

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Weber/Weaver Farm

Other names/site number: Moedinger/Weber/Weaver Farm

2. Location

Street & number: 1835 Pioneer Road

not for publication NA

City or town: West Lampeter Twp

vicinity NA

State Pennsylvania code PA


county Lancaster

code 071

zip code 17537

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



4/19/1999

Signature of certifying official

Date

Brent D. Glass, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Weber/Weaver Farm

Lancaster Co., PA

4. 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 Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property: (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	6	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	0	sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	structures
		0	0	objects
		7	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

Historic Farming Resources of Lancaster County

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	
Cat:	Sub:	Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	single dwelling	DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	single dwelling	DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure	VACANT/NOT IN USE	
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	animal facility	VACANT/NOT IN USE	
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	animal facility	AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

Georgian

Other: Pennsylvania German

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone

walls: limestone, brick

roof: slate

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria Areas of Significance
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing) (Enter categories from instructions)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Period of Significance

1724-1948

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1724, 1765

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weaver, John

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See Continuation Sheet

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- # _____ Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 73.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	2	Zone	Easting	Northing
x	See continuation sheet						

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:	Richard L. Levengood, AIA/President	date:	April 1998
organization:	Levengood Kautter Architects	telephone:	717.299.0080
street & number:	P.O. Box 957	state:	PA
city or town:	Lancaster	zip code:	17608-0957

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS quadrangle map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs:

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name:	Linn & Susan Moedinger	telephone:	717.464.2041
street & number:	1835 Pioneer Road	state:	PA
city or town:	West Lampeter Township	zip code:	17537

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Weber/Weaver Farm

Lancaster County PA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Weber/ Weaver Farm is located in the Township of West Lampeter at the corner of Pioneer and Houser Roads. From 1717 to 1755, the property consisted of 500 acres and was owned by Hans Weber and Ulrich Houser. The property was subsequently divided among the two men into 250 acres each. In 1756, the property contained 90 acres, and in 1789, 86 acres. In the years 1900 to 1948 (the current fifty year standard for National Register significance), the property contained 73.3 acres owned by the Weber/Weaver family. The tract is bordered on the north and east by the King farm. It is also bordered by the Ivan Glick farm on the north side. There is a stream and a swamp at the eastern border. To the south lies Pioneer Road and to the west, it is bordered by Houser Road. Fifty acres of the farm is leased for farming. The crops produced include corn, soy beans, tobacco and wheat. The remaining twenty-three and one third acres are composed of buildings, driveways, yards and meadows. The property contains the Hans Weber House 1724, the Weber summer kitchen c.1800, the Weber barn c.1724, the John Weaver House 1765, the Weaver summer kitchen c.1765 (now a section of the Weaver house), the Weaver barn c.1904, the Weaver shed c.1904, the Weaver shed 1980, and the Weaver garage 1930. The Weber/Weaver Farm is in a good state of repair and retains its integrity. The 1980 Weaver shed is a noncontributing resource.

The Weber House

In 1724, construction of a stone building of German-Swiss character was begun. Throughout its history the house has been referred to as the Hans Weber House because it was designed for Hans Weber. The house has many strong Germanic characteristics, of which the following still may be discerned: a four room plan with a central chimney; a vaulted stone cellar; a high pitched roof and a round ventilator near the peak of the gable. There was originally a walk-in fireplace (partially removed in the nineteenth century). Shortly before his death in 1724, Hans Weber divided his acreage among his five children. This subdivision, along with his death later that year, delayed the completion of the stone house. The house was left to his son, John Weaver. It was constructed south of the center of the tract of land near a stream. Sources in genealogies and printed accounts vary slightly in dating this house; the date range for completion of the house is between 1735 and 1740.

The Weber house may have been modeled after the Christian Herr House which was built in 1719. The Herr house is located three miles to the west of the Weber home and both are believed to have had the same master builder. The Weber house measures 36 feet in length and 34 feet in width, the Herr house 36 1/2 feet in length and 31 feet in width. These houses were originally one and one half story buildings with attic spaces above the second floor.

The exterior of the house was constructed according to Germanic tradition. This layout closely resembles the floor plan of the Christian Herr House, a notable example of Germanic architecture. When you enter the house, you come into the Kuche or the hall with a hearth. Most of the family business was conducted there addition to the preparation of food. The partition directly behind the Kuche is a workroom or pantry. To the left of the Kuche is the formal dining area/parlor. It is called the stove room because the primary plate stove was

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located here. Behind the dining area was the Stibli or ante-chamber which served as the master bedroom and was often unheated. The second floor served as the sleeping area for children and was used for storage of grain. The stairs leading up to the second floor superimposed the stairs leading to the root cellar. The rise of the cellar stairs is one inch higher than the stair over it. The bottom riser measured thirteen inches. The root cellar resembles the cellar in the Herr house. It is thirty-five feet long and six feet seven inches tall. The Herr root cellar is thirty-four feet eight inches long and six feet nine inches tall. The Herr cellar has three small vent windows, and the Weber cellar has four.

The Weber house was built on a north/south axis with the main entrance to the east. The exterior walls were constructed with 18 inch limestone taken from a quarry on site. The window and door surrounds were made of dressed sandstone. The windows were Germanic casements anchored to a sandstone enframingent.

From 1790 to 1810, the stone house was renovated by Jacob Weaver, the great grandson of Hans Weber. All of the old casement windows were removed and replaced with Federal style double hung sash windows. The original steep pitch of the roof would not have allowed for any windows on the second floor, but when the roof was raised between 1800 - 1810 to make a full second floor, windows were added and used for lifting grain meat and supplies to the attic storage areas. The evidence of this can be seen by the markings on the stonework of the gable ends. The interior woodwork including moldings, six panel doors, and a hanging corner cupboard are representative of this period. Although the interior of the house was rebuilt, the original floor plan remains unchanged.

On the south gable, two original windows remained. The center window on the first floor was added. The size of the entrance to the root cellar was reduced by half. On the west facade, second story windows were added. The attic sill plate was raised three and one half feet and in-filled with stone. To this day, there is a definite line of stone change where the roof was raised. On the north facade, the first floor windows were centered with the second floor windows. There are holes which were most likely ventilators to accommodate the smoke house which was originally in the attic. There are two cantilevered stones which were a part of an original stone drainage basin. There are very few extant examples of these in Lancaster County. The eastern wall was completely rebuilt and only the door is original. All windows were altered. According to the 1974 thesis by William Woys Weaver, the original house roof was thatched, and there were thatching tools found in the early inventories of the house. The barn constructed in the 18th century was thatched and remained that way until the mid 19th century.

Since the renovation c. 1790-1810, the Weber house exterior remains largely unaltered. In the interior, there is a wall on the second floor that was added in the 20th century using materials from another building as can be evidenced by the inconsistencies in the woodwork. The kitchen fireplace was removed in the 20th century, indoor plumbing was added in the early 1900s, and a full porch was added on the east wall, which was then later stuccoed. These are the only known revisions to the house since the 1790-1810 renovation.

The Weber Summer Kitchen

The Webers had a summer kitchen built in 1800 for Jacob Weaver. It was used for canning, hanging meats, and other similar activities. This building is currently being restored to reflect its

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original appearance. In 1996, the building had a timber frame, double groove siding (7" -8" on the north and s 4" - 6" south walls on gable ends), covered with asbestos shingles, and a tin roof. The floor was concrete and the interior walls were plastered. (The plaster was added in the early 20th century.) A right angle staircase in the southeast corner led to the attic. The building had a large brick fireplace with a concrete hearth, a board mantle and crane. In 1998, the concrete floor was removed along with all of the interior walls. Traces of an earlier lath and plaster wall were found. The staircase leading to the attic was removed when a hatch, made with wrought nails, was found near the west wall. A foundation was found running from the north of the fireplace to the west wall. Tax records suggest this building was once a smaller log construction. The evidence provided by the foundation discovery yields strength to this theory. A square draft hole was located within the wall of the fireplace. A bake oven door was found in the rear of the fireplace and was reconstructed. Traces of the original bake oven foundation were measured, and concrete foundation was poured for future reconstruction of the oven. Concrete was poured beneath the location of previous wall foundations and the stone foundations were reconstructed.

The Weber Barn

The Weber Barn was built c.1724 around the time the Weber House was construction. The barn was later destroyed in a storm and the ruins remain on the property today. Due to the current condition of the barn it is a contributing site.

The John Weaver House

Hans Weber died in 1724 leaving the stone house to his son, John Weber. John Weber died in 1755 and he left the stone house to his son Jacob Weaver, who constructed another house on the property in 1765. The residence consisted of an entry hall with stair, parlor, back parlor, detached kitchen, piazzas, a corner fireplace with a panelled chimneybreast, corner cupboard, and an additional corner fireplace (removed in the nineteenth century). This house is representative of local Georgian architecture. The rectangular balustraded staircase was the focal point of the interior.

The John Weaver house, as it is now known, faces east and has a stone foundation. The one original door to the house remains intact and is located on the west wall. It is made of beaded board with drag boards face nailed on the interior.

The house features a three room sidehall Georgian floor plan, or two-thirds plan. The rooms consist of an entry hall with staircase, parlor, and back parlor. The entry hall is the focal point of the house the grand staircase has carved brackets and molded handrail casings. The entry hall floor is oak, constructed with 4" to 10" oak wedge-shaped boards which were installed in a puzzle-like fashion.

There is a six-panel door separating the hall from the parlor with original forged iron hardware. In the parlor, there is a corner fireplace with a paneled chimney breast and original moldings. A corner cupboard is located in the northeast corner of the parlor. The remaining floor is eight inch wide oak boards installed in a tapered fashion as shown in photographs A32 and A35 .

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The second floor of this brick house consists of two bedrooms facing east. The westerly room had a fireplace directly above the front parlor in the southwest corner. The floors are poplar, ten inches wide, laid in twelve foot lengths. In the attic, the original smokehouse is intact. The wood box remains fastened to the floor and is constructed of twenty-four inch wide poplar boards.

The framing of the house was constructed with wooden nails or pegs. The door surround is comprised of a three piece trim. Panelling was raised over and around the fireplaces. There are chair rails in the parlor, the first floor hallway, the foyer, two front second floor rooms, and the second floor hallway. The house retains much notable interior woodwork including: a very fine staircase hanging corner cupboard; a mantle with a frieze in the chamber; corner fireplaces on both floors; and original doors and moldings.

The brick is orange/red in color. The brick is oversized at about eight and three quarter inches long and two inches high. The brick was laid in flemish bond and retains its original mortar. The front facade is flemish bond with a water table.

Jacob Weaver died in 1787 leaving the property to his son, Jacob Weaver II. Jacob Weaver II died in 1824 leaving the property to his son, John Weaver. In 1860, the 1765 brick house was renovated by John Weaver. A new brick section was added to the rear. The remaining original door to the 1760s portion was enclosed at this time. The foundation to the rear is of later construction than the rest of the foundation, so it can be inferred that it was also added in the 1860s. A small spring runs through the basement.

A bedroom was added to the second floor in this addition. The addition added an enclosed stairway leading to the first floor from the new bedroom. The floors were laid in tooth fashion, rather than a blocked pattern. There is also a set of backstairs beyond the west wall of the 1860 addition. The roof in this portion of the house was originally cedar, then asphalt, and in 1997 rubber slate.

The floor in the parlor of the 1760s portion of the house was changed at this time from block tapered form to yellow pine. It has a width of four inches and it is tongue and grooved. In 1860, John Weaver added a full porch to the front of the house. John Weaver died in 1869 leaving the property to his son, John K. Weaver. The roof of this portion of the house was originally cedar shingles, but it was slated in 1860. The slate was removed in 1970. In 1997, a rubber slate roof was installed. The lath for the first shingles still remain.

Additional renovations were added in the 1930s by John F. Weaver, son of John K. Weaver. The flooring in the dining room was changed to modern narrow two inch oak and the front of the house was extended to the east to add a garage. John F. Weaver sold the property to his daughter Marian Weaver/Moedinger in 1962. In December of 1992, the property was sold to Linn Moedinger, son of Marian Moedinger. The front porch was removed in 1997. Upon removal, the original keystones of the house were found and restored. The southwest wing was built in 1997 using materials and architecture that were harmonious with the existing building. Double groove siding, windows matching those in the summer kitchen, wide oak floor boards and a Rumford fireplace were installed.

The Summer Kitchen

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The Weaver house had a detached summer kitchen. It was located to the north of the western brick portion of the Weaver house. It is now connected to the Weaver house by an enclosure added in 1860. The summer kitchen has a walk-in fireplace. The fireplace has a bakeoven door in the rear. There are square holes for lug poles and new lug poles were installed. There are three six over six windows in the summer kitchen. It also has a window in its west wall, which was added in the 19th century. The window was modified in 1997 to include a beaded board door. There is a right angle staircase to the attic. The floors of the summer kitchen are constructed of twelve inch poplar boards. The original floor was removed in 1963, but a new "old" poplar floor was installed to match the original twelve inch poplar floor. Beneath the enclosure, a vaulted basement was discovered. The basement walls are brick with whitewashed plaster. There is also a 3'-4" crawl space under the summer kitchen.

The Garage

The garage is attached to the north end of the summer kitchen. The northwest corner of the garage is the stone foundation that was once a part of the original ice house that has since been demolished. John F. Weaver added to this foundation in the 1930 to accommodate cars.

The Weaver Barn

There is a large red barn located to the west of the Weaver house. It was built in 1904-1906 by John K. Weaver, son of John Weaver to replace the original barn that was struck by lightning. Most of the original foundation was used in the reconstruction. The small addition to the side of the larger barn was at one time a corn barn. It was enclosed in the 1990s. The exact date of its construction is unknown.

The Weaver Shed

The first Weaver shed was built on the property c. 1904. It was used for farm support, as was typical of similar sheds built in Lancaster County at this time. It is currently used for storage.

Noncontributing Resource

The 1980 Weaver shed is a noncontributing resource. This shed was built in 1980 and is currently used for residential support. Its date of construction is beyond the fifty year standard for National Register significance, making it a noncontributing resource.

Integrity

The Weber/Weaver farm is an intact working farm. It is located amidst dense suburban development, but manages to retain its agricultural integrity as well as its architectural integrity. The buildings have been altered, but they are consistent with changing architectural/agricultural advances common to Lancaster County farms.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Weber/Weaver farm is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. It is an example of the property type "the Farm" under the MPDF "Historic Farming Resources of Lancaster County". The period of significance for this property is 1724-1948. It is significant for its ongoing association with the development of agriculture in Lancaster County since the 18th century. It is additionally significant as a remarkable example of an 18th-20th century family farm complex. The Weber/Weaver farm was established in 1717 and is a working example of the evolution of Lancaster County farms from 1724 to 1948. Each building on the farm retains its integrity reflecting its architectural significance as well as its association with agriculture in Lancaster.

Historical Background:

In 1717 the Weber Family relocated to West Lampeter, Pennsylvania from Schaffhausen, Switzerland. In 1717, Hans Weber and Ulrich Houser purchased 500 acres of land from John Rudolph Bundely in West Lampeter Township which was then part of Chester County. This plot was later divided. 250 acres became the Hans Weber lands. Of the original plot, 73.3 acres of this land remain.

In 1719, the West Lampeter community began to thrive with growth in population and industry. There were four mills in operation, most importantly the Martin Meili Mill. It was one of the first stone buildings to have been constructed in the area. It was at this point that the local architectural style began to change. The emphasis on log as a building material was replaced with the use of stone. This change in style, along with an ample supply of stone on the property, may have been the reason that Hans Weber decided to construct a new house of stone. In 1724, construction of a building of German-Swiss character was begun. It is a two story limestone house, of markedly Germanic architectural character, that was built as the home of Hans Weber, the progenitor of many of the Weber-Weaver families of Lancaster County. Hans died in December of 1724 before the house was completed. He left the house and the 250 acres to his son, John Weaver. The building was not completed until 1735-1740.

The second of the two residences on the property stands within close proximity to the c. 1724-1740 Hans Weber House. It is a sidehall Georgian style, two story brick home. In 1765, this brick house was erected for the residence of Jacob Weaver. The porch that was on the front of the house showed considerable age, but does not appear to be original. Many of the brick houses constructed in this area during this time period have a porch added to the entrance facade. The stone piers which supported the Weaver porch are similar to the stone piers attached to the north facade of the Kauffman house located in the Oley Valley, Berks County. The Kauffman house is known as a fine example of nearly unaltered, early 18th century Germanic architecture. The treatment of the facade with four bay elevation and the front doorway placed to the side was repeated in a small number of formal Lancaster County homes, including the Miller-Yeates Mansion at the southwest corner of the South Queen and West Mifflin Streets in Lancaster City. The house is referred to as the John Weaver house because John Weaver later renovated the house in 1860.

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The John Weaver House remains in the hands of Linn Moedinger, a direct Weaver descendant. According to a Weber-Weaver genealogy published at the beginning of the twentieth century, when this new house "... was considered such a remarkable residence that people came from miles to see it..." Although this statement was recorded many generations after the fact, it seems to be a credible family tradition. Indeed, this house would have been remarkable in the rural context of Lancaster County in the mid 1760s. This appears to be one of the first brick, Georgian style houses built for a person of Germanic background in Lancaster County. Today, the 1765 John Weaver House is significant.

Architecture

The Weber/Weaver farm buildings are significant examples of the architectural trends that took place in Lancaster County from 1724- 1948. William Penn was granted the province of Pennsylvania in 1681. He was known for his religious tolerance, as well as his desire to foster a colony of small land owners. It was for these reasons that immigrants escaping religious persecution began to colonize in what was at the time a remote piece of northern Chester County. From 1710- 1770, small farm houses and barns were carved out of the dense forests known as Penn's Woods. The first shelters constructed were mostly temporary shelters. Many families lived in their covered wagons for several months until more permanent housing could be secured. The 1724 Hans Weber House typified Germanic architecture, popular in the County at that time.

In 1729, the County of Lancaster was incorporated and became the fourth county in Pennsylvania. The borough charter for the town of Lancaster quickly followed in 1742. By the 1760s the style of Architecture in the region had begun to change. The Georgian influence was rapidly replacing the Germanic style of architecture. In keeping with the changing trend, the John Weaver House was constructed with a Georgian sidehall plan. It was a brick, two-story Georgian home. The brick was laid in Flemish bond with a double line of brick, or belt line under the second story windows. Another classic Georgian feature of the John Weaver House is the keystones above the first floor windows. The John Weaver House had a porch added to its front facade at a later date. When the porch was removed in 1998 by Linn Moedinger, the belt line was discovered. All of these features are typical of Georgian homes built in Lancaster County in 1765. The local homes of this era are known for their restrained elegant conservatism and the John Weaver House is a notable example.

From 1790 to 1840 Lancaster County architectural trends began to shift. The architectural style shifted from Georgian to the Federal style. The Weber/Weaver Farm evidences this shift. Sometime in the early 1800s the windows in the Hans Weber House were replaced. They were originally casement windows with stone window frames. In the 1800s, they were replaced with federal style windows with federal style sashes. Another trend in Lancaster County at this time was the construction of additional outbuildings on the farm to keep up with the growing development of commercial farming and diversification. This pattern continued into the early 1900s. The Weber/Weaver Farm was a growing commercial entity at this time. They added a large Weaver barn and a shed for additional farming support.

From 1900 to 1948 many changes occurred in Lancaster County. The invention of electricity and indoor plumbing made outhouses and summer kitchens obsolete. The Hans Weber House and the John Weaver House

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added both electricity and indoor plumbing at this time. The summer kitchen in the Hans Weber House was used for storage and the John Weaver summer kitchen was attached to the rest of the house as an additional room. During this period, The Weaver House garage was added to accommodate cars.

Agriculture

The Webers immigrated to Chester County in 1717 for economic opportunity and religious freedom. From 1710- 1790, agriculture in this region was at first subsistence farming. The Webers carved their homestead out of the densely forested area and began farming. They were very successful in their endeavors and began commercial farming sometime in the late 1720s. Theirs was one of the first farms in Lancaster County to begin selling crops for profit. They planted crops typical of the county, including barley, oats, buckwheat, and rye. They kept cows and sheep for production of their own meat and milk. Corn was produced as feed for the livestock and personal use. Horses were kept for farming and as a means of transportation. The farm was named Wheatland and wheat was the principal crop. Wheat was locally milled and sold in local markets. Flour was sold in Philadelphia. By 1730, Lancaster County was the greatest producer of wheat in the state and the Weber/Weaver Farm was a contributor to this effort. The Weber/Weaver Farm was financially sound at this point and undertook the construction of the John Weaver House in 1765.

From 1790 through 1840, commercial farming was booming in Lancaster County. Lancaster County became the number one producer of wheat in the country. Transportation improvements, such as the introduction of railroads, and technological improvements helped to foster this growing industry. Other commercial markets began to flourish as well. Livestock became a commercial crop and more corn was planted to use as feed. Rye was being sold for baking. Whiskey was being produced for consumption. Barley, hay, swine, apples and horses were also being produced for commercial gain. The Weber/Weaver Farm was producing all of the above mentioned crops, as they were a typical farmstead in the county at this time. The Weber/Weaver farm also began planting tobacco.

From 1840 through 1900, industrialization shaped farming trends in Lancaster County. From 1850 through 1900, Lancaster County led the United States in total farm production. With the increasing dependence of farms on emerging technology, such as the grain binder and the milking machine, Lancaster farms began to specialize. By the mid 1860s, tobacco production was rapidly increasing in the county. The Weber/Weaver farm began to focus on the production of tobacco and wheat. The introduction of the grain binder in 1870-80 greatly reduced the time it took for farmers to harvest their wheat. Before its conception, grain had to be tied by hand. This was a difficult, time consuming process. By 1919, Lancaster County produced 88.1% of the state's tobacco. Tobacco became the number one cash crop for the Weber/Weaver Farm. The barn built on the property c.1904 was a large commercial farming building. It housed tobacco, livestock, and grain. The shed built around the same time was used for additional farming support. The introduction of the milk separator helped to aid in the shift from dairy production for home use to dairy production for commercial use. Other technological improvements included silos and a process that determined the fat content in milk. Milk was being produced at the farm and shipped to local factories where it was being made into butter. The Weber/Weaver Farm was producing milk for sale at this time.

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Weber/Weaver Farm

Lancaster County, PA

Name of Property

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Farming in Lancaster County from 1900-1945 had many ups and downs. Before World War One, Lancaster County was prospering and industrialization continued. During the Great Depression, Lancaster farms were not as fortunate. Many farms lost as much as half their value. This coupled with a severe drought brought ruination to many farmsteads. The Weber/Weaver Farm did suffer throughout the Depression, but they were fortunate enough to survive. Their finances were at a minimum and much of the property was mortgaged, but they were able to continue farming. Tobacco overtook wheat at this time as the principal crop for production and the rise of the candy industry increased the demand for milk.

Lancaster County underwent a period of massive urban expansion and rapid suburban development from 1945-1948. Many of the farms that existed prior to this period were sold and housing developments quickly replaced them. John Weaver listed the Weber/Weaver Farm for sale at \$30,000.00 at this time. No one was interested and the property remained a farm.

This working farm complex demonstrates the evolution of Germanic to English styles of architecture within the context of one property. It is unusual to find such an intact grouping of buildings remaining in the ownership of a direct descendant of the original settlers. It is equally impressive in this time of increasing urban development, to discover a working farm that dates back to the 1700s. The Weber and Weaver buildings and lands demand the most careful and conscientious preservation for the future.

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National Park Service

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Weber/ Weaver Farm
Name of Property

Lancaster County, PA
County and State

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Weber/Weaver Farm

Lancaster County, PA

Name of Property

County and State

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary line is indicated on the attached December 15, 1998 map tax parcel number 320 14L-8-6 in Lancaster County. A written boundary description can be found in Lancaster County Deedbook 3717 pages 0054 and 0055.

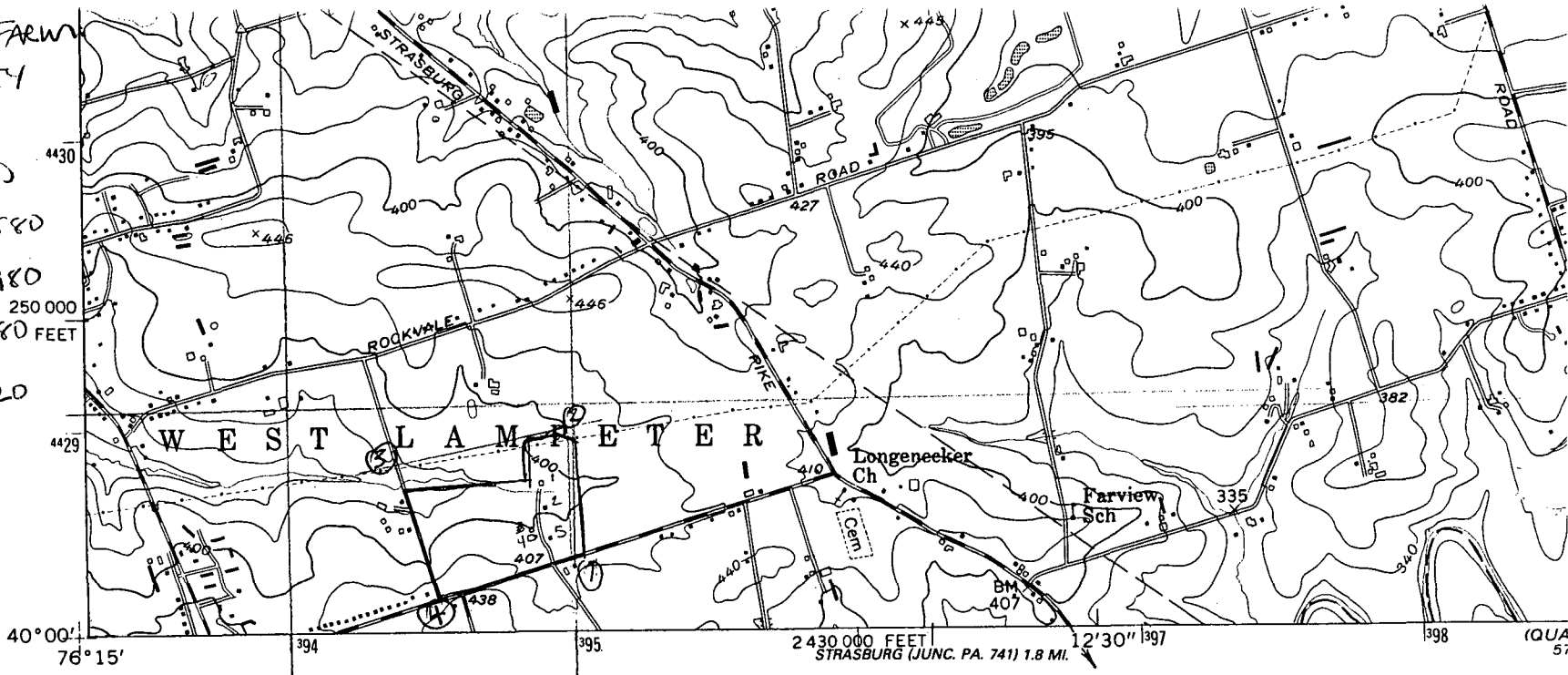
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property as described includes all currently standing buildings and the immediate setting totalling 73.3 acres. The boundary excludes those portions of the original 500 acre tract where other development has taken place. In particular, the 426.7 acres no longer in possession of Linn & Susan Moedinger.

WEIBEL/WEAVER FARM
LANCASTER COUNTY
PA

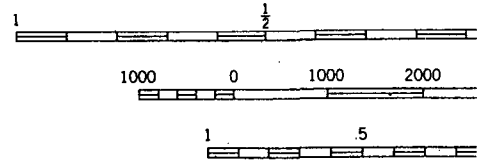
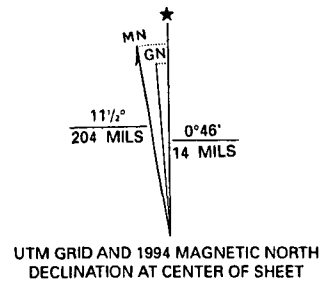
LEOLA, PA QUAD

- 1) 18 395040 4428580
- 2) 18 395000 4428980
- 3) 18 394420 4428880
- 4) 18 394540 4428420



(CONESTOGA)
5783 IV NE

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NGS/NOAA
Compiled from imagery dated 1951. Photoinspected using
imagery dated 1992, no major culture or drainage changes
observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1956
Boundaries and names revised 1994
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot ticks: Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1984 and other source data. This information not
field checked. Map edited 1987



CONTOUR 1
NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES W
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DE
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC M

