



PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAIN BEACH  
LOCATION UNKNOWN

## HIGHLIGHTS OF PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY

As of 2017, more than 25,000 archaeological sites have been recorded in Pennsylvania, with new additions every week. Pennsylvania's archaeological record is more than just a number and an inventory—it is a living landscape that has been shaped by 16,000 years of human activity.

Each site teaches us something new about the history of Pennsylvania:

- Pre-Contact sites provide insight into the early settlement of North America, environmental adaptation, and Native American culture. Examination of Contact period sites has helped archaeologists to better understand what happened when European settlers started interacting with tribes such as the Susquehannock and Delaware.
- During the Historic period, every place representing an event or theme in Pennsylvania history has an archaeological component. Archaeology complements historic research by shedding light on details that were never written and by highlighting the experiences of people who are poorly represented in the documentary record, such as women, ethnic immigrants and children.

Archaeological sites in Pennsylvania are found in every county, and they take a variety of forms ranging from shipwrecks to industrial ruins to deeply buried Pre-Contact sites. While many individual sites yield significant information about the past, archaeologists also learn about human behavior and culture by studying the patterns of site distribution, change over time, and association with environmental and cultural factors. As new sites are added to our files, our ability to study and interpret the past is enhanced.

## PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological research in Pennsylvania takes our understanding back to the earliest known human occupation in North America. Some Pennsylvania sites have even yielded evidence suggesting an earlier human presence than archaeologists had traditionally assumed.

During the Paleoindian period, 16,500 to 10,000 years ago, Native Americans lived in small, mobile bands that were well-adapted for hunting and foraging within the cold, glacial environment. The oldest site in Pennsylvania, Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Washington County, includes Paleoindian components dating to at least 16,000 years ago. Excavation of this complex site revealed intact cultural layers spanning thousands of years and yielded significant information about Paleoindian diet and technology. Because of its importance, Meadowcroft was recognized as a National Historic Landmark in 2005.

Other significant Paleoindian sites include Shawnee-Minisink in Monroe County and Shoop in Dauphin County. Shawnee-Minisink is the second oldest site in Pennsylvania. Because it contained intact Paleoindian hearth features, the site changed our understanding of the spread of Clovis culture and yielded significant information about the Pleistocene environment and diet. A Pennsylvania Historical Marker was dedicated to Shawnee-Minisink in 2010.

The Archaic period in Pennsylvania spans from about 10,000 to 4,300 years ago. A warmer, drier climate dominated during this time. Excavations have revealed changes in stone tools, larger social groupings, and a diet that relied heavily on the plant-based foods available in the forests, swamps and grassland that developed after glacial retreat. The Lower Black Eddy site, located along the Delaware River in Bucks County, represents an Archaic base camp with easy access to the river and to tool stone sources like the nearby Point Pleasant argillite quarry. City Island in the Susquehanna River in Dauphin County was a seasonally occupied camp, with artifacts such as net sinkers showing the dietary importance of fishing. Although there are fewer stratified Archaic sites in the western part of Pennsylvania, significant finds have included Goddard in Mercer County and Kinsinger in Somerset County—both of which contained post features from houses.

Following the Archaic period, increased population and environmental changes enabled gradual culture change in portions of Pennsylvania. The Transitional period, 4,300 to 2,700 years ago, saw increased trade and the use of steatite vessels for cooking food. Transitional components have been identified at stratified sites, such as City Island, Leetsdale in Allegheny County, and Piney Island in Lancaster County, with the greatest concentrations documented in the Susquehanna River basin.

If the Transitional period represented a gradual and regionalized shift from Archaic-period lifeways, the Woodland period (2,700 to 1,550 years ago) saw widespread adoption of new behaviors such as plant cultivation, consolidation into larger groups and villages, regional trade, and the use of pottery vessels.

Archaeologists also have identified individual cultural groups that lived in Pennsylvania, as well as regional connections with other cultures in North America. For example, the Pitt Gas burial mound in Greene County contains artifacts from the Meadowood phase that

originated in New York and the Adena cultures in Ohio and Mississippi. Most burial mounds are found in the Ohio drainage, with fewer numbers in central Pennsylvania associated with the Late Woodland/Clemson Island culture.

Another site type that emerged during the Woodland period is the village, which formed as people started living in larger, more sedentary groups. From these sites, archaeologists learn significant information about family and social organization, Pre-Contact architecture, food processing and storage, burial practices, and warfare. Examples include Monongahela villages, like Consol in Westmoreland County and Johnston in Indiana County, and Shenks Ferry villages, like Murry and Quaker Hills Quarry in Lancaster County.

Some Pre-Contact sites are hard to associate with specific cultures and periods, but they are highly important because they show us aspects of Native American life that are not usually seen in the archaeological record. Sheep Rock Shelter in Huntingdon County is one of the most unique sites ever excavated in Pennsylvania. Its historically dry conditions led to the remarkable preservation of artifacts that are rarely found—woven cordage, bark basketry, and decorated bone knife handles—illustrating a wider range of Native American lifeways than can be reconstructed from stone tools.

Although the site is now submerged under Raystown Lake, a small portion was modelled as an exhibit in The State Museum of Pennsylvania. Similarly, petroglyph sites allow us to look beyond technology and subsistence to examine the less-tangible aspects of culture, such as symbolism, ceremony and religion. Examples include Big and Little Indian Rock in the Susquehanna River, Lancaster County, and Indian God Rock in the Allegheny River, Venango County.



## CONTACT PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology of the Contact period, spanning between 1550 and 1750, studies the interaction between Native groups and Europeans and the eventual demise or displacement of the Susquehannock and Delaware tribes that lived in southeastern and central Pennsylvania.

Tribal conflict, European trade, disease, and the occupation of Native lands by European settlers led to tremendous culture change. Through the excavation of Contact period Native American villages, such as the Susquehannock sites around Washington Boro in Lancaster County and Memorial Park in Cumberland County, archaeologists have traced the movements and cultural changes of the Susquehannock people during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Villages from the so-called Refugee period (18th century) provide insight into the last Native occupations. A handful of sites in Beaver and Lawrence counties show the westward movement of the Delaware. Conestoga Town in Lancaster County was the final settlement of the Susquehannocks before they were massacred in 1763.

Although the Contact period ends in the mid-18th century, additional sites tell the story of Pennsylvania's continued interactions with Native groups through westward expansion, the French and Indian War, and the Revolutionary War. Examples include the Revolutionary War-era Queen Esther's Town in Bradford County and the Cornplanter Grant in northwestern Pennsylvania, which was occupied by the Seneca until the construction of the Kinzua Dam in the 1960s.

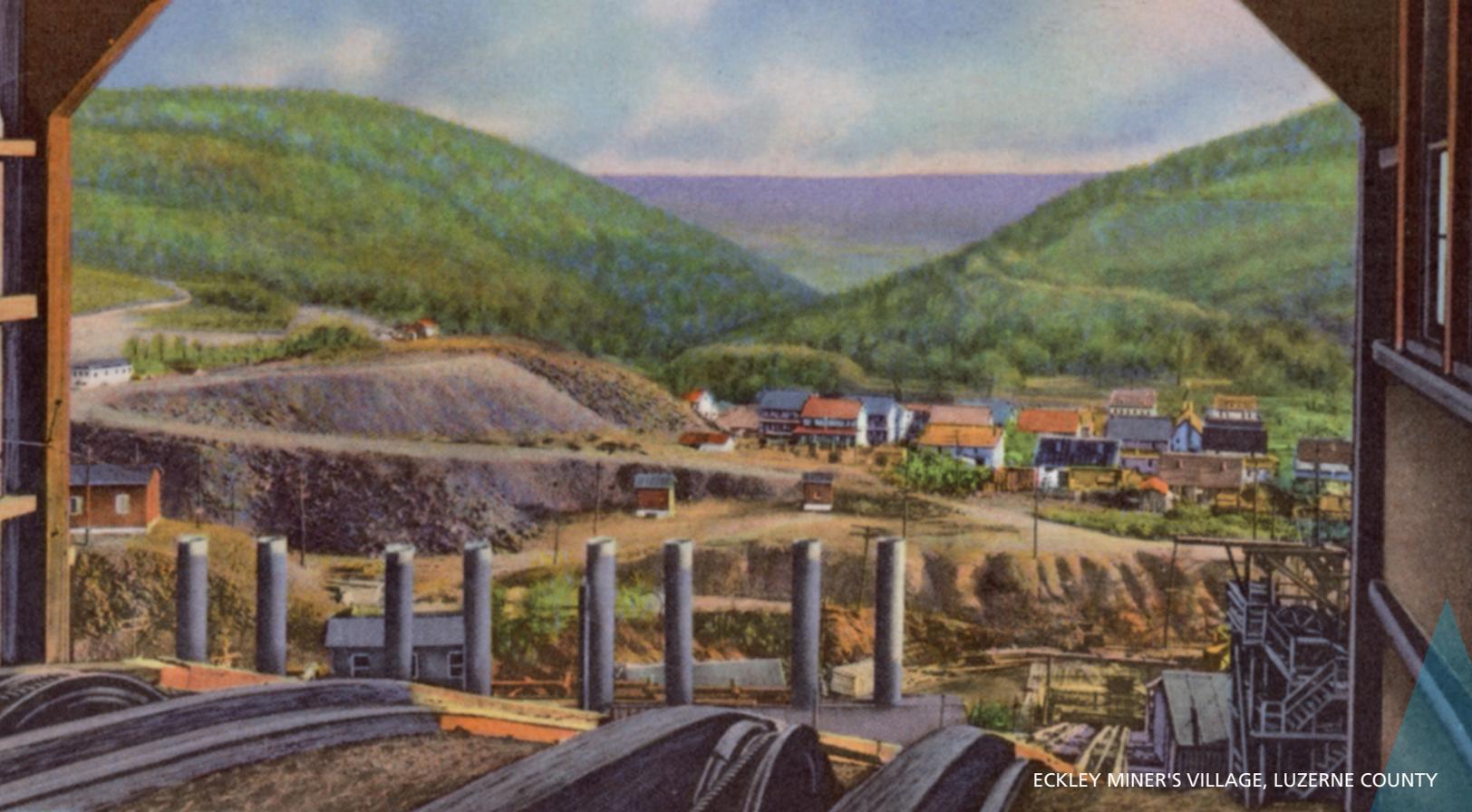
## HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Starting in the mid-16th century, the arrival of Europeans in North America radically changed the cultural and physical landscape. As many Contact period sites provide insight into early European activities during the 16th century, a handful of 17th-century sites shed light on early settlements. Printzhof and the Morgan Homestead, near Tinicum Island, Delaware County, contained house foundations and artifacts relating to the early colony of New Sweden, which was lost to the Dutch in 1655. Another early site—and one that is associated with a significant historic person—is Pennsbury Manor, the home of William Penn in Bucks County. Archaeological excavations in the 1930s identified the original foundations of the house and several outbuildings.

Many of the themes and events of the 18th century are reflected in historical archaeology. Some early sites in western Pennsylvania relate to colonial trade routes, frontier outposts and settlements. The Forks of the Ohio and Fort Pitt in Pittsburgh represent an area that was used by Native Americans for thousands of years, became a center for trade and navigation as Europeans explored west, and served as a military outpost during the French and Indian War. The area is now maintained as a city park and history museum.

Hanna's Town in Westmoreland County served as an early seat of rural government but was destroyed during the Revolutionary War. Excavations there have recovered more than 1 million artifacts, many of which are ceramics from the 18th century.

Other sites related to the Revolutionary War go beyond well-known battlefields to include Camp Security, a prisoner-of-war camp in York County that yielded regimental buttons, and a Revolutionary War burial ground associated with a Continental hospital in Bethlehem.



ECKLEY MINER'S VILLAGE, LUZERNE COUNTY

Other 18th-century site types include early farmsteads, such as the Alexander Schaeffer Farm in Lebanon County, a National Historic Landmark with evidence of an early distillery and water system. In many cases, farmsteads contain historic houses, barns and other structures that are still in use today. The archaeology reflects this continuous occupation and can show how farming practices changed over time, such as at the Koch/Schmoyer Farm in Lehigh County.

Similarly, urban sites contain evidence of continuous occupation—often with early components under feet of fill and foundations from later neighborhoods and industries. Recent excavations for the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia identified portions of an 18th-century neighborhood under the remains of a 19th-century print shop, an early skyscraper, and a button factory that operated during the 20th century. Also in Philadelphia, excavations for the I-95 expansion uncovered evidence of Philadelphia's early riverfront industries (Dyottville Glass Works), rural 18th-century homesteads, and the eventual development of urban neighborhoods like Fishtown and Kensington in the 19th century.

Many industries were established in Pennsylvania during the 18th century, but widespread industrial development did not take root until the 19th century. In addition to the Dyottville Glass Works, another example of an early industry is Cornwall Iron Furnace—a PHMC site in Lebanon County where archaeological excavations provided information about furnace technology prior to the 19th century.

More than 650 industrial sites dating to the 19th century have been recorded so far, a sampling of which includes Shade Furnace Archaeological District in Somerset County, Arroyo Tannery in Elk County, Standard Silicon Glass Sand Works in Forest County, and Valentine & Co. Iron Ore Washing Plant in Centre County—not to mention the numerous mine, mill, canal and railroad sites that were also crucial to industrial development.



PEN'S VALLEY, STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE COUNTY

In addition to production facilities, workers' housing sites help tell the human story of industry and often highlight the experiences of ethnic immigrants. Eckley Miners' Village in Luzerne County is a National Register-listed historic district that retains many of its original houses and is operated as a PHMC museum site. Archaeological excavations and oral histories conducted at Eckley in the 1990s provide a rich understanding of life in an immigrant working community.

As archaeology provides insight into Pennsylvania's immigrant communities, it also can help us to understand the experiences of African Americans—a research topic that is underrepresented in Pennsylvania. The Perkins-Dennis Farm in Susquehanna County was established in the early 1800s by a free African American who had served in the Revolutionary War, and it remained in operation as an African American farmstead until the 20th century. Pandenarium in Mercer County was the location of a freed-slave community that was established before the Civil War.

During the latter half of the 19th century, the Civil War had a tremendous effect on the nation, and its importance in Pennsylvania is reflected through archaeological sites associated with the Gettysburg Battlefield. More than 150 sites have been recorded around Gettysburg, including homes, farmsteads and taverns. One of the more ephemeral of these sites is Camp Letterman, the largest field hospital of the Civil War.

Significant national and international events of the 20th century are also reflected in Pennsylvania's archaeological record. Sites related to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) can be found in various parts of the state, including numerous campsites in the Allegheny National Forest and Camp Michaux in Cumberland County. During World War II, Camp Michaux also served as a prisoner-of-war interrogation camp. There is a growing recognition of the value of 20th-century archaeology. Many of these sites continue the themes found in earlier sites and document culture change through modern times.

Pennsylvania's archaeological past is varied and continues to be a significant resource for understanding who we are and where we come from. The archaeological resources of the state should continue to be protected, preserved and studied for many years to come.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES

Pennsylvania has a rich architectural history that reflects the broad patterns of settlement, growth and change. Our history is diverse, multilayered and complicated and so are the historic properties that illustrate it. The depth and breadth of Pennsylvania's architectural heritage was greatly influenced by the major cultural and economic forces that shaped the commonwealth.

PA SHPO developed the online Field Guide to Pennsylvania Architecture to provide easily accessible information on the commonly seen buildings from the commonwealth's settlement to those that were popular in the mid-20th century. Much of the data was culled from the 6,000 individual buildings and 1,300 historic districts in Pennsylvania that are listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The formal styles included in the field guide are drawn from those recognized by the National Register, but the building types included are based on Pennsylvania's vernacular trends. Many of the styles and types presented in the field guide are dispersed throughout the commonwealth.

### EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

Generally, European settlement of Pennsylvania began in the mid-1600s in the southeast corner of the commonwealth, where the Swedes and Finns established communities along the mouth of the Delaware River bringing their building traditions with them, namely the log cabin form.

The colony of New Sweden existed from 1638 to 1655 and included numerous small settlements in New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Swedish settlements of Pennsylvania were located along the lower Delaware River and were first established near Chester and Marcus Hook, southwest of the current city of Philadelphia. Only a few buildings remain in Pennsylvania from the 1600s. A log cabin dating from circa 1650 called the Lower Swedish Cabin along the Darby Creek in Drexel Hill, Delaware County, is one of the state's oldest surviving buildings. The early Swedish settlement of Pennsylvania is also reflected in Gloria Dei Church, also known as Old Swedes Church, built in Philadelphia from 1698 to 1700, making it the oldest surviving building in that city.

The Dutch claimed the New Sweden settlements as part of the colony of New Netherland until 1682, when William Penn arrived with a charter from King Charles II establishing the colony of Pennsylvania. Once Penn founded Pennsylvania as an English colony and refuge for Quakers and others fleeing religious persecution, immigration quickly increased. Early settlers were primarily English, Scots-Irish, Welsh and German. A small population of Africans, both enslaved and free, were also among the commonwealth's early residents.

Pennsylvania's rich ethnic and religious cultural mix affected the built environment. Early vernacular houses often took traditional forms like the English Penn, or Quaker, plan or the German Continental plan. These small house forms featured only two or three rooms with either a central, gable-end or corner chimney, depending on the ethnic tradition. A very simple church form was used predominantly by Quakers, Mennonites and other Protestant Christian sects, who sought a plain and unadorned house of worship. Several 18th-century stone meetinghouses, and a few made of logs, remain. The meetinghouse form has been in continuous use in Pennsylvania with later versions often built of brick.



Examples of the 18th-century Georgian style, featuring simple symmetry with classical form and details, were also built in Pennsylvania by English colonists. In keeping with Pennsylvania's settlement history, the southeastern corner is known for its collection of 18th- and 19th-century stone houses, taverns and farm complexes, often of Georgian or later Federal design.

The large wave of German settlers arriving in Pennsylvania throughout the 1700s and early 1800s had a dramatic effect on common architectural forms. German vernacular traditions usually employed a nonsymmetrical façade without a center hallway, small windows, and a steep roof, with the occasional use of a pent roof above the first story. The Ephrata Cloister complex, constructed in 1735–49, is a rare and well-preserved example of the influence of medieval German architectural traditions in Pennsylvania. Established as a German Pietist religious commune in Lancaster County, its dormitories, meetinghouses, dwellings, mills and workshops were all constructed of wood with steep roofs and small irregularly spaced windows and pent roofs.

The blending of traditional German vernacular house design and the more formal, symmetrical English Georgian/Federal style may explain the development of a unique cultural house form, the Pennsylvania German four-bay house. This type is found throughout all regions of the commonwealth where German settlement occurred in the 19th century, especially in the southern counties. It has no antecedent in Germany itself, leading architectural historians to theorize that this form evolved here because of the interplay of ideas between German and English residents. Its two front doors house not a duplex, but rather maintain the traditional German floor plan for a single-family house with an exterior façade of English symmetry.

The German settlers also brought with them traditional designs for agricultural buildings. The summer kitchen, a small one-room building with a fireplace for cooking that was constructed behind the main house, was a common feature of vernacular German farmsteads. The Pennsylvania bank barn, built into a hillside to provide access to both upper and lower levels, with a pronounced forebay or overhang, is a distinctive vernacular building type. Although the German influence is most evident in the counties west and north of the Philadelphia area where settlement first occurred, these building practices can be seen in the Lehigh and Susquehanna river valley regions and across the commonwealth.

The Northern Tier of Pennsylvania was influenced not just by settlers moving northward from the Philadelphia region, but also by colonists moving south and west from earlier settlements in Connecticut and New York. For some time, the commonwealth's northern boundary was contested by Connecticut, as both states vied for ownership rights to the land. Consequently, this area of Pennsylvania has an added cultural and architectural influence. The Greek Revival style associated with settlers from New England is much more evident in the Northern Tier in both public and private buildings. Greek Revival style houses in this region often feature a band of small square windows just below the cornice and a pedimented front-facing gable roof. In Luzerne County the frame Forty Fort Meeting House, built as a shared unity church in 1808 by Connecticut Congregationalists, shows the influence of traditional New England Puritan church design, while in Forest County the one-room Endeavor School, built in 1895, illustrates the far reaches of the Greek Revival style in this region.



PSFS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

## DIVERSIFICATION OF AMERICAN STYLES

Historic structures from all eras are present in Pennsylvania, but the commonwealth saw its greatest development from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, so buildings from this period are more plentiful. Pennsylvania has examples of a wide variety of regional and national architectural styles and building types showing a broad range of design purity. Some buildings are quintessential examples of distinct styles designed by architects, but most are more vernacular in design, a blend of styles and cultural influences.

As Pennsylvania's economy blossomed in the industrial age, the formal styles of the mid-1800s spread outward from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to the rural regions of the commonwealth, with the design often becoming less formal and more vernacular as the concepts evolved over distance and time. Excellent examples of the most popular formal styles of the era are in plentiful supply in Pennsylvania. Fine buildings of Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne Revival, Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival, Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, Chateausque, Moderne and Art Deco styles can be found in many cities and boroughs.

These 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles were modified for specific functions and some architectural forms developed specifically for special uses: governmental, educational, agricultural, industrial, religious, recreational and commercial. The churches, schools, public offices and business facilities of this period provide excellent examples of these styles with high-quality materials and intriguing architectural detail. Less frequently seen are examples of the Shingle and Stick styles, the Octagon mode, and the Exotic Revival style, but those that were built and remain are often dazzling in their architectural complexity. The Orem Temple in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, and the YMCA in Harrisburg, Dauphin County, are outstanding examples of the Moorish Revival style.

Vernacular buildings in small towns were not pure examples of any particular style but borrowed elements from several styles. Advances in building technology such as the development of balloon framing and factory-built architectural components made it easier to build larger, more complex decorative structures. These components could be transported to building sites at a reasonable cost and used in a wide variety on more modest buildings. Similarly, alterations to earlier buildings were made in similar fashion. Modern Art Deco storefronts with enameled panels or Carrara glass dramatically updated the first floors of commercial buildings in towns across the commonwealth. Pennsylvania Main Streets and communities reflect a mixture of architectural styles that coexist, including Federal, Late Victorian, Commercial, Renaissance Revival, Art Deco and Moderne, much like the Callowhill Historic District in Reading, Berks County

Common house forms from the turn of the century, including Bungalows, Craftsmen Cottages and Four Squares, are found throughout Pennsylvania and are often located in historic districts. High-style Prairie School–influenced houses are far less common in the commonwealth; however, Frank Lloyd Wright’s masterpiece, Fallingwater, built in 1936 in Fayette County and now a National Historic Landmark, reflects the evolution of his work beyond the Prairie style.

## THE RISE OF THE MODERN MOVEMENT

As national taste turned to more modern architectural models in the post-World War II era, Pennsylvania’s landscape changed as well. Suburban neighborhoods of minimal traditional, ranch and split-level houses grew up quickly in rings surrounding older cities and along highways and improved transportation routes. In many ways, these new communities were extensions of the streetcar suburbs that developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, although the housing forms and amenities, such as garages and carports, were updated for mid-century life. Pennsylvania’s Levittown, the most complete of developer William Levitt’s innovative suburban planned communities, was constructed between 1951 and 1958 in Bucks County. By the time it was completed, more than 17,000 mass-produced, single-family houses were built in a self-contained community, with new parks, pools, churches, schools and centralized shopping centers. Similar efforts on a smaller scale occurred across the commonwealth. Gas stations, fast-food restaurants, shopping strip plazas, motels and hotels, roadside commercial and service business buildings, and drive-in movie theaters developed quickly to serve this new car-centric lifestyle.

Pennsylvania is home to iconic buildings and prominent architects of the modern mid-20th century era. The first International-style skyscraper in the nation, the PSFS Building (now Loews Philadelphia Hotel), designed by William Lescaze and George Howe, was built in Philadelphia in 1932.

After World War II, Pittsburgh transformed itself with a vigorous remaking of its center city and the construction of nearly a dozen skyscrapers amid planned plazas and parks, which now make up the Pittsburgh Renaissance Historic District. Modern architecture was a large component in the remaking of Philadelphia’s Center City as well, under the guidance of Edmund Bacon, director of the City Planning Commission from 1949 to 1970. A four-block area of Market Street was named Penn Center and redesigned with the construction of a group of modern skyscrapers designed by Vincent Kling. At the same time, Philadelphia sought to revitalize one of the city’s oldest neighborhoods, Society Hill, with both historic preservation and the incorporation of three tall housing towers designed by modern master I. M. Pei. Frank Lloyd Wright’s dramatically modernistic Beth Shalom Synagogue, completed in 1959 in Montgomery County, was one of his last and most intriguing works.

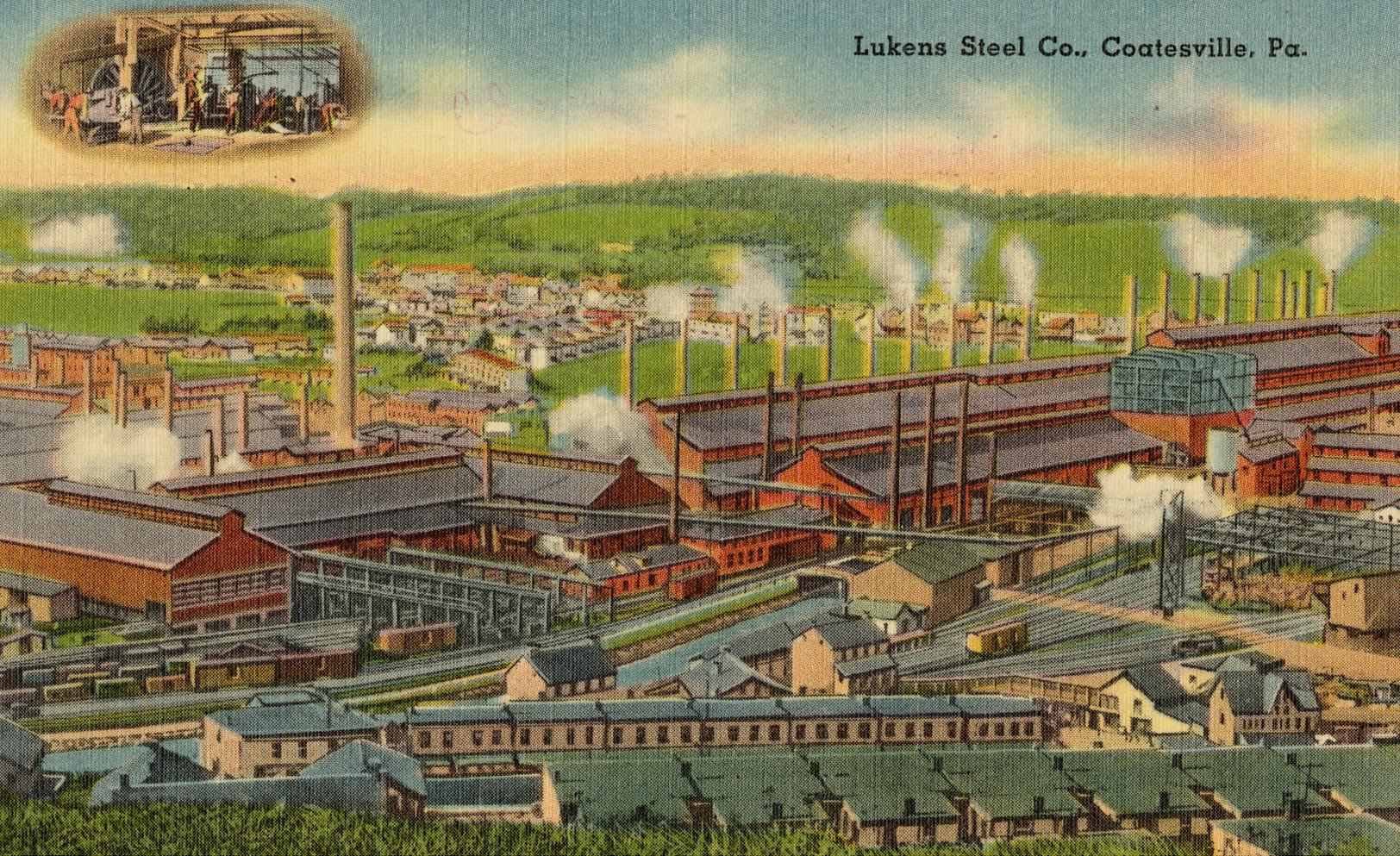
Another notable modern architect who made his mark on the Pennsylvania landscape was Louis Kahn, who designed many architecturally significant private dwellings in the suburban Philadelphia area, moving beyond the steel-and-glass International ideal to embrace a more setting-specific style that employed masses of local stone and wood with abundant natural light. Kahn is noted for his design of the Richards Medical Research Laboratories, completed in 1965 on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, and his collaboration with George Howe and Oskar Stonorov for the modern public housing community Carver Court in Chester County.

More modest modernist buildings are seen in smaller communities in bank branches and other commercial buildings. Influenced by advancements in the industrial design of ships, planes and automobiles, these buildings feature little surface ornamentation, rounded corners and curved glass. Popular for movie theaters, gas stations and even apartment complexes, modern buildings filled in undeveloped lots or replaced earlier buildings in historic districts.

Pennsylvania's architectural heritage is richly complex and many buildings resist easy stylistic classification. This complexity of form and historic significance reflects the multitude of cultural and economic influences that make the buildings of the Keystone State unique. While much is known, there is much more to be discovered about Pennsylvania's great wealth of historic and architectural resources. Renewed survey efforts are greatly needed to update existing information and gather new data on unstudied areas and architectural trends.



1050—Point Park and Gateway Center  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



## PENNSYLVANIA'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Early preservation efforts in Pennsylvania generally consisted of documentation of single properties through a form and photograph or installation of a bronze plaque commemorating its history.

Over time, PA SHPO and other preservation organizations broadened the methodology of identification and scholarship of archaeological and architectural properties through comprehensive surveys, field studies, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, and local preservation designations.

Consideration of what defines a historic property (and now a property to be listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places) has expanded as well since the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dedicated its first historical marker in 1914 at Fort McCord in Franklin County. Today, evaluating and understanding the significance of a historic property is determined through a breadth of themes, many of which are interrelated.

These major themes guide many of PA SHPO's current initiatives to protect Pennsylvania's historic and archaeological resources.

## AGRICULTURE

Pennsylvania's economic growth and cultural development was guided by agriculture, which profoundly shaped the lands and early built environment of the commonwealth, reflected by the farmhouses, barns and outbuildings that remain. Early efforts to document and recognize this agricultural significance was limited to individual National Register nominations that often focused not on the farm in its entirety but simply on the architectural merit of the main farmhouse. This evolved slightly beginning in the 1980s with the documentation (and subsequent National Register listing) of the Oley Township Historic District. This was one of the first initiatives in the commonwealth to identify an agricultural historic district, looking at the relationship of multiple farms within a specified region, tied to its agricultural function. Later survey efforts included a similarly comprehensive look at the full landscape, identifying tenant houses, barns, specialized outbuildings and landscape features. In many areas of the commonwealth, particularly those adjacent to larger cities, the development pressures threaten the iconic farmsteads and their companion landscape.

In 2001, PA SHPO in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Pennsylvania State University embarked on the Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project that included narrative histories describing the evolution of different farming systems around the commonwealth, historic agricultural census data, a field guide to historic farm buildings and landscapes, and bibliographic resources. The resultant Multiple Property Documentation Form for historic agricultural resources established clear and specific guidelines for evaluating a Pennsylvania farm or farmstead under Criterion A (properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) for agriculture.

In the face of sprawl, multiple initiatives across the commonwealth seek to protect historic open space, farmland and natural historic resources. The intent of the Agricultural History Project was to provide a reliable source of information about rural historic properties for planning and interpretation; however, the commonwealth's agricultural properties are still vulnerable because of development pressures and the absence of local preservation programs or favorable zoning.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

As previously discussed in the Foundation Document, Pennsylvania's archaeological resources include more than 25,000 known sites that cover the breadth of 16,000 years. The commonwealth's archaeological record is certainly incomplete as more information is collected about below-ground resources every day. These archaeological resources also share common themes and attributes with other significant cultural resources. To evaluate and document these sites, PA SHPO in coordination with The State Museum of Pennsylvania developed the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey to record all historic archaeological sites more than 50 years of age and cover site attributes of Pre-Contact, Contact, and Historic period sites. Archaeologists on staff at PA SHPO developed additional guidelines in *Recordation of Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations, Site Identification Guidelines, and Curation Guidelines* to standardize documentation of these sites. This sensitive data is part of the PA SHPO collections and includes survey reports from the early 1900s, when the first archaeological sites were recorded, to the present. The collection is available to qualified professionals for research purposes.

## EDUCATION

PHMC launched an award-winning initiative in 2006 to develop public programs and resources that encourage the preservation and continued use of historic school buildings. The project looked at a statewide survey of school buildings and a narrative history of the development and evolution of public education from the Colonial era to the mid-20th century. Evaluations of 19th-century one-room schoolhouses to sprawling mid-20th-century high schools were included in the *Historic Educational Resources of Pennsylvania, 1682-1969* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF).

Of special note was the Common School Act of 1834 that resulted in the widespread construction of publicly funded schools to create both a literate and informed electorate and skilled labor force. An era of increased construction of educational-related buildings flourished until the Civil War. The MPDF also looked at two later periods of educational reform and the characteristics common to buildings of those eras. The resultant registration requirements have served as the basis for National Register evaluation of educational-related properties across the commonwealth. Many of those buildings no longer in active school use have been converted to new shops, businesses and residential housing through incentive programs like the Federal Historic Tax Credit program.

Additionally, Pennsylvania's early efforts to provide trained teachers developed a remarkable normal school system that has evolved into the 14-university Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Many of these historic campuses and their private institution counterparts are recognized in the National Register of Historic Places.

## FLOOD-PRONE COMMUNITIES

Countless towns and communities located along Pennsylvania's plentiful rivers and streams were devastated by periodic flood events throughout the 20th century, culminating with the long-lasting impact of the resultant floods associated with Hurricane Agnes in 1972. In 2014, Pennsylvania was awarded \$1.5 million to help stabilize and repair historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy and to undertake disaster-related planning initiatives. In addition to offering grants to National Register listed or eligible historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy, a large part of the project was designated to planning for future disasters. The project completed municipal and county hazard mitigation planning to incorporate and prioritize historic properties, developed model guidance related to historic properties, and provided training and educational programs on disaster-related topics. Local communities can prioritize projects that are intended to reduce the risk of major flooding by building awareness of the cultural resources in these creek and river valleys.

## INDUSTRIALIZATION

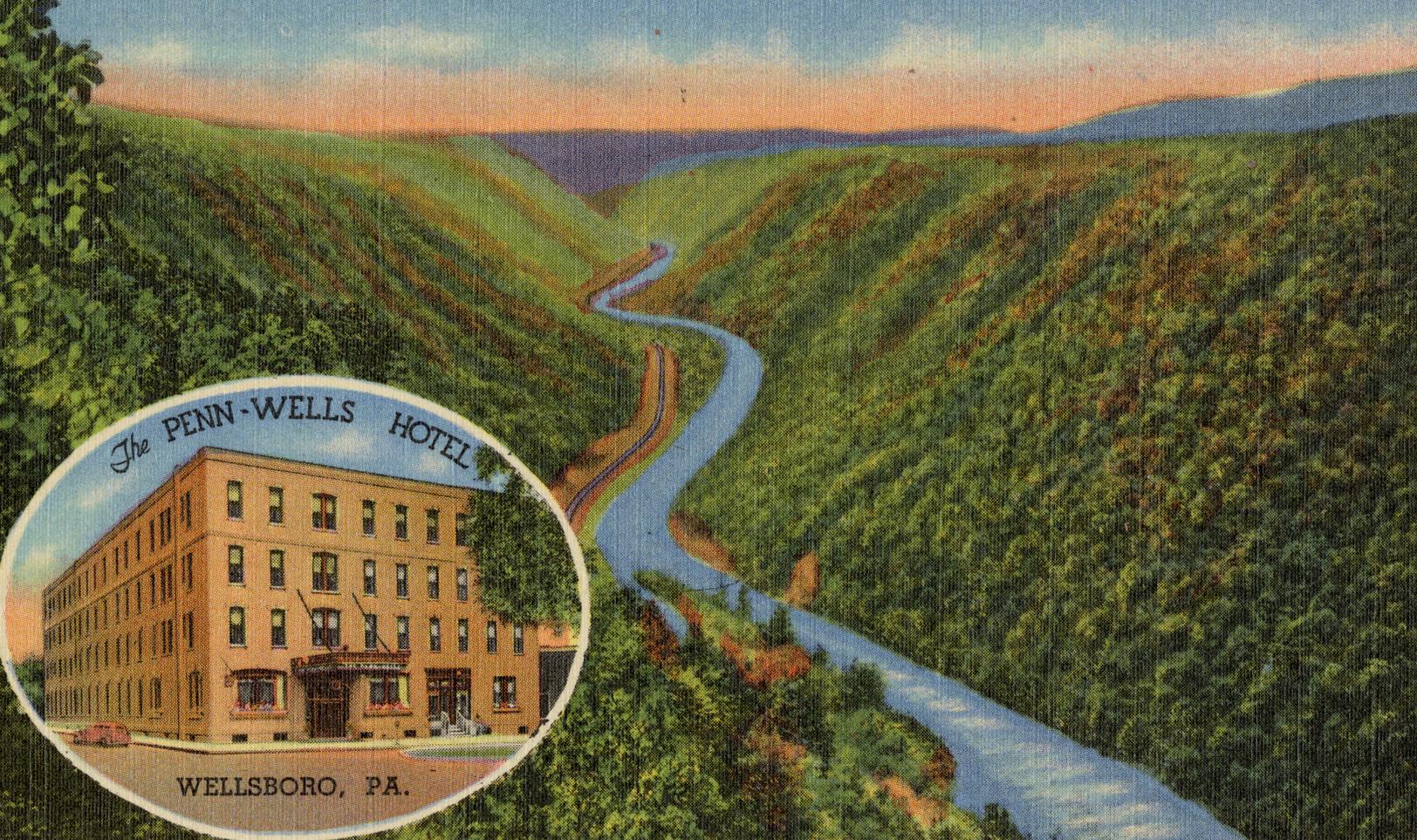
Pennsylvania's countryside was filled with small owner-operated farms, market towns, frontier trading posts and rural extractive industries that supported a vibrant international trade via the port of Philadelphia throughout the period of British colonization. The late 18th and early 19th centuries witnessed the growth of industry as manufactures fashioned steamboats, locomotives and freight cars, wagons, timber, iron products, and textiles. Throughout most of the 19th and 20th centuries, coal, iron, steel, railroads and concrete formed the basis of major industries that dominated the economic landscape of the commonwealth.

The lumber industry that thrived in northern Pennsylvania left its mark not only in the forests of the natural environment but also in the communities that flourished nearby. Lumber and saw mills abounded, and neighborhoods of sizable frame houses, embellished with elaborate Victorian-era wood trim, were developed in the major cities of the lumber region, such as Williamsport. The wealth generated by those powerful industries created the stunning high-style mansions, banks, and commercial, public and institutional buildings that make up the downtowns of large and small communities throughout the commonwealth.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the industries of Pennsylvania created a relatively stable skilled and professional middle class. This prosperity left an impact on Pennsylvania's landscape with new industrial complexes in rapidly expanding cities and widespread mineral resource extraction in rural areas. Pennsylvania was the birthplace of the world's petroleum industry, as well as a major player in both anthracite and bituminous coal mining. In addition to extraction-related buildings, company patch towns developed with supervisors' and executives' houses often employing the most popular architectural styles of the day with an array of simpler, vernacular-styled worker housing. Pennsylvania industry gave rise to a robust steel industry around Bethlehem, Allentown, Pittsburgh and the southwestern section of the commonwealth.

The federal government's New Deal and its Pennsylvania complement, Governor George H. Earle III's Little New Deal, included diverse initiatives to support the economy during the Great Depression, reflected today in the landscape through the numerous Civilian Conservation Corps-built structures extant throughout various state parks and public lands as well as the federal buildings in smaller cities such as Scranton and Erie.





The early 20th century ushered in newer, consumer-driven industries. In snack foods, Pennsylvania emerged as the leader and remains so today. World War II influenced a resurgence in industrialization throughout the commonwealth that generally continued until the 1960s era of deindustrialization, when plant closings led to the loss of jobs for millions of Pennsylvania workers. In addition, corporations pulled out of the cities, whole industries disappeared, and previously thriving towns struggled to survive.

## LANDSCAPES

Historic landscapes can take a variety of forms. They can be urban, rural or suburban in setting and agricultural, industrial, recreational, institutional, military, cemeterial or residential in nature. They can encompass thousands of acres or an isolated parcel. Some historic landscapes are significant because of their association with events, activities or persons, such as the Brandywine Battlefield, Dutch Corners Rural Historic District and Levittown. Some landscapes are significant for the design aesthetic they embody as the work of a master landscape architect, gardener or horticulturalist, such as the Olmstead Brothers. Other landscapes are significant for the vernacular tradition they represent, such as the Oley Township Historic District, which includes many farmsteads from the period 1740–1880. Looking at the big picture, the landscapes perspective has changed the way historic properties are evaluated and understood.

Although broad areas of uninterrupted agricultural use were common in Pennsylvania's past, intact rural landscapes are becoming rare today as development continues. One of the most distinctive rural historic districts identified in Pennsylvania is the Brush Valley Rural Historic District in Centre County, shaped by the topographical features and the agricultural practices that united the people within.

Industrial historic landscapes exist throughout the commonwealth and take a wide variety of forms. Each industry—depending upon its purpose, date of construction, size, level of production and geographic location—has a distinctive historic appearance. Industrial landscapes might include early iron forges, such as Cornwall Iron Furnace in Lebanon County, or steel mill complexes, such as Bethlehem Steel Co. plants in Bethlehem, Lehigh County, and Steelton, Dauphin County. Other industrial historic landscapes might include anthracite and bituminous mining areas; glass, textile and brick factories; and railroad complexes like the Enola Yards in Cumberland County or the Sayre Railroad Yard in Sayre, Bradford County. Brewery complexes, such as those found in the Brewerytown Historic District in Philadelphia and the Yuengling Brewery in Pottstown, are also examples of historic industrial landscapes.

Historic landscapes also include recreational facilities such as state and local parks, trails, amusement parks, golf courses, and formal gardens. Planned amenities, such as man-made lakes, fishing docks, nature trails, picnic or camping pavilions, dance halls, club houses, cabins, and rides can all be elements in this type of landscape. Several state parks have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their important natural and designed recreational features, such as Black Moshannon State Park in Centre County and French Creek State Park in Chester and Berks counties. The Appalachian Trail, an extensive network of linked hiking paths from Maine to Georgia, winds through Pennsylvania and represents another kind of recreational historic landscape. Fairmont Park in Philadelphia is a good example of a public park type incorporating the significant architecture of Boathouse Row into a natural setting with planned park amenities. Kennywood Park in Allegheny County is a historic amusement park created in 1898 and now a National Historic Landmark. Early golf courses like the Merion Golf Club in Delaware County and the Longue Vue Club in Allegheny County are considered historic recreational landscapes. Longwood Gardens in Chester County is a popular tourist venue and noted historic landscape combining buildings, fountains, a horticultural conservatory and landscaped grounds.

Historic institutional landscapes include educational school campuses, as well as the grounds of hospitals, orphanages, prisons, religious properties, and other government and cultural institutions, such as the park surrounding the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg, Dauphin County.

This is just a sampling of the types of historic landscapes evaluated and studied throughout the commonwealth. As our landscape continues to adapt and evolve, so too will the discourse that surrounds their identification and importance.

## **MILITARY**

Pennsylvania has a wealth of former military sites that demonstrate its key location in wars during both the Colonial and Civil War eras and its industrial service in mobilization efforts during conflicts of the 20th century. Fort Pitt, Bushy Run Battlefield, Fort Necessity and the Forbes Road reinforced the pivotal role of western Pennsylvania during the pre-Revolutionary War era, when relations with Native Americans deteriorated as European colonial settlement expanded. When the Second Continental Congress convened at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania joined the other 12 colonies in a war for national liberation and became the center of the American Revolution, from General Washington's heroic crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night in 1776 to the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777 and the winter encampment at Valley Forge during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army.

During the Civil War, Pennsylvania boasted the second highest enlistment of soldiers in the Union Army—approximately 340,000 men, with more than 8,600 black Pennsylvanians serving in the segregated United States Colored Troops. Confederate forces threatened the commonwealth with invasion at least a half dozen times, culminating at the hallowed grounds of Gettysburg in Adams County. Pennsylvania also organized massive war relief efforts through donations of food, medicine, clothing and other items at Sanitary Fairs. A similar mobilization for World War II occurred in 1939. National Guard Armories trained soldiers while industry retooled factories to supply the war effort. Today, consolidation of guard units required the transfer of these historic buildings into private ownership under protective covenants to ensure their long-term preservation.

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

There is a strong connection between historic preservation, heritage tourism and outdoor experiences. Entire regions, including the Pennsylvania Wilds and Laurel Highlands, realize the economic benefits brought by tourism. Former railroad lines once used to transport coal, steel and other cargo during booming industrial years have been converted to regional hiking and biking trails. Plentiful state parks and historic museums provide authentic experiences for travelers. Pennsylvania is fortunate to maintain 229.2 miles of the Appalachian Trail providing another amenity for outdoor enthusiasts. Amusement parks, many established more than 100 years ago including Idlewild, Conneaut Lake Park, Dorney Park, Kennywood and Hersheypark, offer light-hearted diversion. Tourism is an important industry in Pennsylvania and was a key economic driver in the early 20th century, supporting more than 304,000 jobs in travel and tourism and generating \$4.1 billion in tax revenues annually. Historic resources serve as a backdrop supporting the industry. The picturesque mountains, mineral spring spas, camp meetings and the revered battleground sites in Gettysburg support the active tourist trade. The picture postcard industry touted the treasures of the Keystone State welcoming travelers from near and far.

## RELIGION

Pennsylvania's religious history is one of its earliest historical themes beginning with William Penn's receipt of a vast land grant in 1681. His "holy experiment" established a place of religious tolerance. Tens of thousands of English Quakers, French Huguenots, Scots-Irish Presbyterians, and German Lutherans, Reformed and Anabaptists braved the Atlantic crossing to take advantage of both the economic opportunities and the religious freedom promised by Penn. The religious buildings are often a reflection of the ethnic group that founded them.

In 1784 Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) in Philadelphia as the first independent black denomination in the United States. Later, in 1809, First African Baptist was founded in Philadelphia as one of the first black Baptist churches in America. In the urban centers, small towns and rural communities, Baptist and AME churches, as well as the related AME Zion churches, quickly became the heart of Pennsylvania's many African American communities. Beginning in the mid-19th century, Pennsylvania's religious diversity expanded as Irish, Italian and Eastern European immigrants brought their Catholic and Orthodox religions with them to the coal regions and built churches reminiscent of those from their home countries.

The size and scale of these religious buildings increased as the Pennsylvania economy flourished. Long recognized as historically and architecturally significant, these buildings are routinely identified in surveys, protected in local preservation ordinances, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Challenges that remain at the forefront are maintaining and preserving historic cemeteries and churches often related to a single cultural or religious denomination when there are no laws in place to do so.

## TRANSPORTATION

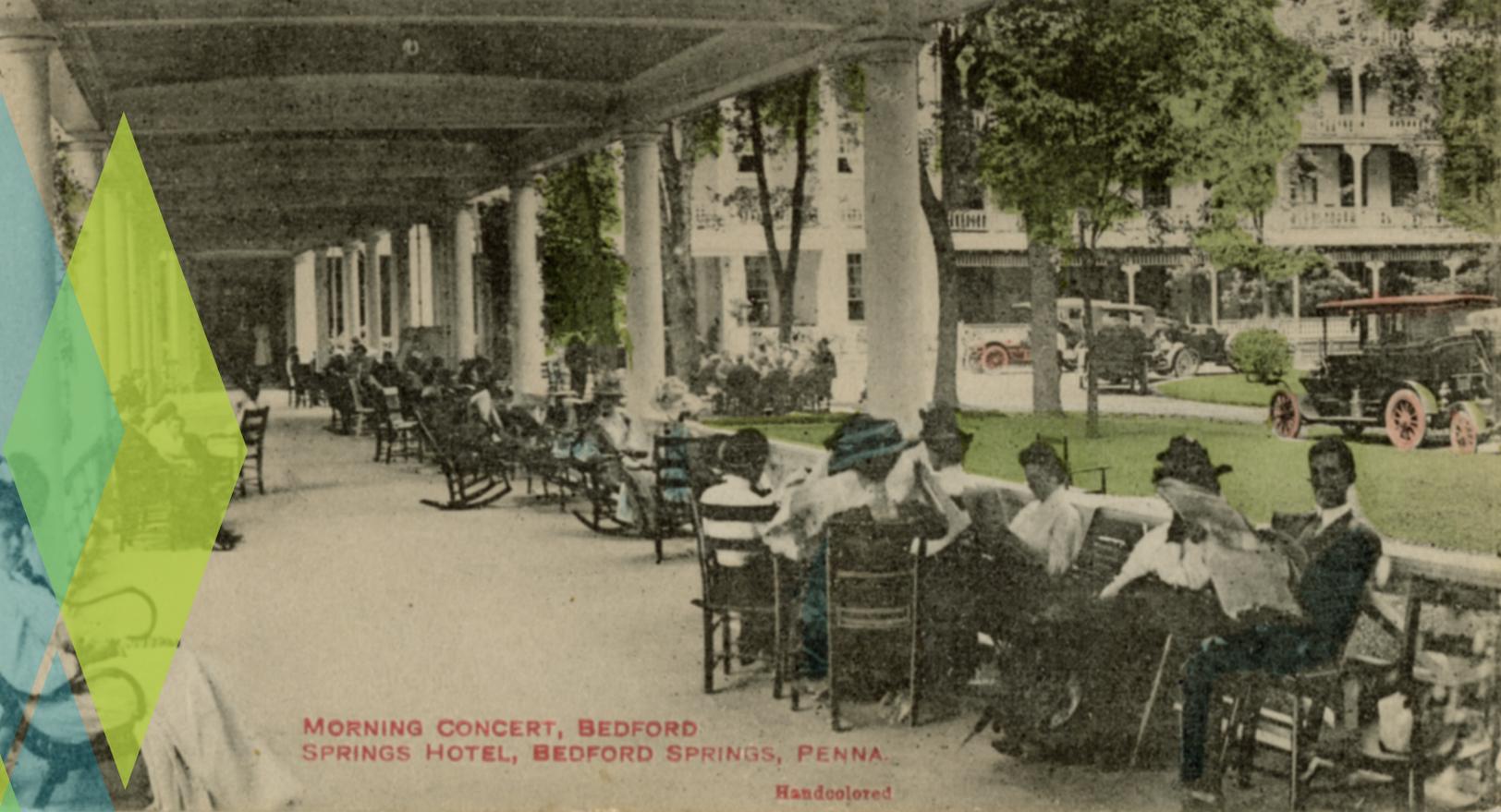
From waterways and Native American trails to railroads in the 19th century and automobiles in the 20th century, Pennsylvania boasts a wealth of transportation-related historic and archaeological resources.

Initially, study and documentation of these resources focused primarily on nostalgic stone arch bridges, such as the Frankford Avenue Bridge (the oldest vehicular bridge in the nation) in Philadelphia, and covered bridges like the Academia Covered Bridge in Juniata County. Partnership with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation allowed these resources to be inventoried and incorporated into management plans to ensure rehabilitation consideration early in the planning process. In the 1990s this individual examination of transportation-related resources evolved into a larger investigation and eventual recognition of important transportation routes for canals, like the Delaware & Lehigh, and roadways, such as the Lincoln Highway, the National Road and Route 6, all of which were established as Heritage Corridors dedicated to the promotion of and preservation of their assets. Bridge preservation, particularly of metal truss bridges, continues at the forefront of transportation and preservation planning because of aging infrastructure improvements and the increased demand for new or improved roads. In 2017 PA SHPO and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation participated in an initiative to find new lives for decommissioned metal bridges as parts of parks, trails and other outdoor locations.

Like Pennsylvania's bridges, railroad-related resources remain, including former routes, trestles and stations. The Pennsylvania Railroad especially left a spider web of its own infrastructure, along with the smaller competing short-lines. In 1940 the construction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike as America's first superhighway highlighted the commonwealth's prominence in a new age of transportation systems. Most transportation-related historic properties in the commonwealth are owned and operated by state or federal agencies. Although the stewardship of these properties is subject to specific preservation-related laws and reviews, the balance between preservation and agency needs remains ever delicate and is frequently challenged.

## THE RECENT PAST

Appreciation of mid-century architecture is growing throughout the commonwealth. After the loss of such significant examples as the Cyclorama in Gettysburg, Adams County, and the Civic Arena in Pittsburgh, the preservation community has taken an active role in inventorying and understanding the historic context of these unique resources. The National Register program has evaluated and listed some of Pennsylvania's most exemplary architect-designed examples, including the Pittsburgh Renaissance Historic District, Allegheny County; the Louis Kahn-designed Fisher House, Montgomery County, and the William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building (now The State Museum and Archives Complex), Dauphin County. Many of the vernacular buildings of this era are underappreciated and threatened by development. The continued loss of travel courts, restaurants, motels and roadside attractions impact the landscape.



## THE RISE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S PRESERVATION MOVEMENT

With such a diverse and identifiable cultural landscape throughout the commonwealth, the preservation community was quick to recognize that these assets were worthy of both recognition and preservation when threatened. Pennsylvania's landscape changed dramatically in the mid-20th century, however, while planners tried to keep pace with the changing global economy. Rapid suburban development coupled with large-scale disinvestment left historic and archaeological resources vulnerable.

This trend had a devastating effect on Pennsylvania's built-environment and archaeological resources. Cities began an era of urban renewal as older buildings were demolished to make way for modern structures and new transportation systems. Often there was little thought to the impact of displacement and destruction of entire neighborhoods.

But Pennsylvanians remembered the important historic sites of battle, government and industry. They recalled when the City of Philadelphia purchased Independence Hall in 1816 to save it from demolition, one of the first preservation initiatives in the country. They recognized that the former urban centers and rural village crossroads provide a sense of place. They were dismayed that remnants of the past were forgotten, left to decay, or destroyed with no concern for heritage.

This sentiment for the loss of history transformed into a professional preservation movement to challenge it. Historians and civic-minded volunteers developed a sophisticated network to champion the reuse and responsible redevelopment of historic buildings and the avoidance of sensitive archaeological sites. Pennsylvania became the third state in the country to enact legislation for statewide historic district designation with the passage of the Historic District Act of 1961. There are now 158 local historic districts authorized under the act that passed ordinances to protect historic resources in their communities.

Pennsylvania embraced the National Historic Preservation Act of 1967 and set out to meet its obligations under the new law. PHMC, as the official history agency of Pennsylvania, assumed the commonwealth's responsibilities by acting as the State Historic Preservation Office to manage the National Register of Historic Places program at the state level, conduct a statewide survey of historic and archaeological resources, and review federally funded undertakings for their potential to impact historic resources. Franklin County Jail in Chambersburg, Franklin County, was the first building in the commonwealth individually listed in the National Register in 1970. One year later, the Plymouth Meeting Historic District in Plymouth and Whitemarsh townships, Montgomery County, was the first historic district listed in the National Register. National Historic Landmarks and properties owned and operated by the National Park Service in Pennsylvania, however, were automatic entries when the program began.

By 1978 the Pennsylvania state legislature passed the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Act (Act 273) establishing a Bureau for Historic Preservation (now named the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office) as an independent entity within PHMC. This promotion solidified Pennsylvania's role in historic preservation.

Pennsylvania communities continue to take steps to protect their heritage. Since 1980, 45 municipalities have been recognized as Certified Local Governments, making them eligible to receive federal grant money to support preservation planning activities and participate directly in the national historic preservation program. In 1982, the Pennsylvania legislature created the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania (known today as Preservation Pennsylvania) as a statewide nonprofit preservation organization to serve as a preservation advocate.

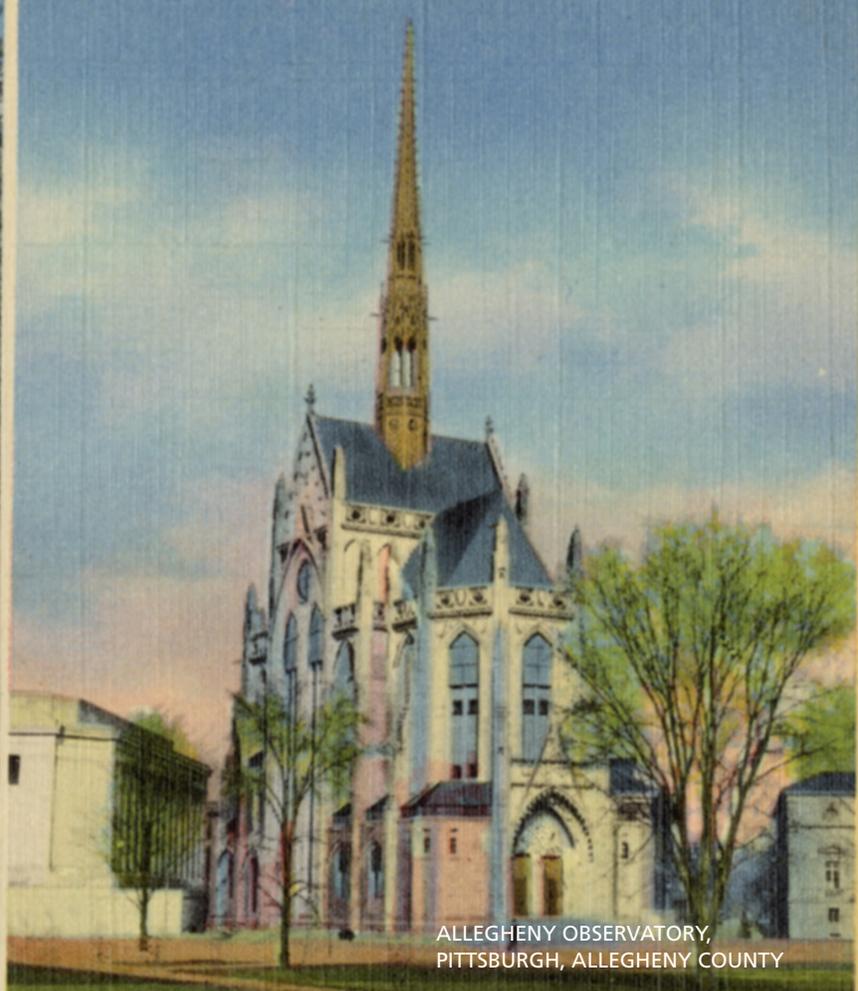
The Pennsylvania History Code, passed on May 26, 1988, consolidated into one piece of legislation all the previous statutes related to PHMC, its bureaus and its programs. One of the most important components, an achievement for historic preservation in Pennsylvania, is that state agencies must consult with PHMC regarding historic properties that may be impacted by their projects. Under both the Pennsylvania History Code and the National Historic Preservation Act, PHMC through PA SHPO administers all official state historic preservation programs and activities. Several laws form the consultative process:

## State Laws

- Constitution of Pennsylvania
  - Article 1, Section 27, covers the protection of natural and historic resources
- Pennsylvania History Code
  - Pennsylvania Consolidated Statute, Title 37, Historical and Museums
- Local Historic District Act, Act 167 of 1961
- Municipalities Planning Code
- Local Government Regulations of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities

## Federal Laws

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- Code of Federal Regulations
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. sect; 4332(2)(C)
- Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C. sect; 303
- Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) 30 U.S.C. sect; 1272(e)



ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY,  
PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY

## CHAMPIONING THE MOVEMENT FORWARD

Historic preservation takes many forms today throughout Pennsylvania, including advocacy, survey and identification of historic properties; preservation planning; archaeological survey and investigation; and the physical restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Most importantly, it is supported by many community and business partners, organizations, state agencies, and local governments willing to invest in their assets. Continued maintenance of these historic properties will ensure that future generations can also remember what came before them.

To date, Pennsylvania has adopted traditional ways to acknowledge and document its history. Wide-sweeping of countywide historic resource surveys has evolved to specialized thematic or project-related surveys. PA SHPO, partnering with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Army Corps of Engineers, developed a Cultural Resources Geographic Information System to store this data in one location. Since 1997 the system recorded and located 25,236 archaeological sites and 136,340 historic properties. New data is added to the system every day that can be shared with fellow state agencies and the public at large. PHMC grant-funded surveys, community-initiated inventories, and project review submissions are uploaded to enhance Pennsylvania's understanding of its history and historic and archaeological resources.

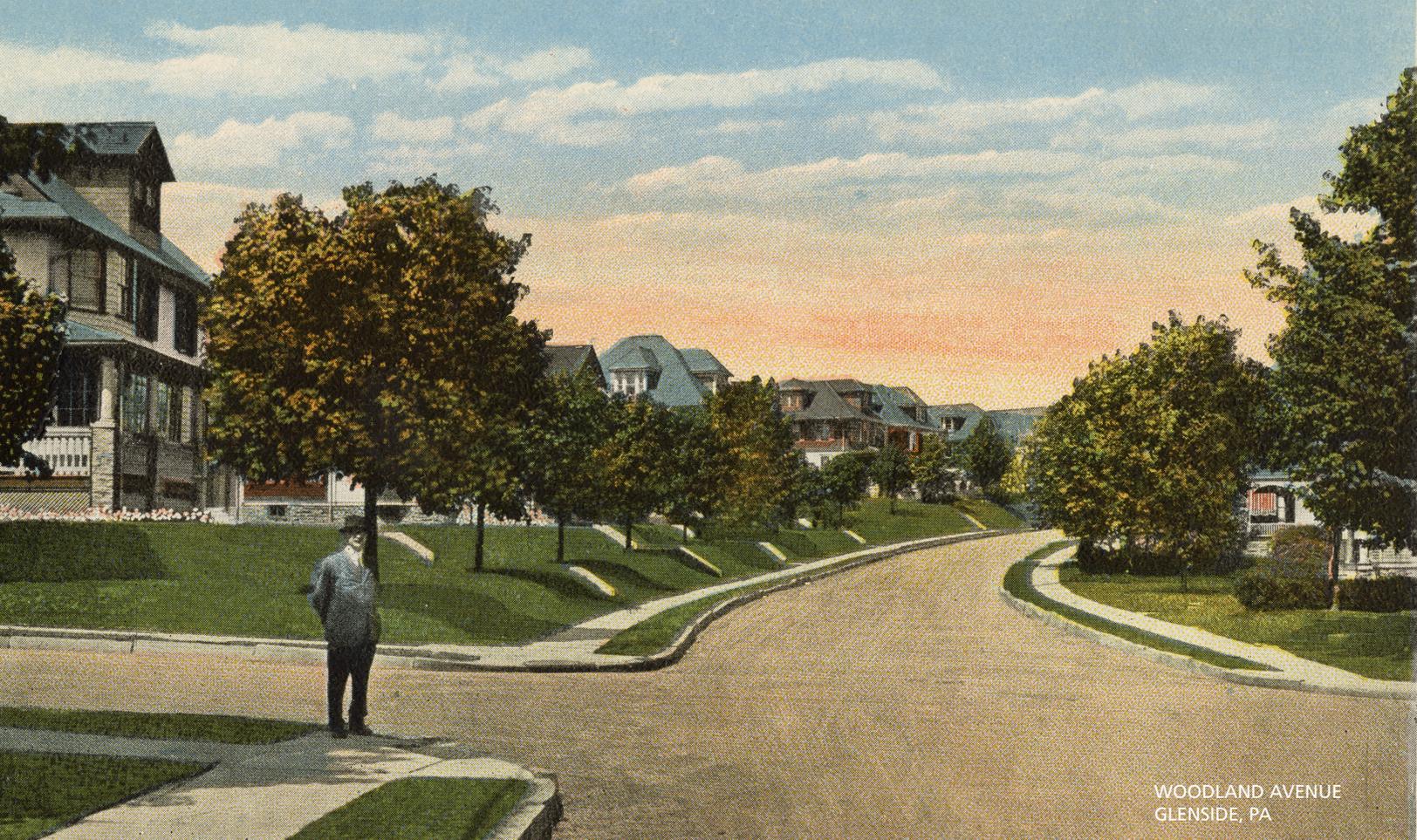


In coming years, PA SHPO will announce another improvement in data collection with the PA SHARE initiative. This comprehensive storage system with electronic submissions will revolutionize how the public interacts with the data collected by PA SHPO. The goal of the project is to create a central location for historic and archaeological resource information, improve the consultative process, and effectively plan for (or avoid) impacts to historic resources.

The preservation movement has expanded Pennsylvania's recognized historical themes, which are refined as we learn, recognize and appreciate new areas of significance. For example, while women have played important roles in Pennsylvania history, their significance has not always been recognized through the National Register process. In 2016 Pennsylvania listed a significant women's history resource, Mill-Rae in Philadelphia. Commissioned by Rachel Foster Avery and designed by Minerva Parker Nichols, the house was used by Susan B. Anthony and leading suffragists for meetings, lodging and deliberation between 1890 and 1905. In recent years, the Pennsylvania Historical Marker Program has made great strides in acknowledging women's achievements throughout the commonwealth. More work needs to be done, however, to tell the stories of the contributions of Pennsylvania's underrepresented groups in our programs.

PA SHPO continues the Keystone Recreation, Park & Conservation Fund grant program that provides financial assistance to nonprofits and municipal governments that manage historic buildings for public interpretation. More than \$36.3 million dollars have been invested into local historic preservation projects through the Keystone program. Ongoing financial support through the Cultural and Historic Support Grant program annually reaches 141 museums and county historical societies that share the commonwealth's stories. This is our investment in the future.

Historic preservation as a concept, movement, profession or passion did not start at a specific point in time nor does it mean the same thing to every person. But as a collective, we work together to protect the places that reflect our shared history. The foundation of preservation in Pennsylvania and the goals and objectives of this plan will further empower others in the movement.



WOODLAND AVENUE  
GLENSIDE, PA

## HISTORY OF PRESERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

**1816** The City of Philadelphia purchases Independence Hall to save it from demolition. This is the first documented historic preservation effort in the United States.

**1914** The Pennsylvania Historical Marker Program begins with the installation of 149 bronze plaques throughout the state. The first plaque is installed at Fort McCord in Franklin County.

**1945** The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission is created to unite the separate State Museum, State Archives and Pennsylvania Historical Commission into one official history agency for the commonwealth.

**1946** The first yellow and blue Pennsylvania Historical Marker, like those we know today, is installed for Hanover Resolves, located approximately 14 miles east of Harrisburg along US 22.

**1955** The City of Philadelphia becomes the first municipality in Pennsylvania and one of the first in the nation to enact a city ordinance to create a Historical Commission with the power to certify properties as historic and regulate alteration and demolition of those properties.

**1959** Lititz Borough becomes the first community in Pennsylvania to use its local authority to enact an ordinance identifying a historic area and regulating the construction, alteration and demolition of buildings within its boundaries at a time when no statewide legislation exists.

**1961** Pennsylvania becomes the third state in the country to enact legislation for statewide historic district designation through the passage of the Historic District Act. The City of Bethlehem becomes the first municipality to enact a historic district ordinance.

**1966** President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 into law, setting forth a national preservation program and policy and creating a network of State Historic Preservation Offices to carry out the provisions of the act on behalf of the National Park Service. The act establishes the National Register of Historic Places as the nation's official list of places worthy of preservation.

**1967** Pennsylvania sets out to meet its obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act, with PHMC assuming the responsibilities, including operation of the State Historic Preservation Office. PA SHPO holds Pennsylvania's first statewide conference on historic preservation in Harrisburg.

**1970** Old Franklin County Jail, an 1818 building in Chambersburg, becomes the first property in Pennsylvania to be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Plymouth Meeting Historic District in Montgomery County is Pennsylvania's first historic district listed in the National Register.

**1971** Pennsylvanians vote 4–1 to ratify the Environmental Rights Amendment, which states, *"The people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic values of the environment. . . . As trustee of these resources, the Commonwealth shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all the people."*

**1972** Old Hanna's Town in Westmoreland County is Pennsylvania's first archaeological site listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**1976** An amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act creates the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program, encouraging private investment for the rehabilitation and reuse of historic properties. Pennsylvania's first certified rehabilitation project is 544 Main Street, Bethlehem, a three-story Italianate commercial row building in the central business district.

**1978** The Pennsylvania General Assembly passes the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Act establishing the Bureau for Historic Preservation as an independent entity within PHMC that incorporates the duties of the State Historic Preservation Office, thus placing greater emphasis on preservation's importance for the future. The name is officially changed to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office in 2015.

**1980** An amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act establishes the Certified Local Government program, giving municipalities the option of strengthening their local preservation activities through exclusive funding incentives and enhanced technical assistance. Pennsylvania's first Historic Preservation Board is created.

**1982** The Pennsylvania General Assembly creates the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania, known today as Preservation Pennsylvania, as a statewide nonprofit organization to assist in the preservation of historic properties and to act as a preservation advocate.

**1986** The communities of Bristol, Gettysburg, Philadelphia and York are designated as the first Certified Local Governments in Pennsylvania.

**1988** On May 26, the Pennsylvania History Code is signed into law consolidating all the previous statutes related to PHMC into one piece of legislation. This code also establishes that state agencies must consult with PHMC to consider historic properties that may be affected by their projects.

**1992** Preservation Pennsylvania launches its first Pennsylvania At Risk list, calling attention to threatened historic and archaeological resources throughout the commonwealth. The inaugural list includes such iconic historic sites as Bedford Springs Hotel, Eastern State Penitentiary and Carrie Furnaces.

**1993** State legislation creates the Keystone Recreation, Park & Conservation Fund as a dedicated and permanent funding source for making investments in recreation, parks, conservation, libraries, historic preservation and education. By 2017 PHMC has provided a total of \$36.3 million to support historic preservation projects across the commonwealth.

**1997** PA SHPO, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers develop the Cultural Resource Geographic Information System (CRGIS), allowing anyone anywhere at any time to access Pennsylvania's historic property and archaeological site databases through the Internet.

**2012** The Pennsylvania Incentive Tax Credit Program is passed, providing an additional incentive for investment in Pennsylvania's past for its future. The Erie Insurance Exchange in Erie is the first project completed with this credit.

**2014** PA SHPO receives \$1.5 million from the National Park Service following Hurricane Sandy to be used for launching pilot projects in four Pennsylvania counties to develop a model framework for integrating historic property information into county hazard mitigation plans. Bedford, Cameron, Monroe and Philadelphia counties later become the first in the country to complete this nationally innovative effort.

**2017** PA SHPO revolutionizes the way the public interacts with its office through a digital online management system known as PA SHARE, which stands for Pennsylvania's State Historic Archaeology and Resources Exchange.

