. Shimer Farm, built as a single farmstead, contains a brick farmhouse and barn dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century and several modern substantially altered frame sheds or outbuildings that may or may not have been associated with the Shimer Farm. The house was moved to its present location in 1983 from its original site close to Bath Pike. Presumably, the barn and any other structures would have formed a courtyard plan when the farm was in operation.

The house itself is a late-Greek Revival, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, brick structure sitting on a modern concrete foundation. In plan, it is a Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian house with a characteristic side hall and two rooms deep. A pilastered frontispiece supporting an entablature surrounds a transomed, double-arched paneled door. Windows are 2/2 double hung with wood lintels and sills. The slate gabled roof has a simple overhang and interior end chimneys. End walls are symmetrically fenestrated, in keeping with standards of taste set by Georgian architecture. A vinyl-sided, 1-bay, frame addition is located along the north elevation.

The large Pennsylvania bank barn, significantly altered for modern commercial use, is a rare example of full brick and gambrel roofed construction within the local context of Hanover Township. The barn sits on a stone foundation. The south elevation, which would have been the ground floor area for housing animals, has been infilled with concrete masonry block and a modern frame forebay with a large display window has been added. The entry on the embanked elevation retains the hardware for sliding doors, but the opening has been infilled with concrete masonry unit and altered. The east and west gambreled end walls are all that conveys the original character of this barn. The facades are punctuated by diamond-shaped openings for ventilation, pattern which reflect the Pennsylvania German influence. Tudor-arched windows below the gambrel peaks are infilled. The west elevation has a modern 1-story commercial addition spanning the entire facade.

The property also contains large and small frame sheds, both clad with T-111 siding. Another frame structure sheathed with German wood siding and T-111 siding has a front greenhouse addition and a slate roof. There is also a frame tool shed with T-111 siding and an asphalt roof. A commercial building on the property called "The Scuba Tank" appear to have an older, slate-roofed, frame section to the rear and a modern front addition, all sided with German vinyl siding.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Asher D. Shimer Farm has undergone significant alterations that have compromised the architectural integrity of the property. It is of note, however, for its historic association with Asher D. Shimer, a member of one of Hanover Township's most prominent and prosperous nineteenth-century families. Asher D.

095-HO-032 Built: 1865

4098 Bath Pike

Shimer was the son of General Conrad Shimer, a large landholder who also operated a grist mill. Asher D. Shimer lived in his father's mansion along the Monocacy Creek until he built his own farmhouse further north along Bath Pike. Based upon atlases and tax records, Asher D. Shimer built his house and barn between 1865 and 1874. While the barn would have been impressive during its time for its size and full brick construction, the house made a very modest and conservative statement. Asher D. Shimer did not live in this house for long. Some time between his father's death in 1866 and 1874, he had moved back into the family mansion and likely leased the farmhouse on Bath Pike to a tenant farmer.

095-HO-033 Built: 1850-1860
215 Township Line Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Herman Farm consists of a mid-twentieth-century house (a replacement for the original house that burned) and a cluster of outbuildings, the core of which are organized in a courtyard plan. Stands of deciduous trees are located along the southerly and easterly sides of the complex and at the northwest corner. The building complex is surrounded by cultivated fields.

The modern house is reminiscent of vernacular farmhouses. It is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame structure sided with aluminum. It has a concrete foundation, a porch with simple aluminum sheathed posts, a central glazed and paneled door, 6/6 double hung windows, and a slate gabled roof. A vegetable garden, deck, and small orchard are located to the rear of the house. An aluminum sided shed next to the house was rebuilt within the last thirty years.

The courtyard plan is dominated by a large barn, the origins of which may date to the mid-nineteenth century. It is a 5-bay Pennsylvania bank barn, with a stone ground floor and frame above with various sidings. The barn is in generally poor condition with doors falling off, siding peeling, a sagging roof above the westerly bay, and missing glazing. The front of the barn, which opens to the barnyard, has a coursed ashlar stone ground floor and end piers. Five vertical board Dutch doors with strap hinges open to the barnyard; the ground floor is fenestrated by 4-light windows. The projecting forebay has beaded board sliding doors, hinged loft doors, and some remaining sash. The banked (north) elevation has a rubblestone foundation in its easterly bay and a concrete foundation in its westerly bay which appears to be an addition. A seeded embankment leads to the entrance where sliding doors are inoperable and deteriorated. The easterly bay (north and east elevations) is sheathed with asbestos shingles on top of vertical boards. The end wall has ground floor single leaf and Dutch doors on strap hinges, a beaded board loft door, and partially intact 6/6 double hung windows. The westerly bay, which has concrete ground floor walls, has beaded board siding above on its end wall. A gaping hole exists on the north wall of this bay. The barn has a slate gabled roof.

A 2-story addition to the barn forms an "L" plan. The addition has a stone foundation, partially pargeted with concrete. It is a beaded board frame structure with a slate shingled gambrel roof with loft doors below the southerly gambrel. The building is accessed through an open passage in the barnyard or through sliding door entrances for machinery storage on the west elevation.

A 1-story chicken house forms part of the barnyard. Constructed on a pargeted masonry foundation, it is a frame structure clad with narrow vertical board siding and fenestrated by 6-light windows. The north and south elevations have several small doors for chicken passageways. A modern door and new wooden stoop are located at the gabled end. A slate gabled roof surmounts the structure. The barnyard is further enclosed by stone manure walls topped by metal pipe railing and stone entrance piers. A concrete trough is located in the barnyard.

095-HO-033 Built: 1850-1860
215 Township Line Road

Behind the barnyard complex are a granary and a machinery shed. The granary is a vertical board sided, gabled structure. Sliding doors in the gabled ends open to a central passage for machinery; corn cribs, enclosed with wire mesh, are located on either side. The granary is elevated above ground on concrete blocks for dryness. The machinery shed is a beaded board sided, gabled structure with weatherboard across the west elevation. It has sliding doors across the entire front and a concrete foundation.

What appear to be the remains of a foundation are located amidst a cluster of trees in the northwest corner of the building complex.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

With the loss of the original farmhouse and the state of disrepair of the barn, this farm has lost much of its integrity. It does, however, represent the ongoing use and evolution of a mid-nineteenth-century farm into the twentieth century. By 1860, the property appears to have been J. Herman's farm, and by 1874, that of D. Herman.

095-HO-034 Built: 1831
100 Macada Road

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

This property contains a house, a spring-house, a bridge over a former millrace, and the remains of a grist mill. The house, built in several stages beginning in 1831, sits perpendicular to Macada Road. It is a vernacular, single pile, Mid-Atlantic 2/3 Georgian, L-shaped stone house, 2 1/2 stories in height and 3 bays wide. A mid-twentieth-century pedimented porch fronts the 8-paneled door. Windows, of peg construction, are 9/6 double hung. Shutters are paneled at the first floor and louvered above. A box cornice with a molded fascia meets the slate gabled roof that is pierced by two interior end chimneys. A rear stone wing appears to have been part of the original construction, perhaps as a kitchen wing. In 1924, a Colonial Revival, 2-story wing was added to the southerly elevation. This wing has a stuccoed masonry first floor and clapboarding above it; it, too, is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows. A complementary 1 1/2-story addition was added to the northerly side of the original house in 1950; this wing, also stuccoed at the ground floor and clapboarded above, features a shed dormer. The garage, with its two dormers and slate roof, was likely added to the 1924 wing during the 1950s period of construction.

A stone spring-house with a slate roof sits in front of the house. The spring-house has board and batten cladding below its gables. A single-arch stone bridge spans what was a millrace, but has since been filled in. The foundation of the mill (razed in 1924) and planks covering the wheel house remain.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

This stone house, called "Millhaus," is attributed to Joseph Heller, Jr., whose parents Joseph and Margaret Heller deeded 21 acres 90 perches to him in 1830. Either Heller or his father also built a grist mill along the Monocacy Creek. This mill, which converted wheat to flour, would have been an integral part of the nineteenth-century agri-industrial economy of Hanover Township. By 1855, the mill was operated by General Conrad Shimer, who owned a prestigious farm with stone farm house further north along the creek and another farm nearby on Jacksonville Road. Shimer or his family operated the grist mill and another farm nearby on Jacksonville Road. Shimer or his family operated the grist mill into the 1870s, a reflection of their successful farms. William H. Moyer, the last miler to occupy the property, sold the parcel to Jessie W. Mattice (Holton) in 1923. Mrs. Holton demolished the mill and reportedly used the stones in the building of her new home on the hill above, which she named "Mill Stones" and is now as Sharswood.

095-HO-035 Built: 1776-1820

Rt. 512, between Rte. 22 Interchange and Highland Avenue

While the origins of this log structure that sits very close to Bath Pike may go back to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, furring strips and cut nails suggest that there may have been a substantial rebuilding circa 182-1840. After many generations of alterations, the building is currently stripped down to its barest form as it is in the process of being dismantled and moved to another location. Constructed of hand hewn logs mortised and tenoned into framing, the building sits on a stone foundation, below which is a full basement. The one-room log structure is 1 1/2 stories tall. It has one door and one window opening on the east elevation, one window opening on the south, two door openings on the west elevation that led to a lean-to kitchen and bathroom addition built in the mid-1930s (demolished). The north elevation, where a stair and fireplace would have been, has been largely dismantled. Chinking has been removed. The roof has been shored up with modern roofing supports and a relatively new wooden roof sheathed with paneled metal has been added.

The property also contains a modern, 2-story, 5-bay, aluminum sided house with a hipped roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

At one time, this nearly dismantled log house was significant in the context of local history. It or its antecedent was erected by Stephen Koehler, an early settler and farmer in Hanover Township, who likely built the first dwelling on the site circa 1776 and lived there until his death in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Koehler's son, John, then held the property until 1848, a period during which iron ore was discovered in the immediate vicinity. With this newly found prosperity, John Koehler, built a larger frame house between 1830 and 1840. He likely also renovated the log house during this time and started a long period of leasing it to family members, farmers, or miners. The property on which the log house sits stayed in the Koehler family until 1924 when it was sold to Clayton W. Pike. According to Pike's daughter, several families of miners lived there before her family.

095-HO-036 Built: 1830-1840
2201 Schoenersville Road

The Schoenersville Hotel is located at the intersection of Schoenersville Road and Airport Road, one of the busiest and oldest commercial crossroads in Hanover Township. The village is situated on the line between Hanover Township in Lehigh County and Hanover Township in Northampton County.

The Schoenersville Hotel is a 2 1/2 story, 5-bay, Greek Revival building with a full Georgian double-pile plan in its original form. Stylistically, it dates from circa 1830-1840. The building, which sits on a pargeted masonry foundation, has been reclad with a brick veneer; presumably, the underlying building material is also brick. A one-bay porch fronts the central entrance. The porch has a concrete stoop, square columns, and a flat roof. The entrance is comprised of a 6-panel door, a Greek Revival fluted pilastered surround with bosses, a transom (infilled), and 3-light sidelights (painted over). The Greek Revival brick veneered soldier course lintels and aluminum covered sills; paneled shutters are located at the first and second floors of the main elevation. The building is topped by an asphalt gabled roof with simple overhang. The southerly elevation has a concrete bulkhead leading to the basement and a multilight picture window. There have been substantial brick additions to the side and rear to accommodate modern commercial use. A modern 2-bay aluminum sided garage is located in the parking lot.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Schoenersville Hotel, now called "Gregory's," is one of a few surviving buildings that formed Schoenersville, one of two early villages in Hanover Township, the other being Hanoverville which also maintained a hotel. One historical account attributes the first tavern in the village, called "Blue Ball," to Adam Schoener who settled there in 1784. A second account claims that Jacob Clader operated a tavern before the 1780s and then sold his business to Adam Schoener. The extant hotel, constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was operated by W. Miller by 1860 and by Henry Fry in the 1870s. As a hotel, it played a role in the township's transportation and social history. However, the building has lost much of its architectural integrity from the recladding and substantial brick additions. Its setting has also been compromised by the modern commercial businesses at the other three corners of the intersection.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Stylistically dating from circa 1890-1900, this building is located along one of the principal early roads in Hanover Township, Bath Pike, which is now characterized by a mix of residential and commercial use. The gable-fronted house is two stories high, three bays wide at the first floor, and four bays wide at the second floor. It is constructed of frame and sided with vinyl. A full-width front porch has square wood columns and brick walls with stone coping. The central front door is missing and the entrance is boarded over. Windows at both floors are 1/1 double hung with metal louvered shutters. A circular window below the gable has been infilled for a ventilator. The cornice is paneled with aluminum. The slate gabled roof has a brick chimney along the ridgeline and an exterior concrete block chimney to the rear. The side elevations are five bays deep. The north side elevation has an entry bay addition and a cellar bulkhead. The south side elevation has a 1-story, 2-bay, shed addition with an entrance to the house.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The house at 3815 Bath Pike displays a gabled front, a building form which was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This particular example has had significant alterations (residing, porch, and entrances). According to oral history, the house was rebuilt in part from a church, located on Centre Street, that had been demolished. At some point in the early twentieth century, the building was used as a gas station. By the 1930s it functioned as a community social hall where square dances were held on the first floor and the upstairs was used as living quarters for a family. The commercial and social uses of the building reflected its location along one of the major roads in Hanover Township. In the early 1940s, the property was sold and the downstairs was renovated for residential use.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

At one time there were several active iron ore mines in Hanover Township, particularly in the northern half of the Township. They have all been abandoned and infilled, and are covered or are in the process of being covered with scrub and mature forest growth. All equipment and buildings related to the mines have been removed. There are currently five identified mine sites in the Township, two of which are merged into one.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

Discovered in Hanover Township in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, iron ore mines played an important role in the economic, industrial, and agricultural development of the Township. They engendered a local mining and pigment industry and provided raw materials for enterprises such as the Crane Iron Works in Catasauqua to flourish. Moreover, this iron ore bolstered the farmers in whose land they were embedded to the status of wealthy gentlemen farmers. This new found wealth in turn enabled farmers to reinvest in their farmsteads, erecting more substantial dwellings and barns. Milton H. Kohler and Henry Goetz, both Pennsylvania Germans residing along Bath Pike in Hanover Township, operated mines on their properties that considerably improved their economic standing. Kohler erected a second dwelling during this time and Goetz built the extant stone house and barn. Common practice was for the iron companies that operated the furnaces to either acquire or lease the mines. All ore would be sold to the company for current prices and royalties would be paid to the owner. Goetz leased his mine, abandoned in 1877, to the Coleraine Iron Company.

The ores of Hanover Township belonged to the brown (limonite) class, also called hematite by miners and furnacemen. In general, the ore was deposited in places where limestones had been closely folded or faulted and underground water is prevalent. Limonite deposits "are common in local depressions in the general upland surface where sink-hole topography is noticeable."

This extractive industry fed the Hanover Township economy until the last quarter of the nineteenth century when the iron industry shifted to western Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes. Improved transportation facilities opened up these areas for competition. Moreover, larger iron companies were not satisfied with the variability of local brown limonite or hematite ores which had variable amounts of iron, silica, and phosphorus, and the costs of mining increased as the mines had to be dug deeper. In contrast, the western Pennsylvania and Great Lakes mines yielded a higher grade of ore that was more cost effectively extracted.

095-HO-039 Built: 1862

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Lehigh and New England Railroad is a single track that starts at Bethlehem, crosses into the southeastern section of Hanover Township near Schoenersville Road, then follows in a serpentine manner along the Monocacy Creek to a point approximately 1/8 mile above Illicks Mill Road, where it crosses the Monocacy Creek into the City of Bethlehem. It then extends into Lower Nazareth and East Allen Townships, terminating at Chapman's Quarries (Chapmanboro) in Moore Township.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Significance

The Lehigh and New England Railroad is significant for the role it played in transporting limestone, slate, and coal from quarries and mines in the Lehigh Valley to Bethlehem where these resources could be manufactured for industry (e.g., cement from limestone or steel from coal) or shipped to other points via the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. These extractive and manufacturing industries were very important to the economic growth of the region in the late nineteenth century.

The original railroad lines for this route were established by the Lehigh and Lackawanna (L&L) Railroad that was chartered on May 1, 1862, by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The purpose of the L&L was General Conrad Shimer, a large landholder with farms and a mill in Hanover Township. The first locomotive reached the Monocacy Creek in May 1867, Shimer's property in September, Brodhead on October 10, and the slate quarries at Chapmans on November 28, 1867.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey leased the L&L from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in 1871 as well as the east-west L&S. In May of 1904, the Lehigh and New England Railroad Company acquired the L&L along with several other lines for the purpose of moving products from eastern Pennsylvania to New England markets. Passenger service on the line was discontinued in 1937. Conrail currently controls the line.