Building Complex Form

The Building Complex Form (BCF) may be used as a supplement to the Historic Resource Survey Form. This form is designed for use primarily in documenting properties that include more than one building, such as farmsteads with outbuildings or small crossroads villages. In addition, preparers who use the BCF may also modify the format or add information to produce a revised form more suited to their particular needs since this data is not entered into the BHP’s computerized data bank. Please follow the directions given below:

County, Municipality, Address, Historic Name, Other Name
Enter these as they appear on the HRSF.

Photo #(s)
Enter photograph numbers.

Building/Structure/Feature
Enter whether the resource is a building, structure, or feature.

Date or Period
Enter the date or approximate period during which the building or structure was constructed.

Height/Stories
Enter the number of stories; if not applicable, enter the height in approximate feet.

Material
Enter the name of the predominant exterior building material using the list for Exterior Materials in the HRSF instructions.

Style/Type
Enter the name of the architectural style using the Architectural Classification list in the HRSF instructions.

Machinery
Leave blank if N/A.

Historic Use
Enter the historic use from the categories listed for Historic Function in HRSF instructions.

Current Use
Enter the current use from the categories listed for Historic Function in the HRSF instructions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo #s</th>
<th>Building/Structure/Feature</th>
<th>Date or Period</th>
<th>Height/Stories</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Style/Type</th>
<th>Machinery</th>
<th>Historic Use</th>
<th>Current Use</th>
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SPECIFIC FORM INSTRUCTIONS – These directions follow the same order as the Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form, arranged numerically. Directions specifically for documenting historic districts appear in italics in the following instructions.

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Name
   Historic Name: Provide the name most closely related to the major significance of the property. For single properties, this name is often the name of the first or most prominent owner (e.g. Smith, John, House). For historic districts, it is frequently the name of a town or section of town, for example, Kimberton Historic District, Danville West Market Street Historic District, or Harrisburg Old Downtown Commercial Historic District.
   Current Name: List the current/common name, if applicable.

2. Address
   This is the property's geographic location, not necessarily its mailing address. Enter the complete street address, municipality, state, zip code, and county. If it does not have a street address, include the physical location relative to streets, roads or other points of reference: for example “state route 522, 1 mile N. of Shade Gap.”
   Do not use postal route numbers, such as RD 2. For historic districts, give either the inclusive street address numbers for all primary buildings and structures, for example: 1-151 Main Street, or a rough description of the boundaries (for example: bounded by Smithfield Lake, North and Lowell Avenues, and Interstate 81).

3. Tax Parcel No. and Year
   Enter the tax map and parcel number, and tax map year, for the surveyed property. List all parcels currently associated with a large property such as a farm. For historic districts, leave blank.

4. USGS Quad
   Enter up to two names of the US Geological Survey topographic map, 7.5-minute series, upon which the property is located, if known. Include a copy (on 8.5 x 11 sheet of paper) of the portion of the topographic map containing the property, marked to show the property location, and include the name of the quadrangle map. Quadrangle maps are available online at www.topozone.com. If printing from an on-line site, select the 1:24,000 scale and “Large Map” setting.

5. Owner Information
   Mark “x” in the blank(s) that indicates the ownership of the property. Provide the current owner’s name and mailing address for a single property. For historic districts, leave blank.

6. Category of Property and Resource Count
   Mark “x” in the blank that indicates the category of property being surveyed. A district is a neighborhood or concentration of buildings, structures, sites or objects that share a common history and convey a sense of history due to historic events, architecture, cultural significance, or physical development. In addition, these associations should be evident in the district as it appears today.
   Enter the total number of resources that make up the property. This number can be approximate, especially in the case of historic districts.

Function

7. Historic and Current Functions
   Historic: Select the functions that most closely relate to the property's historic significance or period when it achieved significance. For example, for a building historically used as a single-family house, enter “Domestic” for the category and “single dwelling” for the subcategory. For a district that was primarily a residential area of single-family houses, and secondarily a commercial center of specialty stores, enter “Domestic” for the first category and “single dwelling” for the first subcategory, and “Commerce/Trade” for the second category and “specialty store” for the second subcategory.
Current: Indicate all categories that apply at the time of the survey.

Domestic
- Single dwelling
- Multiple dwelling
- Secondary structure
- Hotel
- Institutional housing
- Camp
- Village site (Archaeology)

Commerce/Trade
- Business
- Professional
- Organizational
- Financial organization
- Specialty store
- Department store
- Restaurant
- Warehouse
- Trade (Archaeology)

Social
- Meeting hall
- Club house
- Civic

Government
- Capitol
- City hall
- Correctional facility
- Fire station
- Governmental office
- Diplomatic building
- Custom house
- Post office
- Public works
- Courthouse

Education
- School
- College
- Library
- Research facility
- Education-related housing

Religion
- Religious structure
- Ceremonial site
- Church school
- Church-related residence

Funerary
- Cemetery
- Graves/burials
- Mortuary

Recreation/Culture
- Theater
- Auditorium
- Museum
- Music facility
- Sports facility

Outdoor recreation
- Fair
- Monument-marker
- Work of art

Agriculture/Subsistence
- Processing
- Storage
- Agricultural field
- Animal facility
- Fishing facility or site
- Agricultural outbuilding
- Horticultural facility
- Irrigation facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction
- Manufacturing facility
- Extractive facility
- Waterworks
- Energy facility
- Communications facility
- Processing site (Archaeology)

Health Care
- Hospital
- Clinic
- Sanitarium
- Medical business/office
- Resort

Defense
- Arms storage
- Fortification
- Military facility
- Battle site
- Coast Guard facility
- Naval facility
- Air facility

Landscape
- Parking lot
- Park
- Plaza
- Garden
- Forest
- Unoccupied land
- Underwater
- Natural feature
- Street furniture/object
- Conservation area

Transportation
- Rail-related
- Air-related
- Water-related
- Road-related (Vehicular)
- Pedestrian-related

Work in Progress
- Unknown
- Vacant/Not in use
- Other
8. Particular Type
Enter a term or short phrase to describe the form or type of building, structure, site or object that is being recorded. Because several types of buildings or structures may be documented on a single survey form, especially for a district, enter only the principal, predominant, or most important types. Here are several examples of terms for this category:

- Apartment building
- Barn
- Church
- Factory
- Mill
- Movie theater
- Park
- Pasture
- Schoolhouse
- Train depot

Architectural/Property Information

9. Architectural Classification
Using the terms that follow, enter the styles or stylistic influences that most closely relate to the property being documented. For historic districts, enter the classifications of the primary resources. If supplementary terms are needed to describe the style, please include them only in the narrative. The following list has been adopted from American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Architectural Styles, by Marcus Whiffen; Identifying American Architecture by John J.G. Blumenson; What Style Is It? By John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz; and A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester.

Colonial
- Georgian
- French Colonial
- Spanish Colonial
- Dutch Colonial
- Postmedieval
- English

Early Republican
- Federal
- Early Classical
- Republican

Mid-19TH Century
- Greek revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italian Villa
- Exotic Revival

Late Victorian
- Gothic
- Italianate
- Second Empire
- Stick/Eastlake
- Queen Anne
- Shingle Style
- Romanesque
- Renaissance
- Octagon Mode

Late 19TH & 20TH Century Revivals
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Late Gothic Revival
- Mission/Spanish
- Beaux Arts
- Italian Renaissance
- French Renaissance

Late 19TH & Early 20TH Century American Movements
- Prairie School
- Commercial Style
- Chicago
- Skyscraper
- Bungalow/Craftsman

Modern Movement
- Moderne
- International Style
- Art Deco

Other
- No Style
- Mixed
10. **Exterior Materials**
Enter in the blanks provided the most predominant material(s) comprising the foundation, walls, roof, and other parts of the property. Enter only materials that are **visible on the exterior** of the building or structure. *For historic districts, enter only the most predominant building materials visible on the exteriors of the primary resources.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earth</th>
<th>Slate</th>
<th>Terra cotta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Metal, unspecified</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weatherboard</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Adobe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plywood/particle board</td>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>Ceramic tile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shake</td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Cloth/Canvas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone, unspecified</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Synthetics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>Fiber glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandstone/Brownstone</td>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
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<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Wrought iron</td>
<td>Rubber</td>
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<td>Marble</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Plastic</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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</table>

11. **Structural System**
Using a term from the list below, enter the structural system that bears the load of the building or structure. *In cases of buildings with more than one load bearing system, enter the predominant structural system. In cases of historic districts, enter the structural system used most frequently for the primary resources.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood - General</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Steel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Steel frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plank</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Steel columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber – post and beam</td>
<td>Iron frame</td>
<td>Concrete – general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber – light frame</td>
<td>Iron columns</td>
<td>Reinforced concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masonry</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
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</table>

12. **Width**
For individual buildings, structures or objects enter the width of the main unit, excluding later wings and minor additions in bays and/or feet (e.g.: 4 bays; approx. 50 ft.).

13. **Depth**
For individual buildings, structures or objects enter the depth of the main unit, excluding later wings and minor additions in rooms and/or feet (e.g.: 2 rooms, approx. 25 ft.).

14. **Stories/Height**
For individual buildings, structures or objects enter the height of the main unit in stories or feet (e.g.: 2 ½ stories; approx. 30 ft.).

15. **Setting**
Select one from the list below. In the “Physical Description” portion of the narrative, describe more fully the property’s natural and manmade landscape features. Here are several examples of terms for this category:

- Agricultural/farm
- Business park
- City/town neighborhood
- Commercial artery/strip
- Developing mixed-use road
- Downtown business district
- Forest/wilderness
- Industrial/industrial park
- Institutional
- Mixed use neighborhood
- Other
- Rural highway
- Rural local road
- Rural village
- Small town or village center
- Suburban neighborhood
- Waterfront