

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name John Todd House  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number South Meadow Lane N/A not for publication  
city, town East Hanover Township N/A vicinity  
state Penna. code PA county Dauphin code 043 zip code 17036

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Dr. Brent Glass, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingDomestic/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/business**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial---Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls stonebrickroof asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John Todd house is a circa 1772 2 1/2 story five-bay fieldstone building located in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The house sits today approximately 150 feet south of Meadow Lane (L.R. 22053) on 6.5 acres of the original 190 acre Todd farm. It is surrounded by a mixture of fields, woods, and widely scattered houses in a predominantly rural but developing residential area. Also on the property are a summer house dating from about 1832, a hand dug well, a recently constructed pond and a barn which has been constructed on the foundation of an earlier barn which had burned. The topography of the property and surrounding area is gently rolling with numerous springs emerging from the ground to form rivulets.

The John Todd house is built of uncoursed rubble stone with irregular quoins set in the corners. The house has a balanced facade, a side-gabled roof, a simple boxed cornice, and partial returns of the gable eaves. There are two massive interior end chimneys constructed of stone below roof line and of brick above. The brick has been replaced in the recent past. The house is built into the side of a hill and a portion of the basement on the south is exposed with an outside entrance to the basement. Orientation is to the south to take advantage of the winter sun. While there is a basement under most of the house now, it appears that originally only part of the basement was excavated. The house measures 36 feet by 30 feet.

The front (south) facade, in typical Georgian fashion, contains five windows on the second level and two each flanking the door on the first level. All windows retain their original pegged framing. The lower windows were originally 6/9 or 9/6 as determined by the Direct Tax records of 1798, but have been replaced in more recent years by 6/6 sash. Above each of the lower windows on this facade, as well as above the transom of the door, are rude flat arches of stone, a vernacular expression of the more refined arches of similar urban houses of the period. The windows are shuttered at present and the presence of pintels on a few of the window frames indicates that shutters were in use at one time in the past. It is not known, however, if the house originally had shutters. The ones in current use are replacements installed by the present owners. The lower shutters are solid paneled ones and the upper ones are louvered. The front door contains six raised panels on the outside and a second layer of tongue and groove boards on the inside. It is suspended by two massive iron strap hinges set on pintels. The original four light transom above the door is intact. The door leading to the basement is located at the east corner and is a replacement for the original door which is missing..

The east wall is devoid of fenestration except for two small gable windows. These are replacements for the original ones which had rotted. One of the two chimneys rises within this wall.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

John Todd House

Section number 7 Page 2

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The north facade contains three windows above and three below. Careful inspection shows that the central window, first floor, was originally a door. The date of conversion from door to window is unknown but may have been at the time a door and window were added in the west wall. This is presumed to have been in 1954, the year a small stone addition was constructed at the northwest corner of the house.

As mentioned, the west wall is characterized by a stone addition added at the northwest corner in 1954. The building of this addition necessitated the addition of a door in the north corner of the west wall. In addition, a window was added at the south corner. There are no windows on the second level; as in the case of the east wall, there are two small gable windows in the west wall. The second chimney rises within this wall.

The roof construction system employs widely spaced hewn principal rafters which are pegged into hewn tie beams. The rafters are pegged together at the peak of the roof and there is no ridge pole. Purlins run between the rafters to provide support for the roofing. Present roofing is a high quality asphalt shingle. A trap door on the north side of the roof allows access to the roof and the chimneys.

The 1954 stone addition added to the northwest side of the house measures 15 feet x 15 feet and is constructed of old materials which fit in well with the house. The room has a side-gabled roof of the same material as the house roof. There are banks of windows of old glass on the north, west and south sides creating, in effect, a sun porch. There is a door in the north corner of the west wall. The floor is of handmade brick. The ceiling is beamed. Entrance to the house is via the aforementioned door added to the house. The addition serves as ante-room to the house and summer eating area.

The John Todd house contains four rooms down and four up though the rooms are not of equal size as would have been demanded by strict adherence to the Georgian tradition. The staircase is a boxed rear one, rising from the center back of the house. The stairs are of shallow stride. The doors leading to both the stairs to the second floor and to those of the attic are of board and batten construction.

Portions of the interior of the house date from a slightly later date than the exterior since the house was damaged by fire in the late 1700's. The fire was mentioned in the 1798 Direct Tax records as having occurred on "February 24" and evidence for the fire was found during repair work in the original kitchen. The reconstruction must have occurred very shortly after the fire as most of the interior appurtenances are appropriate for the late 1700-early 1800 period.

Among the significant interior features are the following: early raised six-panel doors with cast iron butt hinges leading to all rooms, original thumb latches on many of the doors, hard pine floors throughout, chair rails and floor moldings in most rooms (attached with hand forged nails), original tongue and groove wide board partitions separating all rooms, four fireplaces downstairs, three built into the corners and a large walk-in fireplace with massive oak lintel in the original kitchen. The fireplace surround in the southeast room, the present dining room, is of the federal type, paneled and with hand-carved gouge work. The surround for the fireplace in the southwest room, now the living room, is a replacement and was patterned after the original one in the dining room. A stove plate, identified as a I.A.R.B. plate, with a 1759 date was found in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

John Todd House

Section number 7 Page 3

the dining room fireplace where it evidently had been in use as a fire back. It is from an early five plate jamb stove and is in very good condition. A second stove plate in worse condition was found in the present kitchen fireplace.

The John Todd house went through a period of abandonment from about 1960 to 1976. During that time considerable weathering took place and much of the plaster fell from the walls. As a result only the bedrooms on the south retain the original plaster, and, in the case of the south east bedroom, only the south wall. The rest of the walls in the house were insulated with fiberglass and covered with plaster board. Chair rails and floor moldings were replaced after this process. The east wall of the present kitchen, the north east room, has been left exposed.

The rooms on the second floor correspond to those on the first with the exception of the northwest room (present bath) which is diminished in size to allow for the hallway upstairs. This hallway allows access to all rooms and the attic stairs, which, like the main stairs, rise from the center back of the house. As mentioned, the two south rooms are used as bedrooms. The northeast room is a library-study and the northwest one the bath-laundry.

The John Todd house has survived its greater than 200 year history with few significant alterations. The biggest change has been the construction of the small 1954 stone addition, but this was done tastefully and does not materially detract from the integrity of the house. The house exists substantially as it did when it was constructed about 1772 and is a tribute to the craftsmanship of its builders.

Also on the property are a brick summer house and a bank barn. The summer house dates from the period of German occupancy of the farm and is reasonably intact. It is built of hand made brick laid in common bond with a water course on the north and the south. There are two windows on the west, one on the east and one on the south. All are 6/6 with original frames and replacement windows. The door is located in the west corner of the south wall. Above each window is a wooden lintel and above each lintel is a row of header bricks. The paneled door retains its original elbow lock and transom window. Chair rails and floor moldings are original. Floors on the first floor had deteriorated and have been replaced. The walk-in fireplace, which had been in a bad state of repair, has been reconstructed according to Rumford's principles to improve efficiency. The original bake oven had been removed before the property was purchased by the present owners and all that remains is the brick arch in the back of the fireplace. The boxed winder rear stair in the northeast corner has been repositioned to allow for access to an addition to the north of the summer house. The original board and batten door is in use. The second floor (loft) of the summer house retains its original hard pine floors and its pegged rafters and oak girts. There is a small four light window in the gable end on the south side which is original. The roof is of tin and is front gabled. The brick chimney arises from the back center of the room. The present use of the building is an office. The dimensions are 20 feet 8 inches deep and 16.5 feet wide. The frame addition on the north (21.5 feet wide, 19 feet deep) was added to serve as a waiting room for the office. The wing is entered either via the opening made in the center of the north wall of the summer house or via an exterior door at the southwest corner of the addition. The south interior wall of the addition is the north exterior wall of the summer house. The arch of the original bake oven is still evident, as previously mentioned. The addition is constructed primarily of old materials

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

John Todd House

Section number 7 Page 4

obtained locally and the effect is in keeping with the feel of the original buildings on the property. The addition contains two windows each on the east and west and a large window on the north. Floors are of old planks and the ceiling is beamed. A chair rail encircles the room.

Beneath the summer house is an arched brick cold cellar, formerly reached by a stairway and tunnel originating just south of the summer house. The room is now reached by a tunnel running from the basement of the main house underground to the original tunnel. The excavation necessary to allow this was accomplished by a former owner a number of years ago.

Between the main house and the summer house is a hand dug well about thirty feet deep and lined with field stone. This well was in use until eight years ago when the present owners had a deeper well constructed. Presently the old well is covered. Access to the well can be had via the aforementioned tunnel.

The summer house, cold cellar and well all represent contributions made by the German occupants who purchased the farm in the 1830's. While some changes have been made to the summer house to allow for adaptive reuse (the most notable being the addition), great care has been taken to retain as many original features of the building as possible. The addition blends in well with the rest of the property and visitors are often surprised to find it is of later construction. The summer house with its attendant cellar and well represent important features in the evolution of the John Todd farm from one of Scots-Irish ownership to one of German ownership.

The barn on the property is a recycled bank barn built on part of the stone foundation of an earlier barn. The foundation dates from the period of German occupancy, too. The present barn was constructed of old materials on the old foundation and ties in well with the rest of the property. It is not a historic building, however, and therefore classifies as a non-contributing structure.

Also present on the property is a 3/4 acre pond. The pond was constructed by the present owners in a marshy area south of the house. It is fed by two small streams and numerous springs, at least one of which runs most of the year.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance  
1771, 1832

Significant Dates  
1772; 1832

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
not known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The John Todd house, located in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, is one of the few remaining stone homes of the early Scots-Irish settlers who populated "Hanover" Township in large numbers in the 1700's. The house is significant because it is a fine example of vernacular Georgian architecture. That several such houses existed in the township is a little-known fact since most now appear to be gone, but the "Direct Tax" of 1798 for Hanover Township shows that a dozen substantial stone houses were scattered throughout the area at that time.

The general assumption has been that the Scots-Irish built rudimentary dwellings because their pioneering spirit discouraged permanence. While it is true that many tended to move on quickly, it is also true that many spent their entire lives in their original settlements. John Todd was one of the latter. Todd's parents and grandparents settled in Hanover Township (then a larger area than present-day East Hanover Township) prior to 1745 and promptly took up land claims. John was born in 1742 and acquired the 190 acre property on which he built his home in 1771. The exact date of construction of the house is not known. It is felt, however, that construction occurred about 1772 as the 1773 tax records show Todd to be the most highly taxed resident of the township. Since his land holdings were no greater than those of many others at that time, the difference was probably due to his more substantial home.

The simple, but classic, Georgian style of the house reflects Todd's awareness of design as it existed outside the confines of rural frontier area in which he lived. Elements incorporated into the house---or omitted as the case may be---reflect the English-Irish-Scots influence rather than the German influence which was being felt elsewhere in the area at that time. Among the typically Anglo features are blank end walls; dual gable end chimneys, corner fireplaces, massive cooking fireplace with no provision for a bake oven.

Since no systematic study of early architecture has been undertaken in the county, or the township, it is difficult to make accurate statements about the existence of other related structures of the period. It appears that most of the similar houses mentioned in the 1798 Direct Tax for the township are no longer extant. One exception, the home of a brother of John Todd, remains but has been greatly altered. This house, the David Todd house, is located one mile east of the John Todd house on South Meadow Lane. The house is

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

John Todd House

Section number 8 Page 2

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of the same Georgian design and is also of rubblestone construction. This house has undergone more modernization than has the John Todd house. It has a porch across the front, multiple windows have been added to both east and west walls and the windows are the large pane Victorian type. All fireplaces have been removed as have the original board partitions, most doors, hardware, and woodwork. This home has recently changed ownership and the new owners are in the process of restoring some of the original details.

A second, smaller stone home is located one mile east of the David Todd house on Laudermilch Road. This house is thought to have belonged to a third Todd brother, James, and has the date 1787 inscribed above the front door. This house is vacant and is in a sad state of repair. The rear wall is bulging and the interior has been gutted. Greek Revival columns have been added to the front facade.

There are two log houses near-by which are known to have been constructed about the same time as the John Todd house. Both are in a good state of repair. The first is presently owned by the Skinner family and is located on Carlson Road. It is still a working farm. Some of the original interior appointments remain though the house has been considerably altered. The Skinner family has a strong interest in local history and they have documented the history of their house; the original sheepskin deed is in their possession.

The second house is locally known as the "Saufley" place though it is now owned by Charles Berman of Harrisburg. This is a substantial Georgian log house covered with aluminum siding. It is located on Devonshire Road not far from the West Hanover Township line. The author has not had access to the interior of this house so can not assess its integrity. An area resident who grew up in the home reports that it has five or six fireplaces including a large cooking fireplace. The author is not aware of any other stone homes in the township dating to the period of the John Todd house. There are a few which were built about 1815, including the Early Mill house located on Early Mill Road and another on Crooked Hill Road. The former is in a good state of repair; the latter has been completely altered from its original state. There are a number of small log houses in the township whose dates of construction have not been determined.

Over the years, the John Todd house has had many owners. Todd, himself, lived in the house until his death in 1804. He was a well-respected farmer who amassed over five hundred acres which encompassed a number of contiguous farms. During the Revolutionary War, Todd was a member of Matthew Smith's Rifle Company which was among the first groups to reach Massachusetts after the call to arms in the summer of 1775. Todd was one of seven men chosen to be a part of an advance party for Benedict Arnold's ill-fated trek through the Wilderness to Quebec, and is mentioned several times in Judge John Henry's fascinating account of that expedition. Todd, unlike most others, survived that ordeal and went on to participate in the war until its end. He never married and, at his death, his substantial properties were divided among his nieces and nephews as per an elaborate will. A nephew, James Todd, inherited the farm under consideration. In 1814, he sold it to his brother, also John, who lived in it until 1832. Most of John's nine children were born in the house. When John Todd, the younger, left for Ohio in 1832, a German farmer, John Pooman, acquired the property. Pooman, too, was a prosperous farmer and owned nearly four hundred acres of contiguous land. It was he who was responsible for the German elements on the property---the summer house, bank barn, cold cellar. At his death in 1855, the farm passed to his older son, John A. Pooman, who, in 1869 sold it to his sister and her husband, Rebecca and Daniel Uhrich. The Uhrichs farmed the land until

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

John Todd House

Section number 8 Page 3

1876 when Peter Hetrick bought the property. Peter held the place for many years. In 1921 Jacob Gingrich bought the farm. He must have sustained financial reversals because the farm was sold at sheriff sale in 1937 to John Hetrick who sold it within a few months to Henry Yingst. The Yingsts held it only a few months before they sold it to Morris and Mabel Andrews who held it until 1948. Local oral history indicates that by this time the farm was a very poor one and its owners nearly poverty stricken. In 1948 Joseph and Grace Hewitt purchased the farm. They ultimately abandoned the house though they continued to farm the land. In 1976 the property was sold at auction and the house, other buildings and 6.5 acres was purchased by Daniel Dandrea. The present owners, Charles and Nancy Cladel, purchased it from the Dandreas in 1978. Through all these years and despite the multitude of owners, the house never underwent substantial "modernization". As mentioned in the earlier part of the narrative, nearly all of the original accoutrements remain with certain exceptions which have already been noted. The house has been brought back to its original state, as much as has been possible, employing only those concessions which make it adaptable to contemporary living; no alterations in the fabric of the house have been made. Likewise, the summer house has been carefully restored with minor changes made to allow for adaptive use of the building. Again, care has been taken to preserve original elements of the building.



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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2. Carlson, Ruth, ed., East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Bicentennial Celebration, 1976 (no publisher noted)
3. Claussen, W. Edmunds, The Patriots of the American Revolution, Gilbert Printing Co., Inc., Boyertown, PA (1975) 40, 57-59
4. Dauphin County (PA), Direct Tax of 1798, microfilm located at Pennsylvania Archives, Harrisburg, PA.
5. Dauphin County (PA), Register of Wills, The will of John Todd is in the file in the attic of the courthouse, but is not recorded in the Will Book.
6. Dauphin County, Register of Wills, Inventory Book, 1804, Inventory of John Todd's estate.
7. Glassie, Henry, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, U. of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, (1975) 95
8. Glassie, Henry, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern U.S., U. of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, (1968)  See continuation sheet

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property approx. 6.5

**UTM References**

A 

1	18	3	5	18	1	10	10
Zone		Easting				Northing	

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing	

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing	

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing	

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of Township Road T-598, called Trail Road, and Legislative Route 22053, called South Meadow Lane, and thence along Trail Road fifteen (15) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes thirty (30) seconds East one hundred fifty nine (159) feet to a point at other land now or late of Ridgeland Corporation; thence along other land

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The Boundary description is taken from the deed of the property under consideration. Allowances have been made in the distances to adjust for lines running along the sides of the road rather than down the middle as the deed mentions.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Nancy M. Cladel, owner

organization \_\_\_\_\_

street & number R.D. #2, Box 160-A

city or town Hummelstown,

date 7/17/88

telephone (717) 469-0492

state PA zip code 17036

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

John Todd House

Section number 9 Page 2

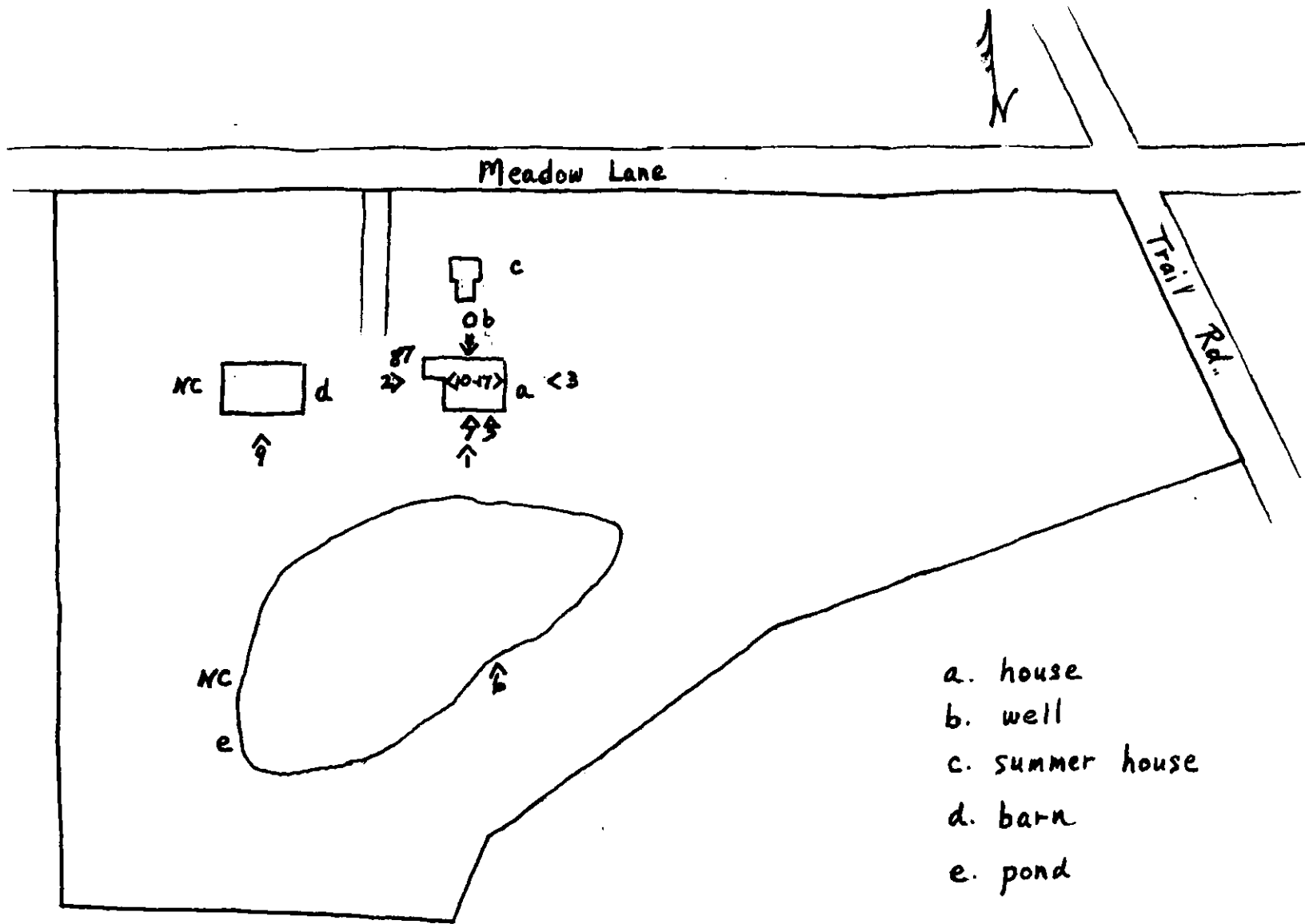
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10. Kocher, A. Lawrence, "Early Architecture of Pennsylvania, " Part 2, The Architectural Record, 48, (Feb., 1921), 39
11. Lancaster County (PA), Patent Book, AA Vol. 10, P 252. ( On record at the Pennsylvania Archives, Harrisburg, PA)
12. Lancaster County (PA) Recorder of Deeds, Book of Deeds, N, (1771) 245
13. Lay, K. Edward, "European Antecedents of 17th and 18th Century Germanic and Scots-Irish Architecture in America", Penna. Folklife 32 (1982) 16
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16. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, (1986)
17. Mercer, Henry, C., The Dating of Old Houses, Bucks County Historical Society Papers Volume V, (Reprinted 1976)
18. O'Danochair, Caoimhin, "Traditional Forms of the Dwelling House in Ireland, " Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 102, (1972) 79
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20. Oracle of Dauphin (Harrisburg), September 15, 1804. Housed in the State Library Periodical Room, Harrisburg, PA
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22. Pennsylvania Archives, fifth series, Volume II, p.43
23. Pennsylvania Archives, fifth series, Volume VII, pp 548-549
24. Pennsylvania Archives, fifth series, Volume VII, pp 956-957
25. Raymond, Eleanor, Early Domestic Architecture of Pennsylvania, Pyne Press, Princeton, New Jersey (revised 1973 by John Milner)
26. Robinson, Phillip, The Plantation of Ulster, St. Martins, New York (1984) 138
27. Robinson, Thomas, Revl, Early History of Old Hanover Church, Historical Society of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, PA (1878). Republished in 1975 by trustees of "Old Hanover" churchyard.
28. Schiffer, Herbert, Early Pennsylvania Hardware, Whitford Press, Whitford, PA (1966)
29. Todd, R.D., ' A Genealogy of the Todds of Hanover,' (1937) . On file at the Dauphin County Historical Society, Harrisburg, PA.
30. Upper Allen Township Heritage Committee, Early Architecture in Upper Allen Township Center Square Press, Mechanicsburg, PA (1976)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**John Todd House  
Section number 10 Page 2

now or late of Ridgeland Corporation the following courses and distances: South seventy-two (72) degrees eighteen (18) minutes fifty-nine (59) seconds West three hundred forty-nine and fifty-two hundredths (349.52) feet to a point marked by a concrete monument, South forty-nine (49) degrees four (4) minutes fifty-two (52) seconds West ninety-four and eighty-seven hundredths (94.87) feet to a point marked by an iron pin, South fifty-two (52) degrees ten (10) minutes fifty-eight (58) seconds West one hundred sixty-two (162) feet to a point marked by an iron pin, south twenty-two (22) degrees forty (40) minutes fifty-eight (58) seconds West fifty (50) feet to a point marked by an iron pin, North eighty-one (81) degrees, eighteen (18) minutes twenty-seven (27) seconds West two hundred seventy and thirty-three hundredths (270.33) feet to a point marked by an iron pin, North five (5) degrees five (5) minutes forty-three (43) seconds East four hundred ninety-six (496) feet to a point at the south edge of South Meadow Lane, thence along the edge of South Meadow Lane South eighty-four (84) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes seventeen (17) seconds East seven hundred thirty-one (731) feet to a point, the place of Beginning.

**Boundary Justification (cont)**

ately adjacent to the house and does not detract greatly from the house's architectural integrity.



John Todd House  
Dauphin Co.

— Boundary  
> photo views

NC non contributing  
not drawn to scale

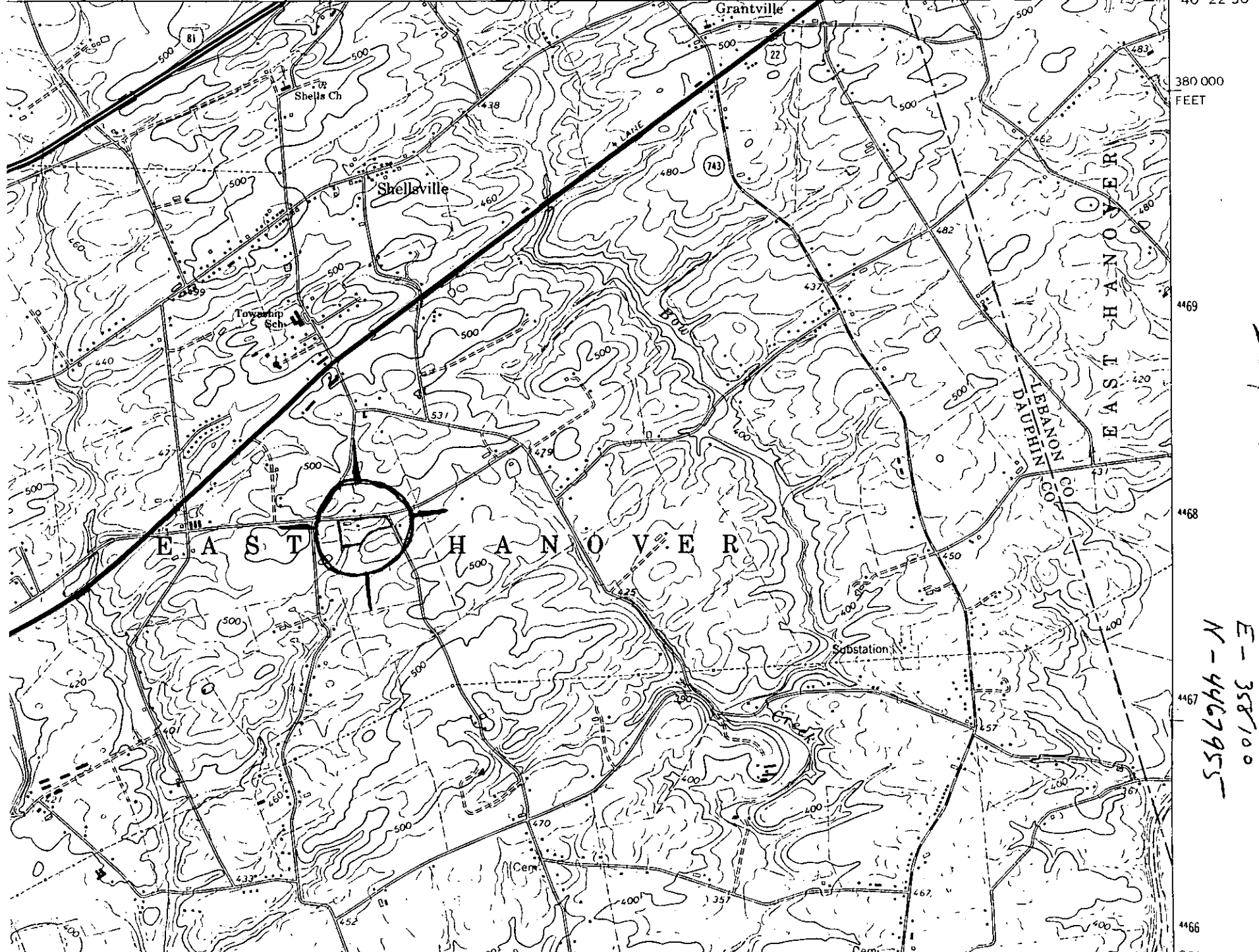
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY



TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE  
PENNSYLVANIA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
SW/4 HUMMELSTOWN 15' QUADRANGLE

5664  
INDIANTOWN

5664 1 NW (GRANTVILLE) 357 9 MI. TO INT 78 358 40' 359 14 MI. TO INTERSTATE 78 INDIANTOWN 3 MI. 2 310 000 FEET 361 76° 37' 30" 40° 22' 30"



380 000  
FEET

4469  
4468  
4467  
4466

John Todd House  
Dauphin Co.  
Hershey Quadrangle  
one 1/4  
E - 358/100  
N - 4467955