

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Ehrhart's Mill Historic District

and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Old Mill Road

N/A
not for publication

city, town Lower Saucon Township N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Northampton code 095

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name multiple

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Northampton County Courthouse

street & number Eighth and Washington Streets

city, town Easton state Pennsylvania 18042

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title County Bridge #16 surveyed by HAER

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July, 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington, D.C. state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District lies along Old Mill Road beside the Saucon Creek in a shallow valley in Lower Saucon Township. It is a small district that stretches about 1,000 feet northwest from County Bridge #16, which crosses the Saucon Creek, to the Ehrhart farmhouse, which lies at the edge of open fields. A large grist mill and two houses dominate the center of the district. The district contains nine contributing buildings, four contributing structures, and two contributing sites, all of which were built during the nineteenth century. The buildings include one small barn, the stone grist mill, and three stone or brick vernacular houses. The most prominent structure is the bridge, an iron Pratt truss structure erected in 1867. The overall district possesses good integrity, with few major alterations made to the buildings or structures.

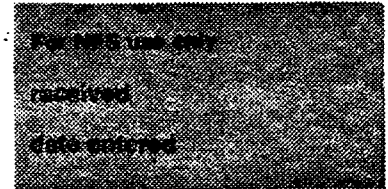
The largest resource in the district, and the heart of the district, is the grist mill located between Old Mill Road and the Saucon Creek. The mill building is a five level, three story edifice, 40 x 55 feet. It has limestone rubble walls, except for a clapboard covered frame south gable, and a slate covered gambrel roof. The stone walls were constructed by the early nineteenth century. The gambrel roof and much of the rest of the exterior were constructed in 1865 shortly after a fire destroyed much of the upper stories of the mill. The gambrel roof replaced a lower gable roof. The north (front) facade is three bays wide with single, double hung, wood framed windows flanking a wood framed door on the first and second floors. A similar third floor door and a catshead top this facade. On the west elevation, three bays of double hung, wood framed windows pierce the first and second floors. Two bays of similar windows punctuate the center and left side of the first and second floors on the east elevation. A cut sandstone arch for the tailrace anchors the lower left corner of this facade. On the south elevation, five double hung, wood framed windows pierce the first through third floors. Two double doors with stone relieving arches open to the lower basement level at the bottom of the south facade. The entire building is topped by a cross gabled cupola with windows in each end.

The interior of the grist mill features heavy beams and columns, and is packed with milling machinery. Oak 9 x 10 inch chamfered columns support 10 x 11 inch axial beams into which oak and chestnut 3 x 8 inch joists are mortised. Three rows of columns divide the interior into four bays; center columns stand on stone pads in the basement while flanking columns rest on stone walls in the basement. Floors are made of hardwood planks. On the south end there is a 42 inch leffel turbine in a deep pit at the lower level of the basement. This turbine replaced an earlier water wheel about 1900. The turbine is connected to an iron great spur wheel, 9'3" in diameter, with an iron axle and a bevel gear beneath it.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The power train in the basement is supported by a massive hurst frame 13 feet square by 8 feet high. This frame probably pre-dates the 1865 fire.

The milling machinery on the first through third floors dates largely from 1865 to the 1880s, when the last major additions to the machinery were made. On the first floor are three run of 48 inch mill stones engaged to the great spur wheel below by pinion gears. A fourth mill stone was removed about 1900. On the third floor are two Silver Creek 1145 No. 2 Disintegrating Centrifugal Reels. A hammermill, various pieces of processing equipment, wood screw conveyors, hoppers, barrels, winches, gears and shafting are found throughout the building. The equipment on all three floors is connected by a bank of four double elevators that descends to the basement. Six other sets of elevators are placed throughout the mill.

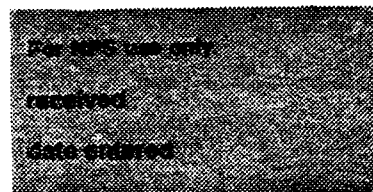
Attached to the grist mill is a grain storage and feed store building. It is a three story, 24 x 36 foot post and beam edifice built on stone basement walls in the late nineteenth century. It has a gable roof with a large dormer on the north side. This dormer has a loading door directly below a catshead containing a pulley. A wide cantilevered roof projects out over a loading dock on the north facade. The cantilevered roof has a trap door directly beneath the dormer so that goods could be hoisted between the loading dock and the dormer loading door. Two doors flanked by three single, double hung windows pierce the north facade just above the loading dock. The east facade has two double hung windows on the second and third floors, and a door in the left side of the basement. The south elevation features four casement windows on the first and second floors above a fifteen foot stone basement wall.

A post and beam scale house is located directly southeast of the grist mill and grain storage building. The scale house, built in the mid-nineteenth century, is a one story gable roofed building, 19 x 30 feet. It is sided with wide vertical pine planks, except for the south facade where the siding has been torn off. There are two entrances in both the east and west gable ends that allowed wagons to be driven through. The inside is divided longitudinally into two bays. The floor in the north bay has heavy oak planks that cover a pit scale capable of weighing up to 10,000 lbs. of freight. On the northwest corner of the building is a small shed addition that contains the brass balance beam of the scale.

The mill house is situated across Old Mill Road from the scale house. The mill house is a three and one half story banked house with a gabled asphalt roof. The basement level is a c. 1810 stuccoed stone section. The front facade of this section is pierced by two 6/6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

shuttered windows and a door. The upper stories of the house were originally of log construction. However, c. 1860 this log portion was demolished and replaced with the current two and one half brick stories. The first floor of the south (front) facade of this section features 1/1 shuttered windows and a transomed wood door with single large light. A shed roofed porch supported on the bottom by four stone or brick piers and on the first floor by tapered wooden rectangular columns stretches across the first floor. The second floor is punctuated by four evenly spaced 6/6 shuttered windows. On the east gable end two 6/6 windows pierce each of the first and second floors. Two smaller replacement windows are located in the attic. The west gable end features the same fenestration, with the exception that the attic windows have the original 6/3 sash. The north (rear) elevation features a summer kitchen punctuated by a first floor door and 2/2 windows.

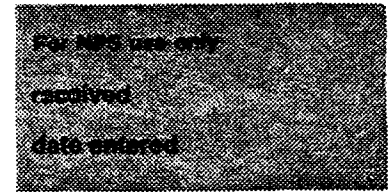
The interior of the mill house has two rooms on the basement level; a kitchen with a walk-in fireplace and a back room. The first floor features a main room which once served as a dining room for all the workers in the mill. A circular stairway is located in the southwest corner of the house. The original floors, doors and much of the molding remains intact. Door and window casings in the two upper floors are unusual, being wider at the bottom than at the top. Many of the interior plastered walls suffered irreparable damage and have been replaced with modern drywall.

Directly to the east of the mill house is a two hole privy and a brick smoke house, both with gabled slate roofs. Just to the north of the house is a free standing bake oven, constructed of brick and stone with a gabled roof. The beehive interior is completely intact. Southeast of the house is the stone foundation of a three bay barn. The barn was moved to its present site in 1856 when the railroad was built. The barn collapsed down to the foundation during the 1970s. The stone foundation of a nineteenth century pigsty is located directly east of the barn foundation.

The Sarah Ehrhart retirement house is located northeast of the mill house. It is a c. 1890 two and one half story brick building with a gabled roof. The southwest (front) facade is punctuated on the first floor by two 2/2, wood framed, shuttered windows with brick relieving arches and a double door to one side. The second floor is pierced by three similar, regularly spaced windows. A shed roof porch with turned columns and spindlework stretches across the first floor. The southeast and northwest gable ends feature two similar windows on the first and second floors, and smaller double hung windows that pierce the attic. A brick, two story gabled ell projects from the northeast

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Ehrhart's Mill Historic District Item number 7 Page 4

(rear) facade of the main section. A one story frame, clapboard covered section with shed roof is attached to the northeast side of the rear facade and southeast side of the ell. A one story, gable roofed, clapboard sided frame section extends from the gable end of the ell. All sections of the house--the main portion, ell, and two frame sections--date from c. 1890. The interior first floor of the house consists of a foyer, front and back parlor, kitchen, and a summer kitchen. A straight front stairway and a circular back kitchen stairway lead to the second floor which consists of three bedrooms. Behind the house are a small nineteenth century frame barn, which now serves as a garage, and an outhouse.

The Ehrhart farmhouse, located at the northwest end of the district, is a gable roofed, two and one half story rubble limestone building built c. 1850. On the southwest (front) facade the second floor has four 6/6 wood framed, shuttered windows. The first floor has three similar windows and a transomed door with paneled reveals in the second bay from the left. A flat roofed wooden entry porch on a stone foundation projects from the front door. The porch is decorated with a cornice consisting of two courses of brick work, one of which is turned diagonally to create a dentil effect. The cornice above the second floor windows is denticulated in the same way. The southeast and northwest gable ends have two 6/6 wood framed windows on each of the two main floors plus two smaller 6/6 attic windows. A two story stuccoed brick summer kitchen with flat roof (also constructed c. 1850) extends from the northeast facade of the main house. A new and smaller stuccoed kitchen addition with a gable roof adjoins the summer kitchen ell. Attached to the gabled addition is a modern breezeway which in turn adjoins a modern three car garage. Both the breezeway and the garage are of a simple wood frame design. The interior of the house is similar to that of the mill house, although the farmhouse has wider floorboards, a grander entrance hall, and a two-turn stairway with balusters in the front of the house. Behind the house is a whitewashed brick smoke house with a gable roof.

The remaining structure in the district is County Bridge #16, located at the southeast end of the district over the Saucon Creek. The top chords and verticals are hollow iron octagonal members. Diagonal cables brace the superstructure. Iron stringers and floor beams are covered with a wood plank deck. Modern I-beams have been added beneath the floor beams as reinforcement. The bridge is supported by a concrete pier and stone abutments with solid stone wing walls that curve away from the center of the road.

The overall district has good integrity. There are no non-contributing resources in the district, and most of the contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
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Continuation sheet Ehrhart's Mill Historic District Item number 7 Page 5

resources have only minor alterations. The grist mill machinery has had very few changes since the 1880s. Only a few small twentieth century machines have been added to the production process and a few grain conveyers have been removed and stored in the mill. One of the four original mill stones has also been removed. The windows of the south facade of the grain storage building have been replaced. On the mill house, the east gable attic windows and the first floor front facade window sash have been replaced, asphalt shingles have replaced the original slate roof, and dry wall has been substituted for damaged interior plaster walls. The Ehrhart farmhouse has three modern additions; however, these portions lie to the rear and side of the house, away from the primary, front facade. The bridge has had I-beams added to help support a cracked iron beam. The bridge has been closed to vehicular traffic since the beam cracked in 1983.

The historic district is currently endangered by Lower Saucon Township's plan to demolish County Bridge #16 and replace it with a modern concrete bridge and widened roadway through the middle of the district. The township is now in the process of acquiring land in the district through eminent domain.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1800-1937 **Builder/Architect** multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District is a nineteenth and early twentieth century grist milling district that is important in several areas of significance. The grist mill, which forms the heart of the district, stands out as the largest late-nineteenth and early twentieth century grist mill on a creek once dotted with grist mills. It is one of only three mills that still stand beside the Saucon Creek in Lower Saucon Township. The grist mill is also significant as the only mill in southern Northampton County that still retains all of its nineteenth century milling equipment. In addition, the bridge which linked this district to towns to the east and south, is highly important as the earliest iron Pratt truss bridge known to exist in Pennsylvania. This bridge was the forerunner of a bridge design used widely in the state. Lastly, the historic district contains a locally important collection of rural architecture diversified in function, materials and design.

The district has been associated with the Ehrhart family for a century and a half. The district was first developed as a mill site during the mid-eighteenth century by Christian Boeydler, one of the many German immigrants who settled in the area. The property in the district was sold by Boeydler in 1751, passing through several families until 1820, when Joseph Ehrhart, Sr. acquired the mill and property in the district. Joseph Sr. ran the mill and lived in a log house that once stood on the basement foundation of the current mill house. In 1840 his son and daughter, Joseph Jr. and Sarah, took over operation of the mill. In c. 1850, Joseph Sr. moved to the newly constructed Ehrhart farmhouse, which has remained in the Ehrhart family ever since. Joseph Jr. and Sarah Ehrhart continued to occupy the mill house. About 1860 the brother and sister demolished the mill house to the basement level and replaced the upper stories with a more expensive brick structure. Shortly after in 1865 the mill roof and much of the upper sections of the mill burned. However, Sarah and Joseph, Jr. quickly rebuilt the mill, utilizing the remaining stone walls and machinery in the basement, and replacing the destroyed gable roof with a higher gambrel roof. Around 1880 the Ehrharts expanded the mill, adding the grain storage building. At the same time, Sarah retired from the family's business and moved into her newly constructed home nearby the mill. Thus by the 1880s the Ehrhart family had greatly developed the district, constructing the present mill building, grain storage building, and three houses.

The Ehrhart family expanded their holdings in the district as their milling business prospered. Much of this prosperity stemmed from ready access to raw materials (wheat) and markets for their finished product (flour). In 1856 the North Penn Railroad constructed through the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District

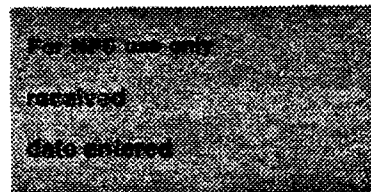
Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

2



district a line that connected Allentown and Bethlehem with Norristown. Five years later the Reading Railroad bought the line, enabling the Ehrhart family to ship grain from the expanding wheat farms of the Midwest. The Ehrharts also transported flour to regional markets via the railroad. In addition, in 1867 the county hired Charles Beckel, who operated a foundry in Bethlehem, to build Bridge #16 across the Saucon Creek at the edge of the Ehrhart's property. This bridge gave the family access to grain and markets immediately to the south and east. The scale house, which was probably constructed about the same time, made it possible to weigh grain or flour wagons which trundled over the bridge.

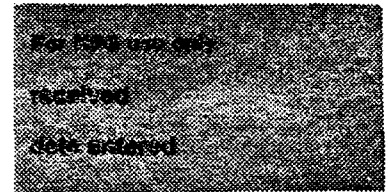
The Ehrharts continued to own or operate the mill from the late nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. Andrew and Morris Ehrhart, who were direct descendants of Joseph Jr., ran the mill from 1880 until 1920. In the latter year, the Ehrharts sold the mill to a relative, Moses Yeakel. The mill remained in the Ehrhart-Yeakel family until 1959 when Bethlehem Steel bought it. Bethlehem Steel promptly dynamited the mill dam which endangered the firm's nearby country club with flooding. Despite the loss of the dam, the Ehrharts still persevered, running the mill as a feed store until the 1970s.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Ehrharts operated the largest grist mill along the section of the Saucon Creek within Lower Saucon Township. This section of the creek constituted a prominent milling area in southern Northampton County. During the late nineteenth century seven grist mills, four saw mills, a paper mill and a woolen mill were located on the two and one half miles of the creek within the township. Six smaller grist mills had been constructed along the stream in Lower Saucon Township by the Civil War. One of these mills, the Wagner Mill located on the Lower Saucon Township-Hellertown border, was the only mill that rivaled the Ehrhart Mill in terms of production. Judging from what little remains of the milling equipment in the Wagner Mill, this mill used three mill stones to produce as much as forty barrels of flour a day in the late nineteenth century. The Ehrhart Mill had four stones that could manufacture up to fifty barrels per day. Of the seven mills that originally ground flour along the banks of the Saucon Creek, only the Ehrhart Mill, the Wagner Mill, and a third small mill, Diehl's Mill, still stand.

The Ehrhart Mill is also outstanding for its engineering significance. This mill is the only grist mill in southern Northampton County that still retains all its power train and milling equipment. No other mill in the southern half of the county still has its complete machinery. The Wagner Mill and Diehl's Mill, for example, have been

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Ehrhart's Mill Historic District

Item number 8

Continuation sheet

Page 3

stripped of almost all their machinery. The Ehrhart Mill's milling equipment is all the more outstanding because it survives almost completely intact from the 1880s. The last time that the milling machinery was significantly remodelled was c. 1885. Very few changes or additions have been made to the equipment since then. This is particularly important because millers in the area generally changed their machinery from mill stones to rollers during the 1880s. Thus the Ehrhart mill presents an almost pristine picture of mill stone equipment just before it was phased out.

County Bridge #16 possesses even greater engineering significance as the earliest dated iron Pratt truss bridge known in Pennsylvania. Pratt truss bridges were widely used on railroads and roadways in Pennsylvania. The first Pratt truss bridges, beginning in the 1840s, used iron for structural members. During the 1880s steel quickly replaced iron as the construction material for such truss bridges. In the largest survey of bridges yet completed in the state--a survey of 1865 state-owned bridges done in 1982-1985--no other extant iron Pratt truss bridges were found to pre-date County Bridge #16. Indeed, few other iron Pratt truss bridges owned by the state have survived to be surveyed. Thus County Bridge #16 is significant as a forerunner of a bridge design that was very important in bridge construction in Pennsylvania.

County Bridge #16 is all the more outstanding for its type of iron construction. This bridge uses a composite of cast iron and wrought iron members. During the 1860s composite cast iron and wrought iron bridges were a popular bridge design. However, surviving composite cast iron and wrought iron bridges are extremely rare. County Bridge #16 is also unusual because Beckel used cast iron for the deck beams. Deck beams were usually made of wrought iron, or after the 1880s steel. Wrought iron and steel handled the tensile stresses to which deck beams were subjected better than cast iron did.

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District is also locally significant for its architecture. The three houses in the district, while constructed by members of one family, are individually varied in design. The Ehrhart farmhouse of c. 1850 is a locally typical four bay, stone farmhouse. However, the mill house and the Sarah Ehrhart retirement house are locally atypical in their use of brick as the primary construction material. Most nineteenth century houses in the southern end of Northampton County and nearby upper Bucks County were constructed of stone. In neighboring Durham Township, Bucks County, for example, there are only twelve brick or plastered masonry houses among a total of 148 houses reviewed during a 1981 comprehensive historic resource survey

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

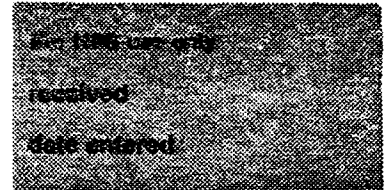
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4



conducted by the Bucks County Conservancy. The mill is also an important example of local architecture. The mill building and houses are complemented by outbuildings which further represent local rural construction.

Thus Ehrhart's Mill Historic District stands out for its diversified collection of architecture, the early iron Pratt truss bridge, the exceptionally complete milling machinery, and the large grist mill that forms the heart of the district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 5.2

Quadrangle name Hellertown

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	4	1	0	4	7	0	4	4	8	0	9	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

see attached

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Hope M. and Kenneth R. Le Van/ William Sisson

organization N/A/PHMC

date December 1986, January 1987

street & number Old Mill Road/William Penn Museum

telephone (215) 838-1018/(717) 783-8946

city or town Bethlehem/Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attach:

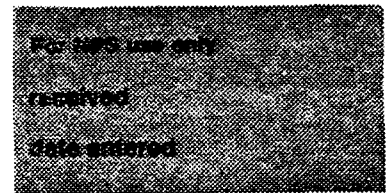
date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

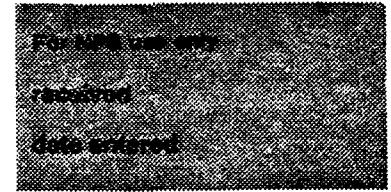
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1



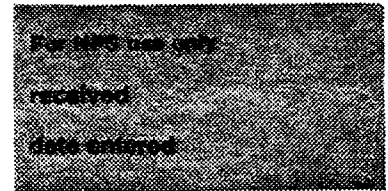
Beginning at point 15 feet northwest of a rail monument on the southerly right of way of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, said monument being 34 feet from the railroad center line, opposite Station 2697+20; then proceeding southwest 255 feet to a point; then proceeding 32 feet to the northeast end of the northeast wing wall of County Bridge #16; then proceeding southwest 164 feet to the southeast end of the southeast wing wall of said bridge; then proceeding 46 feet to the southwest end of the southwest wing wall of said bridge; then proceeding 90 feet northeast to the northeast edge of Saucon Creek at a point 10 feet from the northwest side of said bridge; then proceeding 400 feet northwest along the northeast edge of Saucon Creek; then proceeding 135 feet north to the northeast edge of Old Mill Road; then proceeding 629 feet northwest along the northeast edge of said road; then proceeding 163 feet northeast; then proceeding 719 feet southeast paralleling the northeast edge of Old Mill Road; then proceeding 165 feet southwest to the northeast edge of said road; then proceeding 98 feet southeast along the edge of said road; then proceeding 422 feet east along the southerly right of way of the North Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of beginning.

The boundary is located to include only contributing resources and to exclude vacant land and modern (post-1937) construction. The boundary on the southwest side of the district is defined by the Saucon Creek, the railroad bed, and vacant land immediately outside the boundary. This vacant land to the southwest is where the head race was once located. Both the head and tail races have been silted in or deliberately filled in and destroyed. The mill dam has also been destroyed. On the northwest and northeast sides of the district are vacant lots and beyond them, modern residential subdivisions. The boundary directly north of the mill house is defined by the southerly right of way of the railroad. Immediately to the east of the district lies a modern house and its tree-lined lot. Immediately to the south of County Bridge #16 lies Reading Road which has no direct connection to the district.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District



Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Le Van
Old Mill Road
R.D. 4
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18005

Mr. and Mrs. James McBride
Old Mill Road
R.D. 4
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18005

Mr. Stewart Campbell
Old Mill Road
R.D. 4
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18005

Mr. Ronald Reiersen
Old Mill Road, Arden Lane
R.D. 4
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18005

Northampton County
Northampton County Courthouse
Eighth and Washington Streets
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042

Ehrhart's Mill Historic District
Northampton County
Zone 18
Hellertown Quadrangle
E410470 N4480980

