The Historic Moravian District
UNESCO World Heritage site nominee

Bethlehem preserves some of the most important structures relating to the Moravians in the New World and is a notable example of Moravian architecture and town planning. The Morovians fled religious intolerance in Europe and arrived in Bethlehem in 1741 during the colonial period. This was the first permanent Moravian Church settlement in the North American continent and became a preeminent religious and administrative center of Moravian Church activity.

The site’s original architecture, along with its town planning across 10 acres, eight structures, four ruins, and a cemetery, stands today as a reflection of and tribute to the resilience of a community built on universal human ideals that are essential and relevant to this day.

A recent study by the U.S. Office of Travel and Tourism revealed that nearly 15.4 million of the overseas travelers to the U.S. were cultural heritage travelers. Growth of cultural heritage visitors outpaced average growth of all overseas arrivals to the United States.

Due to its connection to other international sites, the city can expect an increase in tourists wanting to explore these landmarks. Not only does it hold religious value for the 1,112,120 followers of the religion, but also educational importance as it is home to the first pumped municipal water system in America.