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Historic Resource and Programs Analysis

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Delaware & Lehigh Canal
National Heritage Corridor
Management Action Plan
Technical Report

July 1992

Historic Resource and Programs Analysis

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Task 2.2.c. Historic Resource and Programs Analysis

Working closely with the efforts of the interpretive analysis, staff in the on-site office carried out extensive research and visitation to enable the Team to assess the extent, programs and capacity of the Corridor's historical organizations and programs.

Task 2.2.c.1 Identify Preservation Programs

Assess and evaluate existing federal, state, local and private preservation programs which affect the Corridor, carefully considering opportunities for cooperative development, tourism development, and community enhancement.

1. Federal Preservation Programs

At the federal level, the primary preservation programs are those associated with (1) the National Historic Preservation Act, which encourages the identification and listing of historic resources in the National Register of Historic Places and with (2) the federal tax code, which allows tax credits for the rehabilitation of certain historic structures. Additional low-income housing tax credits can be utilized in conjunction with the preservation credits if the rehabilitated historic structure is rented to low-income persons.

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places as the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Properties of local and state as well as of national significance are eligible for listing on the National Register.¹ The National Register of Historic Places serves as the national repository of documentation on listed sites, a resource that can be used as a planning tool by governments and private organizations. Certain properties determined to be of national historic significance by the National Park Service can be designated National Historic Landmarks. Fourteen landmark sites are located in the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor.² Landmark status confers a higher degree of protection from federal actions than do other properties listed on the National Register. The National Park Service, by regulation, is directed to maintain a continuing relationship with owners of national landmarks, making periodic site visits and offering technical advice.

The 1966 Act encourages, but does not require preservation. It provides the mechanism for identifying properties (the National Register) and some incentives for preserving them (see below). However, the

¹ The National Register Criteria for Evaluation follows: "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship feeling and association and (a) that are associated with events that make a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entry whose components may lack individual distinction or (d) that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history."

² St. Mark's Church, Asa Packer Mansion (Jim Thorpe), George Taylor House (Catasauqua), Moravian Gemeinhaus, Old Water Works (Bethlehem), Delaware Canal, Washington Crossing Historic Park, Honey Hollow Watershed, Keith House, John Chapman House (Bucks County), Summerseat (Morrisville), Mercer Museum, Fonthill and the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works (Doylestown).

closest it comes to offering protection is through the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency that comments on but cannot rule on federal actions affecting properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Protection of historic resources is basically left to local government (see below).

Register-listed properties supposedly qualify for matching grants through the National Historic Preservation Fund when such funds are appropriated by Congress. The recurrent federal budget deficit has reduced funding for this program. However, owners of old and historic properties can still utilize the federal rehabilitation tax credits. A tax credit of 10 percent of the rehabilitation expenditures is available for any building placed in service before 1936 and rehabilitated for commercial purposes. Properties listed on the National Register are eligible for a 20 percent tax credit on rehabilitation expenditures so long as the end use of the property is depreciable (i.e. held for investment or used in the taxpayer's trade or business) and the rehabilitation work is certified as complying with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. In order to qualify for either the 10 percent or the 20 percent tax credits, other conditions, such as minimum wall retention standards and substantial rehabilitation requirements also must be satisfied.

Despite the many requirements which must be met to qualify for the tax credits, they can be an effective incentive for preservation, particularly for small investors and small projects. Changes to the tax code legislated in the 1986 Tax Reform Act, however, seriously diluted the usefulness of the tax credits for high-income investors, resulting in a severe decline of investment in large syndicated preservation projects which did so much to stimulate economic development and revitalization during the early 1980s. As a result of the 1986 changes, the number of historic preservation tax credit projects in Pennsylvania declined by more than 80 percent between 1985 and 1989. However, state officials report an increase in projects utilizing the preservation tax credits in combination with low-income housing credits.

The low-income housing credits were instituted by the 1986 Tax Act to promote the development of low-income rental housing. For projects placed in service after 1989, the maximum annual credit may equal, over 10 years, 70 percent or 30 percent of the present value of the projects's qualified basis. A credit of up to 70 percent applies to conventionally financed new construction and rehabilitation of at least \$3,000 or more per low-income unit or 10 percent of adjusted basis, whichever is greater. A credit of up to 30 percent is available for projects that are 50 percent or more financed with certain tax-exempt bonds or certain federally subsidized loans and the acquisition and rehabilitation costs meet the minimum requirements. At least 20 percent of the units in a project must be rented to tenants with incomes of 50 percent or less of area median income or 40 percent of the units to tenants with incomes of 60 percent or less of median income. Low-income use of the project applies for at least 15 years. When the preservation and low-income housing tax credits are used in combination, the maximum allowable credit remains 70 percent.

Using the preservation and low-income housing tax credits in combination is not easy. The numerous requirements which must be met to qualify for both credits and the bureaucratic "red tape" involved serve as a deterrent for many. In addition, some of the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation can mean added costs that are unacceptable in a low-income housing project (i.e. historic window treatment). Despite these problems, the combined credits should be given serious consideration as a vehicle for stimulating historic preservation activities in the Corridor, particularly in its northern and middle regions.

2. State Preservation Programs

The Historical & Museum Commission

The principal state preservation programs come under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) which, among other things, serves as the State Historic Preservation Office responsible for the identification, nomination and processing of eligible properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. PHMC also maintains the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Places, an inventory of significant state historic resources, and certifies local historic district ordinances in accordance with 1961 state legislation (Act No. 167) which enables municipalities, including counties, to designate certain areas as historic districts and to regulate architectural elements in those areas (see local programs below). In order to meet these responsibilities, PHMC conducts or supports surveys and research to identify and document historic resources in the Commonwealth and provides information and technical and financial assistance to individuals, organizations and government bodies engaged in historic preservation activities.

With federal funding from the National Park Service, PHMC administers the Historic Preservation Grants Program, which assists in the identification, registration and protection of significant historical and archaeological resources. Grants are available to local governments, planning commissions, historical societies, preservation organizations and other institutions concerned with the preservation of the Commonwealth's historic built environment. Four types of grants are available. Predevelopment Grants, awarded on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, support work on properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Funds can be used for predevelopment costs associated with, but preceding, restoration or rehabilitation work, such as historic structures reports, feasibility and engineering studies, and architectural plans and specifications. Survey and Planning Grants are awarded either on a dollar-for-dollar matching or 70/30 reimbursement basis. Funds can be used for architectural/historical survey and planning, archaeological survey and planning, publications and preparation of National Register nominations. In the 1989-1990 grant cycle, the Bucks County Conservancy received some \$25,000 to carry out the second phase of its on-going effort to survey all historic resources in the county. Certified Local Government Grants are available only to those jurisdictions that have met specific federal guidelines and have been approved for certification by PHMC. Most grants are awarded on a dollar-for-dollar matching or 70/30 reimbursement basis. Funds may be used for a various purposes, including survey and planning, preparation of National Register nominations, architectural review board education and training, historic preservation outreach programs and publications. Under this grant category, the City of Bethlehem was awarded two small grants, totaling \$5,900, in 1989-1990, to survey 19th- and 20th-century structures that contribute to the existing historic district and to hire a consultant to provide design advice and assistance in interpreting the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to historic district property owners and to members of the district's architectural review board. The fourth category of grants, for lighthouse preservation, is not applicable to the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor.

PHMC grants awarded in 1989-1990 for the three categories discussed totalled some \$277,000. Although funding amount is limited, the program generated another \$646,000 for preservation projects on the part of the recipient institutions. If 1989-1990 is any indication, few institutions in the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor take advantage of or benefit from the Historic Preservation Grants Program.

Department of Community Affairs: Pennsylvania Heritage Parks

It is the multifaceted Pennsylvania Heritage Park Program, administered by the Department of Community Affairs, that potentially could provide a significant stimulus to historic preservation in the Corridor. The

program is designed to highlight particular regions, such as the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridor, whose cultural, historic and recreational resources exemplify the state's rich industrial traditions. The overall objective of the program is to create local pride in the past through economic development and revitalization, intergovernmental cooperation, cultural conservation, recreation and education. The program does not seek to create "parks" in the traditional sense, owned and managed by national or state authorities, but to stimulate a network of local initiatives linked together by recreational greenways and a shared past.

Implementation of the heritage park concept is receiving high priority from the agencies represented on the State Heritage Park Interagency Task Force, including the state departments of Community Affairs, Commerce/Economic Development Partnership, Environmental Resources, Education and Transportation; the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission; and the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts. For the purposes of this report, the most important cooperating state agencies are the DER's Bureau of State Parks and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, both of which have jurisdiction over significant historic resources in the Corridor (for a detailed account of both agencies see section 2.2.c.2). State Park and PHMC officials indicate great interest in cooperating with the Corridor Commission on projects related to the identification, preservation and interpretation of historic sites in the region. They see the heritage parks program as an important vehicle for leveraging limited agency funds with those from other sources on projects of mutual benefit. The heritage park concept is important because it provides a mechanism and incentives for the development and implementation of integrated projects with potential multiple impact.

As the lead agency in the heritage parks program, the Department of Community Affairs, through its regional offices, provides guidance, technical assistance and funding to local heritage park officials, organizations and citizen groups. DCA grants are available for feasibility studies (a maximum \$30,000), management action plans (max. \$200,000), special purpose studies (\$50,000), implementation projects (\$300,000) and early implementation projects (\$100,000). Grant applications are reviewed by the Interagency Task Force which makes recommendations for approval or disapproval. The best designed projects, those that can leverage participation and funding from various local groups and state agencies, are mostly likely to receive approval. Historic preservation will be among the category of projects eligible for DCA grant consideration.

DCA: Main Street Program

While not strictly a preservation activity, the Main Street Program encourages the rehabilitation of downtown commercial buildings in the overall strategy of revitalizing local business districts. The program is an excellent vehicle for encouraging both preservation and economic revitalization, two of the major goals of the Pennsylvania Heritage Park Program. During the 1980s, the Main Street program, nation-wide, generated more than \$1.8 billion in reinvestment in 600 downtown and neighborhood business districts. Several communities in the Corridor have benefitted from the program, including Jim Thorpe, Easton and Bristol. Several others, such as Palmerton and Lehigh, could profit from a Main Street program. The state does not actively solicit community participation in the program. Considerable local initiative must be evident before a community is selected for inclusion. Candidates for Main Street assistance must have an established organization already working on downtown revitalization, it must have a "track record" so to speak, and it must be able to match state funds.

DCA: Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission

The Heritage Affairs Commission is housed in the Department of Community Affairs, but is a separate agency whose mission centers on encouraging the documentation, conservation, interpretation and celebration of the Commonwealth's living traditional cultural activities and practices. The Commission supports local or regional folklife and ethnic heritage initiatives through a grant program and technical assistance. Its assistance could benefit the development of exhibits and/or publications on workplace practices, ethnic community traditions, conferences and apprenticeship programs for traditional skills.

3. Preservation Programs at the Local Level

Generally, historic preservation has not received serious consideration by local jurisdictions in the Corridor. To some extent, the exception has been in Bucks County, which has the largest number of historic sites and districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Even there, much remains to be surveyed, documented and nominated to the National Register. Inclusion in the Register, as noted, does not provide protection for historic properties except from proposed federal action. Protection is left to local jurisdictions and many have failed to take measures to protect even Register-listed properties. However, in some areas of the Corridor, preservation concerns appear to be on the increase.

County Surveys

The good news is that extensive county-wide surveys of historic resources are currently underway in Bucks and Northampton counties. In the former county, the survey is being conducted by the Bucks County Conservancy, a private non-profit organization, which is discussed below under Private Preservation Programs.

The Northampton County Historic Resources Survey was initiated three years ago by county officials who are committed to its realization. Despite funding cuts elsewhere, the survey has continued to receive funding through Community Development Block Grants. Originally projected to take three years and document 5,000 sites, the survey is now likely to take six years to complete and cover 10,000 properties. Surveys are being undertaken at the township/municipal level with the cooperation of local officials. After each survey is completed, reports are prepared for local authorities on the identified sites, including cultural landscapes, and recommendations made regarding the establishment of historic districts, nominations to the National Register and options on how to protect historical and cultural resources. The survey is seen by county officials as an effective vehicle for working with local jurisdictions on a range of planning issues. Municipal authorities and local citizen groups have been supportive of the program as it provides much data crucial in the formulation or revision of comprehensive development plans. The survey data will be incorporated into the county's data base for mapping and land use planning purposes. This effort should serve as a model for other survey efforts in the Corridor.

Historic Districts

The most significant local preservation programs are those associated with historic districts. In 1961, the Pennsylvania General Assembly adopted the Historic District Act No. 167, enabling local municipalities to designate certain areas as historic districts and to permit regulation of architectural elements in those areas. With the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, these designated historic districts became eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Forty-nine historic districts in the Corridor were so listed by 1991 (Appendix I). Only 14 of the Register-listed historic districts are protected by local preservation ordinances (Appendix II); another five districts not listed on the Register -

- The Old Allentown and the Old Fairgrounds historic districts in Lehigh County and the Yardley Borough, Village of Brownsburg and Village of Dolington districts in Bucks counties -- have local ordinance protection.

County	Historic Districts		Under Both Nat'l Register & Local Designation
	Listed on Nat'l Register	Under Local Designation	
Bucks	32	3	13
Northampton	8		1
Lehigh	5	2	
Carbon	1		
Luzerne	2		
Total	49	5	14

All of the local historic preservation ordinances, in accordance with the enabling legislation, provide for review by an architectural review board of any proposed action regarding the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of a building or structure in a historic district that will affect exterior architectural features and/or the historic character of the district. Local architectural review boards, comprised of from five to nine members, advise the municipal governing body regarding the advisability of issuing a certificate of appropriateness which is required before any action can be taken by the property owner. Some local ordinances require greater review than others. For example, the Historic Bethlehem Ordinance stipulates that a certificate of appropriateness "shall not be limited to work requiring a building permit..., but shall include all work affecting general design, arrangement, texture, material and color which can be seen from a public street or way, including installations or other public improvements." In Allentown, the local historic districts ordinance allows greater owner discretion regarding choice of color, re-pointing brick, installation of storm windows and storm doors, and the installation or removal of canvas awnings. It is usual practice for local architectural review boards to develop design guidelines that are used to determine the appropriateness of proposed actions.

The failure of many municipalities in the Corridor to establish local historic districts and to nominate these to the National Register is a serious shortcoming throughout the Corridor. Owners of potential certified historic structures are unable to take advantage of the substantial investment tax credits available for the rehabilitation of historic structure used for commercial or depreciable purposes while local communities are depriving themselves of an important tool for stimulating economic revitalization. Since the passage of the first tax benefits for rehabilitating income-producing National Register properties in 1976, in excess of \$14 billion has been invested in more than 21,000 buildings across the nation. Historic preservation, in combination with other programs, can be a powerful force for revitalization. An excellent example in the Corridor is the Bethlehem Historic District associated with the city's Moravian heritage. The revitalized district attracts significant numbers of visitors each year to its landmark structures, art and

house museums, and early industrial area and also to Bethlehem's major cultural events held with the district as their setting. Of course, not all potential historic districts in the Corridor have the tourist draw of Bethlehem. Nonetheless, rehabilitation of historic resources can create local pride and improve the quality of life in communities throughout the Corridor.

The absence of protective ordinances for already-designated historic districts is another serious problem in the Corridor. Some districts could lose their historic character and designation if inappropriate actions are allowed to continue. For example, the River Street Historic District in Wilkes-Barre is losing buildings at such an alarming rate that some citizens are beginning to realize that some protection is a must. Whether general public support for a protective ordinance can be generated before it is too late is the question.

This failure to designate historic districts or to pass protective ordinances is often due to local attitudes regarding what owners should be able to do with their property and fears of what impact historic designation will have on property values and taxes, a concern to many, particularly the moderate- and low-income elderly. Allentown city officials have taken certain actions to mitigate such concerns and to limit opposition to the review process which other municipalities might consider. The Allentown ordinance, as indicated earlier, allows for owner discretion on some issues that are subject to review under most historic district ordinances. Apparently, city officials determined the local tolerance level for review and designed the ordinance accordingly. While the review process might not be as inclusive as preservationists would like, it does provide protection from major design offenses. Over time, historic district residents may recognize the need for and be willing to support more design controls. In the meantime, literature prepared by the city regarding the ordinance and the review process pointedly assures owners of historic properties that they can never be required to initiate work by the architectural review board. An owner may leave his or her property "as is" unless another city agency, such as the Bureau of Code Enforcement and Rehabilitation, mandates improvements for reasons of public health and safety.

Neighborhood Housing Services

Allentown invited the Neighborhood Housing Service (NHS), a national organization that focuses on housing rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income persons, to set up an office in Allentown specifically to serve the residents of the Old Allentown and the Old Fairgrounds historic districts. This action was taken to stabilize the neighborhoods and limit gentrification. NHS provides low-interest loans to low- and moderate-income owners who need to bring their properties up to code. Repayment schedules are based on income level, with some loans deferred until the properties are sold. NHS recently initiated a facade improvement loan program available to all residents in the historic districts.

4. Private Preservation Programs

Numerous local organizations are engaged in various historic preservation activities throughout the Corridor. Most are involved in the preservation of a historic site. The activities of local historical/preservation societies are detailed below in section 2.2.c.2.

Bucks County Conservancy

The most significant private non-profit organization concerned with preservation in the Corridor is the Bucks Conservancy, dedicated to preserving the natural and historic heritage of Bucks County and the Delaware Valley Region. Its major areas of focus are land planning and open space conservation, historic preservation and environmental education. The last of these -- environmental education -- is undertaken

in cooperation with the Bucks County Audubon Society which operates the conservancy-owned Honey Hollow Environmental Education Center (see section 2.2.c.2). The conservancy provides land planning services for individual property owners, land developers and municipalities with the objective of encouraging environmentally sensitive development and land management options and securing permanent protection and management of significant natural areas. It maintains and administers the Bucks County Register of Significant Natural Areas, a cooperative program with landowners willing to protect and conserve nature areas judged significant to Bucks County. It receives gifts of land (over 1,000 acres) to conserve in perpetuity. The conservancy is in the process of working with public and private interests in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in creating a greenway network along the Delaware River and its major tributaries, from Bristol to the Delaware Water Gap. Bucks and Northampton counties are the two jurisdictions within the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridor that are also included in the greenway project.

In the area of historic preservation, the conservancy is undertaking a comprehensive historic sites survey of Bucks County, now in its third year, to identify National Register eligible properties and document all buildings more than fifty years old. In-depth surveys have been completed for some 14 municipalities, including Morrisville, Bristol Borough, Bristol Township, Tullytown, Buckingham Township, Upper and Lower Makefield townships, among others; all major buildings have been photographed and detailed information collected to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Through such efforts and the Bucks County Register of Historic Places, the conservancy has acquired archival information on more than 20,000 historic structures. The conservancy manages six historic properties, including Aldie House, where its offices are located. It has no firm policy regarding acquisitions; most of its properties have been received through donations. None of the properties are interpreted, and several are rented out. The goal is to restore all properties for public access and community use. It is now in the process of restoring Aldie House at an estimated cost of \$550,000. The conservancy is eligible to accept facade easements; it offers restoration advice, writes nominations for the National Register and helps municipal governments to develop preservation ordinances. It is in the process of helping Yardley Borough with the nomination of its historic district to the National Register.

Bucks Conservancy, in effect, serves as an unofficial county historic preservation office. *Unfortunately, there are no other such institutions in the other four counties which make up the Corridor.* None of the county governments have established an official preservation office, although the office of the Northampton County Historic Resources Survey is beginning to take on some of the characteristics of such an office. The only county in Pennsylvania to officially set up an office for historic preservation is Chester County, which actively encourages each jurisdiction to establish a local historical commission responsible for recording and documenting the history of the community together with its significant architectural, historic and natural sites. The establishment of such commissions is seen as the first step in developing the local documentation and awareness needed to eventually create local historic districts and protective ordinances, to certify historic properties of significance to the county and to include preservation sites and issues in the county planning process. It is a model worth considering for application in the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor.

Task 2.2.c.2: Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Agencies

List, visit, map and evaluate each of the state and local historic agencies and societies within the D & L Corridor related to it. The evaluation will focus on the apparent ability of the agency or society to participate in cooperative preservation or conservation efforts, their capacity and interest in interpretive expansion for the D&L Corridor, and their capacity to teach others the skills necessary for ultimate interpretive success within the Corridor.

Introduction

This report identifies the most important agencies managing historic resources or advocating the preservation of such resources, describes each agency and its activities in detail and assesses the potential of each to participate in the development and management of projects along the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridor. The information was gathered by means of survey interviews conducted with agency directors over a 10-week period, from June 10 through August 17, 1991 (The survey form and list of agencies interviewed are attached as Appendices III and IV). As many of the Corridor's historic sites are located within park boundaries, state and county parks officials were interviewed as well. Some interviews were conducted with key persons identified as having exceptional knowledge of the region and its history. The information they provided is integrated into the institutional analyses. The material is organized by county, moving north to south, from Wilkes-Barre to Bristol. Complementary to the information gathered on local, county and state agencies, the historic sites currently being interpreted were identified as well as those sites that have the greatest interpretive potential for telling the Corridor's story (Appendices V and VI).

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

The survey of Corridor historical agencies revealed that most operate under considerable financial and professional restrictions. Many would be unable to function at all if not for the large numbers of volunteers who support the regular staffs in maintaining collections, helping with research, serving as guides and interpreters, and doing administrative tasks. This includes agencies at all levels, local, county and state. As might be expected, most local organizations function with all-volunteer staffs. While county and state institutions are able to hire some professional staff, they too are dependent upon volunteers to sustain an acceptable level of operations. Because of this significant dependence on volunteer staff, most organizations need assistance in a range of such technical and management areas as collections inventory and management, exhibits development, exhibits labeling, fund raising, grant writing and marketing.

Limited professional and financial resources naturally affect the type and range of interpretive programs each organization is able to develop. While some interpretation is taking place with regard to several of the major themes identified for the Corridor, *the survey revealed that there are significant voids in the interpretive program as a whole.* The most extensive and intensive interpretation is accorded the region's 18th-century social, cultural, agricultural and industrial history. A considerable number of historical agencies cover the themes, including Pennsbury Manor, Historic Fallsington, Inc., the Mercer Museum, Historic Bethlehem, Inc., Burnside Plantation, Inc., the Moravian Museum, the Moravian Historical Society, the Lehigh County Historical Society and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Interpretation of pre-colonial history is the exclusive focus of the Lenni Lenape Society, although the county historical societies and the environmental education centers do some limited interpretation of Native American cultures. The Canal Museum in Easton is virtually the only institution in the Corridor interpreting the early 19th-century canal building era and the early industrialization that it stimulated.

Some limited interpretation occurs in the towns along the Delaware and Lehigh canals, such as Walnutport, Freemansburg, New Hope and Bristol.

There exists an almost total interpretive void regarding the region's 19th-and 20th-century industrial development, including the role of anthracite coal and the railroads in that development. In addition to the Canal Museum, Eckley Miners' Village, the county historical societies, the Asa Packer Museum, the Kemmerer Museum of Decorative Arts and the Grundy Museum are the most prominent in offering some interpretation of the 19th century. However, the interpretation often focuses on the social and cultural aspects of the period. In almost all cases, interpretation of industrial development is peripheral to other themes. Consequently, visitors do not gain an understanding of its true significance to the region and the nation. Interpretation of the region's 20th-century history also is virtually non-existent.

The financial constraints under which many agencies operate have some serious implications for the region's historical resources. One of the most significant is the lack of maintenance at historic sites. Several important sites, including Eckley Miners' Village, the Saylor cement kilns and the Lock Ridge Furnace, are threatened by the lack of maintenance. Deterioration of the structures has progressed so far that only major restoration efforts can save the resources for future generations. While these sites represent the extreme, others eventually could fall into the same category if maintenance is not given higher priority. The maintenance problem, in some instances, is compounded by the failure to promote the sites. Many of the historic resources in the Corridor are underutilized in terms of visitation. Restrictive budgets mean limited promotion. It is apparent that each agency, operating alone, can not do an effective job of marketing its resources. *While maintenance and promotion of existing sites are significant concerns, there also is a need to stabilize, restore and open more sites to the public, particularly those that reflect the region's 19th-century industrial heritage.* Some of the most significant sites are found at Ashley, in the Lehigh Gorge and along the Lehigh River at Hokendauqua and Bethlehem (Appendix VI).

How might the Corridor Commission Best Help?

In addition to gathering information on the operations and activities of historical institutions, the survey questionnaire also elicited opinions on what types of programs the Corridor Commission might undertake that would be most beneficial to historical agencies. There was almost unanimous agreement among those interviewed that the heritage Corridor can be very beneficial for the region and their respective institutions. Suggestions as to what actions the Commission might take basically fell into three categories: 1) tourist promotion; 2) interpretive programs; and 3) cooperative programming.

Given the rudimentary level of promotional activities on the part of historical agencies in the Corridor, it is not surprising that most respondents to the survey want to see the Corridor Commission become a very active player in marketing the Corridor as a tourist destination. The most frequently voiced recommendations included the establishment of several major visitor orientation centers or a series of smaller centers attached to existing site facilities; the placement of well-designed directional and interpretive markers throughout the Corridor; and the development of a host of informational materials. Most respondents recognized the importance of well-developed interpretive programs in the total tourist package. Consequently, they want *the commission to develop the major interpretive themes for the Corridor that can serve as the context for programs at the individual sites.* In many cases, there is a recognized need for better interpretive programs at the sites as well. Many respondents see the heritage Corridor initiative as a vehicle for breaking down local provincialism and building up regional cooperation. In this regard, the Corridor Commission is seen as having a key role to play in facilitating cooperative action, particularly in the areas of tourist promotion, visitor-guide publications and interpretation. There

is also a recognized need for technical assistance which it is hoped the Corridor Commission can provide on a shared basis.

Two issues were brought up frequently enough to indicate their importance to many in the Corridor. One, the restoration of the Delaware Canal, was priority one for several of those interviewed in Bucks County. They seemed to feel that the canal, in its current deteriorated state, projects a bad image for the Corridor as a whole and for its lower section in particular. While the restoration of the Lehigh Canal was mentioned by several persons in the middle region, priority was given to the development of a continuous trail system that would link the various canal sections together as well as provide a connection between Wilkes-Barre and White Haven. Also of importance to many is this issue of land use and how to protect key resources from encroaching development. While the issue was raised most often in Bucks County it was not limited to that area. There is a sense that both the public in general and municipal officials in particular need to be educated about the importance of implementing special land protection measures that would protect fragile resources.

The Need for a Common Vision

Among those interviewed, the heritage Corridor initiative enjoys broad support. There seems to be an almost universal desire to "make it work," so to speak. Undoubtedly, each person looks at the Corridor and imagines how it can benefit his or her particular organization. Nonetheless, there exists a real appreciation for the need to look beyond the particular and work toward developing regional programs that can benefit all. Financial and staff constraints are forcing managers to look for ways of using their resources more effectively. The most obvious way is to cooperate with other organizations that have similar problems and needs. People want to work together but they need a vision and goals toward which to work, a refrain heard throughout the interview process. Perhaps, then, that is the most important thing the commission can do -- create the vision, and the rest will follow.

Specific Agencies and Organizations

LUZERNE COUNTY

1. The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society
49 South Franklin Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701
717/823-6244
Contact: Mary Ruth Kelly, Executive Director

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society operates a library, a museum and the Swetland Homestead, a house museum located north of the Susquehanna River and therefore beyond the Corridor. The museum and library, located on Franklin Street, are open Tuesday through Saturday. Entrance to the museum is free but a donation is encouraged.

The society is a private non-profit agency with an operating budget of more than \$100,000, derived from admissions, membership dues, proceeds from an annual auction, sales at the museum shop and income from a trust fund. It currently has about 900 members, many of whom are interested in genealogical research. Others are interested in participating in the society's extensive calendar of events. Most out-of-area members are previously from the region and maintain membership in order to keep up with local happenings. The society operates with six full-time paid staff members: executive director, museum

curator, two librarians, registrar and secretary/bookkeeper. Staff time is supplemented by 20 regular volunteers who interpret the Swetland Homestead and conduct museum tours.

The society can count on some 200 volunteers for its major events, which include an annual auction, Christmas candlelight tours, living history dramas at Swetland, and a 4th of July Revolutionary War encampment also at Swetland. An annual historic houses tour spotlights one town in Luzerne County. The society works with area colleges and universities in offering a lecture series each year on aspects of local history. Approximately 12,000 persons are attracted to society sites and events each year, the majority coming from the immediate area and the Scranton/Pocono region. Press releases, radio interviews, public service announcements and special events flyers are the methods used to attract an audience.

In accordance with its mission of collecting, preserving and interpreting the history of the Wyoming Valley and of educating citizens about their heritage, the Society has acquired more than 60,000 artifacts, including quilts, clothing, furniture, tools, fossils and other geological items. The library contains 6,000 volumes on local and related history, 1,500 cubic feet of manuscripts, 16,000 photographs, and census and newspaper microfilm. Special efforts are being made to attract and interest children in local history through the living history dramas, the Revolutionary War encampment, Spring and Fall school tours of the museum and Swetland Homestead, and children's events related to special exhibits. For example, a recent exhibit on the area's Slovak Heritage included a Slovak story-telling program. The Society also has a children's theater production entitled "Mousey Tales" which interprets the events of the 1902 coal strike. It has published several books including Ghost Towns of North Mountain, The Whole Valley (ethnic) Cookbook and Wilkes-Barre Architecture, 1860-1960. A book on local black history is in preparation. Other publications include a bimonthly newsletter for members and a self-guided tour brochure of the Wilkes-Barre historic district.

Under the leadership of its executive director, Mary Ruth Kelly, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is in an expansionist mode. Every effort is being made to shed the "old guard" elite image of the society by gearing its programs to every part of the community. The Slovak Heritage exhibit is a case in point, bringing in some 150 new members.

The expansionist thinking relates not just to membership and audience but to the physical plant as well. Additional museum and library space is a critical need. The coal mining exhibit in the museum is in such cramped quarters that perhaps no more than five people can view it at one time. Only a small fraction of the society's extensive fossil collection can be shown because of space limitations. In order to enlarge the changing exhibits area, the museum shop was reduced in size with unattractive results.

Ms. Kelly would very much like to see the society move into the now vacant Stegmeier Brewery building, a very imposing late 19th century structure dominating the south entrance into Wilkes-Barre. She advocates the renovation of the building for use as the society's office/museum/library complex, and as a county or federal records center, the anthracite records archive, or both. Contacts with the Social Security Administration suggest that the available space is insufficient for its records-storage needs. However, the search continues, with the help of Congressman Kanjorski's office, for an agency with lesser storage-space needs.

Ms. Kelly also believes that the fourth of four anthracite coal museums (a records archive) authorized under state legislation could be located in the Stegmeier building. Three coal museums -- Eckley Miners' Village, the Museum of Anthracite Mining at Ashland, and the Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum near Scranton -- have been operational for several years. Anthracite mining records, now scattered, should

be brought together in one archive. Ms. Kelly hopes that the Corridor Commission will support efforts to find adaptive uses for the Stegmeier building so that it will not be demolished. Apparently, Wilkes-Barre officials also are very much interested in finding a new use for the building since discovering that demolition costs are well over \$1 million.

Ms. Kelly expressed support for the Heritage Corridor project, seeing it as a vehicle for raising public awareness of the region's heritage and for preserving more artifacts of the past. Her list of area historic resources in need of preservation include: the Stegmeier building; the 1790s Denison House (north of Wilkes-Barre); the River Street Historic District, which is losing buildings at an alarming rate; the Zebulon Butler House, oldest in Wilkes-Barre; the fan complex of the Dorance colliery; and Concrete City near Nanticoke, a 1911 workers' village of 20 reinforced concrete duplex houses, considered avant garde for its time. When asked about the future role of the Corridor Commission (survey question #8), Ms. Kelly recommended that it do more to publicize the Corridor's potential to the general public, which she feels is not adequately informed. A lecture series on Corridor projects was one vehicle suggested. The society is willing to cooperate with commission initiatives, particularly in the fields of interpretation, publications and collections management.

Under Ms. Kelly's leadership, the Society is beginning to project a new dynamic character, hoping in the process to acquire greater community support for its activities. While the greatest need is for larger quarters, a perusal of the museum also indicated a need for help with exhibits presentation. Although a curator was hired recently to reorganize the exhibits, his lack of previous museum experience (he is trained as an artist) suggests that a program of technical assistance could be beneficial. The society seems to recognize the need to develop a county-wide focus in its activities and interpretive programs; at present, emphasis is given to the Wilkes-Barre area. There appears to be little or no contact with local historical societies outside of the immediate area.

* There is considerable concern among local preservationists regarding the future of Concrete City. Apparently, Congressman Kanjorski is interested in demolishing the houses so the site can be utilized as a used government-equipment depot, operated by a family member. The dilemma for preservationists is whether or not to oppose the Congressman's efforts to demolish Concrete City, which admittedly is in very bad condition, when his cooperation seems critical for locating a federal records center in the Stegmeier building. Preservationists would like to see the "city" stabilized and left in its ruined state with passive interpretation.

2. The Ashley Breaker Preservation Society
P.O. Box 123
Ashley, Pennsylvania 18706
717/825-5842
Contact: John Jablowski, President

The Ashley Breaker Preservation Society, an advocacy group of some 70 members, was founded in 1990 "to provide for the preservation of the Ashley Breaker, known as the Huber No. 20 Colliery, and for its adaptive reuse as an historical site and park." (Society by-laws) The society is working closely with the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and the Historical Preservation Society of Luzerne County in a concerted effort to arouse public support for the preservation of the breaker, believed to be one of only three still standing in a region where such structures once dotted the landscape.

Located at the foot of the Ashley Planes (a National Register site), the breaker stands, according to its advocates, as a cultural and historical landmark to the region's rich anthracite coal heritage. The society

is particularly concerned about the fate of the 26.5 acres which contain the breaker, its generating plant and numerous auxiliary buildings. In an area hard hit by the declining fortunes of the coal industry, there is considerable pressure on borough officials to have the site developed. Society president John Jablowski believes that the owner would give up the four-acre breaker site if he sees an opportunity to develop the other 22 acres. The society would like to have the breaker stabilized, the Blue Coal Company office building converted into a visitor/interpretation center -- a potential northern gateway to the Corridor -- and the breaker's auxiliary buildings renovated for use as small shops and restaurants. They see the 68 acres behind the breaker, once the shop yards of the New Jersey Central Railroad, as then attractive for residential development. (Environmental liabilities are unknown to this researcher.)

The Society believes the preservation and reuse of the breaker can best be realized in conjunction with the development of the abandoned planes as a hiking/biking trail and the adjacent area of small lakes and waterfalls for swimming and picnicking. The latter is already being used informally as such, but needs to be upgraded. A culvert under Interstate 81 contains a narrow pedestrian walkway, connecting the area to the town of Ashley. This would have to be widened if tourism is to be encouraged. Access roads to the planes and recreational area off Route 309 also exist. The society is in the process of purchasing a piece of land at the base of the planes, between Interstate 81 and South Main Street, for development into Ashley Planes Park. A recently approved state historic marker is to be placed at the entrance to the park, where plans are to re-lay tracks on the planes together with a barney car, illustrating how coal was hauled up the mountain.

After only one year in existence, the Ashley Breaker Preservation Society has an impressive record of accomplishments. It has secured the support of the Ashley Borough Council, of its state representative and of other area organizations for its preservation efforts; won the support of Luzerne County's representative on the Corridor Commission and the cooperation of the breaker owner for a Historic American Engineering Record study of the breaker site (undertaken the summer of 1991); received approval from the state for placement of a historic marker at Ashley Planes; and negotiated purchase of a small park site for the same. The leaders of the society are young and appear determined to see some part of their coal heritage preserved and recognized as significant to the development of the region and the country.

3. The Luzerne County Parks Department
R.D. 1
Hunlock Creek, Pennsylvania 18621
717/477-5467
Contact: Robert Pitcavage, Director

The county owns the 500-acre Seven Tubs Nature Area which it plans to develop as a nature education center, using a state grant of \$113,000. The Seven Tubs area is conveniently located between Interstate 81 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, minutes away from Wilkes-Barre's most important suburban commercial district. The master plan for the seven tubs site, which is ranked as an "outstanding" scenic geologic area in the inventory and assessment of natural areas conducted for the Commission by the Wildlands and Bucks County Conservancies, has been completed and the work is expected to be contracted out, probably in late summer 1991, once the parks department has acquired an additional 2 to 3 acres bordering the main highway at the access road.

Robert Pitcavage, director of the parks department, sees a natural connection between the seven tubs area and a Corridor rails-to-trails program extending from White Haven to Wilkes-Barre. An abandoned railroad bed, once the gravity-fed back tracks for the Ashley Planes, runs around the eastern half of

Wilkes-Barre Mountain from Mountain Top to Ashley. Conversion of the rail bed to a trail would allow hikers and cyclists a spectacular view of the Wyoming Valley plus provide access, via Market Street, to downtown Wilkes Barre and a potential greenway leading to the Lackawanna National Heritage Valley. A switchback trail, in need of some upgrading, exists between the rail bed and the Seven Tubs Nature Area. Also virtually intact is the abandoned railroad bed running from White Haven to Mountain Top, where trains once collected the coal coming up the Ashley Planes for transport to eastern markets. Many interpretable sites exist between White Haven and Ashley, including: the Ochre furnaces; Glen Summit, once the summer colony of Wilkes Barre's elite families³; Mountain Top, where remnants of the Ashley Planes wheel house remain; and the planes themselves with their extant stone bridges and Dogtown ruins, including the wheel house for the original #2 planes.

4. The Historic Preservation Society of Luzerne County
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
717/825-3627
Contact: Barry Kaminski, President

The Historic Preservation Society of Luzerne County is a preservation advocacy group, 75 members strong, dedicated to promoting public awareness of the county's cultural and historical resources. The organization was formed in reaction to the persistent loss of significant buildings in Wilkes-Barre's River Street Historic District. The recent demolition by Kings College of the district's only intact block of buildings was a major catalyst in galvanizing the group into action. It led the fight for the establishment of a Downtown Commission which has been given the responsibility of developing a protective ordinance for the district. The organization's major annual event is a May fine arts festival, which includes a treasure hunt for architectural details in the historic district. The society is cooperating with the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in developing a revised walking-tour brochure of the River Street District and periodically conducts guided tours of the area.

Barry Kaminski, the society's president, feels that the D & L Canal Corridor Commission has an important public education role to play in identifying the region's most important historic sites and helping with interpretation. He also sees it as a vehicle for promoting cooperation and idea-sharing among organizations in the Corridor. Mr. Kaminski also feels that Wilkes-Barre can serve as a natural connection between the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridor and the Lackawanna National Heritage Valley; historically, Wilkes-Barre has had links to both. He would like to see a train link between Steamtown in Scranton and the Ashley Breaker. On Mr. Kaminski's list of the area's most significant historic sites, not mentioned by others, is Bear Creek, an 1880s resort town, similar to Glen Summit.

5. Eckley Miners' Village
Pennsylvania Anthracite Museum
R.D. 2, Box 236
Weatherly, Pennsylvania 717/636-2070
Contact: Mary Ann Landis, Director

Eckley Miners' Village is one of the state's three anthracite coal museums and perhaps its most interesting. Located between the towns of Weatherly and Freeland, the outdoor museum is the village of Eckley, an 1860s mining community still tenanted by a few retired miners and their wives or widows and

³ The Kirby Family reportedly has offered to contribute \$50,000 toward the restoration of the two mineral-springs bath houses at Glen Summit if assured that vandalism can be prevented.

children. The village consists primarily of worker housing, but it also includes Catholic and Episcopal churches, a community center and the recently restored mine owner's house. A company store and coal breaker are located on the site but are not original to it; they were constructed as movie props for the filming of The Molly Maguires. However, both building types did exist at one time in the village and are in keeping with its original character. The appeal of the site is its relatively remote location, surrounded by active strip mining operations. The viewshed from the village contains no intrusions, other than the visitor's center, which architecturally is not compatible with the site. A few strategically placed trees and shrubs would help to screen it from the village. However, the center does provide the visitor, through film and exhibits, with an excellent introduction to the village; the interpretive focus is on the daily life of the miner and his family.

Eckley Miners' Village, operated by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, is opened seven days a week. An admission fee is charged for adults with an additional fee for a guided tour of the village which provides entrance to several of the restored structures. For those who wish to stroll around the village on their own, a self-guided tour brochure is available. Annual visitation to Eckley is approximately 20,000 people, a high percentage of whom come from out-of-state. More road signs and greater promotion of the site would do much to increase the number of visitors. Once off the interstate highways, signs to Eckley are almost non-existent. According to the museum director, Mary Ann Landis, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDot) is less than cooperative, going so far as to tear down signs the museum puts up. Promotion is limited to press releases and a rack card available at state tourist information centers. An effort is made to attract an audience by means of special events such as a Civil War encampment, Christmas programs that highlight ethnic traditions, and Patch Town Days (June) which focus on ethnic crafts.

The museum operates with six full-time staff members and a volunteer staff of 60. It is apparent that the museum could not function without the assistance of the Eckley Miners' Village Association, a non-profit friends group that provides volunteers, hires additional staff (clerks and tour guides), operates the gift shop, provides for grounds maintenance, and generally assists the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in its mission of preserving, developing and interpreting the site as representative of "patch town" life in general. Because of staff and financial constraints, the museum has been unable to initiate a publications program beyond a quarterly newsletter, Patchwork, produced by and circulated to members of the Village Association. The Association has published an ethnic cookbook that is sold in the village gift shop. Ms. Landis would very much like to produce an extensive interpretive guide of the village to supplement the self-guided tour brochure currently available to visitors.

Most of the museum's current operating budget is used for general maintenance. There is a desperate need for funds to stabilize and restore the village which is rapidly deteriorating for lack of timely preservation measures. A \$4.5 million capital improvements budget for Eckley was authorized by the state legislature in 1988, but the governor has not released the funds due to the commonwealth's continuing fiscal problems. From the director's perspective, the most useful thing the Corridor Commission can do is pressure the state to release the capital improvements and development funds. She also recommends that a quality interpretive driving-tour brochure or cassette of the coal region be produced.

The museum staff works closely with those at the other state anthracite museums in terms of programming and interpretation. Ms. Landis expressed a willingness to expand this cooperation to include commission initiatives, particularly in the field of historical interpretation. Her list of the principal historic resources in the area included the canal locks at White Haven and at Lesley, the gravity railroad tunnel at Rockport, remnants of the engine shop at Weatherly, and remnants of the gravity railroad at Rock Mountain. She also stated that the Hazleton area needs to be tied into the Corridor plan. Historically, many of the

region's prominent coal barons resided in Hazleton and much of its coal was transported to market via the Lehigh Canal and/or the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

6. The Greater Hazleton Historical Society
55 North Wyoming Street
Hazleton, Pennsylvania 18201
717/427-4601
Contact: John Rinehimer

The Greater Hazleton Historical Society, with a membership of about 300, operates a museum in a turn-of-the-century fire house at 55 North Wyoming Street in Hazleton. The society's mission is to collect and preserve artifacts representative of the history of the greater Hazleton area, which covers a nine-mile radius. The museum is open to the public on Saturday and Sunday. From May through August, visiting hours are extended Tuesday through Friday, admission fees are charged.

The museum attracts from 1,500 to 2,000 persons annually, largely from within the anthracite coal region. Promotion is confined to press releases, public service announcements and an outreach brochure. The museum has a small showcase of items for sale, including some articles and monographs on the history of Hazleton and nearby communities, written by local historians. The museum operates with a staff of three, all of whom are paid through Green Thumbs, an employment program for the disadvantaged. The staff, supervised by the society's past president, John Rinehimer, conducts tours of the museum and catalogues and arranges the collection. Fifteen to 20 volunteers are available for weekend service as museum guides. The museum contains a large number of items arranged over three floors, the most significant of which are those relating to the region's coal and railroad history (including an 1880 map of the anthracite coal fields with outlets and markets indicated). In general, the presentation is poor, although an attempt has been made to arrange some of the items by themes. The only information provided is the name of the donor. The museum staff needs assistance with exhibits and interpretation.

The Greater Hazleton Historical Society appears to be a rather insular group. Mr. Rinehimer had no knowledge of the D & L Canal National Heritage Corridor nor did two of the museum's three staff members. Although expressing a willingness to cooperate with Corridor initiatives, Mr. Rinehimer was uncertain as to what role the society could play in any collaborative programs. Eckley Miners' Village and the Sugarloaf and Lattimer massacres topped Mr. Rinehimer's list of the principal historic resources and events in the region. He recommended that John Koehlar of Weatherly be interviewed for his extensive knowledge of the region's railroad.⁴

⁴ Mr. Koehlar proved expert at unraveling the histories of various railroads that operated in the coal region. He particularly emphasized the contribution made by the Weatherly shops of the Beaver Meadow Railroad in developing and testing the technology for steam engines to climb relatively steep grades. Mr. Koehlar not only has command of a complicated story but he also has in his possession an invaluable collection of railroad records and photographs. He is in the process of writing a history of the coal-hauling railroads. In the meantime, however, it would be useful for the corridor commission to sponsor a summer intern to work with Mr. Koehlar in taping oral histories based on the photographs he has assembled of each railroad and the coal operations which they served. Also some thought should be given to insuring that the collection is eventually entrusted to a museum, preferably one in the corridor.

7. **The Lehigh Gorge State Park**
 R.D. 1, Box 81
 White Haven, Pennsylvania
 717/443-9991
 Contact: Kevin Fazzini, Superintendent

The Lehigh Gorge State Park follows the Lehigh River from the Army Corps of Engineers' Francis Walter Dam, north of White Haven, to Jim Thorpe some 30 miles to the south. The park is administered as part of Hickory Run State Park near White Haven. A small park office for the gorge is located at Rockport. Hickory Run Park has a permanent staff of 11 and a seasonal staff (employed nine months of the year) of 12 to 23 people; the Lehigh Gorge staff of eight is employed on a seasonal basis as rangers and maintenance workers. The deep gorge, steep mountain slopes and thick vegetation that characterize Lehigh Gorge State Park allow for limited access and prohibit the development of extensive recreational facilities. River rafting, hiking, and biking are the primary activities; cross-country skiing, hunting and fishing are allowed in season. Hickory Run Park offers additional activities (camping, swimming, boating and picnicking) and facilities unavailable at the gorge. Annual visitation at Hickory Run and at Lehigh Gorge is an estimated 350,000 and 135,000 people, respectively. Tourists to the Pocono Mountains constitute a high percentage of visitors to both parks. From spring through fall, large numbers are attracted to the gorge to take part in white-water rafting activities, operated by private companies which pay the state \$3.00 per rafter for concession rights. There is some opposition among local residents to the concessions. Some feel that the large numbers of people involved in rafting are a threat to the environment; others resent the invasion of tourists to a once relatively isolated area; and still others complain that the economic benefits accrue to the state and the companies with little going into the local economy, as rafters are bused in from the Poconos and bused back immediately after the trip down river. Until an official take-out area for rafters was built in the gorge near Glen Onoko Falls, the rafting companies had been using an area behind the train station at Jim Thorpe, much to the annoyance of local residents.

In addition to its long list of recreational and natural resources (see conservancies' study), Lehigh Gorge State Park contains an impressive array of historic resources not apparent to visitors. Most impressive are the lock at White Haven and the lock and dam at Lesley, part of the Lehigh Canal's Upper Grand Section that was abandoned after the 1862 flood. Both locks and the dam should be stabilized and interpreted. Numerous other interpretable sites exist along the gorge trail from White Haven to Penn Haven, including the Tannery, once the second largest producer of hides in the country. Another is Rockport, initially a logging town that later became the terminus of a gravity railroad that transported coal from Buck Mountain to the canal. Sections of the rail bed and a tunnel are still apparent. Rockport is the only 19th-century gorge community that has remained inhabited. Several of its old buildings have been torn down in recent years by the state to make room for visitor parking. An abandoned hotel, suitable for reuse as a hostel or a bed and breakfast, also is threatened. A key site in the gorge is Penn Haven, once a booming railroad junction through which coal from the mines of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties was channeled. Ruins remain of the railroad station, some houses and the wheel house for the nearby Penn Haven Planes.

The gorge trail officially ends at Penn Haven, where an active Conrail line crosses from the east to the west side of the river. An unmaintained trail continues to picturesque Glen Onoko Falls, just north of Jim Thorpe, where an access/rafter take-out area was recently completed. A popular resort hotel once stood on the site. For hikers and cyclists wanting to continue on to Jim Thorpe there are two options, neither of which is safe. They can follow Route 903 or take a shortcut over an abandoned railroad bridge and walk along the Conrail tracks into town. The second option could become a viable connection in a continuous trail along the Lehigh River from White Haven to Easton if the bed of the abandoned bridge

is repaired and some agreement reached with Conrail regarding pedestrian travel along its tracks. An important secondary hiking/biking trail through the coal region could be developed, connecting Hazleton, Eckley Miners' Village and Weatherly to the gorge at Penn Haven via the old route of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton railroads.

Park officials recognize the untapped potential of the resources in the gorge and are hopeful that the Corridor Commission can help find the funds needed for their development and interpretation. They expressed a willingness to cooperate with the commission but warned of severe personnel constraints.

CARBON COUNTY

8. The Carbon County Parks and Recreation Department
Mauch Chunk Lake Park
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
Contact: Dennis DeMara, Parks Director

The Carbon County Parks and Recreation Department operates the 2,000-acre Mauch Chunk Lake Park, the county's principal recreational area, located approximately midway between Jim Thorpe and Summit Hill. The park is opened seven days a week. There is a daily admission fee, senior citizens and the handicapped are admitted free. Family, individual and organizational memberships also are available. The parks department has an annual operating budget of approximately \$350,000, nearly a third of which is covered by user fees. It operates with a staff of 10 full-time and 20 part-time employees.

Mauch Chunk Lake Park offers swimming, picnicking, fishing, boating, volleyball, horseshoes, hiking and nature trails, overnight tent camping, cross-country skiing and an environmental education center, considered one of the best in the state (see below under Environmental Education Centers). Some 120,000 persons use the park each year; many are non-county residents. Efforts to attract an audience include a listing with the Poconos Vacation Bureau and a series of special events held each year. These include a mountain biking weekend in June that attracted over 400 bikers in 1991; a triathlon race; three "road-runners" races; and a "float fly" contest for radio-controlled seaplanes.

Mauch Chunk Lake Park is important to Corridor planning since it includes within its boundaries a considerable part of the abandoned bed of the switchback gravity railroad that ran between Summit Hill and old Mauch Chunk. Carbon County's park department is very close to completing the purchase of an additional 260 acres which includes the Mt. Pisgah planes and railroad back track. With this purchase, the county will own or lease all of the switchback bed from the crossover to Jim Thorpe. The down track is intact and being used for hiking and biking. Parks director Dennis DeMara eventually would like to construct a motorized replica of the earlier switchback tourist cars to transport visitors between Jim Thorpe and Mauch Chunk Lake Park via the abandoned railroad bed. Others advocate a more authentic version of the same (see below under the Switchback Gravity Railroad Foundation).

With regard to the canal, Mr. DeMara indicated that the Carbon County Parks Department has been trying to gradually implement the recommendations contained in the 1979 U. S. Department of the Interior publication Lehigh Canal: An HCRS Project Report. He sees the county eventually taking over management of the canal section at Weissport, now under the joint ownership of six local jurisdictions (see below under the Lehigh Canal Recreation Commission). The local canal commission, under the leadership of Reuben Hill, has done wonders in restoring, watering and maintaining the six-mile section on a shoestring budget, but a greater commitment of funds is needed for quality upgrading. In the meantime, Mr. DeMara is encouraging Jim Thorpe officials to join the local commission and begin

restoring its section of the canal and towpath from the borough line to the trestle bridge located just below the municipal sewage treatment plant, which sits astride the canal. The canal towpath would be restored first; restoration and watering of the canal would come later.

DeMara sees the Lehigh Gorge trail at Glen Onoko linking up with the restored towpath below Jim Thorpe via the abandoned railroad bridge mentioned above and a pedestrian bridge to be built below the sewage treatment plant, from the west to the east side to the river. The development of a trail below Parryville to the county line presents a problem due to the industrial contamination. Horsehead Industries, which owns the large zinc plant at Palmerton, is willing to give the county sections of the old railroad bed for trail development. However, before accepting the offer, the county wants to make sure the industrial cleanup (a federal Superfund site) is complete.

Mr. DeMara, a trained landscape architect, is committed to the heritage corridor concept and is looking forward to working with the Corridor Commission and other organizations in developing joint programs. He sees the commission focussing its efforts on providing the overall interpretive themes for the Corridor and the sub-themes for each county and region. Local colleges and universities should be encouraged to do basic research with this in mind. The commission also should provide funding and technical assistance for local interpretive programs. Mr. DeMara recommends that a ranger corps of corridor interpreters be organized during the summer months, using college students.

The switchback railroad trail, the Lehigh Canal and the town of Jim Thorpe heads Mr. DeMara's list of the principal historic resources in the area. He recommends contact with the Panther Creek Valley Foundation which he believes is in the process of restoring the wash house of No. 9 Mine in Lansford.⁵

9. The Switchback Gravity Railroad Foundation
P.O. Box 73
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania 18229-0073
717/325-8255
Contact: Fred Windbeck, Jr., Executive Director

The Switchback Gravity Railroad Foundation was founded in 1986 with the objective of partially restoring the old Mauch Chunk-Summit Hill gravity railroad and operating it as a tourist attraction, much as was done in the late 19th century after its coal hauling function ended. At that time, people reportedly came from near and far to ride this forerunner of the roller coaster, allegedly making the railroad the second most important tourist attraction in the country after Niagara Falls. Today people visiting the foundation's office at the Jim Thorpe railroad station can view a 20-minute video that presents the railroad's history and plans for its restoration. Engineering feasibility and economic impact studies for the railroad's restoration have been completed; an environmental impact study is underway. These studies peg restoration costs at between \$12 and \$15 million, to be financed through bank loans. In June 1991, the foundation was given permission by the county, which owns much of the railroad bed, to lay 150 feet of track near the entrance to Mauch Chunk Lake Park and exhibit a replica of the old tourist cars, constructed on the basis of old photographs by foundation president, Levio Grosso.

⁵ The foundation reportedly has plans to eventually reopen the mine for tours. A telephone conversation with the foundation's president, Thomas Trach, confirmed that the restored wash house will soon open as a coal museum. Work on reopening the mine shaft has not begun for lack of funds.

The foundation has a membership of some 400 persons, 85 percent of whom are formerly from the area but now living out-of-state. The comparatively small number of local members is perhaps a reflection of the division that exists in the community over the proposed restorations and, indeed, any effort to attract more tourists. Fred Windbeck, Jr., the foundation's executive director, reports that many in the community, particularly its younger members, see no benefits, only problems, associated with bringing in more tourists. Consequently, they do not want the gravity railroad restored, but its bed maintained in its present state as a trail.

According to Mr. Windbeck, a public relations campaign needs to be undertaken, educating people to the economic benefits of tourism and the need to invest in adequate infrastructure. He admits it may be difficult to convince some that increased tourism and a desirable environment can coexist well together. The Corridor Commission is seen by the leadership of the Gravity Railroad Foundation as having important public education and tourist promotion roles to play in the future. They would like to see more shared promotion and visitor-guide publications. In addition to the gravity railroad, the area's principal historic resources are considered to be the Asa Packer Mansion, Saint Mark's Church, the Mauch Chunk Historic District and the Flagstaff resort with its "ballroom in the sky."

10. The Mauch Chunk Historical Society
14 West Broadway
P.O. Box 273
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania 18229
Contact: Dennis DeMara, Director

The Mauch Chunk Historical Society, located in the old opera house in Jim Thorpe, is somewhat of a misnomer; its overwhelming emphasis is on theater and the arts. The society is responsible for the restoration of the 1881 opera house and its rejuvenation into a community cultural center. It presents four theatrical works a year and sponsors the Laurel Festival of the Arts, held for three weeks in June. Other major activities include Heritage Days in September and an annual house tour in June. A three-week acting workshop for children is held in September; the society also stages two children's shows each year. Visitors can take a free tour of the restored opera house on weekends; from May through September, visiting hours are extended through the weekdays. Society activities attract approximately 10,000 visitors annually. Promotion is done through the area newspapers and radio and television stations.

The society has a membership of 250, 25 percent of whom are from the immediate Jim Thorpe area. It has an operating budget of approximately \$85,000, half of which comes from donations and the remainder from ticket sales and membership dues. Although the society has no paid staff, during the summer months it benefits from one or two county-paid workers, a clerk and a maintenance worker. It also can call on some 50 volunteers to help out when needed.

According to Dennis DeMara, Director, about one-third of the membership is interested in promoting the society's original mission of preserving the history of Mauch Chunk and Carbon County. Some would like to establish a museum either in the fire hall next to the opera house or in the county jail building once it is vacated for a new structure. The society currently has a small collection which is stored in the opera house. Assistance is needed with cataloguing, exhibits and interpretation. Mr. DeMara encouraged the Corridor Commission to focus its future efforts on establishing a visitors' center in the area, perhaps near the Lehigh exit of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and on developing interpretive programs and providing technical assistance where needed.

11. The Asa Packer Mansion
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania 18229
Contact: John Gunnser, Curator

The Asa Packer Mansion, which overlooks the Old Mauch Chunk Historic District in Jim Thorpe, was the residence of the Asa Packer family from 1861 to 1912. Packer, founder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Lehigh University, was a key figure in the 19th century industrial development of the Lehigh Valley and the adjacent coal fields. Mary Packer Cummings, Asa Packer's last surviving child, lived in the house until her death in 1912. Her will stipulated that the house and furnishings be left to the Borough of Mauch Chunk together with an endowment of \$60,000. The house is pretty much as she left it some 80 years ago, a fabulous example of Italianate architecture and of 19th-century decorative arts. It is, however, in desperate need of both interior and exterior restoration. Obviously, the endowment left by Mrs. Cummings is insufficient to generate the funds required for general maintenance, let alone restoration.

In 1956 the Jim Thorpe Lion's Club took over management of the mansion for the borough. It is open for guided tours, daily from Memorial Day through November 1, and on weekends during April and May; admission is charged. It attracts an audience of 22,000 a year with no advertising on the part of the Lion's Club. Word-of-mouth and travel articles on Jim Thorpe appearing in East Coast newspapers and magazines have been the most significant means of "getting the word around," so to speak. The mansion operates with a budget of less than \$100,000. All of its guides, 9 to 12 in number, are paid.

According to the mansion's volunteer curator, John Gunnser, his mission is to perpetuate a factual history of a family, its home and its role in the development of the community. He would like to see the mansion placed in the hands of a private foundation to restore and operate it, but admits that it may be difficult to "get it away" from the borough or the Lion's Club. No friends group has been created because of fears that it would "take over." Mr. Gunnser feels that the region's primary need is a visitor/interpretation center. He also believes that a historic district commission needs to be established in Jim Thorpe to control what owners are doing to the buildings, viewing much of the work as "unauthentic." Also, he believes the state needs to exercise tighter control over the white-water rafting companies, which he contends make it difficult for others to use and enjoy the river.

12. Saint Mark's Church
31 Race Street
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania 18229
Contact: Charles Lockenback, Tour Committee

Saint Mark's Church is a National Historic Landmark located on Race Street in Jim Thorpe. It was one of the last works of Richard Upjohn, the mid-19th century architect famous for his designs of ecclesiastical buildings. Among its features are several priceless Tiffany windows. The church is opened for guided tours daily during the months of May through October; on weekends only beginning the weekend after Easter. There is no admission fee but a donation is encouraged.

During the summer months, the church's tour committee pays two high school students to work with the six volunteer guides who conduct the daily tours. Approximately 10,000 visitors tour the church annually. A high percentage come on bus tours originating in the Poconos. The only promotion is an ad in the publication of the local Tourist Promotion Agency which works closely with tour companies in the Poconos. Although the church does not sponsor any annual events to attract visitors, it does participate in those sponsored by the town, such as the Christmas weekend open house. Packaged slides of the church and souvenir mugs are the only items available for purchase by visitors. A complimentary visitor

brochure is available. Charles Lockenback, head of the tour committee for ten years, would like the Corridor Commission's help in securing funds for restoration work. He is very disappointed that the church's NHL status has not helped in this regard. He is concerned about the church's future as it has only 120 members, the majority of whom are senior citizens.

13. The Lehigh Canal Recreation Commission

The Lehigh Canal Recreation Commission oversees the restoration and maintenance of a six-mile stretch of the canal from Parryville in the south to the Jim Thorpe borough line, north of Weissport. The canal is under the joint ownership of the Boroughs of Weissport and Parryville and the Townships of Franklin, Mahoning and East Penn. The commission is comprised of one representative from each jurisdictions. Much of the canal is watered, utilizing both the river and adjacent mountain streams. Fishing, hiking, biking, jogging, horse back riding, cross-country skiing and ice skating are the approved recreational activities for this canal park.

The commission functions with very limited funds of its own and must depend on the owner jurisdictions to do needed restoration and maintenance work. The need for some restoration work is apparent. All of the locks in the section, numbers 5 through 13 (less lock #12 which is "missing" according to Reuben Hill), need to be stabilized. A quarter-mile section of the canal south of Weissport needs dredging; the section bordering the Jim Thorpe municipal line needs to be cleaned out and watered; two significant leaks near lock #13 require immediate attention; and some upgrading of water intake, outflow and overflow facilities should be initiated in the not too distant future.

As noted elsewhere, the commission is working to extend its jurisdiction to include the section of the canal owned by the Borough of Jim Thorpe, which has never undertaken any restoration projects. As funds permit, the commission also wants to create a picnic area near lock #10 on land recently donated by a local resident. The Rock Hill Cement Company, located at lock #13, presents a problem for the commission, as some of its operations are being allowed to intrude onto the canal towpath. The commission seems reluctant to enforce compliance with its regulations as the company has been generous in lending its equipment and donating materials for restoration and maintenance work on the canal.

It appears that the borough/township owners may soon have to evaluate how the canal is managed in the future. Everyone in the area agrees that the restoration and maintenance of the canal, since its purchase in 1973 by the six local jurisdictions, can be credited to Reuben Hill, whose name is virtually synonymous with the canal and its commission. Mr. Hill is now 76 years old and in poor health. His is a tough act to follow; and many believe that such dedication is not likely to be repeated, given the frustrations of serving on a commission with six masters and limited funds of its own. The Carbon County parks department, under the direction of Dennis DeMara, seems willing to assume some of the responsibilities for canal restoration and maintenance in the future.

14. The Lehigh Gap Historical Preservation Society
P.O. Box 267
Palmerton, PA 18071
215/337-1195
Contact: Larry Yeakel, President

The Lehigh Gap Historical Preservation Society is a new and struggling organization of some 50 members whose primary goals are to acquire the old railroad station at Palmerton and to develop programs geared to educating local residents about the area's history.

Larry Yeakel, society president, believes that the Gap is a unique place to interpret transportation history, with its various forms all represented there -- river, canal, railroads and highways. He would like see the Palmerton railroad station used as an interpretive center and the historical society take on an interpretive function with the help of the Corridor Commission. However, he does think that the first order of business for the commission should be the restoration of the canal. At Palmerton that includes restoration of the double locks and the aqueduct across Aquashicola Creek. In addition to membership dues, the society raises money by selling hats and T-shirts and by conducting one or two trips each year to historic sites in the region.

LEHIGH COUNTY

15. The Lehigh County Historical Society
Old Courthouse
5th & Hamilton Streets
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101
215/435-9601
Contact: Carol Wickkiser, Executive Director

The Lehigh County Historical Society manages the most significant historic sites in Lehigh County, including the David O. Saylor Cement Industry Museum (Coplay), the Frank Buchman House (Allentown), the George Taylor House (Catasauqua), Haines Mill Museum (Allentown), the Lock Ridge Furnace Museum (Alburtis), Trout Hall (Allentown), and the Troxell-Steckel House (Egypt). A recent addition to this list is the 1893 Claussville schoolhouse museum of local education history, which was entrusted to the society by the Claussville One-Room Schoolhouse Association.

At its headquarters, located in the Old Courthouse building in downtown Allentown, the society operates a local history/genealogical library and the Lehigh County Museum. It functions on an annual budget of between \$500,000 and \$750,000, derived from membership dues (1,300 members), publications sales, grants from federal, state and county governments and from private businesses and foundations, and income from investments. The society has a staff of 10 full-time employees, including an executive director, development director, business manager, membership coordinator, director for administration and public relations, two librarians, and curatorial staff of three. Volunteers help out with genealogical research in the library and college interns work with the curatorial staff each summer. There are also 30 paid part-time interpreters who work at the historic properties, most of which are open weekends, from late spring through the early autumn months (see attached listing). The museum is opened year round, seven days a week; the library is open weekdays and Saturday. There are no admission fees to any of the historic properties or the museum; a non-member reader fee is charged at the society library. Some 63,000 visitors are attracted annually to society sites and events, which include a monthly brown bag lecture series, 10 to 12 bus trips, one foreign trip, two dinner meetings, an annual Holiday Open House at Trout Hall and four summer festivals -- two at Saylor Cement Museum and two at the Lock Ridge Furnace Museum. Society publications include Town Crier, a quarterly newsletter for members, its biennial Proceedings, a two-volume History of Allentown and a work entitled The Lehigh Valley: An Illustrated History.

The Lehigh County Historical Society is among the most important agencies in the D & L Corridor managing and interpreting historic resources. Certainly in Lehigh County it is the primary agency in terms of the significance and number of historic sites it manages, the staff and financial resources available to it, and the range of its programs. However, the society is not without its problems. Its library and museum facilities are in need of additional space. The museum's permanent exhibits on the geological

- LCHS—Lock Ridge Furnace Museum (C-7)**
Franklin St., Allentown, PA 18011 (215) 435-4664



Anthracite iron furnaces restored into museum with exhibits depicting the growth of the iron industry in the 19th century. Located in a beautiful park — perfect for family outings. Museum open Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm, May-Sept.

- LCHS—Trout Hall (G-14)**
414 Walnut St., Allentown, PA 18101
(215) 435-4664 or 320-4043



Allentown's oldest home, furnished in period style and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was built in 1770 as a summer residence by James Allen. Open Tues. - Sat. noon - 3 pm, Sun. 1-4 pm, April - Nov.

- LCHS—Troxell-Steckel House (D-4)**
4229 Reliance St., Egypt, PA 18052
(215) 435-4664 or 262-8991



Built in 1755, this German medieval-style stone farmhouse, listed on the National Historical Register, is adjoined by a bank barn containing antique carriages, sleighs and farm tools. Open Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm, June - Oct.

- Lehigh County Historical Society (LCHS) (G-14)**
Old Courthouse, 5th & Hamilton Sts., Allentown, PA 18101 (215) 435-1074

For information on sites designated with "LCHS," please contact the Lehigh County Historical Society at the number listed.

- LCHS—David O. Saylor Cement Industry Museum (D-4)**
N. 2nd St., Coplay, PA 18037
(215) 435-4664 or 261-1300



Dedicated to the founder of the Portland cement industry in the U.S., this museum features nine Schaefer cement kilns, exhibits tracing the industry's development, and a picnic area. Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm, May-Sept.

- LCHS—Frank Buchman House (E-14)**
117 N. 11th St., Allentown, PA 18102
(215) 435-7398 or 435-4664



Home of the founder of the Moral Rearmament movement, this three-story porch row house built in 1894 is a monument to the Victorian era from which Buchman's global ideology emerged. Open Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm.

- LCHS—George Taylor House (E-4)**
Lehigh & Poplar Sts., Catasauqua, PA 18032 (215) 435-4664 or 264-4367



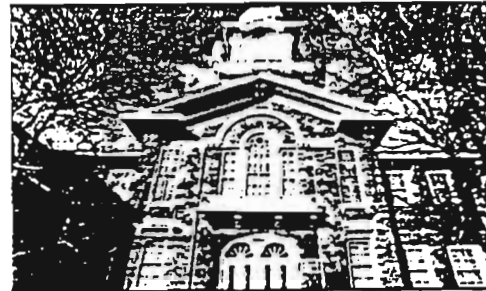
George Taylor assured his place in history when he signed the Declaration of Independence. This 1768 National Historic Landmark home is furnished to suggest its original appearance. Open Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm, June - Oct.

- LCHS—Haines Mill Museum (D-6)**
3600 Dorney Park Rd., Allentown, PA 18104
(215) 435-4664



An operating grist mill built in 1760 and restored in 1909, showing farming and milling techniques at the turn of the century. Adjacent is a country park, ideal for family outings. Museum open Sat. - Sun. 1-4 pm, May - Sept.

- LCHS—Lehigh County Historical Museum (G-14)**
Old Courthouse, 5th & Hamilton Sts., Allentown, PA 18101 (215) 435-4664



Highlights include exhibits on the area's original Indian inhabitants, local history and Pa. German tradition, and the growth of Allentown. Fascinating Geology Garden adjacent. Open Mon. - Fri. 9 am - 4 pm, Sat. 10 am - 4 pm, Sun. 1-4 pm.

and historical evolution of Lehigh County is artistically presented, but severe space constraints limit the scope of the displays and the interpretation. Two of the historic sites -- Lock Ridge Furnace Museum and the Saylor Cement Industry Museum, exhibit urgent building repair needs.

Three of the Society's sites were purchased by the county in the 1970s when state and local governments were flush with federal funds. They were subsequently turned over to the historical society for management. With all levels of government now in a financial straitjacket, the society may receive less tax-based support than it once did. It is extremely difficult to find some of the sites due to their isolation and the absence of directional markers.

Physical maintenance is a problem at Lock Ridge Furnace and the Saylor Cement Industry Museum, both of which are very important resources for interpretation of the canal corridor's 19th-century industrial development. During a restoration in the mid-1970s, the tops of the iron furnace and the nine cement kilns were capped with plastic covers which have created serious moisture problems inside the structures, resulting in their deterioration, now that the structures are no longer heated, a consequence of budget pressures.

At the Saylor Cement Museum, the problem has been compounded by the fact that the kilns were not built to be weather resistant, yet have been exposed to the elements for nearly two decades; they originally were housed inside another structure and operated at temperatures of over 2000 degrees. An engineering study, outlining the immediate repairs needed to stabilize the kilns, was completed in 1989. Funds are needed (\$6,000) for the next phase of drawing up the work plans, cost estimates and bid documents. Louis Jany, quality control manager at Allentown Cement and newly appointed member of the society's board of directors, is leading the campaign to raise \$250,000 for restoration. Financial support is expected from cement companies and their suppliers throughout the country; the society will apply for matching grants. A similar campaign to restore the Lock Ridge Furnace, the only extant anthracite iron furnace in the Corridor, also needs to be undertaken as soon as possible.

The Lehigh County Historical Society has a history of working collaboratively with other Corridor institutions in terms of shared promotion, visitor-guide publications, interpretative programs and even fund raising. An important vehicle for collaboration is the monthly luncheon meetings of the directors of major area museums in Lehigh and Northampton counties, including the Canal Museum, the Northampton County Historical Society, the Kemerer Museum of the Decorative Arts, the Allentown Art Museum, Historic Bethlehem, Inc. and the Lehigh County Historical Society. Visitor guides to the historic sites in the Lehigh Valley (Hunting for History) and to area museums (A Selection of Lehigh Valley Museums) have been prepared. Also a master plan has been completed, in cooperation with PennDot, on the design and placement of directional markers to 33 historic sites, museums and covered bridges in the two counties. Funds are needed to purchase and place the signs.

The society works closely with Allentown-based institutions such as the Downtown Improvement District Authority which supports the Downtown Cultural Alliance in its efforts to draw people to city center for cultural events. The society also collaborates with the Allentown Economic Development Corporation which is focussing its energies on plans for the redevelopment of Lehigh Landing, a part of the Allentown waterfront where several abandoned industrial structures are located. The society's executive director, Carol Wickkiser, is hopeful that one of the Lehigh Landing buildings will be renovated for use as a transportation museum. Her vision for the museum, however, goes far beyond items of transport. The exhibits would be Lehigh County oriented and arranged and interpreted as streetscapes, where visitors would see the various modes of transportation within the broader context of daily life. The streets would

be lined with structures that characterized a typical American town. Such an arrangement would allow the historical society to exhibit most of its entire collection of some 50,000 items.

Ms. Wickkiser believes that the heritage Corridor initiative will give added impetus to the riverfront redevelopment plan. She expressed a willingness to collaborate with Corridor programs in interpretation, visitor promotion and fund raising. She feels that the Corridor Commission should focus its efforts on the establishment of visitor reception/information centers and on the development of the overall thematic programs linking Corridor sites.

16. The Lehigh County Department of Property Services
P.O. Box 1548
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105
215/820-3030
Contact: Dale Daubert, Director of Property Services

The Lehigh County Department of Property Services is responsible for the maintenance of all county-owned properties, including 3,100 acres of park lands, much of which was acquired in the 1970s with federal funds. The department has 16 full-time employees and operates with an annual budget of between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Priority is given to active recreational facilities rather than passive ones, as the former are believed to benefit the greatest number of persons.

Department officials feel that the county has neither the funds nor the manpower to develop more parks. The objective is to do a good job with what is currently under their responsibility. Even that is considered a near-impossible task.

The Department is not oriented towards historic resource management. Sites such as the Saylor Cement Museum and Lock Ridge Furnace are considered such a "headache" and financial drain on county resources that department officials would prefer to see them given away. Neither the county nor the historical society, which manages the sites for the county, have been able to come up with the \$40,000 needed just to repair the Saylor kilns and prevent their further deterioration. Department officials have been so "turned off" by their experience with the 1976 restoration of the Saylor kilns, which cost more than \$600,000, that they appear to want little or nothing to do with historic preservation. The mere mention of the historic significance of the site (and ruins) of the Thomas Iron Works in Hokendauqua was almost greeted with horror that the county might be asked to purchase it for park development.⁶ (The site's prime waterfront location and potential as a recreational area apparently is not lost on its owner, Sunburst Properties, which also owns Dorney Water Park in Allentown.) The reluctance of department officials to take on new projects is further reflected in its current dispute with Catasauqua Borough officials over the responsibility for clean-up and maintenance of the 1.3-mile section of the Lehigh Canal that borders the town. According to department officials, the canal was purchased by the county several years ago at the request of Catasauqua officials, who gave assurances to the county commissioners that local civic groups would be responsible for clean-up and maintenance. The canal was never cleared out and has been used by some as a dump. Now the county is being told to clean up "its" property.

⁶ The recommendation is made in Lehigh County Parks-2000 that the county acquire a 15-mile stretch of abandoned railroad right-of-way, from Race Street in Whitehall Township to the Carbon County line, for use as a recreational trail. The report notes that the acquisition of several adjacent properties, including the former Thomas Iron Works site, for active recreation and access to the river would greatly increase the potential use of the right-of-way.

Department officials feel that the borough should take on the responsibility for the canal. While expressing an interest in collaborating with the Corridor Commission, the Director of Property Services, Dale Daubert, warned that the department's resources are stretched so thin that additional funds and manpower required for joint programs would have to be provided by the commission.

17. The Old Allentown Association
407 North 8th Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102
215/433-6279
Contacts: Mark Van Horn, President

The Old Allentown Association is an all-purpose neighborhood organization dedicated to preserving the character of the Old Allentown Historic District, 20 blocks located northwest of city center, and to creating a sense of community by assuring that municipal policies, actions and services benefit the neighborhood and its residents. It complements but goes far beyond the work of the architectural review board which recommends to city council what actions should be taken to maintain the district's architectural integrity.

The Association, with 367 members, has an impressive array of accomplishments to its credit. It won designation of the area as a historic district; purchased and converted a parking lot into a neighborhood park; set up a special board to cooperate with the city in maintaining the area's historic cemetery, the second largest Civil War burial grounds in the country; convinced the city to locate a neighborhood police station in the district; initiated a tree-planting program along district streets; purchased, rehabilitated and resold 12 houses in the neighborhood; and won designation as the organization qualified to receive donations under the city's building facade easement program (it currently holds six such easements). The association's major fund raising event is the annual house and garden tour held the first Sunday in October, which in past years has attracted from 800 to 2,500 people, depending on weather conditions. It also raises money through the sale of calendars, T-shirts, aprons, tote bags and a poster depicting Old Allentown doorways. The association organizes two neighborhood clean-up days each year and holds an annual Easter egg hunt in the old cemetery.

Among the moving forces in the association are Mr. and Mrs. Mark Van Horn, who purchased a house in the district 13 years ago and remain committed to the concept of urban neighborhood revitalization. Mr. Van Horn served on the Allentown city council and is well informed regarding downtown and riverfront renewal plans. He believes that there is a perfect tie-in between the plan for the revitalization of the former industrial area on the west side of the Lehigh River and the study completed several years ago on the restoration of the canal and development of a park on the river's east side, north of the Hamilton Street bridge. South of the bridge, a canal park is in place. In his view, the most important thing the commission can do is convince local jurisdictions of the importance of the canal as a viable recreational area and work for the creation of a continuous greenway through the Corridor via the canals and abandoned railroad beds.

18. The Lenni Lenape Historical Society of Pennsylvania
R.D. 2, Fish Hatchery Road
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18103
215/797-2121
Contact: Carla Messinger, Director

The Lenni Lenape Historical Society of Pennsylvania has as its primary mission the education of the public regarding the Lenni Lenape (Delaware Indians) people and other Native American cultures. It

offers educational programs for adults and children, including preschool and special education classes. The society has restored an attractive stone building owned by the City of Allentown and located in a park setting on Fish Hatchery Road. The building is not large enough to comfortably meet current needs for classroom, museum and book store/gift shop space. The society's board of directors hopes to purchase a nearby barn and convert it into museum space; eventually they plan to build a facsimile of an Indian village. The society has no paid employees; it operates with a volunteer staff of some 30 persons, four of whom do interpretation. Its facilities are open afternoons Thursday through Sunday; admission is charged. During 1990, the society welcomed some 9,000 visitors, a 30 percent increase over 1989 attendance figures. Press releases, public service announcements and word-of-mouth are the methods being relied upon to attract visitors. The society's operating budget is less than \$100,000, most of which comes from admissions, sales and membership dues (200 members). It publishes a quarterly newsletter, an outreach brochure and a variety of informational flyers pertaining to Indian culture, nature and the environment. Major events include a May corn planting ceremony, an August corn roasting festival and an October "time of thanksgiving."

The Lenni Lenape Society is a struggling organization, operating in attractive but crowded facilities. Once a new museum building is secured, the society will need professional assistance with exhibits. The society's volunteer director, Carla Messinger, indicated that the Corridor Commission can best help organizations like the Lenni Lenape Society through a grants program and by publicizing the Corridor and its many attractions. Directional markers to area sites are a must. Ms. Messinger complained that the state refused to place signs on routes 309 and 78, directing the public to the society because it did not attract at least 14,000 visitors a year. That number and more would visit if signs were strategically placed, according to Ms. Messinger. The society would like to collaborate with other Corridor organizations but feels that it has been ignored, particularly by the museum community, as not being in the "mainstream." Ms. Messinger feels that the society has something unique to offer any shared programming effort as it is the only institution dealing exclusively with pre-white settlement history. From that viewpoint, the most significant historic site in the area is the jasper pits at Vera Cruz (near Emmaus) where jasper stone was mined and worked by the Indians. It also was an important trading center for East Coast Indians. The site is currently in private hands and partially paved over by routes 309 and 78.

19. Burnside Plantation, Inc.
Box 559
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18016
215/868-5044
Contact: Leonard Dimmick, President

Burnside Plantation, Inc. is a private, non-profit organization of some 700 members dedicated to the restoration of an 18th-century Moravian farm site as a living history farm. The site, which is located just minutes from the 18th-century industrial park in Bethlehem, is leased from Lehigh County.

The organization's major focus has been on developing educational programs, particularly geared to school groups. Programs for the elementary grades were developed with the help of grants from the state and the Junior League and the assistance of a consultant from the Hagley Museum. The programs are conducted in schools and on site and range from archeological digs to colonial cooking classes. Children learn by doing and have helped with site restoration projects, such as constructing a split rail fence around the newly planted orchard. Weekend outdoor programs, covering such topics and activities as native American history, colonial pottery, basket making and stenciling are offered for children and families during Spring and Summer months.

The organization also offers art and music events and a lecture series; it sponsors archeological and research projects and publishes twice yearly a learned journal -- The James Burnside Bulletin for Research -- and a quarterly newsletter -- The Burnside Planter. Approximately, 10,000 persons are attracted to the site annually, 65 percent of whom are area school children. Several special events are held each year, including an art show in June, a blueberry festival in July and a two-day harvest festival in October. Craft items of the period are sold during special events to raise funds. Fund raising took on serious proportions earlier this year when the organization initiated a \$1.5 million capital campaign, chaired by a prominent local business executive. Part of the funds to be raised from businesses, corporations and individuals will be used for the restoration of the house and reconstruction of the barn. Renovation of the wagon shed for use as offices and a visitor center was recently completed. The organization plans to begin formal tours of the site by December 1991. The tour, showing restoration in progress, will follow a video presentation of the site's history.

After only five years in existence and an annual operating budget of under \$100,000, Burnside Plantation, Inc. has much to show for its efforts. The decision to focus on and establish a reputation for quality programming was a wise one and should help to make the organization's capital campaign a success.

Leonard Dimmick, President of Burnside Plantation, Inc., indicated that the tourist potential of the canal Corridor is very important to the organization as is creating access to the plantation from the canal at Sand Island. The organization hopes to have Conrail donate a portion of an abandoned rail spur which could be developed into a trail between the plantation and the canal, via Bethlehem's 18th-century industrial area and Monocacy Creek. Mr. Dimmick eventually would like to have a trolley run along the tracks between Union Avenue and Burnside. The organization works closely with other area historic agencies, through the Bethlehem Collegium (see below), in terms of shared promotion, joint grant requests and shared interpreters. Mr. Dimmick hopes that in the future the Corridor Commission can facilitate the sharing of technical expertise.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

20. The Walnutport Canal Association/Walnutport Canal Museum, Inc.
120 Main Street
Walnutport, Pennsylvania
Contacts: Carlton Miller, President

The Walnutport Canal Association/Walnutport Canal Museum, Inc. maintains 4.5 miles of the Lehigh Canal and operates the locktender's house as a small canal museum. Three miles of the canal is owned by the Borough of Walnutport and leased to the association. The other mile-plus of canal is owned by the Three Mile Boating Association, a private club, which would like to sell its section of the canal to the borough. The Canal Association has an annual operating budget of about \$10,000, \$1,000 of which comes from the borough, which also pays for the liability insurance and provides equipment for maintenance. To raise additional funds each year, the association sponsors several trips and special events, including canal days (the first weekend in June), fall foliage (third Sunday in October) and a candlelight Christmas tour and party at the recently restored locktender's house. The association has a membership of 175, 25 of whom are active volunteers.

The Lehigh Canal at Walnutport is the most beautifully restored and maintained section of canal in the Corridor. Adding to its beauty is the first-class restoration (\$60,000) of the locktender's house which the association recently completed with the help of a \$39,000 grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This canal park is the pride of the community with little vandalism occurring. It

represents a model community project that the Corridor Commission can use as an example for other communities to follow. In the future, the association wants to build a replica of a mule barn which would be used for storage and as a museum. Also, restoration work needs to be undertaken on the stone walls along the seven locks in the section. The association is seeking grant money for these projects.

Members of the association's board of directors interviewed indicated that the Corridor Commission could be most helpful by providing direction to local groups as to how and where to get grants and technical information and expertise. Specifically, help is needed with interpretation, for the individual resource as well as where each fits into the overall Corridor themes. In this regard, Corridor-sponsored interpreters would be helpful. Assistance with the cataloguing of holdings and with museum exhibits is another need. But perhaps the most important thing the commission can do is "deal with Conrail," which is seen by some members of the canal association's board as a kingdom unto itself with total disregard for anything outside of its domain. Apparently, by its actions, the company has destroyed sections of the canal and streams feeding into it and has made no effort to repair the damage, leaving it to the association to do.

A list of historic resources in the area that deserve recognition and interpretation include the slate quarries at Slatington, the ruins of Kern's lumber mill which supplied the timbers for the construction of Fort Allen, and the remains of Indian sites located between the canal and the railroad. It also was recommended that the 19 acres of wetlands, located north of Walnutport and east of lock #22, between the canal and the railroad right-of-way, be purchased for conservation purposes. The area contains a virgin stand of hemlocks and other flora not found elsewhere in the state.

21. Tri-Borough Sportsmen's Club
21st & Canal Road
Northampton, Pennsylvania 18067
Contact: Roger Bodnar, President

Tri-Borough Sportsmen's Club is a 45-acre private recreational club of some 4,300 members located in Northampton Borough. The club was started in 1973 with the goal of restoring the Lehigh River to fishing, a goal which now includes enhancing the conservation of the river and adjacent land as a recreational area. Tri-Borough Sportsmen's is of particular interest because it owns a 1.2 mile section of the Lehigh Canal, most of which is watered, and also has on its property the largest known "graveyard" of canal boats -- an old slate quarry in use as a lake, at the bottom of which are some 40 boats. The discovery of the canal-boat "graveyard" in 1975 led to a six-year all-volunteer effort to raise one of the boats, which now has a place of honor next to the club house.

The raising of the boat had a significant effect on the thinking of the club's leadership. It became conscious of the need to expand the organization's mission to include the conservation of the historic resources on its property. The organization is proud to be a steward of the canal and obviously takes its duties seriously. It is well-maintained and stocked for fishing. Hikers and cyclists along the towpath may pass freely through the property, according to the organization's president, Roger Bodnar. A small section of the canal and a lock remain to be restored. Mr. Bodnar also would like to stabilize the remains of the chute used for the loading of cement onto canal boats and ruins of cement kilns which exist on the property. The remnants of both the kilns and the chute can be seen from the canal towpath and can be used to interpret the history of the area's cement industry.⁷

⁷ Below the property of the Tri-Boro Sportsmen's Club, the Borough of Northampton has covered over a one-mile stretch of the canal and developed a community park and recreational area.

Mr. Bodnar believes that local groups should continue to manage the Lehigh Canal as they can get things done more quickly and cheaper than the government. The Corridor Commission should provide overall management coordination as well as technical and financial support. Of particular importance is the provision of technical information and expertise that most local groups neither have nor can afford to purchase; for example, engineering designs for canal and lock restoration. Mr. Bodnar suggests that a cooperative be set up for the sharing of maintenance equipment. The Corridor Commission also needs to think about how to maintain security along the canal. If possible the abandoned railroad bed on the west side of the Lehigh River should be converted to a trail.

22. The Moravian Historical Society
214 East Center Street
Nazareth, Pennsylvania 18064
215/759-5070
Contact: Susan Dreydoppel, Executive Director

The Moravian Historical Society, located in Nazareth, has as its mission the collection, preservation, interpretation and publication of the history of Moravians in America. The society operates out of the 1740 Whitfield House which contains a museum, open weekday afternoons, and a research library open to scholars by appointment. The society has one paid staff member, executive director Susan Dreydoppel, and 20 active volunteers doing interpretation of the site and some research.

Although most of the 400 members of the society are Moravians, there has been a steady increase in the number of non-Moravians who join because of interest in some aspect of Moravian culture. During its 250th anniversary year (1990), the society attracted some 11,000 visitors to its site and events; annual visitation is closer to 6,000 in a typical year. Press releases, an outreach brochure, invitations and information sheets sent to members and friends are the methods used to attract an audience.

In cooperation with Nazareth Heritage, Inc., the society holds a June arts and crafts festival and Christmas candlelight tours. It also has and is cooperating with several Bethlehem-based organizations on joint exhibits, including the Moravian Archives, the 250th Anniversary Committee and Historic Bethlehem, Inc. The society publishes a quarterly newsletter, The Moravian Historian, and a biennial journal -- Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society. Ms. Dreydoppel indicated a willingness to cooperate with Corridor projects but is not sure if the society has much to offer given its exclusive focus on Bethlehem's Moravian resources. In her view, the greatest need in the Corridor is for visitor/information centers.

23. Jacobsburg Historical Society
P.O. Box 345
Nazareth, Pennsylvania 18064
Contact: Robert Frick, President

The Jacobsburg Historical Society was founded in 1972 to preserve and present the history of the Jacobsburg Historical District which lies almost entirely within the 1,200-acres Jacobsburg Environmental Education Center, operated by DER, near Nazareth (see below). The colonial village of Jacobsburg, of which only foundations remain, became the site of the early manufacture of guns by William Henry II, who continued a tradition started by his father in Lancaster during the colonial and Revolutionary War eras. By 1812, the Henry family had constructed the famous Boulton Gun Works which throughout the 19th century produced some of the most important firearms in the nation.

Although the factory no longer remains, a number of structures still exist from the settlement that developed around the factory, including the Henry Homestead and the John Joseph Henry House. Both houses were given to the Jacobsburg Historical Society in 1989, together with an endowment of \$200,000. The sites are open to the public the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of the month, April through October, an admission fee is charged. Special programs are planned throughout the summer, including a Civil War reenactment, an exhibit of Henry firearms, demonstrations on flint napping, Indian beads, and the production of flax. Press releases and an attractive outreach brochure are used to draw visitors to the sites. The society publishes a bimonthly newsletter for its membership of some 350 persons and has produced a history of the Henry family entitled, Henry of Boulton: A Pennsylvania Gunmaking Family and its Firearms. Also, the Henry family papers, housed at the Hagley Museum in Delaware, have been put on microfilm for use by interested parties at the society's Jacobsburg headquarters in the John Joseph Henry House. The society operates with an all-volunteer staff, including 10 tour guides who interpret the sites.

Robert Frick, the society president, feels that if the Corridor concept is to succeed, the commission will have to get serious about tourism. He holds up the State of Virginia as an example of how tourist promotion should be organized. In his view it is a very professional well-coordinated operation, unlike that of Pennsylvania. Mr. Frick would like to see weekend packaged tours, featuring different areas along the Corridor, organized to bring people into the region. His list of the most significant historic resources in the area includes a restored and watered canal, the Moravian settlements and 18th- and 19th-century industrial sites.

24. The Bethlehem Collegium
 Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
 Contact: Dr. Ralph Schwarz, Chairperson

The Bethlehem Collegium is the coordinating mechanism for seven local organizations managing or having an interest in the city's historic resources. These include the Burnside Plantation, the Sun Inn Preservation Association, the Kemmerer Museum of Decorative Arts, the Moravian Museum (Gemain Haus), the Moravian College and Archives, Historic Bethlehem, Inc. and the Bethlehem Area Chamber of Commerce. The Collegium's underlying purpose is strength and quality through cooperation. It is a potential model within the Corridor.

Dr. Ralph A. Schwarz, former director of the Getty Museum, encouraged the formation of the collegium and serves as its chairperson. His leadership is providing an exceptionally professional level of technical expertise. One of the collegium's first acts was to produce a reference notebook on Bethlehem's history for the use of the guide/interpreters at all member institutions. The objective is to provide useful, authentic and standard background information. With the assistance of a New York consulting firm, the collegium has set up study groups to analyze the possibilities for member organizations to cut costs through shared activities and staff, including directors, curators, accountants, etc.

Shared promotion and interpretation are already occurring. A visitor center has been established with the cooperation of the chamber of commerce. Visitors to Bethlehem can now find all of the tourist information they need at one convenient location, near the Goundie House on Main Street. The visitor center also serves as the starting point for a recently instituted guided walking tour of five significant Bethlehem buildings, including the Goundie House, the Moravian and Kemmerer museums, Sun Inn and the Tannery at the 18th-century industrial area. The tours are conducted twice daily, and a fee is charged. Plans are to expand the focus of the center to include the area's heritage, with five levels of galleries for the interpretation of Bethlehem and its sites. Dr. Schwarz wants one room set aside for Corridor

interpretation. He recommends that the Corridor Commission focus its future attention on developing the interpretive exhibits and films which can be shown at all visitor centers in the Corridor. With the development of Sand Island by the City of Bethlehem into a recreational park, Dr. Schwarz see the local visitor/heritage center eventually being relocated to a renovated building there.⁸

25. Historic Bethlehem, Inc.
459 Old York Road
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18016
215/691-5300
Contact: Dr. Ralph Schwarz, Acting Director

Historic Bethlehem, Inc. was founded in 1957 to acquire, restore, preserve and interpret Bethlehem's early industrial heritage. HBI manages a 6.5 acre tract, owned by the city, along the Monocacy Creek which served as the industrial area for the early Moravian settlement. In the 18th century, some 32 crafts and industries were located there. Four structures remain, including the 1761 tannery, the 1762 municipal waterworks (the first in the country and designated a National Historic Landmark), the 1769 Luckenbach Mill and the miller's house. Ruins remain of the dye house, the butcher's residence and the pottery. The industrial area is open to tours afternoons Tuesday through Sunday, during the months of July and August. September through December and April through June, a weekend schedule is in effect; all is closed in winter. Exhibits and interpretation on pottery, spinning and weaving, and the tanning process are offered visitors to the tannery building. An art gallery on the third floor of the Luckenbach Mill showcases contemporary applications of traditional crafts with the presentation each year of several juried exhibits. HBI also owns and operates the 1810 Goundie House on Main Street which is being restored as a house museum, to be used to interpret the 19th-century period of transition for the Moravian community when the decision was made to open the city and the economy to non-Moravians. To accommodate the restoration, the organization recently transferred its offices and gift shop from the Goundie House to the Luckenbach Mill. Plans are to upgrade the gift shop to the status of a museum shop and include more HBI publications on 18th-century industrial activities with emphasis on technological processes. At present, only pamphlets on the waterworks and the oil mill are available. HBI has an attractive visitor guide brochure which is produced in four languages -- English, Spanish, French and German. It plans to begin publication of a quarterly newsletter in the near future.

HBI has a well-developed craft-related educational program geared to school-age children. It maintains an annual "purchase for service" contract with the Bethlehem Area School District, under which school groups arrange for in-class and on-site visits. School districts within a 50-mile radius routinely receive information on its educational programs. Several week-long 18th century craft workshops and camps are held in the summer for children. Some 6,000 children participated in the various programs during 1990. For the general public, HBI holds each year a series of special events, including a shad festival in April, a handwork craft festival in June, a Continental Army encampment in September, and Christmas tours in December. During 1990, approximately 55,000 persons were attracted to HBI sites and/or events; of that number 15,000 were paying visitors.

⁸ Sand Island's strategic location makes it the ideal focal point for Bethlehem; it serves as a link between the northern part of the city, built along the Monocacy Creek in the 18th century by the Moravians, and the southern part which developed in the 19th and 20th century in conjunction with the Bethlehem Steel Company. The City of Bethlehem recently completed the first phase of the redevelopment of the island with the rehabilitation of the active recreational courts (tennis, basketball and volleyball) just east of and under the New Street Bridge and of the canal and lock area near the old ice house.

HBI has an operating budget over \$100,000, derived primarily from membership dues (some 900 persons) and fund raising drives. It also receives grant monies for special activities, such as art exhibits and restoration work. Because of budget constraints, the organization is now functioning with only one full-time and six part-time staff members. It is hoped that the part-time positions, including the executive director, director of education, curator, tour director, gallery director and administrative assistant can be restored to full-time status within a year or two or arrangements made to share their services with other members of the Bethlehem Collegium.

The organization is fortunate to be able to draw upon the services of some 200 volunteers to provide the extra manpower needed to maintain its level of activities.

Dr. Ralph Schwarz, then a junior executive at Bethlehem Steel was one of the HBI's founders in 1957, before leaving the area for a distinguished career in heritage attraction management. He has returned to Bethlehem in very active semi-retirement. After operating at a deficit for several years, the organization's board of directors asked Dr. Schwarz to evaluate operations and recommend changes. The changes, which will be implemented over the next several years, include an interpretive refocussing of HBI programs and exhibits from the home-craft type industries -- spinning and weaving and pottery -- to the technology and processes used in the more complicated operations such as the oil mill, the dye house, the waterworks, with its newly-installed wheel and mechanism, and the tannery, to include interpretation of the raceway system. Dr. Schwarz, who is serving as HBI's acting part-time director, believes that the 18th-century industrial area is a very significant site in the Corridor as it represents the first industrial park in a region known for its industry. The site, in effect, sets the stage for interpreting 19th-century industrial development and the tremendous technological changes which occurred in the Corridor.

26. The Moravian Museum
 60 West Church Street
 Nazareth, Pennsylvania 18018
 Contact: Judith Strock, Director

The Moravian Museum is located in the 1741 Gernan Haus, the oldest building in Bethlehem. The five-story log structure, the largest in the country, is a National Historic Landmark. The museum is open afternoons Tuesday through Saturday, admission is charged. Museum guides lead all tours and provide extensive interpretation of early Moravian life and history as evidenced in the Saal, the place of worship, the music and lovefest rooms, the sleeping quarters, the Count Zinzendorf room, etc. The museum's operating budget is under \$100,000, a large part of which comes from admission fees. It functions with a paid staff of two, including the executive director, and a volunteer staff of some 70 persons who conduct tours, do research, maintain the collection and organize receptions. A friends group of some 400 members supports the museum in realizing its mission "to demonstrate...the industry, home life, religious practice, ideals of education and culture, the faith and vision of the Moravian founders of Bethlehem as well as the life of the contemporary world-wide Moravian Church." Annual visitation to the Gernan Haus is approximately 10,000 persons, a high percentage of whom come from outside the area to participate in Bethlehem's annual Christmas tours or musical events (Musikfest and the Bach festival). Visitor promotion is done in conjunction with the local chamber of commerce and the tourist board. Outreach and visitor guide brochures are also utilized. A pamphlet entitled The Bethlehem Gernanhaus - A National Historic Landmark was published recently with financial support from the museum. It is on sale at the museum's gift shop which stocks a limited number of items. The Moravian Museum is a member of the Bethlehem Collegium and is one of five entities visited on that organization's newly initiated walking tour of the city. The museum's director, Judith Strock, is willing to collaborate with Corridor programs but indicated some difficulty in doing so given staff constraints. As the only paid professional,

her time is taken up with managing the day-to-day operations of the museum, including the supervision of its extensive volunteer staff, as well as planning for the future restoration of the Saal to its original configuration.

27. The Moravian Archives
41 West Locust Street
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018
Contact: Vernon Nelson, Archivist/Director

The Moravian Archives is a manuscript repository and specialized library containing original records, rare books, paintings and other materials dating from colonial times and the early years of the new nation. Its major holdings consist of manuscripts of the Northern Province of the Moravian Church and of the Moravian Congregation of Bethlehem. There are some 4 million pages of manuscripts, including diaries, letters, church registers, maps, architectural drawings, inventories, account books, obituaries, poems, hymns, sermons, minute books, drawings and photographs.

The Archives also has a large collection of paintings by John Haidt, an 18th-century Moravian artist who did portraits of Bethlehem residents and scenes from Moravian history. The Bethlehem community in particular is dependent upon the Archives for the original sources of its early history as the Moravian Church owned all the land and operated all public services until 1844. According to Vernon Nelson, archivist/director, the church-controlled system broke down when the canal system and the accompanying industrial growth brought a large number of non-Moravians into the area. The holdings at the Archives do not stop at 1844, however. It has records of prominent 19th- and 20th-century companies and businessmen and the original and microfilm copies of the Globe Times from 1867 to the present. Among its closed records are the glass plates showing ballistics test results for battleship armor constructed with locally produced steel as well as 1957 aerial photographs of Bethlehem taken for the Bethlehem Steel Company.⁹ The Archives presents lectures, exhibits, slide shows, tours and special courses based on its holdings. It does not charge researchers or visitors. It is financially dependent on voluntary contributions and income generated from its endowments.

28. Sun Inn Preservation Association
556 Main Street
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018
Contact: Sue Barr, Executive Director

The Sun Inn Preservation Association was founded in 1971 to save the 1758 Sun Inn from demolition. The handsome Germanic stone building marked the northern edge of 18th-century Bethlehem, where it welcomed visitors with fine foods and "luxurious" accommodations. In 1851, the Moravian community sold the inn into private hands and over the years its exterior was drastically altered. A century later it was being targeted for demolition. The building was purchased in 1975 by the Sun Inn Preservation Association and in 1982 restored to its 1758 configuration with a grant from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The restoration was greatly facilitated by the documents and original drawings for the building found in the Moravian Archives. In keeping with its original purpose, the association leases the upstairs portion of the inn as a quality restaurant which is open for lunch and dinner, Tuesday through Saturday. It serves an average 1,000 persons monthly. Tours of the inn are available afternoons Tuesday

⁹ The records may be reviewed only with the permission of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Most of the companies other records have been sent to the Hagley Museum.

through Friday all day Saturday, and Friday and Saturday evenings. Admission fees are charged. The Christmas season is the busiest time for tours when some 1,600 people visit the inn.

The Sun Inn Preservation Association operates with a paid staff of 18 persons, 15 of whom are part-time tour guides, and the cooperation of some 80 volunteers. Its annual budget is over \$100,000, derived from membership dues (some 1,000 persons), admission fees, income from rental properties and gift shop sales. The association's gift shop offers quality items, attractively presented. The association has been very successful at augmenting its income by arranging day and weekend trips for its members and the general public. It recently started Innprints, which offers personalized products for sale, such as napkins, stationery, pencils, etc. The association's annual strawberry festival (June), chocaholic day activities (March), and crafts and flea market (May) are also popular fund raising events.

Sue Barr, executive director of the association, credits its fund raising success to a focus on hospitality and all that it involves, e.g. fine foods, social opportunities, congenial surroundings, etc. She recognizes that quality hospitality does not come cheaply and consequently attracts an older and higher income audience. However, she insists that the association offers something for everyone, including a free monthly program of speakers. A youth brigade program, for children 6 to 13 year old, has been organized as a means of getting young people interested in local history. A major event for the group was a reenactment of Fry's rebellion. The association has outreach and visitor guide brochures, publishes a newsletter eight times a year and has produced a cookbook and a history of the Sun Inn. Its events receive a considerable amount of press coverage, which helps to draw a large audience. Handbills and flyers sent to members and friends also are used to promote and advertise events.

Ms. Barr feels that the most important activity the Corridor Commission can undertake in support of local groups such as the Sun Inn Preservation Association is to develop broad interpretive programs into which each group can fit the details. She feels strongly that exciting and different ways must be found to present history to the public. People, she has found, are fascinated by the very ordinary things of daily life, such as food, drink, clothing, sports, kids games, gardening, etc. Ms. Barr believes that the ethnic churches are among the area's most important historic resources, but have been ignored as such. She indicated a willingness to collaborate with other Corridor institutions, except on fund raising activities. The Sun Inn Preservation Association is very close to retiring its debt and Ms. Barr is unwilling to participate in any fund raising activities that might jeopardize those of the association. She offered the inn as a meeting place for commission events and the services of the association in arranging Corridor tours.

29. The Kemmerer Museum of Decorative Arts
427 North New Street
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018
Contact: Gerald Bastone, Director

The Kemmerer Museum of Decorative Arts features furnishings and art of the colonial and Victorian eras, primarily from the collection of Annie S. Kemmerer whose bequest established and endowed the museum. Located in Bethlehem's historic district, the museum is open afternoons Tuesday through Friday and Sunday, and all day Saturday. The museum is not well marketed and only attracted some 8,000 visitors in 1990; many come as part of package tours in December during Bethlehem's highly promoted Christmas season. There is a recognized need to attract a larger year-round audience. The museum receives good press coverage for its events, but does little other self promotion. However, it has cooperated in producing a joint promotional brochure (A Selection of Lehigh Valley Museums) with five other area museums. As a member of the Bethlehem Collegium, it should benefit from the recently established tourist information center and the guided walking tours which has the Kemmerer Museum as one of its destinations.

The museum has an operating budget of over \$100,000; one-third of its funds come from earnings from endowments and the remainder from admissions, gift shop sales and benefit events. Two benefit events - an auction and a dinner party -- are held each year. The museum has a paid staff of four, including an executive director, curator and director of development, and a volunteer staff of some 100 persons, approximately 20 of whom serve as interpretive guides. Its volunteers are drawn from a friends group that has approximately 450 members. The museum's director, Gerald Bastone, sees its primary mission as an educational one; to produce programs for all ages in the basic themes of the museum. To this end, the museum has a Fall lecture series as well as programs for school children, grades 4 to 6. Changing exhibits are also used to develop special educational programs and events. Beginning September 1991, the museum will be closed for nine months for a major renovation and expansion of facilities which will more than double its existing space. Included in the plans is a hands-on gallery for children. While the museum is being enlarged, part of its collection will be on exhibit at the Goundie House and the tourist information center.

Mr. Bastone is very supportive of the canal Corridor concept and willing to cooperate with commission initiatives as well as collaborate with other Corridor institutions in joint undertakings such as visitor promotion and publications and special exhibits. He would like to see the commission focus its efforts on developing the thematic programs which would link Corridor sites. To this end, more scholarly research on the region needs to be done at area colleges and universities. He sees the commission as a facilitator, getting people to work together in a region known for fragmentation. Another need is for standardized directional signs to Corridor sites.

30. South Bethlehem Historical Society
P.O. Box 5106
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015
Contact: Rita Plotnicki, President

The South Bethlehem Historical Society, founded in 1985 and resurrected in 1988, has as its mission the preservation and interpretation of the social and cultural history of Bethlehem's South Side, with emphasis on the period between 1860 and 1950. Areas of major interest include the churches, ethnic communities, family life, social structure, commercial activity, architecture, entertainment and education.

It has no buildings or staff. A major long-term goal of the society is to establish a museum depicting a typical worker's house from the period 1915-1920, the high point of migration into South Bethlehem. In the meantime, the society pursues its mission by periodically conducting tours of area churches and of mansions in the Fountain Hill district; by holding lecture series on various aspects of South Bethlehem's history; and it has published a pamphlet -- Saturday Night on the South Side which presents a series of snapshots of a community at play between 1900 and the late 1950s. It has received approval from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to erect historical markers commemorating the Crown Inn, Bethlehem's first public house, and the contributions of Robert H. Sayre and of Charles M. Schawb to South Bethlehem and the region. Future projects for which the society is seeking funding include: an oral history of South Side workers; documentation of the Saints Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church building which is due to be abandoned by its congregation in a move to a suburban location; and the microfilming of the Bethlehem Bulletin, a weekly south side newspaper. The society already works closely with other groups on projects of mutual interest and seeks to extend its collaboration still further. It has collaborated with the Canal Museum on an exhibit about the Bethlehem Steel Company and has plans to work with it again when undertaking its oral history of south side workers. It will work with the Bethlehem Public Library on the Bethlehem Bulletin microfilm project.

The society is in the building stages in terms of membership (60), getting its organizational structure firmly in place, setting goals and priorities and developing programs. Its leaders are committed to creating a viable organizations that can represent the south side within Bethlehem's historic preservation community. They see a real need to redress the imbalance in the current interpretive programs which focus almost exclusively on the 18th- and 19th-century non-industrial history of Bethlehem's north side. Rita Plotnicki, society president, hopes that the Corridor theme of 19th-century industrial development will do much to create an awareness of south side heritage and the important contribution of the Bethlehem Steel Company to industrial growth in the region.

Ms. Plotnicki is a member of the special commission set-up by Bethlehem's mayor to plan for changes on the south side given the cut backs in the operations of Bethlehem Steel. This local commission is specifically charged with relating its plans to those of the national heritage Corridor. In this regard, Ms. Plotnicki would like to see an industrial museum created, near the Bethlehem steel works on the south side, for the interpretation of 19th- and 20th-century industrial development and technology. Beyond this, Ms. Plotnicki sees a need to increase public awareness of the richness of South Bethlehem's structural resources, such as the buildings of Lehigh University and of Fountain Hill, the ethnic churches and worker housing. Again, the focus to date has been on Bethlehem's north side which represents only part of Bethlehem's fascinating history.

31. The Old Freemansburg Association
219 Main Street
Freemansburg, Pennsylvania 18017
Contact: Ken Rogers, President

The Old Freemansburg Association is committed to the restoration of the lock #44 site at Freemansburg. The Borough of Freemansburg owns the canal and towpath, as well as the 1827 locktender's house, shed and site of the old mule barn. The association leases the locktender's house from the borough and conducts tours of the site the third Sunday of the month, March through October. Its members, some 40 in number, are in the process of cleaning out the unwatered portion of the canal at lock #44.

In order to publicize the canal at Freemansburg and to raise money for restoration work, the association organizes Old Market Days (June) which includes arts, crafts, entertainment and a community-wide yard sale. It also sets up displays at local malls and at the Canal Festival held each July at Hugh Moore Park, where information is distributed, and commemorative items and a pamphlet, History of a Canal Town, are sold. The association has had a feasibility study completed which indicates that approximately \$1.2 million is needed for the restoration of the lockhouse, auxiliary sheds and bridges and deck at overflow; the preservation of lock #44 with installation of a permanent stationery gate at its upper end; the rebuilding of the 1827 mule barn as an exhibit area, the stone arch at Nancy Run and the 1828 red bridge which spanned the canal; preparation of the canal bed for watering; and the provision of an access road, parking and landscaping. Raising funds of this magnitude seems well beyond local abilities. The strong community commitment to the canal that one sees in Walnutport is less evident in Freemansport. The association's leadership is hopeful that the publicity that the Corridor Commission and its programs receive eventually will make the public aware of the significance of the canal in general and of the resources at Freemansburg in particular. It is hoped that the commission will be able to help in the future with project funding, either directly or through foundation involvement.

32. The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society
101 South Fourth Street
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
215/253-1222
Contact: Janet Nugent, Executive Director

The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society has as its mission the preservation and exhibition of the history of Northampton County through the use of everyday objects, documents, books and other items in its collection. It operates the Mixsell House Museum which contains paintings, furniture, tools, silver and chinaware, dolls, needlework, weapons and military uniforms, jewelry and Native American artifacts dating from pre-colonial times to the present. In addition to its permanent collection, the museum mounts temporary exhibits throughout the year. The museum is open to the public afternoons Thursday through Sunday, from March through Christmas. The Mary Illick Library houses some 5,000 volumes of local and family histories. It is open on Thursday and Friday afternoons. There is no charge for Northampton County residents but admission is charged to non-residents. The society operates on a budget of under \$100,000, with funding from the county and the state and from donations and the sale of society and other publications. A quarterly newsletter is published for distribution to the society's 320 members and other interested parties.

With a paid staff of one, an executive director, the society is very much dependent on its 30 plus volunteers for support. It has been able to do little in the way of interpretive programs because of staff limitations. However, with the recent acquisition of the Nicholas House, the society's director, Janet Nugent, plans to begin development of special programs for children with emphasis on urban life in Easton. The society sponsors an annual lecture series. This year's series on ethnic migration to the Lehigh Valley was held in conjunction with an exhibit on the clothing and other artifacts of the county's numerous ethnic communities. With an annual audience of only 1,000 persons, it is apparent that the society's resources are underutilized. Promotion is limited to news releases and an outreach brochure. There is need for additional professional staff or assistance with exhibits and with the development of interpretive programs. Ms. Nugent is fearful that if small museums do not receive more financial, professional and promotional support, they will be unable to survive. She is committed to collaboration with other Corridor institutions and hopes that more sharing of resources, interpretive materials, promotion and visitor publications can be achieved in the future. She sees a real need to share information so that museums do not overlap or duplicate programs. One area where a void exists is in industrial history. Ms. Nugent believes that the Corridor Commission should focus some of its efforts on filling that void with the establishment in the region of a museum on industrial history.

33. Historic Easton, Inc.
613 Paxinosa Avenue
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
Contact: Antonia Mitman, Director

Historic Easton, Inc. is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation whose purpose is to promote the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of Easton's historic and architectural resources. It sees cultural tourism as an important component of Easton's future economic growth. Founded in 1978, the organization operates on a budget of \$10,000, which comes from membership dues (250 persons) and earnings from its annual house tour. It also organizes several walking tours each year of the Easton Historic District and has published a self-guided tour brochure of the same.

Historic Easton, Inc. was instrumental in efforts to preserve and revitalize the State Theater as a live entertainment center. It advocates and promotes the revitalization of the downtown historic district not only as a tourist attraction, but as an alternative to suburban sprawl. According to the organization's director, Antonia Mitman, the number one threat to Easton and the entire Lehigh Valley is the lack of effective growth management policies and controls at the township level. Disinvestment occurs in city centers when investment is allowed to take place in the countryside. Ms. Mitman feels that a preservation coalition should be formed to push for the development of effective land management policies throughout the Corridor. The commission should serve as a facilitator, getting people together, particularly township supervisors, to plan for managed growth.

34. The Canal Museum
 P.O. Box 877
 Easton, Pennsylvania 18044-0877
 215/250-6700
 Contact: J. Steve Humphrey, Executive Director

The Canal Museum, which includes Hugh Moore Park, is the most important entity in the Corridor interpreting the history of the country's great Towpath Canal Era. Its stated mission is threefold: 1) to preserve artifacts, documents and structures which tell the story of transportation and related industrial development during the canal era; 2) to increase public understanding and appreciation of towpath canals and their contribution to America's industrial revolution; and 3) to provide unspoiled recreational area and facilities where individuals and groups can enjoy outdoor activities. The museum, though small, contains some effective exhibits which tell the history of the canals within the broader context of their economic, social and technological impacts. The museum has a nationally known research/archival center -- The Center for Canal History and Technology -- which collects documents and artifacts of the period and promotes research into the canals and their related industries, such as civil engineering, railroads, anthracite coal and iron making. It also has a museum shop with an excellent collection of books on canal history, many of which are museum publications. The museum is open year round, Monday through Saturday, and Sunday afternoons. Admission is charged.

Hugh Moore Park consists of 260 acres that the City of Easton purchased in 1962 from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Six miles of canal (2 1/2 miles of which is restored) traverse the length of the park which also has locks, a locktender's house, the piers and cables of a suspension bridge and ruins of the 19th century Abbott Street and Glendon industrial areas. The park is open Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day, Wednesday through Friday, all day Saturday and Sunday, afternoons and evenings. During September, the park is open on weekends only. Facilities are available for hiking, biking, boating and picnicking. A canal boat ride and a tour of the locktender's house are also available during the summer months with the purchase of a ticket.

The Canal Museum and Hugh Moore Park annually attract some 75,000 persons, a third of whom are paying visitors; the remaining two-thirds are recreational users of the park. Seventy-five percent of the audience is non-local; 50 percent travel a distance of 25 to 100 miles and another 25 percent a distance of over 100 miles. Promotion of the sites is done through outreach brochures and press releases. Word-of-mouth also seems to be an important factor in generating an audience.

The museum/park complex has an annual budget of approximately \$400,000. It functions with a staff of eight full-time, four part-time and six full-time seasonal employees as well as six volunteers. Seven of these individuals are involved in interpretation. Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museums Inc. is a tax-exempt corporation formed to support the activities at the city-owned park and museum complex. The

non-profit corporation has a membership of nearly 800 persons who join in order to enjoy the park facilities, the canal festival or the extensive publications program. The major annual events are the mid-July Canal Festival, which traditionally attracts some 10,000 persons, and the canal symposium where scholarly research on the canal era is presented. The papers presented are published annually in the Canal History & Technology Symposium Proceedings. In addition to the symposium proceedings, the Canal Museum has published many other scholarly works, including the Delaware and Lehigh Canals, Anthracite and Slackwater, The Anthracite Iron Industry of the Lehigh Valley, Death of a Great Company, and The Central Railroad of New Jersey's First 100 Years, a Historical Survey. These and other related publications are on sale in the museum's book store. The Locktender, a quarterly newsletter, is published for the benefit of the museum's membership. The museum's education department has produced a program for school children which includes a package of materials (vocabulary lists, historical outline, bibliography list, films and videotapes) which teachers can use as orientation before the on-site visit. The school visit experience includes a guided tour of the museum and the restored guardlock of the Delaware Division Canal directly adjacent to the museum as well as a canal boat ride.

The Canal Museum is the key institution in the Corridor interpreting the themes of transportation and of industrial development. Unfortunately, the museum's facilities are much too small to do justice to either theme. There is an obvious need to enlarge the museum's exhibit space, perhaps more than can be effectively accommodated on the museum's current site.

Mr. Steven Humphrey, the executive director of Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museums, Inc. and his staff have developed the preliminary plan for a regional museum of industrial development which would demonstrate the technological achievements that kept the region at the forefront of the nation's industrial development throughout the 19th century. These exhibits would interpret the region's geographic and geological advantages; the development of its early 18th-century industries which set the foundations for the industrial revolution which occurred in the 19th century as a result of the discovery of anthracite coal and the formation by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; the importance of that company as the prototype for the modern American corporation, vertically integrating its transportation, mining, manufacturing and marketing operations; and the energy sources used in the manufacturing process as well as the technological changes in the processes themselves all leading up to the story of the rise of the iron and steel industry. Mr. Humphrey, who is an officer of the Delaware & Lehigh Corridor Commission, believes that there is a need for better interpretive programs throughout the Corridor as well as improved visitor/orientation centers. He specifically points to Bristol as having an important story to tell with regard to the textile industry. Catasauqua is singled out as the "technological cradle" of the Lehigh Valley with its early iron foundries. Also its silk mills were among the most productive in the nation. The Beaver Meadow Railroad yards at Weatherly are significant for the pioneering work which took place there with steam locomotives on steep grades.

35. Northampton County Parks and Recreation
R.D. #4, Greystone Building
Nazareth, Pennsylvania 18064
Contact: Dr. Isidore C. Mineo, Superintendent

Northampton County's Division of Parks and Recreation is responsible for the management of some 850 acres of land, including 311 acres of the state-owned Minsi Park. Among the County's largest holdings is the 113-acre Louise W. Moore Park, located near the interchange of routes 22 and 33. The county plans to add a minimum 600 acres to its holding by the year 2000 with emphasis on large community or regional parks, regional park reserves, linear parks and conservancy areas. It is committed to coordinating its future acquisitions with the plans being developed by the Delaware and Lehigh Canal National Heritage

Corridor Commission as well as with other regional efforts such as the Mid-Delaware Greenway Task Force and the Bushkill Creek, the Monocacy Creek and the Hokendauqua Creek greenway projects. In keeping with this policy of coordination, the county has purchased all of the stream confluences with the Delaware River and already has developed several park/recreational areas along its 21 miles of the Delaware River Scenic Drive. These include Fry Run Park, near Coffeetown in the south, to Mt. Jack Park, 14 miles north of Easton. The newest addition to this series of recreational areas is Wy-Hit-Tuk Park ("The Great River" in the language of the Delaware Indians), located only three miles south of the Canal Museum on Route 611. An area long occupied by the Indians, the park now offers large picnic and play areas, a softball field and easy access to the towpath of the Delaware Canal. Dr. Isidore C. Mineo, Superintendent of Northampton County's Division of Parks and Recreation (and a member of the Delaware & Lehigh Corridor Commission), sees other possibilities for recreational development, land conservation and interpretation along the Delaware River/Canal. For example, Mauton Reserve, just north of the Bucks County line, is some 200 acres of privately held land ideal for a nature education center. Stouts Valley is rich in interpretive possibilities with its 18th-century stone houses and farms, one-room school houses, stone arched bridge and old grist mills. The Saylor/Hart house near Raubsville can be used to interpret the holistic medical practices brought by Dr. Saylor from his native Germany as well as the role of Dr. Hart in the development of the chemical industry (paints, ink, pharmaceuticals) around Easton. Along the Lehigh River, the County is negotiating with the Reading Corporation for a 3.6 mile stretch of the abandoned Central Railroad of New Jersey right-of-way which parallels the canal from Freemansburg on the west to Palmer Township on the east. The right-of-way would be developed as a biking/hiking trail that links the Palmer-Bethlehem Bikeway with the Lehigh Canal towpath at Freemansburg.

The Division of Parks and Recreation has an annual operating budget of over \$500,000 and a capital budget of some \$2 million. It has a staff 16 full-time and nine part-time summer employees. None of its employees are engaged in interpretation, which Dr. Mineo recognizes as a shortcoming of the parks program. The parks serve about 275,000 visitors each year, the majority of whom are from Northampton County. Promotion is done through outreach brochures, press releases and traveling audiovisual displays at schools, banks, malls, etc. Dr. Mineo feels that an important focus for the Corridor Commission should be the development of an interpretive program for the Corridor and its parts. He advocates the creation of a ranger corps of traveling interpreters that would give cohesion to the Corridor concept and its major themes. The public would be made aware of the significance of each site within the broader historic context of the Corridor.

BUCKS COUNTY

36. The Delaware Canal State Park
Box 615-A, R.R. 1
Upper Black Eddy, Pennsylvania 18972
215/982-5560
Contact: Kenneth Lewis, Superintendent

The Delaware Canal State Park has within its boundaries the longest (60 miles) intact remnant of the great towpath canals built during the early to mid-19th century. The Delaware Canal is a National Historic Landmark. The park attracts annually some half a million visitors, 93 percent of whom drive 30 minutes or less to enjoy fishing, hiking, biking and canoeing, skating and cross-country skiing. Approximately, 89 percent of the park's users are Bucks County residents.

The park does no promotion. The Bureau of State Park's traditional recreational guide is the only brochure available to the visitor. The mission of the state park is to maintain, enhance and preserve the

Delaware Canal and its structures and facilities. Unfortunately, with an operating budget of \$522,000 and a staff of 10 full-time and 8 part-time employees, the park administration is unable to maintain -- let alone enhance and preserve -- the 60 miles of canal. Six workers are all that is left of a maintenance staff that once totalled 25 men. In addition to insufficient staff and budget, the park also lacks some essential maintenance equipment. On Earth Day each year, Friends of the Delaware Canal (see below) sponsors a general clean-up of the canal which brings out several hundred volunteers. Boy Scout troops near the canal have undertaken various projects, such as cleaning out the brush, painting bridges, maintaining bird feeders, etc. As helpful as these efforts are, they can not compensate for the lack of adequate state maintenance, particularly as regards repairs to the canal, locks and structures. This is not to imply that nothing is being done. The Lodi Lock is in the process of repair and restoration and the Durham aqueduct is being replaced. However, repairs undertaken cannot keep up with those needed. Consequently, the overall trend is continued deterioration of a key corridor resource. A related issue is adjoining private landowners who are making encroachments on the canal. Ken Lewis, Superintendent of the Delaware State Park, believes that the number of encroachments exceeds that in any other park in the state. A canal-long survey of such encroachments is now underway.

The park has no central visitor center. Rudimentary interpretation of the canal is provided on the barge ride at New Hope, which operates as a private concession. Mr. Lewis would like the state to take over the ride, using a real replica of a canal barge and providing authentic interpretation. The locktender's house and two other nearby structures owned by the park could be used for exhibits and a visitor's center. Other minor interpretive centers could be located at the Raubsville, Ulherstown and Smithtown lock houses. The few interpretive programs being undertaken by the park are geared to environmental education and are held at Ralph Stover Park which is administered in conjunction with the Delaware Canal State Park.

Given the above, it is not surprising that Mr. Lewis feels that a primary role of the Corridor Commission should be "fund raising cheerleader" for the canal. State-owned and operated, the park is excluded from receiving grants. But if funds are not found to rehabilitate the canal, what is the point of this heritage Corridor, asks Mr. Lewis, who is of the opinion that the state can not afford to maintain the canal and is doing a poor job of it. The park should either pass into federal hands or an endowment established for its maintenance. Mr. Lewis also feels that the development of interpretive programs should be a second major focus of the commission.

37. Friends of the Delaware Canal
145 South Main Street
New Hope, Pennsylvania 18938
Contact: Susan H. Taylor, Executive Director

Friends of the Delaware Canal is a not-for-profit advocacy group which promotes the preservation, maintenance and restoration of the Delaware Canal by helping to coordinate the efforts of State and Federal agencies with the interests of local residents. The organization also works to educate the public to the historic value of the early canal system and to appreciate the present significance of the Delaware Canal as a scenic treasure and recreational facility for all to enjoy. The emphasis of the organization's message is "stewardship" -- we are all responsible for the care of the canal.

In order to get its message out to the public, the Friends has developed a slide show and oral history presentation on the canal which members make to civic groups and schools. It publishes Canal News, a quarterly newsletter that is sent to its 450 members as well as to those whose property abuts the canal. As noted above, the Friends organizes the annual Earth Day clean-up of the canal. It also sponsors the

annual June weekend hikes along the length of the canal from Bristol to Easton. The hikes are led by the chairman of the Corridor Commission, Willis M. Rivinus who is also the author of the definitive Guide to the Delaware Canal.

In 1986, the Friends sponsored the formulation of a Master Plan for the canal which calls for a 10-year, \$32 million program of restoration and maintenance. Friends organized the flood-watch volunteer program whereby local residents are trained to watch water levels in the canal and open the water-release gates as needed. This program was prompted by the cut back in park personnel. The organization is now in the process of raising \$185,000 to purchase much needed dredging equipment for the park. Friends has received considerable recognition for its efforts to preserve and promote the Delaware Canal. In 1988 and 1989, it received the "Take Pride in Pennsylvania" award and in 1991 the "Take Pride in America" award sponsored by the Department of the Interior.

In May, 1991, the Friends moved its offices to the New Hope locktender's house which it leases from the state. The house will be used not only as the organization's headquarters but as a visitor information center as well. Some thought is being given to setting up a photographic exhibit and/or doing a living history interpretation of life on the canal.

The Friends operates with a part-time staff of one and a volunteer staff of about 40 persons. Its operating budget comes from membership dues, the sale of T-shirts, mugs, etc., fund raising drives and grants.

Susan H. Taylor, the organization's part-time executive director, sees the Corridor Commission as a catalyst for action. The commission needs to develop plans and programs which people can unite behind. One area of focus should be getting the public to support a plan for the preservation and maintenance of the canal. (At the time of the interview, it was unclear if Ms. Taylor was referring to the plan produced by the Friends or the emerging Corridor plan.) A complimentary issue is one of land use along the canal. The commission also should focus on developing a cohesive interpretive plan for the Corridor. The Friends of the Delaware Canal is ready to collaborate with other organizations in the Corridor in developing shared programs. Ms. Taylor sees the organization's role as advocate for and coordinator of shared programming efforts. Ms. Taylor's list of key historic resources in the area includes the Canal Museum, Washington's Crossing and Pennsbury Manor.

38. The New Hope Historical Society
45 South Main Street
New Hope, Pennsylvania 18938
Contact: Josephine Farlow, President

The New Hope Historical Society's purpose is to foster an appreciation of the culture and history of the New Hope community by collecting and preserving historical documents and artifacts. It owns and manages the Parry Mansion located at 45 South Main Street in New Hope. The mansion is open for afternoon tours, Friday through Sunday, from the first of May through October. Admission is charged. Interpretive tours are conducted by two paid and two volunteer docents. The society also owns the Parry barn, across the street from the mansion, which it rents out to an art gallery.

The stone mansion was built in 1784 by Benjamin Parry, a wealthy lumber mill owner. It was occupied by five generations of Parry descendants until the Historical Society purchased it in 1966. In restoring the mansion, the society decided that it should reflect the decorative changes that the Parrys might have experienced. In effect, the rooms represent the major decorative arts periods, from the late 18th century through the 19th century. The attic of the Parry Mansion has been reconstructed as an climate controlled

archive room to house the thousands of documents which chronicle the lives and times of the Parry family. The mansion and its collection of fine furnishings are well maintained.

It attracts 4,000 to 5,000 visitors each year. In promoting the mansion, the society works with tour companies and the Bucks County Tourist Commission. The house has been written up in Country Homes and in House and Gardens. It is listed in the AAA travel guide for Pennsylvania. A very small gift shop is maintained in the kitchen area of the house.

While the Parry Mansion is the center of the society's activities, it is by no means its only endeavor. The society committed major funds (\$45,000) to the restoration of the Ferry Street Landing and provided matching funds to New Hope Borough for the refurbishing of the old cemetery. It also funded the restoration of the circa 1828 Logan Indian which has occupied a honored spot in New Hope's past. The painted Indian atop a 65 foot pole now stands in the yard of Parry Mansion.

The society has published an attractive and comprehensive brochure, The Walking Tour of Historic New Hope, which offers six tours of the most significant historical structures and sites in the village, including tours of Ferry, Main, Bridge and Mechanics streets and of the canal and the mill district. Other society publications include The Parry Mansion, The Parry Legacy and a monthly newsletter distributed to its 600 members. The society supports its activities and projects through membership dues, rental income, admission fees, sales of publications and several major events held throughout the year. These include a semi-annual antiques show and sales (May and November), a Spring garden party, a Jazz concert, a Christmas tea and one or two bus tours organized for society members and friends.

To date the society has not collaborated with like organizations in the Corridor. Society president, Josephine Farlow expressed a willingness to work with the commission and other institutions in the future to develop shared programs. However, she was unsure as to what contribution the society could make to such a collaborative effort. Mrs. Farlow recommended that the Corridor Commission concentrate its efforts on the restoration of the Delaware Canal, the preservation of the historic aspects of New Hope and other canal towns and the creation of a museum on railroad and canal history.

39. The Bucks County Historical Society
84 South Pine Street
Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901
215/345-0210
Contact: Douglas Dolan, Executive Director

The Bucks County Historical Society is the premier historical society in the Corridor. Its mission is to preserve the heritage of Bucks County and the legacy of Henry Mercer. It manages Fonthill, the home of Henry Mercer, as well as the world-renowned Mercer Museum, a collection of Early American tools used in 60 different trades and crafts. Both Fonthill and the Mercer Museum are National Historic Landmarks. The Spruance Library, an extensive research collection of Bucks County history and genealogy as well as the history of trades, crafts and early industry is located at the Mercer Museum. The museum/library complex also includes an attractive reception area, public facilities, a quality museum shop and galleries and rooms which are rented out for meetings and receptions. The Mercer Museum and Fonthill are open daily Monday through Saturday, and Sunday afternoons. Admission to the library and museum is charged. Admission to Fonthill is also charged, however, tickets must be purchased separately.

Each year the Mercer Museum/Spruance Library welcomes between 65,000 to 70,000 visitors; Fonthill visitation is approximately 20,000 persons. The majority come from throughout the Mid-Atlantic region,

but include visitors from all over the United States and the world. According to Douglas Dolan, the executive director of the society, word-of-mouth is an important factor in drawing visitors to the sites. In addition, the society works closely with the Bucks County Tourist Commission and its promotional efforts as well as with the Chamber of Commerce and its program of inviting travel writers for a first-hand view of county attractions. The society also participates in cooperative advertising with other area attractions. With the help of a grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Mercer Museum and the close-by James A. Michener Art Museum, the Society sponsors a discounted two-museum-for-one-price ticket. In the future, Mr. Dolan plans to do more advertising directed to a specialized audiences.

The Society operates with an annual budget of about \$700,000 which is derived from admissions, endowments, program fees, grants, membership dues (2,400 members) and sales proceeds from its museum shop. It has a staff of 28 full-time and part-time employees and a volunteer staff of some 250 persons, approximately 100 of whom do interpretation. The society works hard at recruiting and training its volunteers, offering them ongoing educational programs and day trips to related institutions, free-admission to all society sites, 10 percent discounts on purchases, on-the-job training and annual recognition events.

With its funding level and staff availability, the Society is able to provide its audience with quality programs. The education department has developed a series of programs for children, geared to different age groups and levels of ability. All school tours and programs are "participatory", the students interact with the tools, equipment etc. Tours are thematic or on specific subjects. A special program for 4th graders demonstrates the interplay of inspiration and creativity. During the summer, children can learn how things were made in Early America, learn about particular crafts and trades, and produce items using early techniques and tools. Spruance Library also has developed a studies program for gifted children.

The Society's major annual event is the Folk Fest, where over 100 craftsmen demonstrate their skills on the museum ground the second weekend in May. The event attracts some 18,000 people. The Society also holds several special events at Fonthill each year, including a Christmas tour.

The Society seems to be struggling to find the right mix of publications. It produces attractive outreach and visitor-guide brochures as well as a bi-monthly newsletter -- Penny Lots. However, it has been forced to discontinue its scholarly publication -- The Bucks County Historical Society Journal -- because of high costs and insufficient articles. It publishes on an irregular basis the Mercer Mosaic, but has found it hard to compete in the magazine field. The society has published several technical pamphlets and books, including Tools & Trades of America's Past: The Mercer Collection and Henry Mercer's famous work The Dating of Old Houses. In its Tools and Processes Series, works have been completed on Pennsylvania Pottery, Pennsylvania Butter and Handmade Hats. Obviously, only a small dent has been made in the numbers of crafts and trades that can be written about.

The Bucks County Historical Society has a key role to play in future collaborative efforts to develop shared and linked programs among historic institutions in the Corridor. Within Bucks County, it already has taken a leadership role in helping local groups to properly catalogue and manage their holdings. Mr. Dolan sees the museum/library as a resource center which other groups can draw upon for advice and guidance. There is much need for the sharing of technical expertise and this is one activity the commission should support in the future. Other possibilities for shared programming include joint admission tickets, joint grant applications and shared promotion and visitor-guide publications. All of these can and should be encouraged by the commission.

Mr. Dolan feels that the number one consideration for the commission should be the revitalization of the Delaware Canal as a recreational area and an interpretive history route. The public has to be made more aware of the historic significance of the area. To this end, the commission needs to identify the broad interpretive themes and develop a national image for the Corridor. A corollary activity is the development of specialized and uniform signs, directional markers and maps. Heading Mr. Dolan's list of significant historic resources in the area, other than those he manages, are the canal, Pennsbury Manor and Washington's Crossing.

40. Washington Crossing Historic Park
Route 32 - P.O. Box 103
Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania 18977
Contact: Thomas Lainhoff, Director

Washington Crossing Historic Park commemorates the site where, on Christmas night, 1776, George Washington and the Continental Army crossed the Delaware River and restored the nation's morale by defeating the Hessian garrison at Trenton. The park is administered by The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Washington Crossing Park Commission is an advisory group to PHMC. The park's visitor center is open daily Monday through Saturday, and Sunday afternoons. There is no admission charge, except for a guided tour of the site.

The guided tour is almost a necessity since the visitor guide brochure provides minimal explanation of the various structures and there are few interpretive markers. An interpretive film about the Revolutionary War and the crossing of the Delaware River by Washington and his men is shown in the visitor center's spacious auditorium, immediately before a guided tour is scheduled to begin. Other than the interpretive film, the center's offerings are poor. There are no exhibits; the gift shop is limited in the quantity and quality of its merchandise; and visitor information is minimal.

A tour of the site leaves one with the impression that maintenance is a problem. The state's budget problems have delayed much needed repair work which apparently is now slated to begin on several structures in the Fall of 1991 and in 1992. The boat house, where replicas are on display of the Durham boats used by Washington in crossing the Delaware, is in need of a good cleaning and improved interpretation. From an interpretive standpoint, Washington Crossing Park is an underutilized resource. Perhaps the problem is one of trying to do too much with limited staff and budget.

The park, in fact, has three distinctive and unrelated missions: 1) to preserve and perpetuate the memory of Washington and the soldiers who served with him; 2) to preserve Pennsylvania's native plants; and 3) to interpret the 19th century history of the Delaware Valley as seen in the village of Taylorsville. Even this official mission statement fails to accurately reflect the range of interpretive sites found within the park's boundaries. The park is divided into two parts -- The Thompson's Mill and the McConkey's Ferry sections -- which are separated by 3.5 miles. The latter section contains the visitor center, the sites related to Washington's crossing of the Delaware and the village of Taylorsville. Located within the former section are the 18th-century Thompson mill, house and barn, Bowman's Hill Tower (commemorating a lookout of the Revolutionary War), Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve¹⁰, and the grave site of revolutionary soldiers. In addition, the Delaware Canal flows through both sections of the park.

¹⁰ The Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve is discussed in detail below under Environmental Education Centers.

The park operates with a budget of \$1.3 million and a staff of 26 employees, nine of whom are funded by the Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve Association Inc. The majority of the state's 17 positions can be categorized as law enforcement rangers, recreational specialists and maintenance workers. The Wildflower Preserve Association's financial contribution of some \$266,000 in 1990, represented nearly 20 percent of the park's total budget and over 70 percent of the wildflower preserve's share (\$350,000). The park obviously depends heavily on the association to realize the second of its three-fold mission. The association also provides staff at Bowman's Hill Tower, which is open seven days a week, April through October, and weekends during November. Volunteer staff is also critical to the park's operations. Over 18,000 volunteer hours were donated to the park in 1990, the equivalent of nine full-time positions. Approximately half of the volunteer hours were devoted to interpretation (guided tours).

The park attracted slightly over 20,000 paying visitors in 1990; another 100,000 came to view the interpretive film and wander around the site on their own; and some 50,000 visited the park for recreational use only. Approximately 85 percent of the visitors came from within a 100 mile radius of the park. Promotion is limited to rack cards and some cooperative advertising through the Bucks County Tourist Commission. The park receives a considerable amount of press coverage for its special events, particularly the Christmas Day reenactment of Washington crossing the Delaware. Other events include a George Washington's Birthday Party (February), Sheep shearing (May), a Revolutionary War encampment (September), a Tavern Night at the Taylorsville Inn, and a naturalization ceremony.

Thomas Lainhoff, Director of Washington Crossing Historic Park, believes that development of interpretive programs should be the number one focus of the commission. Naturally, his particular interest is in more interpretive programs on how the canal affected areas immediately adjacent to it, such as Taylorsville. He recognizes the need for more interpretation on the Durham boats. Directional and interpretive markers are considered crucial.

Mr. Lainhoff sees an important coordinating role for the commission, getting people and agencies working together throughout the Corridor. He is particularly concerned about avoiding duplication of facilities. In this regard, he feels that the canal on the east side of the Delaware and New Jersey's Washington crossing park can not be ignored when planning facilities or programs. Mr. Lainhoff would like to see more shared promotion among agencies in the Corridor as well as the development of packaged tours. He feels that Washington Crossing Historic Park has much to offer visitors to the area, including public access to the river and canal, picnic and convenience facilities, and close-by restaurants, in addition to the park's numerous historic structures.

Other important historic resources in the area, according to Mr. Lainhoff, are Fallsington, Pennsbury Manor, the Mercer complex at Doylestown and the farmsteads and villages of Bucks County. Another little known resource is the David Library of the American Revolution, located adjacent to the canal near the Thompson Mill section of Washington Crossing Historic Park. The library's holdings consist of original Revolutionary era manuscripts, reference books, journals, doctoral dissertations, a wide-range of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals published in America, Great Britain and elsewhere during the latter half of the 18th century and a microfilm collection of some seven million documents from repositories throughout the world.

41. The Yardley Historical Society
46 West Afton Avenue
Yardley, Pennsylvania 19067
Contact: Susan Taylor, President

The Yardley Historical Society has as its mission the maintenance of a collection of documents and artifacts pertaining to Yardley's history; the maintenance of the old town library; and the education of the public to the history of the town. The society has approximately 300 members, most of whom join because of their interest in preserving the old library building and/or participating in the programs offered by the society. The old library, which serves as the society's headquarters, is open for society events and rented out for annual art and quilt shows. To raise funds and public awareness of its activities, the society holds an annual auction and a Harvest Days festival. It also conducts Spring and Fall walking tours of Yardley. A self-guided walking tour brochure is available for those who want to stroll about the town at their leisure. A series of programs on some aspect of Yardley history are scheduled to coincide with the society's business meetings. The society participated with other area historical organizations (Historic Fallsington, Longhorn, and Newtown) in a program of collections cataloguing sponsored by the Bucks County Historical Society. Susan Taylor, president of the society, feels that there is a need for more sharing of technical expertise, particularly in the fields of conservation and restoration. Ms. Taylor's views on what activities should be given priority by the Corridor Commission and on other matters can be found in the presentation on the Friends of the Delaware Canal. Ms. Taylor also serves as that organization's executive director.

42. Historic Morrisville Society
Summerseat
Hillcrest & Legion Avenues
Morrisville, Pennsylvania 19067
Contacts: Lucy B. Burns, President
Jean Murray, Vice President
James Murray, Trustee

The Historic Morrisville Society owns and manages the circa 1765 Georgian mansion, Summerseat, the residence of two signers of the Declaration of Independence -- Robert Morris and George Clymer. The house also served as the headquarters of George Washington in December, 1776, just prior to his crossing of the Delaware and victory at Trenton, New Jersey. Located at Hillcrest and Legion avenues, Summerseat is a few minutes walk from the Delaware Canal where it flows through Morrisville. The house, a National Historic Landmark, is open to the public the first Saturday of every month. There is no admission charge. Summerseat attracts some 3,000 visitors annually. Promotion is done through monthly press releases and public service radio announcements as well as through outreach brochures. The society conducts pre-arranged tours for school children, but has not developed specialized programs or materials as such. About 400 children tour the building annually.

The society has a membership of some 500 persons, some 100 of whom do volunteer work; three serve as guide/interpreters when the house is open for tours. There is no paid staff.

The objective of the Historic Morrisville Society is to restore and preserve Summerseat for future generations. The society already has completed a great deal of restoration work, but much remains to be done. The house was owned by the Morrisville School District from 1922 until 1980 and was used until 1976 to house administrative offices, home economics classes, the school cafeteria and the town library. Fortunately, much of the remodeling undertaken by the school district was reversible. Unfortunately, a

school building was constructed directly adjacent to Summerseat, seriously compromising the integrity of the site. While little can be done about the school, much can and has been done about restoring the rooms and decorating them with furnishings from various periods, e.g. Georgian, Federal, Empire, etc. Much of the furnishings have been donated to the society, thus creating a somewhat eclectic impression. Exterior restoration work appears complete. The society's last major project was the repaving of the Summerseat driveway.

To raise money for the restoration and maintenance of Summerseat, the society operates a used-book store and small gift shop in the basement of the mansion. Each year it sponsors Patriots's Day, a late Spring observance honoring Robert Morris and George Clymer; Summerseat Remembers, an early December tree lighting and caroling event, followed by a reenactment of Washington's arrival at Summerseat before the Battle of Trenton; and the Summerseat Ball (dinner and dance). Summerseat is also the recipient of funding raising events conducted by other local organizations, such the flower and Rotary clubs. The society publishes a monthly newsletter for its membership.

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray, members of the society's board of directors, agreed that tourist promotion should be among the major activities of the Corridor Commission. Also viewed as important is the restoration of the canal as a real park and the protection of adjacent lands from inappropriate development. Mr. and Mrs. Murray gave several examples of unsightly development along the canal in Morrisville, including a shopping center and a high-rise apartment building. They indicated that a five-acre tract of wooded land along the canal is being threatened with development.¹¹

43. Historic Fallsington, Inc.
4 Yardley Avenue
Fallsington, Pennsylvania 19054
215/245-6567
Contact: Linda Brinker, Executive Director

Historic Fallsington, Inc. is a non-profit organization formed in 1953, "to preserve the historic homes and buildings in Fallsington; to encourage the owners of such properties in their preservation and restoration; to promote research and to publish findings regarding local history, arts, crafts and culture; and to extend appreciation of the beauty and historical significance of Fallsington..." (By-laws).

The 300 year old village of Fallsington, which contains over 90 historic buildings from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, was significant as a religious, social and market center for the surrounding Quaker

¹¹ The Borough of Morrisville recently completed The Morrisville Walkway Plan, which lays out a series of pedestrian walkways linking major public, semi-public and private activity points in the town's central areas. The walkways plan would utilize portions of current and historic transportation corridors which have traversed the town since its founding; it could prove to be an excellent vehicle for interpreting the evolution of such systems near a major metropolitan area. Included in the walkway plan are portions of the Delaware river front, the towpath of the Delaware Canal, portions of former railroad right-of-ways and elements of the town's thoroughfare and park systems. A principal objective of the plan is to encourage public and private development at strategic points along the walkway. One such point is the Mill Pond site, adjacent to the Delaware Canal. Once the location of the Vulcanized Rubber and Plastics Company, the site is now owed by the Bucks County Redevelopment Authority. It contains a complex of one- and two-story brick mill buildings which borough authorities hope can be rehabilitated for reuse as commercial, office and motel space.

community. In the 20th century, it has acquired additional significance through ability to survive in a major metropolitan area.

Historic Fallsington, Inc. owns six historic buildings in the town including an early log house, two 18th-century stone houses, an 18th-century tavern, an 18th-century meeting house and a circa 1910 general store which serves as the organization's headquarters cum museum shop. In addition to the historic structures, Historic Fallsington Inc. maintains a collection of furniture, tools, utensils and textiles reflective of village life, a manuscript collection which documents local history and a library with books on American, Pennsylvania and local history, historic preservation and material culture. During the summer, Historic Fallsington is open daily, except Memorial Day and the 4th of July, Monday through Saturday with evening hours on Thursday, and Sunday afternoons. Tour fees are charged.

Historic Fallsington, Inc. operates on a budget of nearly \$100,000 derived from admissions, membership dues, museum shop sales, income from rental properties, endowments and fund raising events and grants. It has a full-time staff of two, a seasonal staff of four and a volunteer staff of approximately 100 persons. About 25 persons are involved in interpretation.

The organization is in the process of regrouping after a two-year period of inactivity when the executive director's position remained vacant. The new executive director, Linda Brinker, has been concentrating on rebuilding the organization's membership base (currently 300) and its corps of volunteers and improving the quality of the museum shop as well as the level of interpretation at the historic sites.

The first issue of the organization's quarterly newsletter -- The Chronicler -- was published the Spring of 1991. A very attractive outreach brochure has been prepared for use in attracting new members. The organization continues to print for sale a 1974 pamphlet Historic Fallsington: The Story of an Early Bucks County Village which provides a synopsis of the town's history, an explanation of the different architectural "styles" reflected in its historic structures and some feel for the people who once lived there. Special programs for 2nd and 4th graders have been developed while other are being developed. The focus is on the life of early settlers, the development of Fallsington as a community, the architecture of its buildings and early construction techniques.

The organization traditionally has sponsored two fund raising events each year, a June dinner dance and Historic Fallsington Days in October. Ms. Brinker plans to initiate two special events which will vary each year. For example, a night at the movies (3-D monster movies) is being planned in cooperation with an art deco theater in Doylestown. Plans are going ahead with a joint activity with Bristol's Riverside Theater. The organization's activities attract an audience of about 7,000 persons. Press releases and special mailings are the primary methods used for generating an audience.

Ms. Brinker feels that the development of a comprehensive tourist information and promotional campaign should be a major focus of the Corridor Commission. This would include the development of a broad interpretive program for the Corridor, including pre-canal history. Ms. Brinker points out, that Fallsington interpretation goes from the 18th century through 1820, a period prior to the towpath canal era. Early history, however, provides some important indications of why things evolved the way they did. For example, it is well documented that Route 13 follows fairly closely early Indian paths. Ms. Brinker also feels that there is much need among local historical organizations for technical assistance with cataloguing and maintaining collections, interpretation, exhibits, grant proposals, etc. She feels strongly that if preservation is to have a chance for success at the local level, municipal officials, such as code officers, fire marshals and councilmen, have to be brought into the planning process. Ways need to be found to

get municipal officials and local historical organizations talking to each other and working together. She is planning an open house at Historic Fallsington for local officials.

Ms. Brinker indicated a willingness to work with the Corridor Commission and other organizations to develop shared and linked programs within the Corridor. She feels that Historic Fallsington can play a strong role in the development of educational programs and generating ideas for social and special events with an educational tie-in. Ms. Brinker's list of other historic resources in the area includes Pennsbury Manor, Washington Crossing, canal towns and Three Arches, the home of William Penn's steward.

44. Association for the Restoration & Preservation of the Delaware Canal
901 Beaver Street
Bristol, Pennsylvania 19009
Contact: Elaine Beck, President

The Association for the Restoration & Preservation of the Delaware Canal is a recently formed advocacy group that seeks to restore the canal at Bristol or at a minimum keep it closed and undisturbed.¹² The organization is in the process of securing tax-exempt status and plans to follow this with a major membership drive. Current membership is about 125 people, a substantial number of whom are non-locals. To promote local interest, the organization conducted a walking tour along the canal which it hopes will be an annual event. It also developed "Tales that Bristol Boatmen Told", a play that was performed as a fund raising event. It plans to adapt the play for use in area schools.

The association has prepared an ambitious project proposal which outlines its ideas on actions to be taken along the canal at Bristol in order to make it an exciting recreational area for local citizens and for tourists. The proposals include enhancement of the "ring" at the foot of the canal basin/parking lot in Bristol; preparation of an accurate guidebook for the lower end of the canal; development and installation of sightline markers along hidden portions of the canal bed with interpretive signage; restoration of the towpath from the basin to Route 13; and reconstruction of the locktender's house, at or near its original site, to serve as a visitor information center for Bristol, the canal and the heritage Corridor. The association is working to get many of its ideas incorporated into the Borough of Bristol's long-range revitalization plan. It also is seeking funds to conduct the surveys and the engineering and impact studies required for project implementation.

Elaine Beck, president of the association, indicates that the organization has been actively cooperating with other local agencies, such as the Bristol Cultural and Historical Foundation (see below), the Grundy Foundation (see below) and the city planning office. Traditionally, there has been little contact between organizations in lower Bucks County and those located in the upper section, but the association has recently opened communications with Friends of the Delaware Canal regarding possible joint activities, e. g. tourist information and grant proposals. Ms. Beck feels that the association can bring a much needed dimension to collaborative efforts in the Corridor. It can bring greater balance to such efforts by presenting ideas from the lower end of the canal. She feels strongly that the two ends of the canal -- Bristol and Wilkes Barre -- are under represented on the commission, a situation which needs to be corrected. She considers the commission meetings and workshops held throughout the Corridor as too restrictive; they are not advertised in the local newspapers, but opened to a select group of invitees. Ms. Beck's list of significant historic resources in the area include Bristol's four historic districts, particularly

¹² The Bristol section of the Delaware Canal is unique in that the state has leased it to the town for a period of 40 years; the lease expires in 1994.

Radcliffe Street with its 18th century houses and the mill district. She asked that Sue Atkinson, Artistic Director of the Riverside Theater be contacted.¹³

45. Bristol Cultural & Historical Foundation
P.O. Box 215
Bristol, Pennsylvania 19007
Contact: Mary McIlvain, President

The Bristol Cultural and Historical Foundation has as its mission the preservation of historic Bristol and the promotion of cultural awareness among its citizens. The foundation recently acquired a one-room school house which will serve as its headquarters. Plans are to eventually use some of the space for a local museum. The foundation sponsors monthly cultural programs, usually speakers on the arts. From mid-June through mid-September it sponsors a weekend tour of a particular historic resource in Bristol, including historic churches, the canal towpath, Olde Towne, Mill Street architecture, historic cemeteries and Civil War era structures. The tours are organized in cooperation with other local groups which have a specific interest in one of the themes and can provide knowledgeable guides. The foundation also will arrange special tours for groups upon request.

It sponsors two major events each year, an opera production and Historic Bristol Days (3rd Saturday in October). The latter requires the effort of approximately 1,000 volunteers and draws thousands of visitors from Philadelphia and from the region. Attractions include crafts, tall ships, open houses, folk singers, historic impersonators, a militia reenactment and lots of food. The foundation receives good press coverage for its events in the local weekly newspaper, the daily regional paper (Courier-Times) and the "neighborhoods" section of the Philadelphia Inquirer. It publishes a newsletter, 10 issues per year, for its 350 members and other interested persons. Officials of the foundation interviewed for this report indicated an interest in the work of the Corridor Commission but felt that the Association for the Restoration and Preservation of the Delaware Canal was the appropriate local organization to collaborate with commission programs. Nonetheless, they were most willing to offer their suggestions on what needs to be done and where the commission should concentrate its efforts.

They consider the major issue to be the restoration and maintenance of the canal. The commission also must find ways of getting the various groups along the canal to work together. The installation of directional and interpretive signs is another critical need. If an interpreters corps is established for the Corridor, it needs to be backed-up by local interpreters. Pennsbury Manor, the canal superintendents house on Radcliffe Street and the mill district are seen as important area resources. The mill district is of particular significance because of its relationship to the canal.

¹³ Ms. Atkinson believes that tourist promotion should be the number one concern of the commission. She offered the lobby of the Riverside Theater for use as an information center; the theater attracts patrons from Philadelphia and New Jersey and would be a good vehicle for "getting the word out" about the corridor. Ms. Atkinson has many ideas on how to attract visitors to the area and is willing to work with the commission in the preparation of a first-rate video and in making contact with key people in the national media who can help promote the region. She suggests that a travel committee be set up to develop tourist information. She is convinced that most people like to have their lives planned for them. Weekend tours of the area can be packaged for the New York and Philadelphia markets in particular. There can be self-directed tours as well, but packages of information must be available on places to visit, restaurants, inns, and bed and breakfast establishments. She sees the arts as an asset to tourism and feels that they should be included in any promotional package.

46. The Margaret R. Grundy Memorial Library - Museum Complex
610 Radcliffe Street
Bristol, Pennsylvania 19007
Contact: Robert Kelly, Executive Director

Margaret R. Grundy Memorial Library - Museum Complex was established under the terms of the last will and testament of the late Senator Joseph R. Grundy in memory of his sister. The museum and adjoining library are funded and operated by the Grundy Foundation, a private foundation devoted to charitable, scientific and literary projects in Bucks County. The Grundy library offers the citizens of Bristol the same services as any public library. The Grundy mansion, now a well-maintained museum, is a tasteful example of late Victorian decor and furnishings. It is open for free guided tours afternoons, Monday through Saturday. Some 4,000 individuals visit the mansion each year. The foundation does nothing to promote the site; however, the local tourist council does include it in its promotional literature for Bristol. Philadelphia area bus and boat tour companies are beginning to include the mansion on their itineraries. A pamphlet giving a brief history of the house is provided the visitor. There are no special exhibits or programs.

In addition to maintaining the library and museum, the foundation makes grants for the funding of capital projects and start-up costs for organizations; it does not fund operating costs. Its major interest is the revitalization of Bristol. It helped fund the development of the town's river front park as well as the spur line park which is a former railroad line that traversed the town. The Riverside Theater, the skating rink, the Grundy Towers for the Elderly are all projects funded, in part, by the foundation. Several years ago the Foundation purchased a complex of old carpet mill buildings and financed the relocation of the noxious industry that was housed there. The buildings have been donated to the Bucks County Community College for the development of a local campus. The college has three years to develop the site. According to Robert Kelly, executive director of the foundation, engineering reports indicate that most of the buildings will have to come down due to structural problems; the roof structure has collapsed on one section of the building. Restoration would be very expensive. Perhaps one wing of the building can be saved and used as a museum on Bristol's industrial history and its ties to the canal. The foundation sees the community college campus as critical to the revitalization of the town. The campus will attract money to the town as well as educate and retrain the local populace. It represents a \$45 million investment. Mr. Kelly indicated that several other industrial buildings could be rehabilitated for adaptive use, such as the Grundy Mill, the power plant adjacent to it and the stone building on Canal Street, opposite the carpet mill structures.

He suggested that one of the Corridor visitor centers might be located at the Turnpike exchange on Route 13 and Green Lane, a heavily traveled intersection with two vacant corner lots. Mr. Kelly sees the commission as having an important facilitator role to play in the Corridor. It can help to break down provincial attitudes by getting people and groups to work together behind a unifying vision. The commission also can provide the technical expertise that so many organizations in the region need. It should also focus on securing funds for projects. In that regard, the foundation is willing to help. As noted above, it is primarily interested in Bristol, but will consider funding requests for projects in other Bucks County areas.

47. Bucks County Department of Parks & Recreation
Core Creek Park
901 East Bridgetown Pike
Langhorne, Pennsylvania 19047
Contact: William M. Mitchell

The Bucks County Department of Parks and Recreation manages some 6,000 acres of land distributed throughout the county. Emphasis is on the development and expansion of facilities at existing holdings rather than new acquisitions. The department, through its Division of Historic Properties, manages three county-owned historic sites, including the Stover-Myers Mill, a water-powered grist mill and saw mill (c. 1800); the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works, where Mercer tiles are still being produced; and the 1800 Erwin Stover House. The Stover-Myers Mill is open for self-guided tours weekend afternoons, during June, July and August. The Moravian Pottery and Tile Works is open for tours seven days a week, year round. Admission is charged. Self-guided tours of the Erwin Stover House can be taken on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, June through September. The house is rented out for wedding receptions and other events. The barn is being renovated and will be available for public meetings. The Erwin Stover House and farmstead of 126 acres is located along River Road, adjacent to the Delaware Canal State Park in Tinicum Township. The county facilities at the Tinicum site include a play ground, a ball fields, camp sites and picnic area. Hiking, biking, boating and fishing opportunities are close-by at the Delaware Canal and River. The county park is a popular site for summer weekend activities, such as dog shows, art shows and county-sponsored concerts.

The Bucks County park system includes several other recreational areas that either border or are a short distance from the Delaware Canal:

Ringin' Rocks, a 65 acre park two miles west of Upper Black Eddy, offers a unique geological formation - eight acres of rocks with ringing capacities when struck by a small metallic object. The park also offers hiking trails, picnicking facilities and a small waterfall area. The 1986 Bucks County Park and Recreation Plan calls for the expansion of the park with the acquisition, sometime after 1995, of 450 acres that would allow direct access to the Delaware River.

Tohickon Valley Park (650 acres) also is located in Tinicum Township, one mile north of Point Pleasant on Cafferty Road. The park is popular for its swimming pool, cabins and campsite facilities. Tohickon Valley Park is among four parks in Bucks County with a high priority designation for additional land acquisition to buffer it from encroaching development. Also at Point Pleasant, parks and recreation officials are thinking of turning Prahls Islands into a camping site for river activities.

Hal H. Clark Park is 27 acres of undeveloped land along River Road, one mile south of Center Bridge. The expansion and development of the area has been given priority by parks officials because it would provide a greatly needed river access point and additional access (parking facilities) to the canal. Another river access point is planned at the Falls of the Delaware, north of Morrisville, with the acquisition of some 100 acres. However, the acquisition and development of that area will not occur until after 1995.

Silver Lake Park is one of Bucks County's most popular recreational areas. The 400-acre park is located just north of Bristol. The lake provides habitat for a wide variety of aquatic plants, animals and waterfowl. One of the county's three nature centers is located there (see below under

Environmental Education Centers). Unfortunately there is no natural link between the lake and the town/canal, with Route 13 effectively separating the two.

William M. Mitchell, executive director of the Buck County Parks and Recreation Board, considers it crucial for the Corridor Commission to come up with some program that makes property owners along the Delaware Canal aware of its significance and importance to the area. It is much more than just a pretty place; the heritage the canal represents and its recreational value are important to everyone, not just to those who live next to it. Mr. Mitchell also gives high priority to the development of a signage program for the Corridor. He expressed a willingness to work with the commission on future initiatives.

48. Pennsbury Manor
 400 Pennsbury Memorial Lane
 Morrisville, Pennsylvania 19067
 215/946-0400
 Contact: Alice Hemenway, Director

Pennsbury Manor is a 1930s reconstruction of William Penn's home, which in the late 17th century had over 8,400 acres attached to it. The current 43-acre site, administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, includes not only the manor house but a series of outbuildings, formal and kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards various farm animals and a visitor center with gift shop. Pennsbury Manor is open to the public, Tuesday through Saturday, and Sunday afternoons. Admission is charged.

The major purpose of Pennsbury Manor is educational. Through tours, exhibits and special programs, the visitor learns about Penn's contribution to Pennsylvania and to the nation, about the domestic, social and cultural lives of 17th-century Pennsylvania Quakers, and about the development of the historic preservation movement, including the place of reconstruction as a technique within the movement. A major focus is the development of educational programs for school children, who make up one-third of Pennsbury's annual visitors. Programs for school groups include an orientation film, tours of the manor and farm building and some hands-on activities, such as, grinding, writing with a quill pen, carding wool, etc. Garden interpretation and demonstrations of caning and open hearth cooking are recent additions to the school tours program. There are also special needs programs for the deaf, the learning disabled and non-English speakers. During the summer, primary-school-age children can participate in week-long Arts and Craft and History camps. Programs also have been developed to attract a varied audience. "Mondays at the Manor" is geared to pre-schoolers and their parents. "Sundays at Pennsbury" is designed for families during the peak visiting period, April through October, and offers introductions to historical personalities, the gardens, open hearth cooking, joinery and blacksmithing in weekly rotation. Pennsbury also has developed an extensive living history program, including the training of its volunteers to role-play aspects of 17th-century life, including a livestock auction, a Quaker wedding, a hiring line, a day in court, cleaning day at the manor, etc. Living history presentations are included in the "Sundays at Pennsbury" programs as well as at Pennsbury's large annual events, such Charter Day (March), Celebration of Spring (May), Manor Fair (September), and Holly Night (December). One interpretive program that Pennsbury's director, Alice Hemenway, would like to develop in the future is the contrast between the 17th-century manor and the 20th-century landfill which surrounds it.

In 1990, Pennsbury Manor attracted some 55,000 visitors, two-thirds of whom came from within a 100 mile radius. Promotion is done through press releases, outreach brochures and direct mailings to special audiences. There is a recognized need to attract a larger audience during the Fall and Winter months. Pennsbury publications include an attractive visitor guide brochure, a quarterly newsletter -- The Steward and several pamphlets, including Clothing at Pennsbury, Beer Brewing at Pennsbury, and a cookbook.

Pennsbury Manor functions with a staff of 16 full-time employees; half are paid by the state and half by the Pennsbury Society, a 300-member "friends" group which contributed over \$300,000 to the manor's operating budget in fiscal year 1990. Included among the staff are a director, a director of development, a living history specialist, two horticulturists, a curator, an education director and several interpreters. During the summer months, additional staff is hired. Pennsbury also has a volunteer staff of some 140 persons, 70 of whom are involved in interpretation. In 1990, volunteers donated over 11,000 hours or the equivalent of five-and-a-half full time positions. They serve as guides, play living history roles and provide vital behind-the-scenes support without which Pennsbury could not function, including tending the animals, planting and maintaining the kitchen gardens, making the 17th-century clothing worn by the interpreters, assisting with clerical task, and helping to maintain the grounds.

Ms. Hemenway, expressed a willingness to collaborate with other historical institutions in the Corridor in developing shared and linked programs. She already has designated staff members to serve as liaison with the Corridor Commission. The range and depth of professional expertise available at Pennsbury Manor suggests the key role it can play in developing collaborative programs in the Corridor. Ms. Hemenway see opportunities for shared promotion, joint grant applications and the sharing of volunteers and expertise. She would like to see the Corridor Commission focus some of its efforts on tourist promotion, including joint marketing for specific areas along the Corridor. A second area of important is help in securing funds for interpretive programs. Ms. Hemenway's list of other important historic resources in the area include Washington Crossing with its intact 19th-century canal town, and Yardley, Fallsington and Levittown as significant community scapes representative of different eras. She also feels that emphasis needs to be given to the importance of the steel industry to the Corridor and to the state.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTERS

1. Carbon County Environmental Education Center
P.O. Box 7
Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania 18229
Contact: Judy Wink, Naturalist

The Carbon County Environmental Education Center at Mauch Chunk Lake Park provides environmental education and related services to residents in Carbon and surrounding counties. Its primary purpose is to promote environmental awareness through education, conservation and research. The center functions with two full-time naturalists and several part-time employees.

The major focus of the center is providing environmental education programs for school children, but programs and activities exist for all age groups, from toddlers to senior citizens. A wide range of school programs relating to plants, animals, the physical sciences and general environmental issues have been developed for primary, intermediate, junior and senior levels of instruction. The center programs meet the criteria set out in the Curriculum Guidelines of the Department of Public Education. Classes are conducted at the center, at schools or other sites selected by teachers. The Lehigh Canal is a popular class site as well as an important theme in the center's school program. Children study the canal's history, its environmental impact on the land, its significance as an engineering achievement and its economic meaning for local citizens. All center classes include pre-trip materials (visual aids, lesson plans, specimens and samples), the program or activity and post-trip materials.

In addition to its school programs, the center works with community, civic, and church groups in the presentation of programs and dissemination of information on environmental issues. It provides hunter/trapper education classes and prepares programs for Scouts in the completion of requirements for

badges, awards and promotions. Special programs are held on weekends throughout the year. During the summer, children can attend a week-long conservation camp.

The center's primary facility is a renovated dairy barn with a pavilion which serves as an outdoor class area. Raptor cages, to house injured wildlife, were recently added to the complex, thus releasing more space in the barn for classrooms. Since it began full-time operations in August 1986, the center has served over 50,000 persons. Its operating budget is funded through the county, donations, memberships, fees for programs and some grant monies. The center charges modest program fees for schools classes or school assemblies. The center publishes Reflections from the Lake, a quarterly informative and educational newsletter mailed to all park and center members.

The Carbon County Environmental Education Center is an attractive and growing facility, reflective of the commitment of Carbon County Parks and Recreation Department to environmental conservation through education of area residents. The center incorporates limited interpretation of the area's historic resources into its curriculum and is willing to include more as the interpretive program of the Corridor evolves.

2. Environmental Learning Center at Beltzville State Park
R.R. 3, Box 3720
Lehigh, Pennsylvania 18235
215/377-0045
Contact: Mary Gatski, Environmental Educator

The Environmental Learning Center at Beltzville State Park near Lehigh has interpretive programs conducted by a naturalist from March through November. The school program is a series of activities for pre-school through grade twelve, with emphasis on the primary grades. The focus is on developing environmental knowledge, values and problem solving skills. The program is based on the Bureau of State Parks' Activities for Environmental Learning curriculum. During the summer, the center holds the Youth Environmental Learning Series of classes in which youngsters are able to explore the environment with their peers. Youths progress through four levels of learning including, Touch and Grow (ages 4 and 5), Environmental Discovery (ages 6 to 8), Junior Naturalist, (ages 9 to 13) and the Conservation Leadership Program (ages 14 through 17). About 3,000 school children participated in center programs in 1990.

In addition to the summer and school programs, the learning center also provides environmental education for scouts, civic groups and the public in general. All programs are free of charge. A small visitor center and amphitheater serve as the focal point of the program. The center is working with a local group interested in helping to resurrect a self-guided trail through the remains of a raceway for a grist mill, water dams and gateways, small ponds and a stream, a slate quarry dating back to the 1700s and many other natural sites.

3. Jacobsburg Environmental Education Center
835 Jacobsburg Road
Wind Gap, Pennsylvania 18091
215/759-7616
Contact: Dale Prinkey, Center Coordinator

The Jacobsburg Environmental Education Center is a 1,166 acre park located near Nazareth in Northampton County. It is one of four environmental parks operated by the Bureau of State Parks in

Pennsylvania. It derives its name from an 18th century industrial village (a national historic district) that was located there. The center provides a variety of on-site learning experiences for school children, high school and college students and teachers as well as community outreach programs such as the Water Quality Monitoring Program. The school and in-service training programs annually serve some 20,000 students and teachers from Northampton, Lehigh and Carbon counties. The community-based programs are so popular that the center cannot meet demand with its current staff of four professionals, including a center coordinator, a program developer and two environmental specialists. Center coordinator, Dale Prinkey, is very conscious of the historic resources on the property, but the loss of four staff members due to state budget cuts has prohibited the development of a range of interpretive programs for the sites.

In addition to the ruins of Jacobsburg, the park also contains the Henry Homestead, the ruins of the famous Boulton Gun Works and the Benade House, the iron master's house for Northampton County's first iron forge. A very attractive visitor brochure on the park's historic resources was prepared by Mr. Prinkey in cooperation with the Jacobsburg Historical Society.

The center also has developed a two-hour program, offered once a year, on the relationship of environment to history and history's impact on the environment using the village of Jacobsburg as a case study. In general, however, the center depends upon the Jacobsburg Historical Society to do interpretation at the sites. The Historical Society's program, however, is limited to the second and fourth Sundays, April through October. A staff person is obviously needed at the center to develop interpretive programs for the sites, but such a position is unlikely to be funded in the near future given the state's fiscal problems.

Mr. Prinkey noted that Hope Luhman is completing a doctoral dissertation at Lehigh University on the village of Jacobsburg and the Boulton Gun Works which, when completed, should provide the information needed for developing interpretive programs. Jacobsburg also needs wayside interpretive exhibits, and an adequate physical structure in which to house its environmental education programs. The park office building is much too small for use as an environmental education center.

Regarding the Corridor, Mr. Prinkey feels that the National Park Service should operate the major visitor/interpretive centers for the Corridor. To the public, the Park Service connotes a quality product, something worth visiting. Mr. Prinkey would very much like to see NPS-quality interpretive programs developed for the Corridor as a whole, including brochures, displays and well-trained interpreters. He suggests that the Corridor Commission provide the technical experts to help local groups develop their particular programs, exhibits, brochures, etc. Mr. Prinkey would like to see the Jacobsburg Center, through the Bureau of State Parks, play an important role in developing the environmental education program for the Corridor. This is one area in which the Bureau of State Parks can take a leadership role.

4. Honey Hollow Environmental Education Center
6324 Upper York Road
New Hope, Pennsylvania 18938
215/297-8266
Contact: Bruce McNaught, Director

The Honey Hollow Environmental Education Center is located on the Honey Hollow Watershed, northwest of New Hope in Solebury Township. In 1969, the 700-acre watershed of Honey Hollow Creek was designated a National Historic Landmark because of the early conservation work carried out there by local farmers and the Soil Conservation Service. The Honey Hollow center is owned by the Bucks County Conservancy and operated by the Bucks County Audubon Society. It is open to school and community groups for environmental education programs, but its primary focus is a teacher resources center. It offers

teachers an introduction to ecological concepts and outdoor teaching techniques; it assists them in developing individual lessons or an entire unit, using existing programs or developing materials to fit curriculum needs. The center also offers workshops that are approved for Pennsylvania Department of Education in-service credit. It designs custom in-service teacher programs for individual schools or districts. It also offers short enrichment programs and field trips.

The Honey Hollow Center also has a teacher resource library on site which contains a large selection of books on conservation, natural history, science, environmental issues and environmental education. Programs for school field trips are available in energy flow, diversity, pond study, communities, adaptations, cycles, nature in Winter, interrelationships, habitats and sensory awareness. The center's staff will develop a custom school program in cooperation with the teacher. An archeological dig program is also available to the sixth grade and up. The center offers after-school nature programs for youth and scout groups as well as summer day camp programs; it also can be used for group or individual service projects. Public programs are scheduled seasonally throughout the year, including weekends. Hiking trails are open to members of the Friends of Honey Hollow, Bucks County Conservancy and Bucks County Audubon Society, on weekdays.

The Honey Hollow Center operates on membership dues, donations and modest program fees. Last year, the Honey Hollow Center served more than 7,000 individuals, 6,000 of whom were students.

5. Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve
Washington Crossing State Park
P.O. Box 103 - Route 32
Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania 18977
Contact: Janet Urban, Director

Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve is part of the Washington Crossing Historical Park complex. The preserve was established in 1934 for the conservation of Pennsylvania's native flora and for the education of the public regarding these plants. Its specific "... purposes are; 1) to grow and exhibit a living collection of native Pennsylvania plants, 2) to be an ongoing source of these plants and their seeds, and 3) to provide educational programs, exhibits and literature centered on this regional flora." (mission statement). Guided tours of the 80-acres preserve are conducted daily, March through October; and weekends in November and December. The tour is free to members; for others, there is a modest fee. The grounds are open daily until sunset for self-guided tours.

Native Pennsylvania plants, from trees and shrubs to ferns and wildflowers are planted in the preserve's 26 trail and habitat areas. One Saturday each month from March through October, the preserve holds an outdoor class on "Knowing Native Plants"; the specific plants covered each month change with the season. Fees are charged. A free plant I.D. clinic also is conducted the first Saturday of each month, April through October. Morning bird walks are held each Saturday in May; they are free to members while a modest fee is charged to others. The preserve also conducts special tours and programs for pre-school and school children as well as for college students.

During the 1990-1991 school year, some 1,350 children participated in programs at the preserve. Annual visitation to the preserve and to the preserve-operated Bowman's Tower numbers approximately 76,000 and 51,000 visitors, respectively. Methods used to promote the preserve and its activities are press releases, rack cards available at state visitor centers, an outreach brochure and an events calendar mailed to members and friends. The preserve also publishes a quarterly newsletter, a visitor's guide to the

preserve and a pamphlet entitled Ways with Wild Flowers, which can be purchased in its attractive book and gift shop.

Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve operates on an annual budget of \$350,000, over two-thirds of which is provided by the preserve's friends group. The 1,350-member Wildflower Preserve Association funds five of the preserve's seven full-time positions (director, museum educator, plant propagator, ground supervisor, groundskeeper, business manager and tower manager). Summer interns and seasonal workers supplement the full-time staff. Membership dues, the sale of plants, seeds and crafts, and proceeds from Bowman's Tower and from the book/gift shop are the major sources of funding. The preserve also receives financial and other assistance from area garden, flower and nature clubs in the maintenance of the various trails and habitats.

The preserve has cooperated with the Honey Hollow Environmental Center and the Churchville Nature Center in the exchange of instructors for various programs. The preserve's director, Janet Urban, is willing to cooperate with Corridor-wide initiatives regarding shared and linked programming, but she feels that the preserve's active participation must be limited to programs on native plants. The preserve is not an environmental education or a nature center per se. However, its staff is willing to share its specialized expertise in developing or participating in broader environmental programs. Ms. Urban feels that the Delaware Canal and Washington Crossing park are valuable recreational resources in the Corridor and will be more valuable in the future as natural and open areas disappear due to the area's rapid development. She hopes that the canal towpath can be improved for biking and more of the canal watered for canoeing.

6. Silver Lake Nature Center
1006 Bath Road
Bristol, Pennsylvania 19007
215/785-1187
Contact: Robert Mercer, Director

The Silver Lake Nature Center, a 160-acre sanctuary located at the 345-acre Silver Lake Park, immediately north of Bristol, is operated by the Bucks County Department of Parks and Recreation. The center is open daily Tuesday through Saturday, and Sunday afternoons. Admission is free, but there are fees for the center's various programs. The center is dedicated to providing programs for everyone. General categories of activities include family walks, guest speakers, field trips, craft classes, children's clubs, teenage ecology programs, guided nature walks and adult workshops and courses. For example, during the summer, the center conducts Sunday Strolls for Families, each exploring a different aspect of nature; a Saturday Morning Explorer's Club for ages 10 to 14; and a series of three environmental clubs, each four days in duration for various age groups. During the school year, curriculum programs are geared to grades 3 through 6 in particular, but all levels are served. The center also conducts teacher workshops on the Regional Environmental Education Program (REEP) which are taken for graduate or in-service credits.

Approximately 16,000 people participated in center activities in 1990; 80 percent from within an eight-mile radius. Press releases, handbills, public service announcements and a quarterly newsletter are the methods used to promote the center and its activities. Annual events include a nature fair, a flea market and a bird seed sale.

The center operates with a staff of three full-time and seven part-time summer employees as well as some 70 volunteers. Only the director is funded by the county; the others are all financed through the efforts of the 800-member Friends of Silver Lake which contributes some \$70,000 to the center's annual budget.

The center is in a new multi-purpose building, part of which is a renovated barn. The building houses offices, an attractive book/gift shop, class room and exhibit space, a kitchen and a general meeting room. With enlarged facilities, plans are to expand the center's programs as well.

Robert Mercer, the center director, offered the facilities as a site for future meetings of the commission and/or its adjunct committees. He would like to see the commission promote more research and develop the interpretive themes for the Corridor. Mr. Mercer would like to include more historical interpretation into the center's programs. He notes that Silver Lake was constructed in the early 18th century as a mill pond for industrial activity at Bristol; and was perhaps 10 times larger than the current lake. According to 19th-century maps of the area, the lake was linked to the canal. Unfortunately, that link has been broken by Route 13. The center cooperates with other nature centers on shared programming and promotion. It cooperated with Pennsbury Manor on a special forum workshop -- The Environment: A Historical Perspective. Mr. Mercer expressed a willingness to work with the commission and other organizations to develop and present shared and linked programming within the Corridor, but noted that staff restrictions and the need to expand center programs could limit the amount of time available for cooperative ventures.

STATE AGENCIES

1. Bureau of State Parks
Regional Office
Nockamixon State Park
R.D. 3
Quakertown, Pennsylvania 18951
215/257-3547
Contact: John Wiedegger, Regional Superintendent

The Bureau of State Parks (BSP) manages 114 parks, encompassing nearly 280,000 acres of land and water located in 63 of the state's 67 counties. The Pennsylvania park system is among the largest in the country, surpassed in size only by the Alaska and California systems.

Within the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor, BSP operates eight parks, including Hickory Run, Lehigh Gorge, Beltzville, Jacobsburg, Nockamixon, Delaware Canal, Ralph Stover and Tyler. One park, Nescopeck, is undeveloped.¹⁴ Of these, the Delaware Canal State Park is a National Historic Landmark; the Jacobsburg park contains the Jacobsburg Historic District; and the Boulder Field at Hickory Run is a National Natural Landmark. In addition, Lehigh Gorge State Park contains numerous historical artifacts related to the Corridor's 19th century industrial development that should be placed on the National Register.

BSP has virtually achieved its 1955 goal of locating a state park within 25 miles of every citizen. Between 1955 and 1970, the number of parks nearly doubled from 45 to 87; another 27 were added over

¹⁴ Nescopeck park is located north of Hazleton and adjacent to Interstate 80. Land acquisition (3,264 acres) was completed in 1985. Development of the park into a flood control and recreational area has been delayed due to an adverse environmental impact study. It appears that the park now will be developed as a natural habitat/environmental education center. The Greater Hazleton Chamber of Commerce has been a major force pushing for the acquisition and development of the park, seeing it as a vehicle by which to extend the western borders of the Poconos across the Lehigh River and into the Greater Hazleton Area.

the next 15 years. Park use expanded from 9 million visitors in 1955 to some 38 million in 1989. Unfortunately, during this period of rapid expansion, neither staff nor operating and maintenance budgets were expanded sufficiently to meet the new needs. Beginning in the mid-1970s personnel cuts began; between 1976 and 1987, full-time staff positions declined by 15 percent and wage-hour positions by 18 percent. Park facilities and services deteriorated. The expanded park system, its aging infrastructure and fiscal constraints have combined to create an estimated \$100 million backlog of major maintenance projects.

In an attempt to deal with the situation, the Department of Environmental Resources undertook in 1988 the first comprehensive planning effort for the park system since 1955. The State Parks 2000 initiative examined the major problems facing parks and identified option for directing state parks' management into the future. The State Parks 2000 Final Report is due to be published in late 1991. Based on citizen response to detailed questionnaires, the Preliminary Report suggests that future emphasis will be on preserving those natural areas already acquired while providing opportunities for citizens to enjoy the outdoors and learn to appreciate nature. Specifically, this means limiting future acquisitions to inholdings and buffer lands that will protect existing park resources; modernizing existing facilities while adding more cabin and some lodge facilities; providing year-round environmental education programs at all major parks; providing good quality and readily available information to help visitors enjoy the wide range of recreational activities available in the parks; and developing additional management tools to protect the parks' natural and historic resources from outside threats.

From the Bureau's citizen survey, it is clear that there exists strong public support for more funding to keep park assets from deteriorating, whether it be through higher user fees, increased General Fund appropriations and/or the creation of a state park nonprofit foundation to help finance the system. There is a strong feeling that the parks should not be turned into resort complexes such as has occurred in neighboring states. The state parks system has a strong reputation for providing safe, relatively inexpensive and family-oriented vacation destinations. State park officials expressed their intent to work hard to maintain that reputation.

Of particular interest to the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor is the recommendation made by the Citizen Advisory Council that existing state parks that have national significance, such as the Delaware Canal, should be evaluated for possible transfer to the National Park Service. Also of interest is the recommendation that BSP support local acquisition of greenways linked to existing state parks and other recreational facilities through programs such as the proposed federal American Heritage Trust.

In addition to the State Parks 2000 planning exercise, a study also was undertaken on the economic impact of the state parks system. Survey interviews of some 7,000 park users revealed that annual park operations (\$36 million in 1987) contributed to a 15-fold increase (\$562 million) in total economic activity throughout the state. An economic multiplier effect of that magnitude leaves state park officials confident that funding for the system will not be cut, but most likely increased in the future. Officials believe that the park system will receive significant funds for capital improvements from future state bond issues. While expressing some optimism about future funding levels, park officials were clear in saying that levels would not be so high as to justify spending the estimated \$32 million needed to restore the Delaware Canal. No one park, in a 114-park system, could command such an investment. There is little doubt that state park officials would prefer to see the canal park in federal hands.

Lehigh Gorge was one of the last parks to be added to the state system. Consequently, there has been little money available for its development. At one time, officials considered purchasing an additional 7,000 acres along the rail bed from Penn Haven to Weatherly, but financial constraints and other priorities

have eliminated such a purchase from the acquisitions list. Officials readily admit that more control and supervision of the park and white-water rafters are needed, but insufficient personnel makes it difficult to enforce controls. They are hopeful that the new access area at Glen Onoko will reduce the number of complaints from local residents about the rafting companies and the rafters. There also is a need to stabilize and interpret the historic resources in the gorge.

State park officials, both in Harrisburg and at regional headquarters in Nockamixon Park, expressed a desire to be *active participants* in the planning process for the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridor National Heritage Park. Considering the historic resources under their jurisdiction, park officials believe that they have critical roles to play in both the planning and implementation phases of the Corridor's development. They see the heritage Corridor as a vehicle by which the park system can leverage its funds with those from other sources to the benefit of all. Plans and projects developed for the Corridor can support requests to state bodies for additional capital and operational funding for the park system. BSP can help the commission and local entities piece together the trail system for the Corridor; it is very likely that the rails-to-trail program will be housed in BSP. For its part, state officials would like to see the commission develop good historical materials that can be used in the interpretive programs at Lehigh Gorge and other parks. They also feel that the commission must get local communities to realize the importance of protecting historic resources before they are lost.

2. Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
717/787-2891
Contact: Dr. Brent D. Glass, Executive Director

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission (PHMC) is the state agency responsible for the conservation of Pennsylvania's historic and cultural heritage; the preservation of public records, historic documents and objects of historic interest; and the identification, restoration and preservation of architecturally and historically significant sites and structures. Among the commission's major responsibilities is the management of 27 historic sites throughout the state, including three in the Delaware and Lehigh Corridor: Eckley Miners' Village, Washington Crossing Historic Park and Pennsbury Manor.

The commission also serves as the State Historic Preservation Office responsible for the identification, nomination and processing of eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It certifies local historic district ordinances and supports local historical organizations and museums through its annual grants program.¹⁵

¹⁵ There are two major categories of PHMC grants -- Museum Assistance Grants and Local History Grants. The former category offers, on a matching basis, a maximum \$30,000 for special projects in institutional development, collections management, education and interpretive programs and marketing and promotion. Technical assistance grants of not more than \$3,000 also are available for projects such as upgrading exhibits, conservation surveys, staff development and professional training, the hiring of management and planning consultants, etc. Under the category of Local History, support grants of no more than \$3,000 are awarded for public educational programs, research and writing on Pennsylvania history and archives and records management projects. General operating support grants of \$10,000 are restricted to organizations that serve as the official historical society for one of the state's 67 counties. In 1990, 130 grants were awarded totally over \$800,000.

The Commonwealth's recurrent fiscal problems have had a significant impact on PHMC activities, particularly those related to the management of historic sites. Many educational, curatorial and maintenance positions have been left vacant for lack of funds. Consequently, supposedly changing exhibits become permanent, and proper maintenance is a serious problem at many sites.¹⁶

In the Corridor, Eckley Miners' Village is a glaring example of the failure to properly maintain a site. The situation at Eckley is so serious that officials are looking for a private developer to restore some of the structures for adaptive use, such as low- and moderate-income housing for senior citizens, preferable retired miners and their families. Directors at all PHMC sites are being encouraged to find ways of becoming more economically self-sufficient and less dependent on state appropriations to sustain operations. State officials would like to enter into cooperative agreements with other organizations to help operate the sites. PHMC relies heavily on the friends groups at each site for financial and volunteer support. This reliance is likely to increase. Joint promotion of related sites is seen as a way of encouraging greater visitation. Obvious candidates for joint promotion are the Washington Crossing parks on the Pennsylvania and New Jersey sides of the Delaware River.

PHMC officials interviewed believe that the state has a vital interest in seeing that the heritage Corridors are a success and the tourist dollars are spread more evenly across the state. If developed properly, a heritage Corridor can provide an identity that makes a region a more viable tourist destination. Officials see PHMC as a willing and interested partner in the heritage Corridor program. Corridor projects have priority for commission grants. Officials would be happy to have their sites serve as focal points for the spin-off of other Corridor activities. Like state park officials, they see the heritage Corridors as opportunities to leverage their limited resources with those of other groups. They feel PHMC has an important role to play in helping to provide the historic contexts for Corridor projects, evaluating the historical significance of sites, encouraging greater preservation efforts and helping to develop protection strategies. One PHMC official voiced the opinion that the Corridor Commission needs to focus on land use issues; effective land use measures may be an even greater need than preservation ones. Nonetheless, better protection of historic structures also is needed. Several historic districts in the Corridor have no local ordinances protecting their integrity. In fact, most historic districts in Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton counties are not protected by local preservation ordinances. The exceptions are the Old Allentown and Old Fairgrounds districts in Lehigh County and the Central Bethlehem district in Northampton County. The Bucks County record is better with some 16 districts out of 26 being subject to some local controls (see appendices V and VI). Local control means oversight review by an Architectural Review Board. In all cases, such boards have advisory functions and can only make recommendations to their local political bodies.

The PHMC recently completed two studies of interest for the development of the interpretive program for the Delaware and Lehigh Heritage Corridor. Made in Pennsylvania outlines the industrialization of Pennsylvania over the course of three centuries together with general histories of specific industries, including iron and steel, coal mining, textiles, foundry and machine shops, transportation and others that were most important to the state and to the nation. Also completed is a historic context study of the

¹⁶ According to Tapestry, the newsletter of the Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations (Spring 1991), Rep. William Lloyd introduced legislation which passed the PA House on April 9, establishing a \$25 million bond issue to fund a five-year program of rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties across the state. Eighteen million dollars would be designated for PHMC sites and \$7 million for the creation of a grant fund for non-state-owned historic properties open to the public. The bond issue would have to be approved by the voters in a statewide referendum.

state's iron and steel industry, undertaken to provide a context for the nomination of some twenty-one 18th and 19th-century iron furnaces to the National Register and for future nominations of Pennsylvania steel mills. Studies of the bituminous coal and the transportation industries are to follow. There are plans for a context study of the anthracite coal industry, including Luzerne and Carbon Counties.

3. Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026
Contact: Jean Cutler, Executive Director

The Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations is housed with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in the State Museum Building at Harrisburg. It produces the Directory of Museums and Historical Organization in Pennsylvania; offers regional technical workshops on topics such as collections conservation, exhibits labeling, establishing cooperative partnerships with schools and PHMC grants programs; provides information on consultants who can help member organizations develop strategies for institutional development, collections management, educational and interpretive programs, marketing and promotion, historic preservation, archeology and more; maintains a free lending library of books and videos published by the Smithsonian Institution, the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History and others; holds annual meetings that provide members with an opportunity to learn new facts, exchange information and experiences and form new partnerships; and serves as an advocate for the needs of its members statewide. The Federation staff is willing to work with the Corridor Commission in offering technical workshops in the region for representative from local museums and historical societies.

Summary of Findings and Implications for Corridor Plan

1. There are many preservation organizations, historical museums and agencies in the Corridor. Most are quite receptive and supportive of the Corridor initiative and hope to play active roles, particularly in terms of interpretation. While many have given some thought to undertaking cooperative marketing or program ventures, few have actually done so. It is likely that this is partly due to the thinness of resources -- both financial and human -- presently available to these key local partners. Only a handful have professional staff; all are operating under varying degrees of financial constraints, able to do little more than they are without additional resources. There is a strong need for technical and financial assistance to nurture and grow the interpretive partners needed to realize an integrated Corridor interpretive plan. There is also a strong need for the Commission to provide some overall directions regarding ways in which these organizations can best participate in the Corridor effort.
2. There is strong interest among interpreting and presenting institutions in engaging in cooperative marketing and promotion efforts; however, few have any experience. There has been no convenor, someone or some group to call them together and help craft cooperative programs. Nor has there been a champion for the benefits to be gained via cooperation.
3. The architectural and historical resources of the Corridor are abundant, but there has been a surprising lack of resource protection activity at the local level. Just in terms of identification, appropriate historic resource inventories have been undertaken only in Bucks and Northampton Counties; comprehensive resource surveys are needed for Luzerne, Carbon and Lehigh Counties. These surveys are essential to the development of adequate resource protection mechanisms. There are nearly 50 National Register historic districts in the Corridor, but only a handful are also protected under local ordinance. The predominant threats to the Corridor's historic character come not from proposed Federal actions (for which

listing on the National Register affords considerable protection), but from private and/or non-federally funded projects, for which locally designated districts, zoning and other building regulatory policies are needed.

4. In addition to the need for more activist preservation organizations in the region, there has also been relatively little application of basic preservation tools: revolving funds for rehabilitation, facade improvements, historic and scenic easements, etc. Again, basic technical assistance and an information tool kit could be quite important. There is a strong need for preservation advocacy, as well as promoting more local understanding of the significance of the corridor's heritage resources and of the benefits of preservation.

5. Some of the Corridor's basic core historic resources are in urgent need of stabilization, restoration and preservation. Many of those most threatened are already in public ownership, but due to severe strains on state and local budgets, badly needed capital repairs have been postponed to the point of dire need. Public workshops throughout the Corridor have confirmed priority concern for the spine that holds the Corridor together. Yet, one of the resources most at risk is the Delaware Canal itself. Estimates place the costs of stabilization and capital repair at \$30 million, a sum the Bureau of State Parks is unable to allocate to any one site under its domain. A similar situation exists for other key resources in state ownership, including Lehigh Gorge (BSP), Eckley Miners' Village (PHMC) and Washington Crossing Historic Park (PHMC).

The state is not the only strapped public owner of key canal resources. Much of the Lehigh Canal is owned by county and local governments. Some sections are owned by private groups. While portions have been restored and are being maintained, other sections remain derelict, managed by local groups struggling along with very limited budgets. Again, years of neglect have created a need for much more than what could be reasonably termed routine maintenance.

Two key issues raise implications for the Corridor Commission: the demand for technical assistance, and the need for funding, both for seed projects and to leverage other sources of funds for capital restoration projects. To create the able local partners to assist with the interpretive plan, most existing institutions need (and will welcome) technical assistance in interpretation, public programming, collections management and fund raising. To stimulate more awareness and activity in terms of resource protection - particularly the designation of local historic districts, technical assistance and advocacy are also needed. The Commission, as the umbrella agency, could be an important source of such professional assistance.

The issue of funding for the stabilization and rehabilitation of key resources is one that holds important implications in terms of the role of the Corridor Commission, for there is a clear need to attract funds from additional sources, both public and private, for an intensive multi-year partnership effort. Further, many of the Corridor's local and non-profit partners could greatly benefit from fund-raising assistance or from seed grants or matching funds from the Commission for critical projects.

Task 2.2.c Historic Resources: Recommended Policies & Actions

Introduction

Perhaps no issue is more important than the protection of key resources in the Corridor, for without greater recognition and protective measures, many will be lost to future generations. Identification, protection, preservation and maintenance of historic resources along the Corridor's central spine should be given priority attention.

Identification: Historic Resource Surveys

Bucks and Northampton Counties have conducted comprehensive historic resource surveys, but this very important initial step has not been done in Luzerne, Carbon and Lehigh Counties.

- Encourage Luzerne, Carbon and Lehigh Counties to undertake surveys and to involve local officials and interested groups in the process, to create better understanding of the presence and value of historic resources among decision makers.

Protection: National Register and Local Historic Districts

Plan for success. And with success will come greater pressures on historic resources and the historic integrity of Corridor communities. It could be argued that from a tourism perspective, one of the key selling points of the region is its appearance. Visitors seek an experience that is different than that they have at home. An intangible, unquantifiable but important factor is the sense of time, place and culture that is present in those places where sprawl and gradual incremental development have not overwhelmed the special qualities of the landscape, whether that landscape is urban (Bethlehem's historic area, for example), or rural (Stoudt's Valley, another example). Thus, in addition to the need for protection for simple integrity's sake, the case can be made that for a region seeking to create enhanced economic opportunity based in part on its heritage resources, protection equals quality assurance.

- Encourage and assist listing of historic districts on the National Register, and the creation and adoption of locally designated historic districts. This is not likely to happen without broad community support, which itself must derive from better understanding of the benefits of historic preservation and district designation.
- Sponsor and encourage community workshops, exhibits and other educational activities to broaden and deepen understanding of the value and benefits of historic resources, and techniques for incorporating them in community planning and revitalization.

Preservation

In the Corridor, there has been relatively little application of basic historic preservation tools: revolving funds for rehabilitation, facade improvements, historic and scenic easements, etc. There are a number of local preservation organizations; most need strengthening, particularly in their advocacy roles.

- Provide technical assistance, information and training to existing preservation organizations; and foster the creation of new local organizations where appropriate. The Commission should either hire a preservation specialist or contract with the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office to detail a field representative to provide technical assistance to Corridor communities.

- Encourage the capitalization on formation of a revolving loan fund for preservation, possibly through Conservancies or the Lehigh River Foundation.
- Provide seed and challenge grants for interpreted historic buildings in public or non-profit ownership for "brick and mortar" preservation.

One of the most challenging issues in the Corridor is the preservation of historic industrial buildings and structures, many of which face dubious futures due to their functional obsolescence, unsuitability for adaptive use, or uncertainty about environmental hazardous conditions. Bethlehem Steel's enormous complex at Bethlehem is the most obvious example.

- Work with the National Park Service, DER, Department of Commerce and other appropriate state agencies, and with other Pennsylvania heritage areas (Mon Valley, Lackawanna Heritage Valley, Allegheny Ridge, etc.) to develop workable State and federal incentives to encourage (and finance) site clean up, and to reduce lender risk, one of the major obstacles to the re-use of historic industrial complexes.
- Encourage Bethlehem Steel Company and other owners of key sites to document and record historic industrial structures and processes; where possible and supportive of Corridor interpretive goals, encourage owners to retain and rehabilitate appropriate structures for reuse or interpretive purposes. Assist such owners in the pursuit of Federal and state assistance for their preservation and/or documentation efforts.
- Seek imaginative ways of adapting historic industrial structures to contemporary use, including recreation, perhaps as interpreted ruins and monumental sculpture in park-like settings (the Cement kilns at Copley are an example, as are Gas Works Park in Seattle and Sloss Furnace in Birmingham, Alabama).

Several key historic resources are owned by public agencies, where due to severely strapped state and local budgets, deterioration has reached a level that is beyond maintenance.

- Aggressively seek major funding from all available state, federal and private sources for critical capital improvements involving stabilization and basic restoration. In concert with other Pennsylvania heritage areas, strongly advocate adequate funding support for key resources in public ownership.
- Where appropriate, encourage revenue-generating operations in publicly-owned historic buildings when the generated funds can be dedicated to long-term preservation and maintenance of the resource. An example here might be adaptive use of some of the miners' housing at Eckley for overnight accommodations or for senior citizen housing.

Education and Awareness

- In all Corridor newsletters and publications, constantly promote and publicize positive preservation activity. The commission should embrace outstanding projects and actively work with regional media to publicize them, whether or not there has been direct Commission involvement.
- Through its Interpretive Department, the Commission should develop preservation and heritage education components for all tours, exhibits and educational curriculum packages, and encourage local preservation groups to do likewise.

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National Register Historic Districts (as of 2/6/91)

Appendix I

County	Municipality	Historic District Name
Luzerne County		
	Foster Twp.	Eckley Historic District
	Wilkes-Barre	River Street Historic District
Carbon County		
	Jim Thorpe	Old Mauch Chunk Historic District
Lehigh County		
	Bethlehem	Bethlehem Historic District Extension
	Bethlehem	Mt. Airy Historic District
	Catasauqua	Catasauqua Residential Historic District
	Catasauqua	Biery's Port Historic District
	Coopersburg	Coopersburg Historic District
Northampton County		
	Bethlehem	Central Bethlehem Historic District
	Bethlehem	Pembroke Village Historic District
	Bethlehem	Elmwood Historic District
	Bethlehem	Fountain Hill Historic District
	Bushkill Twp	Jacobsburg Historic District
	Easton	Easton Historic District
	Lower Saucon Twp	Ehrhart's Mill Complex Historic District
	Nazareth	Nazareth Historic District
Bucks County		
	Bristol	Bristol Historic District
	Bristol	Jefferson Land Asso. Historic District
	Bristol	Bristol Improvement Co. Hist. District
	Bristol	Harriman Historic District
	Buckingham Twp	Holicong Village Historic District
	Buckingham Twp	Spring Valley Historic District
	Buckingham Twp	Mechanicsville Village Historic District
	Buckingham Twp	Forest Grove Historic District
	Buckingham/Wrightstown	Wycombe Village Historic District
	Doylestown	Shaw Historic District

County	Municipality	Historic District Name
Bucks County (cont.'d)		
	Doylestown	Doylestown Historic District
	Doylestown Twp	Fordhook Farm
	Falls Twp	Village of Fallsington Historic District
	Hulmeville	Hulmeville Historic District
	Langhorne	Langhorne Historic District
	Lower Makefield Twp	Village of Edgewood Historic District
	New Hope	New Hope Historic District
	New Hope	Springdale Historic District
	Newtown	Newtown Borough Historic District
	Newtown Twp	Newtown Presbyterian Church
	Newtown Twp	Newtown Township Historic District, Sycamore Street extension
	Newtown Twp	Geo. F. Tyler Mansion
	Plumstead Twp	Dyerstown Historic District
	Plumstead/Tinicum Twps	Point Pleasant Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Carversville Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Honey Hollow Watershed
	Solebury Twp	Phillips Mill Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Lumberville Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Center Bridge Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Upper Aquetong Valley Historic District
	Tinicum Twp	Riverside Farm
	Wrightstown Twp	Penns Park Historic District

Source: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Historic Districts Protected by Local Ordinance

Appendix II

County	Municipality	Historic District Name
Lehigh County		
	Allentown	Old Allentown Historic District
	Allentown	Old Fairgrounds Historic District
Northampton County		
	Bethlehem	Bethlehem Historic District
Bucks County		
	Doylestown	Doylestown Historic District
	Buckingham Twp	Spring Valley Historic District
	Falls Twp	Village of Fallsington Historic District
	Bristol	Historic Radcliffe Street
	Hulmeville	Hulmeville Historic District
	Langhorne	Langhorne Historic District
	Lower Makefield Twp	Village of Edgewood Historic District
	New Hope	New Hope Historic District
	Newtown	Newtown Borough Historic District
	Newtown Twp	Newtown Township Historic District, Sycamore Street extension
	Solebury Twp	Carversville Historic District
	Solebury Twp	Phillips Mill Historic District
	Upper Makefield Twp	Village of Brownsburg Historic District
	Upper Makefield Twp	Village of Dolington Historic District
	Yardley	Yardley Historic District

Source: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Interpretive and Educational Institutions Survey
DELAWARE & LEHIGH CANAL CORRIDOR MASTER PLAN PROJECT

Appendix III

Interpretive and Educational Institutions Survey

SUMMARY INFORMATION

1. Name, Address & Phone # of Institution

Open: _____ Weekends _____ Weekdays

Admission fees: _____ Yes _____ No

2. Director

3. Staff Contacts
(Person interviewed)

4. Annual Operating Budget/Principal Funding Sources

_____ Below \$100,000 _____ Above \$100,000

_____ Public sector _____ private sector _____ admissions

_____ memberships _____ sales

5. Mission Statement
(Attach)

6. Staff

_____ # paid _____ # volunteer _____ # doing interpretation

7. Constituency
(Membership/Volunteers: what "enrolls" them?)

8. Audiences

_____ #/year _____ local _____ regional

9. Resources

_____ site _____ buildings _____ collections _____ other

10. Programs

_____ Visitor center area _____ guided tours
_____ school programs _____ other

11. Major Annual Events

12. Publications

_____ Visitor guide brochure _____ outreach brochure
_____ newsletter _____ magazine _____ pamphlets/books

13. Other offerings

_____ Food service _____ book store, gift shop
_____ other

14. How are audiences attracted?

_____ Outreach brochure _____ press coverage
_____ psa _____ handbill _____ other

DISCUSSION - INSTITUTION

15. What is the central purpose of your organization?
(If no mission statement)

16. Do your programs interpret your site only? _____ Y _____ N
Do they cover a larger area? _____ Y _____ N

DISCUSSION - D & L

17. Are you familiar with the D & L Canal National Heritage Corridor, the Commission and its objectives? (Give brochure if answered no.)

18. Are there ways in which programs undertaken by the Commission or others could support and enhance your institution's activities?

*Given to
specimen to
D & L
+ should
- protect & preserve
- resources & etc
- interpretation*

- Visitor reception and information centers (where?)
- Introductory exhibits
- Inter-corridor transportation
- "Floating" interpreters
- Thematic programming to link corridor sites
- Technical assistance
- Suggestions?

19. Have you ever worked collaboratively with other corridor institutions? Do you think it would be possible to do so?

- Shared interpreters
- Shared visitor-guide publications
- Shared promotion
- Shared fundraising
- Shared security or maintenance

20. Is your institution willing to work with the D & L Commission and other organizations to develop and present shared and linked programming within the Corridor?
21. What role do you envision your organization playing in the collaborative programming?

OPTIONAL - GOING ON FROM HERE

22. What do you think are the principal historic resources in this area?
23. What other institutions and people do you recommend we talk to for this survey of interpretive and educational institutions?

Historical Agencies, Environmental Education Centers
and State Agencies Surveyed

Appendix IV

Luzerne County

1. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society
2. Ashley Breaker Preservation Society
3. Luzerne County Parks Department
4. Historical Preservation Society of Luzerne County
5. Eckley Miners' Village
6. Greater Hazleton Historical Society
7. Lehigh Gorge - Hickory Run State parks

Carbon County

8. Carbon County Parks and Recreation Department
9. Switchback Gravity Railroad Foundation
10. Mauch Chunk Historical Society
11. Asa Packer Mansion
12. St Mark's Church
13. Lehigh Canal Recreation Commission
14. Lehigh Gap Historical Preservation Society

Lehigh County

15. Lehigh County Historical Society
16. Lehigh County Department of Property Services
17. The Old Allentown Association
18. Lenni Lenape Historical Society
19. Burnside Plantation, Inc.

Northampton County

20. Walnutport Canal Association
21. Tri-Boro sportsmen
22. The Moravian Historical Society
23. Jacobsburg Historical Society
24. The Bethlehem Collegium
25. Historic Bethlehem, Inc.
26. The Moravian Museum
27. The Moravian Archives
28. Sun Inn Preservation Association
29. The Kemerer Museum of Decorative Arts
30. South Bethlehem Historical Society
31. Old Freemansburg Association

Northampton County (cont.'d)

32. Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society
33. Historic Easton, Inc.
34. The Canal Museum - Hugh Moore Park
35. Northampton County Division of Parks and Recreation

Bucks County

36. Delaware Canal State Park
37. Friends of the Delaware Canal
38. New Hope Historical Society
39. Bucks County Historical Society
40. Washington Crossing Historical Park
- 40a. David Library of the American Revolution
41. Yardley Historical Society
42. Historic Morrisville Society
43. Historic Fallsington, Inc.
44. Asso. for the Restoration and Preservation of the Delaware Canal
45. Bristol Cultural and Historical Foundation
46. The Grundy Foundation/Museum/Library
47. Bucks County Department of Parks and Recreation
48. Pennsbury Manor
49. Bucks County Conservancy

Environmental Education Centers

1. Environmental Education Center at Mauch Chunk Lake Park
2. Beltzville State Park Environment Learning Center
3. Jacobsburg Environmental Education Center
4. Honey Hollow Environmental Education Center
5. Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve
6. Silver Lake Nature Center

State Agencies

1. Department of Community Affairs
2. Bureau of State Parks
3. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
- 3a. The Pennsylvania Federation of Museums and Historical Organizations

1. Wilkes-Barre/Luzerne County
2. Eckley Miners' Village (Eckley)
3. The Greater Hazleton Area
4. Asa Packer Mansion (Jim Thorpe)
5. Saint Mark's Church (Jim Thorpe)
6. Walnutport Locktender's House
7. David O. Saylor Cement Industry Museum (Coplay)
8. Troxell-Steckel House (Egypt)
9. George Taylor House (Catasauqua)
10. Lock Ridge Furnace Museum (Alburtis)
11. Haines Mill Museum (Allentown)
12. Trout Hall (Allentown)
13. Frank Buchman House (Allentown)
14. Lenni Lenape (Emmaus)
15. Burnside Plantation (Bethlehem)
16. Sun Inn (Bethlehem)
17. 18th Century Industrial Area (Bethlehem)
18. Gemein Haus (Bethlehem)
19. Goundie House (Bethlehem)
20. Canal Museum (Easton)
21. Northampton County/Easton
22. Parry Mansion (New Hope)
23. Mercer Complex (Museum/Fonthill/Moravian Tile Works)
24. Washington Crossing
25. Summerseat (Morrisville)
26. Fallsington
27. Grundy Mansion (Bristol)
28. Pennsbury Manor

1. Ashley Breaker - one of the last breakers in the region
2. Ashley Planes, including Dogtown and back track
3. Mountain Top - transfer point for coal from planes to railroad
4. Glen Summit - summers resort for Wilkes-Barre's elite families
5. Ochre Furnaces
6. White Haven - northern terminus of Lehigh Canal's Upper Grand Section
7. Tannery - 2nd largest producer of hides in the U.S., circa 1860
8. Leslie Lock and Dam (Lehigh Gorge)
9. Rockport (Lehigh Gorge) - early lumber center; later center for transfer of coal from Buck Mountain Mine to Lehigh Canal.
10. Penn Haven (Lehigh Gorge) - railroad junction through which much of the coal from Hazelton and the Middle Eastern Anthracite Region was channelled.
11. Weatherly - railroad center; built steam locomotives and other railroad equipment; improved steam locomotive technology
12. Glen Onoko (Lehigh Gorge) - popular 19th-century resort
13. Jim Thorpe - major coal transportation center (canal, gravity railroad, and railroad)
14. Switchback gravity railroad - early coal transportation system
15. Summit Hill/Lansford - discovery of anthracite coal; coal towns
16. Palmerton - zinc industry, company town, environmental pollution
17. Slatington - slate quarrying
18. Tri-Boro Sportmen (Northampton) - canal boat graveyard/cement
19. Thomas Iron Works (Hokendauqua) - Thomas perfected the anthracite blast in the 1840s at Crane Iron Works in nearby Catasauqua; later built his own works at Hokendauqua; Lock Ridge Furnace at Alburtis was part of the Thomas Works
20. Catasauqua (Crane Iron Works and silk industry)
21. Bethlehem Steel Company and South Bethlehem - represents the culmination of the Lehigh Valley's 19th-century industrial revolution; archtypical late 19th- early 20th-century multi-culture company town
22. Freemansburg - 19th-century canal town
23. Jacobsburg - 18th-century industrial village, Boulton Gun Works, Henry Homestead
24. Raubsville - 19th-century canal town
25. Stouts Valley - 18th- and 19th-century agricultural region
26. Durham Furnace - 18th-century industrial site
27. Uhlerstown - 19th-century canal town
28. Lumberville - lumber industry; stone quarries; canal town
29. Caversville - center of 18th- and 19th-century farming community
30. New Hope - 18th-century lumber mills; 19th century canal and mill town; 20th century artist community and tourist center
31. Taylorsville - 19th-century canal town
32. Morrisville - remnants of transport systems from colonial era to present
33. Levittown - prototype for post-WWII suburban development
34. Bristol - southern terminus of D & L Canal system; 19th-century canal and industrial town; part of 20th metropolitan area
35. Pennsbury - late 17th- early 18th-century estate surrounded in the 20th century by landfill and manufacturing

January

February

Geo. Washington Birthday Party - Washington Crossing Historic Park

March

Charter Day - Pennsbury Manor

Annual Canal History and Technology Symposium (Easton)

April

Tavern Night - Washington Crossing Historic Park

Lehigh Valley Spring Antiques Show - Lehigh University (Bethlehem)

Spring Clean-up of the Delaware Canal - Friends of the Delaware Canal

Forks of the Delaware Shad Fishing Tournament - Easton

Cherry Blossom Festival - Wilkes-Barre

May

Fine Arts Festival - Wilkes Barre

Folkfest - 2nd weekend - Mercer Museum (Doylestown)

Mayfair - 5-days performing arts festival - Memorial Day weekend (Allentown)

Corn Planting Ceremony - Lenni Lenape Society (Allentown)

Jim Thorpe Memorial 10K - Switchback Roadrunners (Jim Thorpe)

Bach Festival - Lehigh University (Bethlehem)

Arts and Crafts Festival - Whitefield House (Nazareth)

Annual Antiques Show - Moravian College (Bethlehem)

New Hope Historical Society Antiques Show and Sales (New Hope)

June

Canal Days - 1st weekend (Walnutport)

Patch Town Days - Eckley Miners' Village

Mountain Bike Weekend - Mauch Chunk Lake Park (Jim Thorpe)

Laurel Festival of the Arts - 3 weeks (Jim Thorpe)

Handwork Festival - 18th Century Industrial Area (Bethlehem)

Martha Washington Strawberry Festival - Sun Inn (Bethlehem)

Old Market Days (Freemansburg)

Walks along the Delaware Canal - each Saturday in June (Friends of the Delaware Canal)

Patriots Day (Morrisville)

Tinicum Civic Association Antiques Show

Fun Fly - Mauch Chunk Lake Park (Jim Thorpe)

Buck County Antiques Dealers Show - Doylestown

July

Canal Festival - Hugh Moore Park (Easton)
Heritage Days (Easton)
Blueberry Festival - Burnside Plantation (Bethlehem)
Tinicum Art Festival - Erwin Stover House and park (Tinicum Township)
Art in the Park (Lehighton)
Carbon County Triathlon - Mauch Chunk Lake Park (Jim Thorpe)
Christmas City Fair (Bethlehem)

August

Musikfest - 9-days, mid-August (Bethlehem)
New Hope Auto Show (New Hope)
Roasting Ears of Corn Food Fest - Lenni Lenape Society (Allentown)
Carbon County Fair

September

Fun Fest (Hazleton)
Heritage Days (Jim Thorpe)
Manor Fair - Pennsbury Manor
Children's Art Festival - Fonthill and Moravian Pottery and Tile Works (Doylestown)
The Great Allentown Fair
Celtic Classic Highland Games and Festival (Bethlehem)
Harvest Day (Yardley)
Medieval Fair (Upper Black Eddy)

October

Harvest Festival - Burnside Plantation (Bethlehem)
Historic Fallsington Days
Historic Bristol Day - 3rd Saturday
Harvest Day - Pennsbury Manor
Fall Foliage - Jim Thorpe
Autumn Leaves Festival - Lock Ridge Furnace Museum (Alburtis)

November

New Hope Historical Society Antiques Show and Sales (New Hope)
Christmas City Antiques Show (Bethlehem)

December

Christmas Walking Tours of Historic Bethlehem (Dec. 1-30)
Christmas City Caroling Festival - Sun Inn (Bethlehem)
Christmas Candlelight Tour (Nazareth)
Ethnic Christmas - Eckley Miners' Village
Washington's Arrival at Summerseat (Morrisville)
Holly Night - Pennsbury Manor
Old Time Christmas - Jim Thorpe
Reenactment of Washington Crossing the Delaware River - Washington Crossing Historic Park