

**Code  
of the  
Township of North Middleton**

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SERIAL NO. .....**2**.....

GENERAL CODE PUBLISHERS CORP.  
72 Hinchey Road  
Rochester, NY 14624  
2000

**OFFICIALS  
OF THE  
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MIDDLETON**

**Municipal Building**  
2051 Spring Road  
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013-1059  
Telephone: (717)243-8550  
Fax: (717)243-1135  
[www.northmiddlcton-township.org](http://www.northmiddlcton-township.org)

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**2008**

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**CERTIFICATION**

**TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MIDDLETON**

**Office of the Township Manager**

I, **Deborah A. Ealer**, Township Manager of the Township of North Middleton, Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the chapters contained in this volume are based upon the original ordinances and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the Township of North Middleton, and that said ordinances and resolutions, as revised and codified, renumbered as to sections and rearranged into chapters, constitute the Code of the Township of North Middleton, County of Cumberland, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as adopted by ordinance of the Board of Supervisors on January 2, 2001.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Township of North Middleton, County of Cumberland, Commonwealth of New York, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at North Middleton, Pennsylvania.

**s/DEBORAH A. EALER**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Township Manager

## **HISTORY**

### **AN INFORMAL HISTORY OF NORTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP**

**Cumberland County, Pennsylvania**

**Published July 1976**

#### **Elected Township Officers:**

Board of Supervisors: Harold E. Boldosser, chairman, Emerson N. Miller, Roy W. Kelso; Virginia L. Fulton, secretary-treasurer; Glenn R. Espenshade, auditor; Elmer R. Warner Jr., chairman of auditors; Charles F. Fraker, secretary, board of auditors; Mary K. Barrick, tax collector; J. Russell Barrick, assessor; Raymond W. Anderson, constable; Steven J. Fishman, solicitor.

#### **Bicentennial Committee:**

Elmer R. Warner Jr., chairman; Virginia L. Fulton; Irene Clark; William Biega; Dorothy Sutton; Mary K. Barrick; Lois B. Hoch; Paul D. Hoch, writer.

The writer owes a special thanks to Clark Crain, Frank Hoy, William A. DeWalt, W. Robert Brown, Emerson N. Miller, and Roy Shughart, long-time residents of the township, whose recollections contributed much of the information found in the following pages.

### **NORTH MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP**

Directly north of Carlisle and wrapped neatly halfway around both the east and west ends of town lies a rectangular area of 26 square miles that is North Middleton Township. She is bounded on the north, at the top of North Mountain, by Perry County. To the west are West Pennsboro and Lower Frankford Townships, and her neighbor to the east is Middlesex Township. Her southern borders are the railroad tracks south of the Newville Road, Carlisle Boro line, and the Trindle Road. Curving around the southern edge of Carlisle and meeting North Middleton on either side is her sister township, South Middleton.

Inside these boundaries are 16,707 acres, or enough for about 130 average sized farms. This is used as a basis for comparison because agriculture was, and still is, the basic industry of the township. There are presently 78 operating farms in North Middleton.

#### **Geographical Features:**

Most of the township area is best described by the words "rolling hills", hills that push up against the foot of the "Kau-ta-tin-chunk", or endless mountains, as the Indians called them. These mountains are part of a long, smooth-topped ridge that extends in a westerly direction from the Susquehanna River. Covering the heights is a wide variety of trees, ranging from soft, workable pines to the flint-hard oaks and maples, while much of the Valley was originally covered by a sparse growth of bushy vegetation mingled with rich grasses and an abundance of wild fruits and berries. There is even a spot approximately in the center of the township called Cactus Hill where beautiful Spring-flowering cactus abound in the wild.

The most singular feature of the topography is the snaking Conodoguinet Creek, "for a long way nothing but bends" as the Indian name indicates. This creek, by far the largest stream in Cumberland County, enters North Middleton just west of Meadowbrook and leaves the confines, some nine wiggly miles later, just south of the intersection of Routes 34 and 499.

Normally a placid, semi-navigable creek, it sometimes, during rainy seasons, turns into a raging torrent, spilling over its banks and wreaking havoc along the way, as it did in recent memory with hurricanes Agnes in 1972 and Eloise in 1975. The Conodoguinet serves as a dividing line between the two types of soil found in the township. The ground north of the stream is composed mainly of slate and shale, while on the other side of the water limestone is found in full measure. It's been said by the son of a former tax collector that limestone farmers grow better crops, but slate-land farmers pay their taxes faster. Of course, the answer from the other side of the creek is that slate taxes are lower because the land is poorer. Actually, it's just about a standoff, and the diligent farmer can be successful on either side.

On the south bank of the creek, where it comes closest to the Pennsylvania Turnpike, is a limestone cave in the side of a steep hill. The opening is a semi-circular archway about ten feet high, and the passage extends into the cave about 270 feet before it branches into three directions, leading on the right to a large chamber known as "the Devil's dining room".

Legends surround the cave like the mist that clings to the creek when the weather is just right. Lewis the Robber supposedly used the cavern as a hideout from time to time during the early 1800's when he was perpetrating his petty crimes in the area. And bones of all kinds were found in the passages by early explorers. There is a priceless story about a small dog that entered the mouth of the cave and emerged sometime later in the vicinity of the Army Post, giving rise to the belief that passages run all the way under the east end of Carlisle.

### **Early Settlers:**

The first white men to come into the area were the Indian traders, in the 1720's, searching for skins and furs. When they carried back across the wide Susquehanna tales of the broad and lush valley to the west they were followed in the 1730's by increasing numbers. The good news of the exciting new land was especially welcome by the Scotch-Irish of Lancaster County and other eastern parts of the province that were predominantly German.

So much friction had developed between these two groups that finally, in 1743, the proprietaries refused to sell any more land east of the Susquehanna to the bothersome Scotch-Irish but made liberal offers to the adventurous nationality on lands west of the river. It was the hope of the Penns to populate Lancaster and York Counties with the quiet, industrious Germans and Cumberland County with the rowdy Scotch-Irish.

So successful was the offer that they moved into the Cumberland Valley by the hundreds, and by 1750 all but fifty families of the 5000 people of the new area were Scotch-Irish. Many of these people settled in the area that is now North Middleton, where there was a plentiful supply of both timber and fresh water.

Early land warrants show names like Matthews, Davison, Bowers, Reed, and Watson, all of good Scotch-Irish stock. The same patents are liberally sprinkled with phrases such as "beginning at a marked white oak", or "continuing to a heap of stones". Marked trees were a common tool of the early surveyors and often were the only trees left standing after a settler finished clearing his land to farm.

One of the earliest cluster of people in the township was the gathering known as "Armstrong's settlement", just down the creek a short distance from Meeting House Springs. The area had an especially clean and fresh water supply emanating from the springs and was an ideal spot for a few families to settle on.

Another early settler in that area was Richard Parker, who, records in the land office indicate, settled on the Conodoguinet with his family in 1724.

Most of these early Scotch-Irish settlers were very impatient with the policies of the Penns in which any land to be settled had to first be bought from the Indians for a fair price. With the rapid influx of these white people the Indians became alarmed and reminded the proprietaries repeatedly about unfinished treaties.

With the Indians thus aroused, the French took advantage of the situation and allied many of the tribes against the English. Raids began to take place in the North Valley, and it was a common sight for the settlers to be working in their newly cleared fields with a rifle near at hand for protection.

A stockade, Fort Lowther, was built on the site of the present square in Carlisle, but with only a few militia to man the fort its condition deteriorated. And so did relations between the two races.

Under constant attack and harassment by the savage natives, mostly Delawares, the citizens petitioned Governor Morris for additional protection.

As a result, Colonel Stanwix was sent into the Cumberland Valley, and in 1757 erected earthworks just outside the town of Carlisle, on the northeastern edge. These earthworks were the beginning of what would become, 200 years later, one of the oldest army posts in the nation.

The first murder of a friendly Indian in Cumberland County probably took place in the area that is now North Middleton Township. A Delaware by the name of Doctor John lived with his wife and two children "in a hunting cabin on Conodoguinet Creek, not far from Carlisle" in the winter of 1760.

Although apparently on good enough terms with the white settlers to visit their houses, it was said that he boasted of killing sixty white men himself, and would gladly do it again if the war resumed.

One February morning the bodies of Doctor John and his son were found, while his wife and other child had disappeared, presumably also murdered.

The biggest fear of the settlers was that reprisals would be made against them by other Indians, and two years later the case was still being discussed at a conference in Philadelphia between Governor Hamilton and relatives of the victims.

### **Formation of the Township:**

When the Susquehanna was crossed and the westward movement first began, Lancaster County extended indefinitely to the West. But in 1750 there were enough inhabitants on the new side of the river to demand a county of their own so that they wouldn't have to travel to Lancaster to transact business in the county seat.

That year Cumberland County was formed, made up of East and West Pennsborough and Middleton Townships. In 1810 the latter was divided into North and South Middleton, and again, in 1859, Middlesex was carved out, leaving North Middleton Township with its present boundaries.

**Churches:**

Since the first settlers of the area were Scotch-Irish, it's only natural that the first church was Presbyterian, established at Meeting House Springs about three miles west of Carlisle, in 1734. In 1757 the congregation moved to Carlisle, and now there are no Presbyterian churches in the township.

While several churches were formed, served for a period, and then went out of existence, there are now eight worshipping congregations within the boundaries of North Middleton.

The oldest of these is the Waggoner's United Methodist Church on the Long's Gap Road. In 1818 the first class met in the home of Phillip Waggoner, an early evangelical preacher. But not until 1851 was the Waggoner's Evangelical Church building actually built.

The cornerstone of the present church reads, "Evangelical Church, Built in 1851, Blowed down and, Rebuilt 1885". And numerous improvements and additions to the structure have been made since.

The cemetery is filled with stones of the late 1800's inscribed with the names of well-known early families, and the oldest legible one belongs to "Mary Ann Dunlap, wife of John, died May 17, 1851, at the age of 70"

The other churches in the township are:

Mountain View Baptist,  
Cornman Road

Great Hope Baptist,  
Fern Drive

Cavalry Road Church of God,  
Cavahry Road

Triumphant Church of God,  
Long's Gap Road

Church of God in Caprivi,  
Waggoner's Gap Road

Church of the Nazarene,  
Sterrett's Gap Avenue

Army War College Chapel,  
Carlisle Barracks

## **Barns:**

Most indicative of the character of North Middleton Township in 1976 are its barns, for it is, after all, a sprawling rural community. Still standing in the township are 78 of the buildings, nearly all fine examples of the "Pennsylvania barn".

This type is a two-story structure with access to the second floor being gained by a bank built up at the rear of the barn. Contained on this second level are the granery, mows, and the threshing floor.

The barn roofs are mostly gabled types, with the two slanted planes of the roof running from the ridge pole, or center beam, to both the front and the back. In addition, many of these are a "saltbox" style, in which the rear side of the roof extends toward the ground much farther than the front and usually is on the north side of the barn.

The kind of stone used for the foundation follows closely the underlying rock type of the area. Of 44 sandstone barns, all but one are found north of the Conodoguinet Creek. And all except four of the 17 limestone barns lie south of the creek. There are 17 additional barns that utilize a combination of the two types or some undetermined rock.

A great deal of wood was used in both the sheathing and the supporting timbers, these hewed from trees and held together at the joints with wooden pegs called trunnels (tree nails).

Unique to Pennsylvania barns, and present on nearly every one of those in North Middleton is the "overshot", or the part of the second floor that projects out over the lower level in the front of the barn. The name came to include the open floor of this area, usually made of concrete and a coarse stone aggregate, and there was many a North Middleton farm boy whose job it was each morning before school to "clean the overshot".

Most of barns in the township were built in the second half of the 1800's, but there was a date stone on the original Emerson Miller barn that read "1819, A.W.". It's safe to say that the first barn erected in the township closely followed the coming of the first settler, for large barns were a strictly American characteristic and represented the hope of the newcomers.

Several barns have been built by men still living in the township, usually following the most common cause of destruction, fire. Even the barns built in the 1940's were constructed exactly like those of the early 1800's.

At the barn raising from 60-70 men would turn out. The entire timber framework was laid out on the ground and cut to fit, then it was put up piece by piece. Eight by eight timbers are heavy, and it usually took at least four men to put them in place.

But one man, Roy Shughart, is said to have regularly carried 12 foot eight by eights by himself. In fact, he built the barn on the Minnich farm in one month, from picking the foundation stones off the ground, to hewing timbers, to finishing the roof.

In 1943 Emerson Miller's new barn on Route 74 was built by laying out on the ground, and only one piece did not fit when it was all put together.

Time may be running out on these native American buildings, the Pennsylvania barns. Each year their number is lessened by a stray bolt of lightning or by the progress called residential development.

### **Schools:**

June 10, 1954, marked the last day that students in North Middleton Township attended a one-room schoolhouse. The next September about 450 children, in grades 1 through 8, attended the new school, now named Crestview, on Long's Gap Road.

Prior to its opening there were seven of the one-room variety scattered over the township. They were: Pleasant Hall, the oldest, Union Hall, Willow Grove, Basin Hill, Evergreen, Fairview, and Franklin Hall.

Today, the student body at Crestview is made up of 511 students, and the school is the largest elementary school in the Carlisle School District. 17 teachers work under the administration of the principal, Richard Ocker, and plans are under way for a new addition to alleviate crowded conditions.

Presently, three classes are meeting in temporary quarters outside the main school building, but the new space will be available for the 1976-77 school year.

### **Bridges:**

With a major creek like the Conodoguinet winding its way through the township there is bound to be abundance of bridges. Many of these were covered wooden bridges, but they have now all disappeared from the township, replaced by concrete and steel.

In 1792, the first spot on the creek to be spanned was the site of Hays' Bridge on Meadowbrook Road. Many of the early bridges succumbed to either fire or the elements, and such was the case with Hays' Bridge. The third bridge to stand on the spot was built in 1825 at a cost of \$1500, only 21 years after the first covered bridge was ever built in America. The structure lasted until 1951 when it was replaced by a modern type after being torn down.

The last covered bridges built in the township were Waggoner's and Watts', both being erected in 1889. The last of these to come down was Watts' when it burned in 1970. For the last 6 years the road has been closed because no bridge has ever replaced the old span. Before it was finally razed, the Waggoner's bridge was offered for sale for \$400 by the township supervisors, but there were no takers.

Gone forever are the romantic old bridges, through whose sides many a schoolboy made a splashing jump into the muddy Conodoguinet below.

### **Taverns:**

In the early days of the settlement of the township, taverns played an important political as well as social role. Many times it was in these inns that leaders and politicians met to develop philosophies or even plot rebellion.

As travel increased, so did the frequency of accommodations, and in the early 1800's there were several taverns along the stagecoach route.

In 1841, Samuel Williams, tax assessor for North Middleton, prepared a list of taverns, their proprietors, and the amount of tax. They were: Sulphur Spring House, David Cornman, \$1.50; Mountain House, Benjamin Kutz, \$1.00; North Middleton Inn, George Swigart, \$.80; Waggoner's Gap House, Abraham Waggoner, \$1.00; and Middlesex House, John Wonderlich, \$1.00.

Presently, there are only three public bars or taverns in North Middleton Township; the Garden Cave, about half a mile north of Carlisle on the Carlisle Springs Road, the Fireside Inn, just west of Carlisle on the Newville Road, and the 720 Club, on North Hanover Street. In addition there is the private V.F.W. on the Trindle Road.

Changed, too, is the revenue realized by the township from these establishments. Whereas the total annual tax for the five inns in 1841 was \$5.30, the income from liquor licenses is now \$800.00.

### **Public Protection:**

Part-time constables and Justices of the Peace were the law enforcement in North Middleton Township until 1965 when William S. Weaver was appointed to work as a uniformed policeman. For three years, however, keeping the peace remained a part-time proposition.

But the influx of new residents into the township gained such momentum that in 1968 the need was felt for a full-time policeman, and Weaver filled it. Presently the department consists of Chief Weaver, one additional full-time man, Mervin Anderson, and four part-timers. To enable the men to cover the area, two police cars are operated by the department.

Fire protection was provided by an annual contract between the township and the Union Rural Fire Company of Carlisle. Since there was a good deal of distance involved between many points in the township and the firehouse, the citizens often had to rally and fight the fire themselves. This was particularly true in the case of forest fires which occasionally flared up in the northern mountainous area.

Often these fires, which were usually started by lightning, burned for days, and the men of the township would be called upon to scrape and dig fire lines until the blaze was under control. Within the memory of many current residents is one summer when two separate fires were burning in the North Mountain at the same time.

Again the increase in population demanded more protection than the tenuous arrangement with the Union Fire Company afforded, and the board of supervisors first discussed buying their own fire apparatus in 1952. Today the company has one tanker and one pumper and is raising funds to buy another. Even with the added protection the contract with the Union is still renewed annually.

### **Public Improvements:**

It's safe to say that the township's citizens began improvements almost as soon as they got down out of their wagons. The roads were cleared and bridges were built, but for anything that we now think of as even crudely modern, the people had to wait until the turn of the twentieth century.

The first of the new conveniences to come to North Middleton was the telephone. About 1911 poles were erected, wires were strung, and 22 subscribers had the new little wonder in their houses. One of these was Bill DeWalt, a current resident of the township, whose family has lived in the area for more than one hundred years. Countless children were sent across the fields to the neighbor's farm to summon someone for a phone call. Many small "switcher lines" or "farmer lines" went into business and served the township for a while, but the last of these, the Waggoner's Gap Rural Telephone Company, ended operations in 1946, and the entire area is currently being served by the United Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Then in 1939, the township saw its first paved road, West Louther Street extended. Since that first 2416 foot stretch of hard road, many more have been added, providing easy access to all points.

In this Bicentennial year of 1976, only one-half mile of public dirt road remains, a section of Long's Gap Road extended.

Electricity, as it is now provided by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, came in the late 1930's. Prior to that each farmer or other resident, if he wanted electric lights, had to maintain his own power plant. This was a 32-volt storage battery that needed to be constantly recharged by a gasoline generator. As complicated as it sounds, there were many of these private power sources in the township.

Things that the township's citizens of 1976 take for granted without a second thought came into being during little over a decade and a half that started with the first sidewalks, on West Louther Street extended, in 1945.

Zoning, which now governs all new building and establishment of businesses, was first mentioned at a supervisors' meeting in November, 1948.

Things really got rolling in the 1950's with the first discussion of acquisition of property for a township shed (1953), voting machines (1954), plans for development of Schlusser Village (1954), and the first request for the first traffic light by the Carlisle Barracks (1957).

After seemingly interminable discussion the traffic signal was installed in 1961, and city water and sewage were made available in 1962.

Residential building has mushroomed in the township in the last ten years, roughly doubling the population, until it seems a far cry from the same gentle farm land that in 1937 built and burned the last limestack in Cumberland County, requiring 144 four-horse wagon loads of limestone in the process.

### **Recreation:**

The people of Carlisle have from the beginning of the town looked for ways to relax and enjoy themselves. As often as not, the direction in which they've looked is that of North Middleton Township.

When the area was first established, of course, the streams and mountains to the north provided fish and game for both food and sport. Almost every kind of wildlife imaginable, from beavers to elk and buffalo, inhabited the township in its early days.

The Conodoguinet was full of fish. Every spring shad ran up the creek to spawn, and suckers were taken by the hundreds.

But with the onslaught of civilization, many of the species quickly disappeared, although as late as 1966 bobcats were still occasionally reported in the North Mountain.

Still, every October, crowds are thrilled by the derring-do acrobatics of migrating hawks along the fly-way at the top of Waggoner's Gap.

Organization came to recreation with the Carlisle Sulphur Springs Hotel in 1830 that grew to a 200 room extravaganza by the time fire destroyed it in 1867. Many of the young country's wealthy sons made a stay at this plush spa.

And Cave Hill was rapidly becoming a favorite gathering spot of the townspeople. Ladies would be driven out on a warm summer afternoon to take tea with their friends in the cool mouth of the cave. Boating, swimming, and ice skating also brought crowds according to the season.

In the 1890's a trolley run was established to Cave Hill that made the round trip every half hour. Acceptance was so good that Bellaire Park and a dance pavilion were built to entice even more people to the area. Even after the demise of the trolley in the 1920's, Cave Hill continued to be a favorite for a long time.

Another busy spot on the creek was Meadowbrook. There, also, were a park and pavilion, and in addition, this area even had a very popular roller skating rink.

Currently, there are many casual activities enjoyed such as hunting, fishing, horseback riding, boating, snowmobiling, and just plain hiking. And in support of that are two township-maintained recreation areas, one on Waggoner's Gap Road and the other on Fern Avenue.

## **PREFACE**

The Township of North Middleton has, over the years, passed through a process of legislative change common to many American communities. While only a few simple laws were necessary at the time of the establishment of the township, subsequent growth of the community, together with the complexity of modern life, has created the need for new and more detailed legislation for the proper function and government of the township. The recording of local law is an aspect of municipal history, and as the community develops and changes, review and revision of old laws and consideration of new laws, in the light of current trends, must keep pace. The orderly collection of these records is an important step in this ever-continuing process. Legislation must be more than mere chronological enactments reposing in the pages of old records. It must be available and logically arranged for convenient use and must be kept up-to-date. It was with thoughts such as these in mind that the Board of Supervisors ordered the following codification of the township's legislation.

## **Contents of Code**

The various chapters of the Code contain all currently effective legislation of a general and permanent nature enacted by the Board of Supervisors of the Township of North Middleton, including revisions or amendments to existing legislation deemed necessary by the Board of Supervisors in the course of the codification.

## **Division of Code**

The Code is divided into parts. Part I, Administrative Legislation, contains all township legislation of an administrative nature, namely, that dealing with the administration of government, that establishing or regulating municipal departments and that affecting officers and employees of the municipal government and its departments. Part II, General Legislation, contains all other township legislation of a regulatory nature. Items of legislation in this part generally impose penalties for violation of their provisions, whereas those in Part I do not.

## **Grouping of Legislation and Arrangement of Chapters**

The various items of legislation are organized into chapters, their order being an alphabetical progression from one subject to another. Wherever there are two or more items of legislation dealing with the same subject, they are combined into a single chapter. Thus, for example, all legislation pertaining to the regulation of streets and sidewalks may be found in Part II, in the chapter entitled "Streets and Sidewalks." In such chapters, use of article or part designations has preserved the identity of the individual items of legislation.

## **Table of Contents**

The Table of Contents details the alphabetical arrangement of material by chapter as a means of identifying specific areas of legislation. Wherever two or more items of legislation have been combined by the editor into a single chapter, titles of the several articles are listed beneath the chapter title in order to facilitate the location of the individual item of legislation.

## **Reserved Chapters**

Space has been provided in the Code for the convenient insertion, alphabetically, of later enactments. In the Table of Contents such space appears as chapters entitled "(Reserved)." In the body of the Code, reserved space is provided by breaks in the page-numbering sequence between chapters.

## **Pagination**

A unique page-numbering system has been used, in which each chapter forms an autonomous unit. One hundred pages have been allotted to each chapter, and the first page of each is the number of that chapter followed by the numerals "01." Thus, Chapter 6 begins on page 601, Chapter 53 on page 5301, etc. By use of this system, it is possible to add or to change pages in any chapter without affecting the sequence of subsequent pages in other chapters, and to insert new chapters without affecting the existing organization.

## **Numbering of Sections**

A chapter-related section-numbering system is employed, in which each section of every item of legislation is assigned a number which indicates both the number of the chapter in which the legislation is located and the location of the section within that chapter. Thus, the first section of Chapter 6 is § 6-1, while the fourth section of Chapter 53 is § 53-4. New sections can then be added between existing sections using a decimal system. Thus, for example, if two sections were to be added between §§ 53-4 and 53-5, they would be numbered as §§ 53-4.1 and 53-4.2.

## **Scheme**

The Scheme is the list of section titles which precedes the text of each chapter. These titles are carefully written so that, taken together, they may be considered as a summary of the

content of the chapter. Taken separately, each describes the content of a particular section. For ease and precision of reference, the Scheme titles are repeated as section headings in the text.

### **Histories**

At the end of the Scheme in each chapter is located the legislative history for that chapter. This History indicates the specific legislative source from which the chapter was derived, including the enactment number (e.g., ordinance number, local law number, bylaw number, resolution number, etc.), if pertinent, and the date of adoption. In the case of chapters containing parts or articles derived from more than one item of legislation, the source of each part or article is indicated in the text, under its title. Amendments to individual sections or subsections are indicated by histories where appropriate in the text.

### **Codification Amendments and Revisions**

New chapters adopted during the process of codification are specifically enumerated in chapter Histories with reference to “Ch. 1, General Provisions,” where the legislation adopting this Code and making such revisions will appear after final enactment. Sections amended or revised are indicated in the text by means of Editor’s Notes referring to the chapter cited above.

### **General References; Editor’s Notes**

In each chapter containing material related to other chapters in the Code, a table of General References is included to direct the reader’s attention to such related chapters. Editor’s Notes are used in the text to provide supplementary information and cross-references to related provisions in other chapters.

### **Appendix**

Certain forms of local legislation are not of a nature suitable for inclusion in the main body of the Code but are of such significance that their application is community-wide or their provisions are germane to the conduct of municipal government. The Appendix of this Code is reserved for such legislation and for any other material that the community may wish to include.

### **Disposition List**

The Disposition List is a chronological listing of legislation adopted since the publication of the Code, indicating its inclusion in the Code or the reason for its exclusion. The Disposition List will be updated with each supplement to the Code to include the legislation reviewed with said supplement.

### **Index**

The Index is a guide to information. Since it is likely that this Code will be used by persons without formal legal training, the Index has been formulated to enable such persons to locate a

particular section quickly. Each section of each chapter has been indexed. The Index will be supplemented and revised from time to time as new legislation is added to the Code.

### **Instructions for Amending the Code**

All changes to the Code, whether they are amendments, deletions or complete new additions, should be adopted as amending the Code. In doing so, existing material that is not being substantively altered should not be renumbered.

**Adding new sections.** Where new sections are to be added to a chapter, they can be added at the end of the existing material (continuing the numbering sequence) or inserted between existing sections as decimal numbers (e.g., a new section between §§ 65-5 and 65-6 should be designated § 65-5.1).

**Adding new chapters.** New chapters should be added in the proper alphabetical sequence in the appropriate division or part (e.g., Part I, Administrative Legislation, or Part II, General Legislation), utilizing the reserved chapter numbers. New chapter titles should begin with the key word for the alphabetical listing (e.g., new legislation on abandoned vehicles should be titled "Vehicles, Abandoned" under "V" in the table of contents, and a new enactment on coin-operated amusement devices should be "Amusement Devices" or "Amusement Devices, Coin-Operated" under "A" in the table of contents). Where a reserved number is not available, an "A" chapter should be used (e.g., a new chapter to be included between Chapters 166 and 167 should be designated Chapter 166A).

**Adding new articles.** New articles may be inserted between existing articles in a chapter (e.g., adding a new district to the Zoning Regulations) by the use of "A" articles (e.g., a new article to be included between Articles XVI and XVII should be designated Article XVIA). The section numbers would be as indicated above (e.g., if the new Article XVIA contains six sections and existing Article XVI ends with § 166-30 and Article XVII begins with § 166-31, Article XVIA should contain §§ 166-30.1 through 166-30.6). NOTE: In chapters where articles appear on the Table of Contents, simply add new articles to the end of the chapter since they are not arranged by subject matter.

### **Supplementation**

Supplementation of the Code will follow the adoption of new legislation. New legislation or amendments to existing legislation will be included and repeals will be indicated as soon as possible after passage. Supplemental pages should be inserted as soon as they are received and old pages removed, in accordance with the Instruction Page which accompanies each supplement.

### **Acknowledgment**

The assistance of the township officials is gratefully acknowledged by the editor. The codification of the legislation of the Township of North Middleton reflects an appreciation of the needs of a progressive and expanding community. As in many other municipalities, officials are faced with fundamental changes involving nearly every facet of community life. Problems

increase in number and complexity and range in importance from everyday details to crucial areas of civic planning. It is the profound conviction of General Code Publishers Corp. that this Code will contribute significantly to the efficient administration of local government. As Samuel Johnson observed, "The law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public."