



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Assessing Historic Agricultural Districts for National Register Eligibility

Issued December 2023

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Historic Agricultural District Property Type.....	3
Significance.....	3
Integrity and Landscape Features	4
1) Response to the Natural Environment.....	4
2) Agricultural Land Use.....	5
3) Farmsteads	5
4) Spatial Organization/Pattern of Farmsteads.....	6
5) Fields and Vegetation	6
6) Rural Institutions/Supporting Services.....	6
7) Circulation Network.....	7
8) Fencing and Boundary Demarcations.....	7
Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources.....	7
Contributing features under Criterion A for Agriculture include:	7
Contributing features under Criterion C for Architecture include:	7
Non-Contributing features under Criterion A for Agriculture include:	8
Non-Contributing features under Criterion C for Architecture include:	8
Delineation of National Register Boundaries for Historic Agricultural Districts	8
Documentation.....	8
Reconnaissance/Identification-Level Survey.....	8
Intensive/Evaluation-Level Survey	10

Introduction

Given their size, historic agricultural districts can be challenging to identify and evaluate, especially when being documented as part of a smaller project area for the purposes of state or federal project review. Therefore, this guidance was created as a how-to for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of historic agricultural districts. It supplements the information provided in the *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700-1960* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), also known as the [Agricultural Context](#) MPDF.

Historic Agricultural District Property Type

The Agricultural Context identifies and describes the different types of historic agricultural resources, systems, and regions found throughout the Commonwealth from 1700 to 1960. The “historic agricultural district” is one of three property types identified within the Agricultural Context including farms and farmsteads.

A historic agricultural district includes contiguous farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period of significance and were connected by historic roads, pathways, or waterways. The district reflects production, labor patterns, lands tenure, mechanization and cultural traditions of the farming system in a region for a particular time period, using the themes identified under the Agricultural Context. There is an emphasis on the area being set apart from its surroundings as a distinctive entity with agricultural viewsheds uninterrupted by modern development.

Documenting a historic agricultural district differs from documenting a farm or farmstead because of the large geographic area and multiple properties involved. Not all farms need to be individually eligible for listing. Rather, the district’s eligibility derives from the collective character of the whole.

Significance

Historic agricultural districts can reflect important agricultural, labor, land tenure, and cultural patterns of a particular region and time for National Register significance under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. Time periods and themes identified in the context are categorized by region and summarized in the [Agricultural Worksheets](#) provided to aid assessments. Historic agricultural districts are generally an assembly of farms that illustrate or represent different time periods in a region and will therefore in most cases also reflect changes over time.

Historic agricultural districts can also be considered eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture if the majority of properties possess physical characteristics/design features that reflect aesthetic, cultural, or craftsmanship associated with regional agricultural and rural life. Relevant design features within agricultural districts include the design, workmanship, and artistic merit of individual buildings as well as the regional layout of farmsteads and the visual relationships between farmsteads.

To be considered eligible under Criterion A, a historic agricultural district may be eligible if it contains a significant concentration of adjacent farms that individually or collectively represent local, state or national agricultural practices. The context does not address other potential areas of significance that might be identified for rural areas (Settlement, Ethnic Heritage, Religion, etc.).

Integrity and Landscape Features

The context allows for the consideration of integrity before significance when examining historic agricultural properties. For state or federal project reviews, given the size of the project area in relation to the size of a historic agricultural district, from a practical standpoint it makes sense to examine integrity first to see if a landscape retains those physical features that can convey agricultural significance.

Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, to retain integrity, the buildings must convey the physical features that existed at the time of construction or significant additions. The majority of farms in the district must possess forms and features that reflect vernacular or designed architecture and display characteristics that reflect aesthetic, cultural, craftsmanship or production values associated with regional architecture and rural life. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship are most critical to architectural significance.

To retain integrity under Criterion A significance in the area of Agriculture, the landscape must convey the necessary physical features that existed during the significant period(s) of agricultural operations. For this assessment, a list of the eight most common landscape characteristics, described below, was developed to guide integrity assessments.¹ The Integrity Assessment Worksheet for Potential Historic Agricultural Districts Worksheet included in Appendix A of this document is a tool to assist in the assessment of retention of historic landscape features.

1) Response to the Natural Environment

Evidence of features that make an area conducive to agricultural land use such as soil content and quality, slope, and water supply should remain. Native construction materials also reflect the natural environment.

Soil type dictates how a landscape is farmed. For example, fertile limestone soils of the Central Limestone Valleys region allowed multiple generations to raise crops, often in a highly mechanized farming system. Alternatively, the poor soils of the Allegheny Mountain Diversified and General-Farming region resulted in mining and manufacturing to supplement farm incomes. Soil type can be determined by an examination of soils mapping or the underlying bedrock (use the PA-SHARE Bedrock Geology Layer found under Geographic Search).

Topography and wetness can influence the presence or absence of agricultural land use and the appearance of the landscape. As most of Pennsylvania is in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, farmland is located in valleys, where the land is well-watered and easy to till, while sloped areas were historically used for woodlots. Areas of wet soil often resulted in low-lying scrubland or pasture. Review USGS mapping to identify sloped and wet areas not conducive to agricultural use.

Contour farming (farming so that rows run along the topographic contour lines) implemented after the 1930s to deter soil erosion, is evidence of response to the natural environment. Examine historic aerials available at [PennPilot](#) to current aerials to determine if contour farming in an area is historic.²

Evidence of Native construction materials including local stone, logs, or bricks usually requires a site visit.

¹ These landscape features are identified in *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. When considering integrity of the landscape, it is important to note these features might never have existed, could have been enveloped by later development or construction, or may have been removed.

² [Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs for Agricultural Patterns](#) is a useful guidance document on how to read historic aerial mapping.

2) Agricultural Land Use

Continued agricultural land use that is reflective of historic agricultural practices is critical to conveying integrity of feeling, setting, workmanship, materials, and design of a historic agricultural district. An examination of current aerials and Streetview through Google or Bing can be used to establish current agricultural land use.

Continued association with agriculture should be reflected by a majority of the farms in a historic agricultural district. Potential reasons for discontinuation of agricultural use of land include poor quality of soils, excessive wetness, or development pressure. Upscale restored farmhouses and barns where there has been substantial architectural restoration but where there is little evidence of agricultural use would lack integrity of feeling of an agricultural landscape and affect the potential for a farm to be eligible under Criterion A.

Retention of landscape features reflective of historic agricultural production, as outlined in the Agricultural Worksheets, is important. For example, a historic agricultural district in the Adams County Fruit Belt region would need to retain farms with orchards and orchard ponds.

Limited subdivision of farmland for other uses. The construction of second homes on family farms and small residential subdivisions at the edge of farm fields adjacent to existing roadways does not compromise the overall integrity of feeling, association, or design of a historic agricultural district; a large residential subdivision that results in new circulation networks or takes considerable acreage out of farming use potentially would. The location of residential subdivisions should also be considered. Modern houses constructed at the top of hills or ridges located within an agricultural valley may impact the viewshed and detract from integrity of setting and feeling. A historic agricultural district could include properties with incompatible land uses, such as non-agricultural industrial or commercial properties, but the number of intrusions should not affect the overall integrity of feeling for an agricultural landscape.

3) Farmsteads

The farmstead includes the cluster of both domestic and agricultural outbuildings and associated yards and landscape features. Examination of farmsteads usually requires a site visit to the study area.

Buildings. A historic agricultural district retains integrity of design when its constituent farmsteads can collectively reflect the trends and patterns in agricultural production for the region during the significant time period(s). The Agricultural Worksheets can be used to assess if a farmstead can convey the trends or patterns of a region to be considered contributing to the district. Overall, a house, barn, and at least one outbuilding reflective of agricultural production should be recognizable within the farm complex when the farmstead is examined for integrity. The retention of similar housing, outbuildings, and barn types between farmsteads in a district enhances cohesiveness. To be eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, the farms of the study area must possess cohesive and notable building forms, features, and workmanship.

Farm plans. Farmsteads may be identifiable by a farm plan or the spatial arrangement of the house, barn, and outbuildings in relationship to each other. Modern construction to allow for continued agricultural use should not overwhelm the historic farmstead by overshadowing historic buildings.

Materials and design. Integrity of materials and design of individual buildings is not as critical when considering the integrity of a historic agricultural district for potential agricultural significance. Integrity of materials and design is more critical for buildings in historic agricultural districts being recommended eligible for architectural significance under Criterion C.

4) Spatial Organization/Pattern of Farmsteads

Spatial organization within a historic agricultural district should reflect conditions at the time of settlement (desirable land was flat, fertile, well-watered, and near transportation corridors) and subsequent historic expansion for agricultural use. Spacing between farmsteads is dictated by the minimum amount of land that it is possible to cultivate using the technology available and existing geological features. The pattern of farmsteads on the landscape may be affected by subdivision of farmland (within the period of significance or after) for the creation of new farmsteads. The demolition of farmsteads to allow for consolidation of farmlands to farm larger tracts of land significantly detracts from patterns of spatial organization. Comparing historic and current aerials reveals retention of the pattern of farmsteads and spatial organization.

5) Fields and Vegetation

Retention of field patterns and vegetation related to agricultural use illustrates integrity of association and should count equally to the integrity of the built environment. Comparison of historic and current aerials is critical to determining the integrity of fields and vegetation.

Fields or croplands are like farm buildings in that they are constantly adapted to new farming technologies and market conditions. Questions to ask: Do crop field sizes, shapes, and patterns remain from the historic era? Is there evidence of pasturing? Contour farming was widely adapted between 1940 and 1970, resulting in the loss of multiple small fields and some tree lines. In many cases, contour strips would be considered historic landscape features. Beginning in the 1980s, there has been an increasing emphasis on monoculture, the farming of one crop on a farm. It is not uncommon for historic field patterns to be lost to monocropping, especially when adjacent farms are purchased, allowing fields to be combined. Areas where historic field patterns and sizes are no longer visible due to monocropping would no longer be able to convey historic agricultural significance or integrity.

Vegetation includes crops, pasturelands, and trees planted as wind breaks around dwellings, along fence lines, or in abandoned fields. The integrity of vegetation can be lost through abandonment of agricultural land use, topographic changes (quarrying, mining, etc.), and industrial, residential or commercial redevelopment. Questions to ask: Are remnants of historic woodlots, tree lines, or windbreaks visible? Do meadows remain along streams where land is not cultivated as it is prone to flooding? Large meadows have become a rarity as agricultural practices have intensified, and confinement feeding has become more common.

6) Rural Institutions/Supporting Services

Rural institutions where social and cultural ties were formed and maintained include schools, churches, and cemeteries. Supporting services that enabled agricultural production include grange halls and other commercial enterprises that provided agricultural services such as mills, stores, blacksmith shops, auction houses, market houses, and equipment sales or repair shops. These properties can be identified through an examination of [historic PennDOT county Type 10 roadway mapping](#) and other historic county atlases and maps. The presence or absence of rural institutions/supporting services should be confirmed through fieldwork.

If rural institutions or supporting services have been significantly altered and are no longer recognizable, then they would not contribute to the agricultural significance of the district. If rural institutions and supporting services are documented to have existed in an area during the period of significance, their loss would detract from integrity and the potential for significance as a historic agricultural district. If the supporting services existed outside of the district, then their retention is not related to the district's ability to convey significance.

7) Circulation Network

The circulation network connected the farms within an area as well as the farms to area markets and supported historic agricultural land use. Farm lanes, roadways, railroads, waterways, and canals, as well as associated culverts, bridges, and retaining walls may be a part of the historic circulation network that connected farms and farms to market. The introduction of sizable roadway widenings or new highways that bypass historic routes and post-date the period of significance can affect the ability of a historic agricultural district to convey significance. Comparison of historic and current aerials is useful for establishing changes to the circulation network.

8) Fencing and Boundary Demarcations

Farmers generally used natural landmarks such as streams, trees and other features to delineate the boundary of their fields. Fencing or tree lines are not as common as they once were, attributable to declines in the areas of meadows, the predominance of confined feed lots, and the trend toward monoculture of crops. Cropland that was formerly fenced often now extends to the edges of roadways and property lines in many areas. While tree lines are visible in historic aerials, a site visit is often necessary to establish the presence or absence of fencing. As fencing is ephemeral in nature, the retention of tree lines as boundary markers is more likely.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Contributing resources are those resources that were constructed and/or used within the period of significance of a district, are related to the significance of the district, and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance. Resources that pre-date the period of significance of the district, but were used within the period, would still be considered “contributing” if they retain integrity within the period.

Contributing features under Criterion A for Agriculture include:

- Farmland that retains a field pattern discernable as dating to the period of significance and continues under agricultural use
- Woodlots that were wooded during the period of significance
- Farmsteads that include a historic house and/or barn and at least one agricultural outbuilding dating to the period of significance
- Rural institutions/supporting services that date to the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to convey historic use
- Bridges or culverts visible from the roadway or public access built within the period of significance on roads that served to connect farms and farms to market and retain sufficient integrity to convey the period of significance
- Uncounted landscape features meaningful for the specific area should be noted, as they support aspects of integrity even if not specifically inventoried—these might include barbed wire fencing, windbreaks, windmills, roadside produce sheds, or irrigation ponds, etc.

Contributing features under Criterion C for Architecture include:

- Adjacent farmsteads and rural institutions/supporting services whose buildings possess forms and features that reflect vernacular or designed architecture and high levels of workmanship, design, and materials

Non-Contributing features under Criterion A for Agriculture include:

- Incompatible, large-scale commercial, industrial or residential features that post-date the period of significance
- Farmsteads where size, scale, and placement of modern construction overwhelms the historic farm complex, so the farmstead can no longer convey significance. This includes farmsteads with modern buildings located in the midst of the farm complex and where modern additions dwarf historic buildings from view.
- Farmsteads that lack a historic house and barn and at least one outbuilding reflecting agricultural use
- Farmsteads whose historic appearance and layout is no longer discernable due to the size, scale, and placement of modern construction within the middle of the farmstead
- Land that was historically under agricultural use and is no longer used for agricultural purposes
- Land that was not historically farmed within the period of significance and is now used for agricultural purposes, such as formerly forested land now used for agriculture
- Buildings that post-date the period of significance, either located on a farmsteads or their own parcels
- Buildings constructed within the period of significance that did not serve the agricultural community (i.e., large scale commercial operations that did not serve the community such as quarries)

Non-Contributing features under Criterion C for Architecture include:

- Farmsteads that were once architecturally notable and whose integrity of design, materials and workmanship has been compromised

Delineation of National Register Boundaries for Historic Agricultural Districts

Natural features such as streams, hills, valleys, and woodlands can often define the visual boundaries of an historic agricultural district. The agricultural capabilities of soil are another means of defining boundaries and integrity of setting of districts. Changes in land use associated with soil quality/drainage/slope can also be used to delineate National Register boundaries, such as areas where a common pattern of open fields shifts to low-wooded hills, unless the hills contained woodlots that heated the homes of farmers. (Historic wood lots are generally discernable as long linear tax parcels that extend up the hill.) Legal boundaries such as township or county lines may also be used. Boundaries should be drawn to exclude incompatible and large-scale commercial or industrial features or residential development located adjacent to agrarian features that retain integrity of setting, without creating holes inside the district.

Documentation

While the [Researcher's Guide](#) associated with the Agricultural Context provides some direction, this guidance further explains how to assess and document if a historic agricultural district is present in a study area (identification/reconnaissance-level survey). If a potential district exists, it may be necessary to evaluate National Register eligibility (evaluation/intensive-level survey). Documentation examples are provided in Appendices B and C.

Reconnaissance/Identification-Level Survey

- 1) *Determine if the landscape of the study area retains agricultural integrity via a desktop review.*

Sources to be consulted:

- PA-SHARE to determine if there is a previously identified historic agricultural district
- Current aerial mapping available via Google Maps and/or Bing
- Historic aerial mapping available via PennPilot
- Tax parcel mapping available via county website or REGRID
- County land use mapping, if available
- Integrity Assessment Worksheet for Historic Agricultural Districts

It is not necessary to examine all portions of the potential district using online sources, but you should examine enough of the potential district to see if it conveys agricultural integrity.

Begin by examining current aerial mapping to determine if the study area appears to be agricultural and includes a significant concentration of individual farms (farmstead and associated land) linked together by common transportation corridors and open space. For environmental review projects, the area to be examined should include the project area and the surrounding viewshed, also known as the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Coordinate the initial examination with the appropriate [Above Ground Environmental Reviewer](#) to ensure an appropriate level of effort.

If the study area is agricultural and has a significant concentration of farms, examine PA-SHARE to determine if there is a previously identified historic agricultural district. If an existing district exists, examine previous documentation to determine if it needs to be revised or amended. If no previously identified historic agricultural district exists, it is necessary to do further research.

Consider how the landscape has changed physically over the years, up to the present-day through a comparison of current and historic aerials. It may also be possible to “drive” portions of the district using Streetview in Google Earth or Bing or [PennDOT’s video log](#) to get an understanding of the type and age of the built environment. Consult tax parcel and land use mapping to understand if the study area is characterized by large parcels that are under agricultural use.

Complete the Integrity Assessment Worksheet which will assist in documenting the level of physical changes to the landscape.

A boundary for the investigation can be delineated using major roads, ridge lines, changes in land use, streams, large areas of non-agricultural development, or county or township lines.

2) Document Findings

The study area will need to be added as a resource to PA-SHARE along with the recommendation for historic agricultural district potential and supporting documentation.

Fields to be completed when adding historic agricultural districts to PA-SHARE include:

- name of potential historic agricultural district, i.e., Western Sherman Creek Valley Historic Agricultural District (The name should be related to the historic, aesthetic, and/or physical relationship the farms

share and can be derived from place names, feature names (valleys or waterways), family names, municipality names, or road names.)

- boundary of study area
- at least one photograph of the district

The following information should also be provided as a single pdf attachment to the resource with a request for SHPO review. An example of this documentation is included in Appendix B.

- narrative describing the study area and justifying the survey boundary
- methodology (summary of the process used and sources consulted to reach recommendation)
- supporting mapping (current aerials and historic aerials)
- Streetview images or photographs from desk top review illustrating key views or resources that help illustrate integrity
- tax parcel/land use mapping
- completed Integrity Assessment Worksheet
- narrative agricultural integrity assessment and recommendation for National Register eligibility

SHPO may agree or disagree with the recommendation. SHPO may request a site visit or other additional information. If the SHPO agrees no potential historic agricultural districts is present, the documentation process is complete.

Intensive/Evaluation-Level Survey

If it appears there is a potential historic agricultural district in a study area, SHPO will request evaluation level survey and documentation to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register.

- 1) Identify agricultural trends and history for the region and related landscape by reading the Agricultural Context narrative for the region where the potential district is located. Focus on the Registration Requirements and Statement of Integrity. Use the Agricultural Worksheets to identify common trends for the region and related built environment and landscape features. Search local online resources or talk to knowledgeable PA SHPO staff for history of the area.
- 2) Sources to be consulted, in addition to those referenced in reconnaissance-level survey:
 - Statewide Agricultural Context and Agricultural Worksheets
 - Nineteenth-century mapping showing pattern of farmsteads and location of support services/rural institutions
 - [Historic topographic maps available](#)
 - Historic PennDOT Type 10 county mapping (showing roadways and location of supporting services/rural institutions)
 - Local histories
 - Bedrock geology or soils mapping showing the soil content of the study area (available via PA-SHARE)
- 3) Prepare mapping for field work:
 - Current aerials
 - Historic aerials

- Nineteenth-century mapping
- PennDOT Type 10 county mapping

4) Conduct Field Examination.

The purpose of the field examination is to:

- confirm integrity of the landscape,
- determine if the trends identified in the agricultural region are reflected on the landscape, and
- establish the potential for architectural significance.

This effort must include photographic documentation of the integrity of the overall landscape and built environment. This is also an opportunity for an on-site examination of potential boundaries for the district.

It is not necessary to examine all portions of the potential district, but you should examine the outer boundary and enough of the potential district to see if it conveys relevant trends in agriculture or has the potential to possess architectural significance. Areas that lack integrity should also be noted on field mapping and photographed.

Also take photographs that convey retention of integrity including expanses of farmland/agricultural land use; any extant supporting historic services/rural institutions (villages, mills, schools, churches, grange halls, and commercial institutions supporting agriculture or daily living for the farm families); and patterns among farmsteads, such as common barn or house types.

Examine farms and farmsteads in the study area to determine if they retain a historic house, barn, and agricultural outbuildings reflecting historic product mix/changes over time for the region identified in the Agricultural Context. Not every farm in a district must have integrity, but the majority should.

Whenever possible, interview local property owners and/or local residents/employees about historic agricultural practices and changes to the landscape.

Finally, review, and if necessary, revise the Integrity Assessment Checklist Worksheet. For example, it may be necessary to revise observations made about the built environment upon field work.

5) Document results:

The following information should be provided via PA-SHARE as a **single pdf attachment** to the resource. An example of this documentation is included in Appendix C.

- photographs of the study area
- methodology
- summary of previously identified resources in PA-SHARE
- summary of the statewide agricultural context region and the potential for agricultural significance including what the Agricultural Context says the region or area is significant for
- assessment of agricultural integrity referencing factors outlined in the Integrity Assessment Worksheet
- supporting mapping [current aerials, historic aerials, nineteenth-century atlases, PennDOT Type 10 mapping, and bedrock or soils mapping]

Assessing Historic Agricultural Districts for National Register Eligibility

December 2023

- narrative assessing National Register eligibility for Criterion A for Agriculture, addressing each of the landscape features, as well as any other relevant areas of significance (Settlement, Ethnic Heritage, Religion), if applicable
- narrative assessing National Register eligibility for Criterion C for Architecture, if applicable
- bibliography
- justification of boundary and photographs views conveying how/why boundaries were defined (see guidance below)
- justification of assessment of contributing/non-contributing resource status (this is necessary for properties located in the APE for environmental review projects)
- recommendations for future work including any individually eligible resources identified during the course of field work that require further documentation and evaluation
- Shapefile of tax parcel boundaries for the county in which the study area is located, if available

Appendix A. Integrity Assessment Worksheet for Potential Historic Agricultural Districts Worksheet

Integrity for historic agricultural districts refers to the ability of the overall landscape to convey its historic agricultural significance. When determining the potential for a historic agricultural district to exist within a study area, the initial focus should be on the integrity of the existing rural landscape within the study area and the surrounding view shed. Physical changes to the landscape occurring after the period of significance can result in a loss of integrity, depending on the types and extents of changes. The types of changes outlined below alter the ability of an area to convey the feeling of an agrarian landscape from a particular time and place in agricultural history. Use this worksheet, checking the associated boxes, to determine if a landscape feature is present in the study area. If multiple boxes are checked for multiple landscape features, it is likely the area is not a potential historic agricultural district due to lack of integrity. If fewer boxes are checked, it is likely the area has higher levels of integrity and the potential to be a historic agricultural district exists.

Changes in Land Use:

- land is no longer used for agricultural purposes
- conversion of former farmlands to incompatible residential, industrial or commercial use, depending on size and scale as compared to remaining area of agricultural land use
- the introduction of modern buildings on the landscape that are not in keeping with the size, scale, or placement of historic agricultural buildings including large residential subdivisions (not road frontage strip development), large-scale modern commercial and industrial development, and large modern agricultural buildings that affect ability of farmstead complex to convey significance

Changes in Field Patterns/Vegetation:

- loss of field patterns including the consolidation of smaller fields into larger ones to accommodate larger machinery or monocrop farming
- changes in vegetation including the removal of historic woodlots or the discontinuation of agricultural use, creating scrublands or wooded areas in the location of former open fields or meadows

Changes in the Circulation Network:

- elimination of historic road corridors and farm lanes
- new roadway patterns

Changes in the Spatial Organization:

- changes to historic relationship among historic farmsteads due to removal of farmsteads
- introduction of modern farmsteads so historic farms no longer share visual continuity or landscape

Changes to Farmstead:

- majority of individual farmsteads can no longer collectively reflect historic agricultural patterns, either because they 1) lack evidence of historic barn and/or farmhouse and at least one agricultural outbuilding or 2) have been so substantially altered through additions or the introduction of modern buildings in the farm complex that historic buildings and farm plan are no longer discernible.

Assessing Historic Agricultural Districts for National Register Eligibility

December 2023

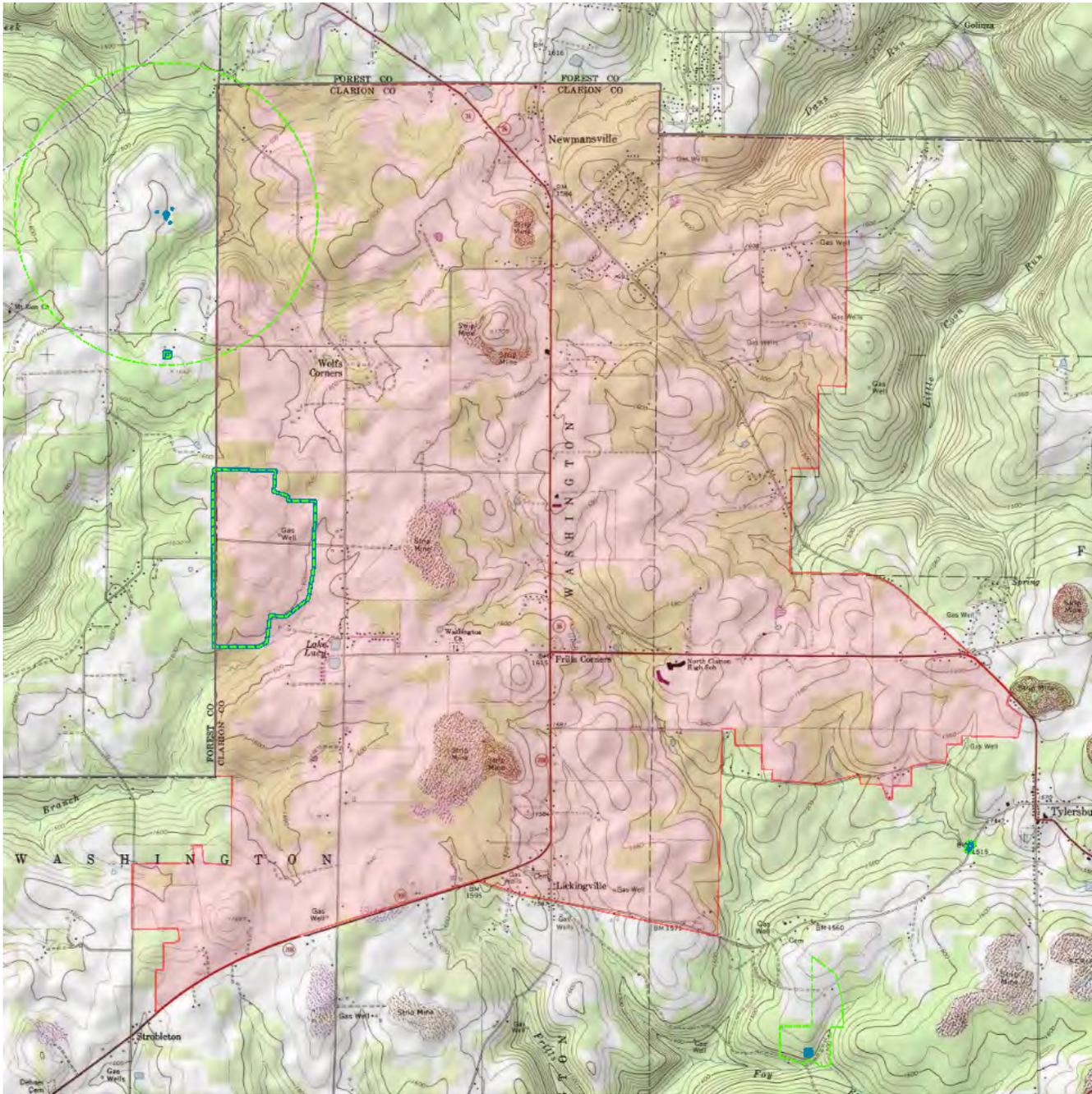
- Evidence of native construction materials is no longer visible and integrity of materials and design (especially for Criterion C)

Loss of Related Features:

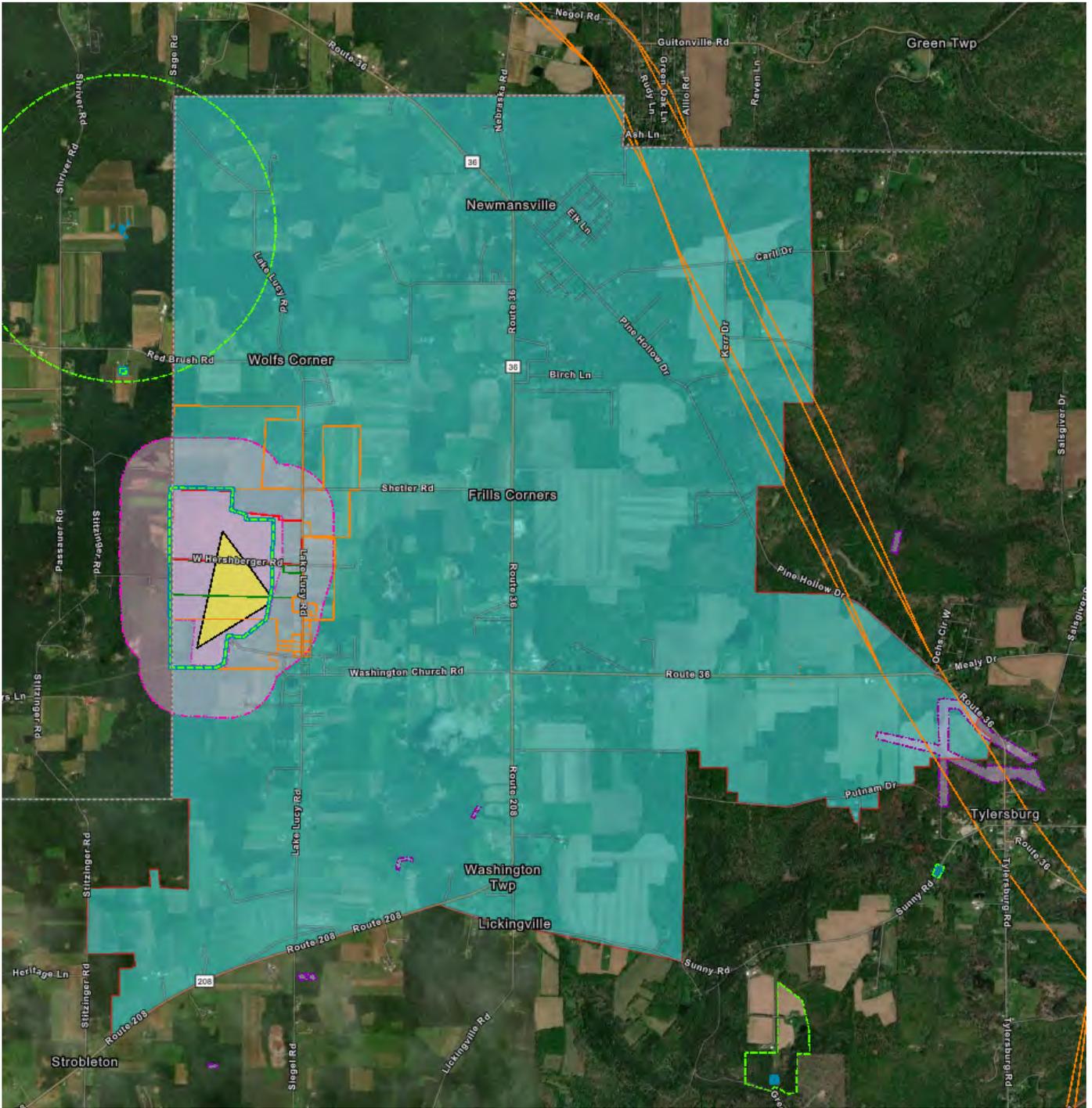
- The collective loss of supporting services/rural institutions that existed historically within the proposed boundary, such as mills, churches, schools, cemeteries, and businesses
- the loss of fencing and/or other boundary demarcations like tree lines

Appendix B. Reconnaissance/Identification Level Survey Documentation Example

Lake Lucy Road Historic Agricultural District, Reconnaissance Survey/Identification Level Assessment, 2023, Prepared by PA SHPO.



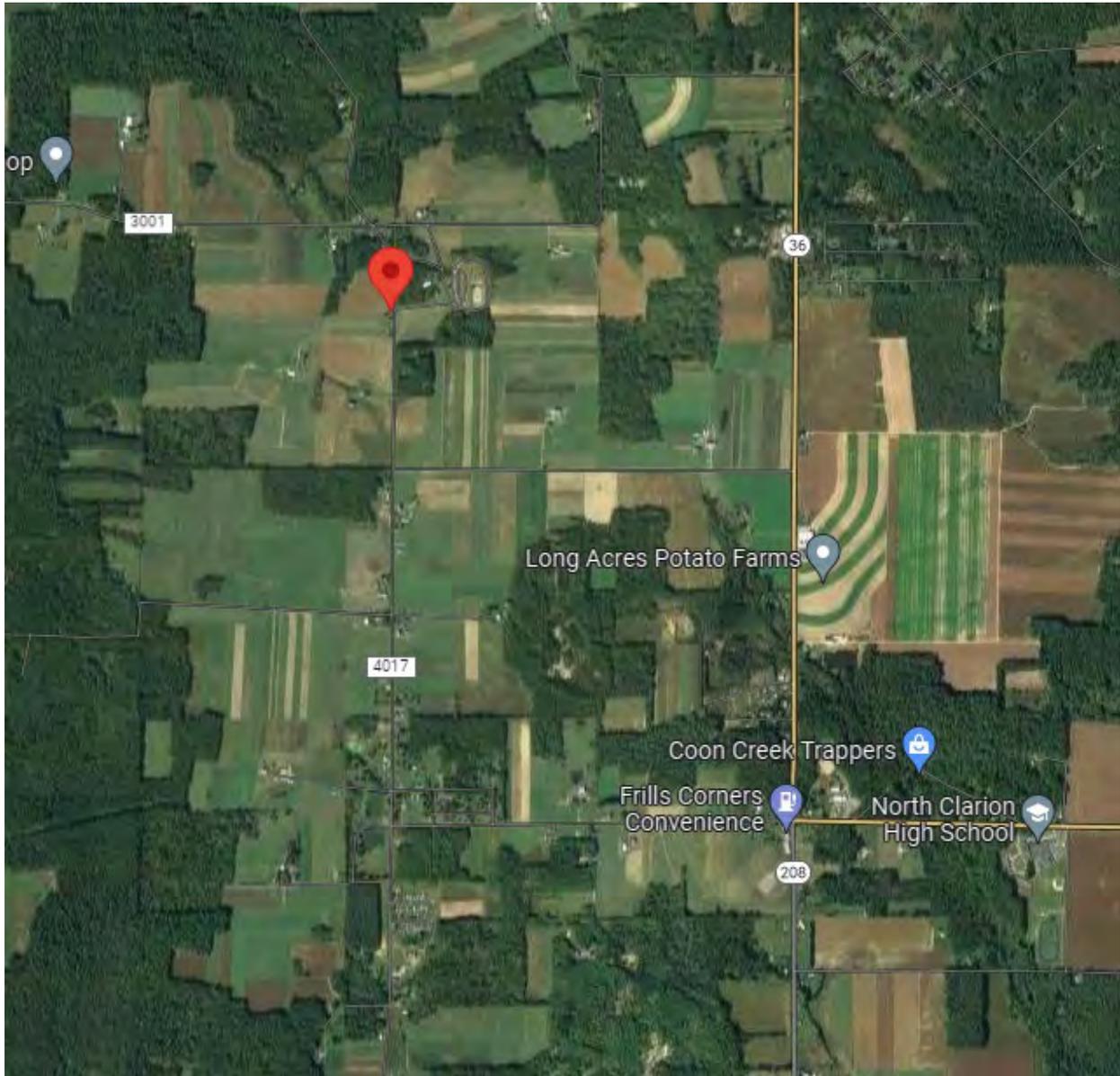
USGS map showing areas of former strip mining and towns of Wolfs Corner, Frills Corners, Newmansville, and Lickingville. The area shown in red is the Lake Lucy Road Potential Historic Agricultural District. And the project area is shown by the green dashed line.



Study area boundary. The area to the immediate east is State Gamelands 24. Forest County is the boundary to the north and west. And roadways and non-agricultural lands are the boundary to the south.



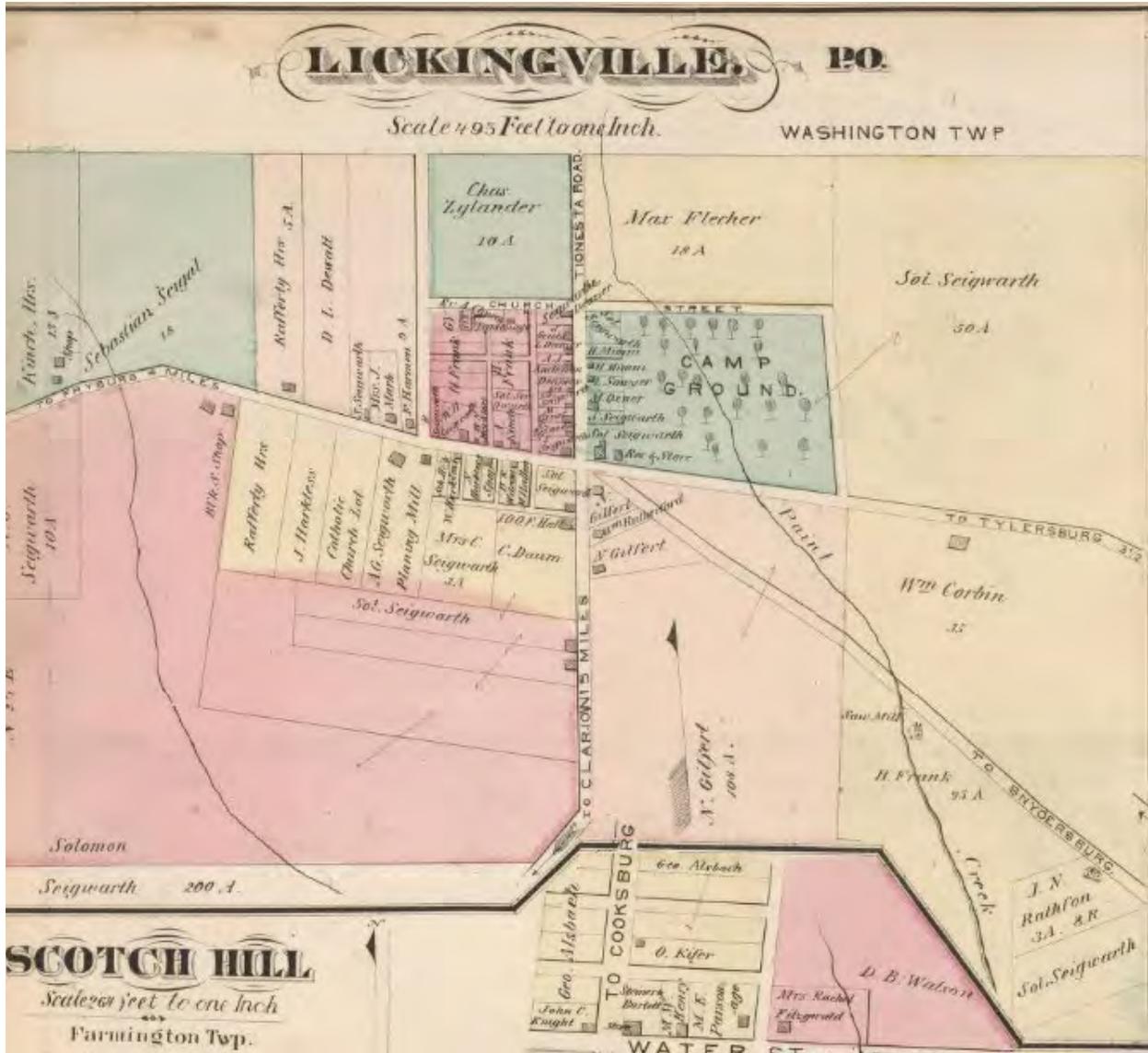
Historic Aerial 1962, showing study area. Some of the former farmland in the study area, especially west of Lake Lucy Road and to the south east, is now wooded.



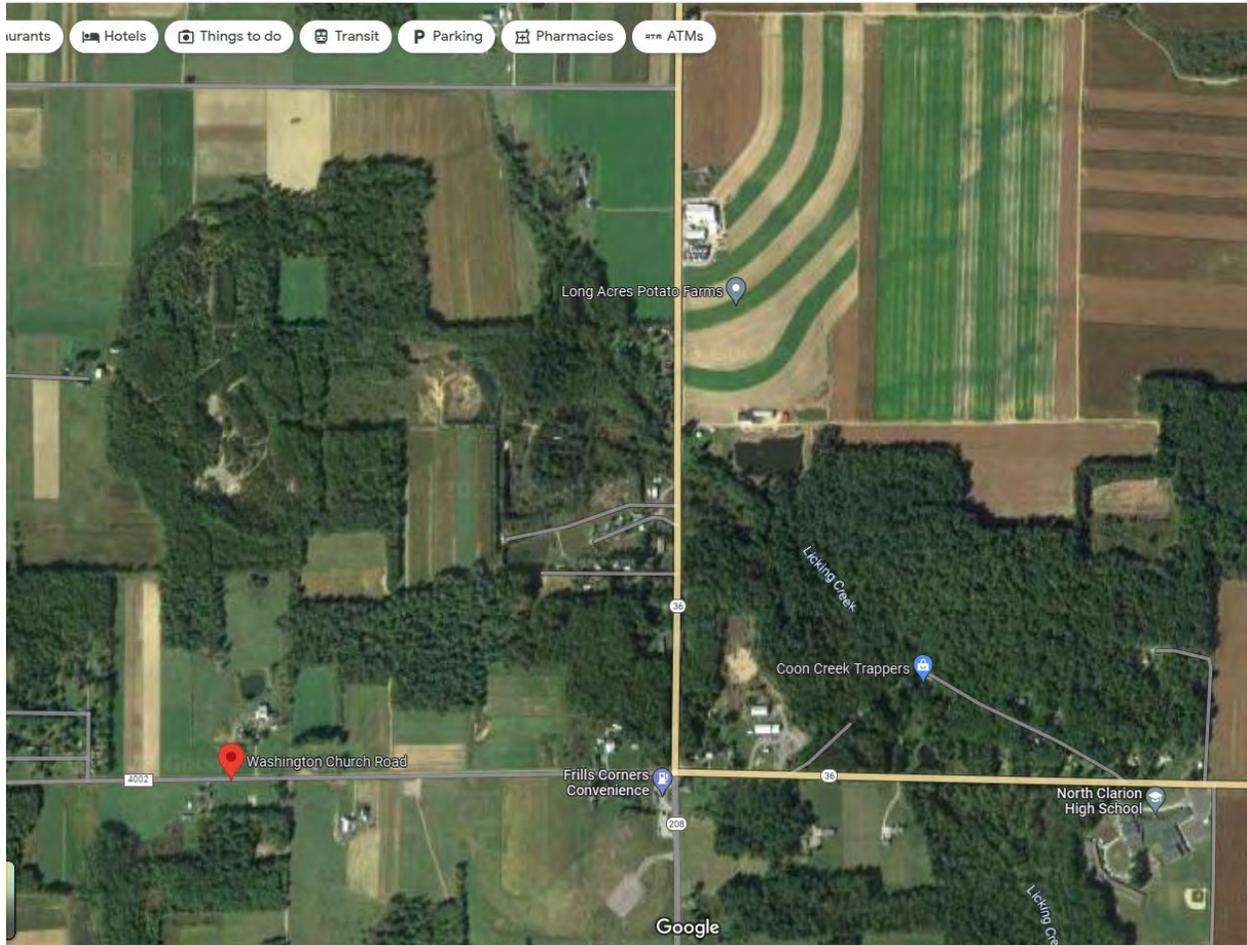
2023 Google Earth. Red pointer shows Lake Lucy Road. Note areas of former farmland to north and west are now covered in trees and some fields have been combined. Also note introduction of Northern Clarion High School in former farmland on Route 36 and modern residential development around Newmansville to north east and along S.R. 4017 to the west in the location of former farmland. Long Acres Potato Farm is a largely modern facility. The company focuses on grain, hay, and lumber production that leases farmland and woodlots in the study area.



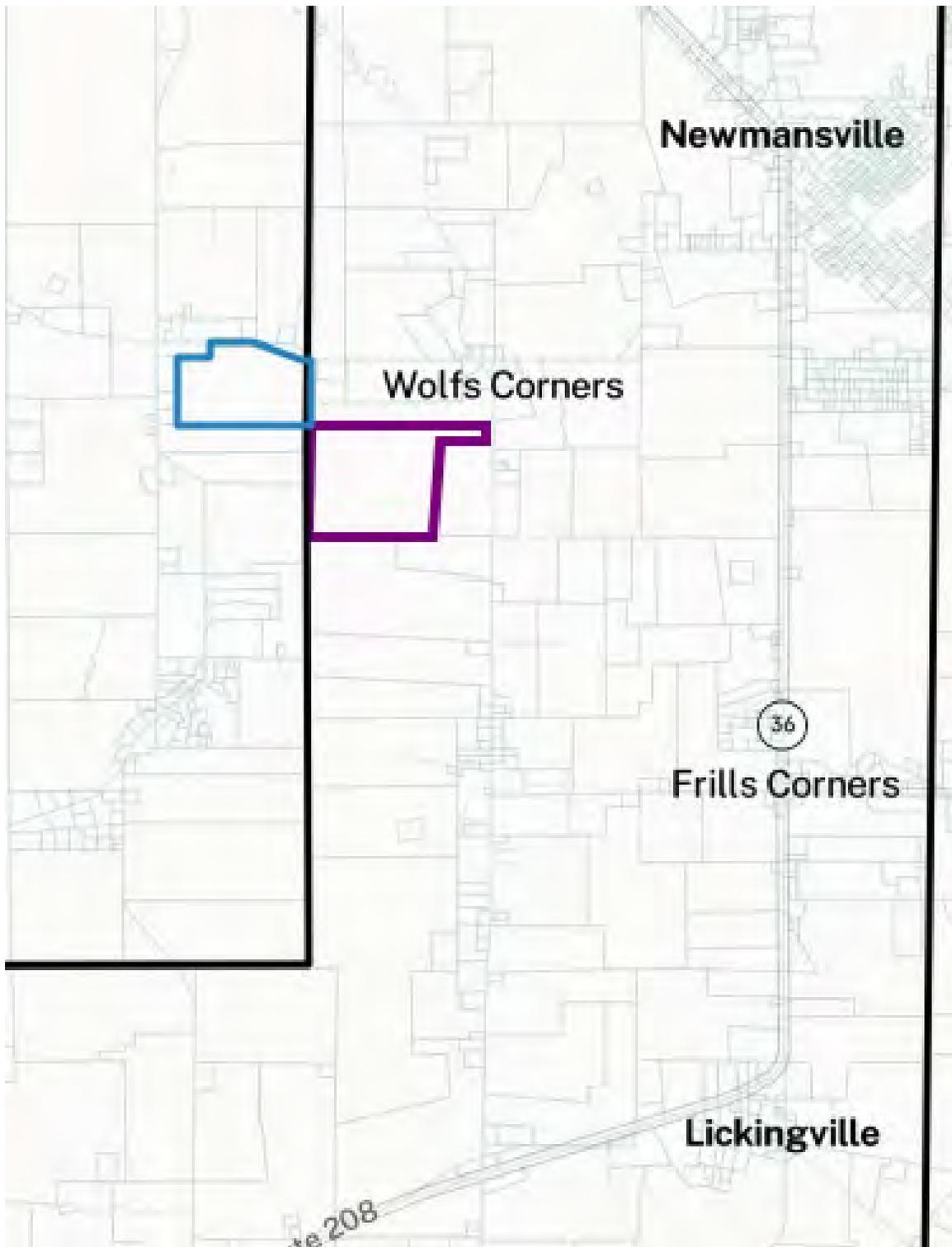
1865 map showing spatial pattern of farms, located along waterways. Also note coal mine northeast of Frills Corner. A number of support services are identifiable including Lutheran Church, cemetery, and school on Wolf's Corner Road (confirmed cemetery and school remain); Methodist Church (Washington Church) and School on Washington Church Road (both remain in vicinity of Frills Corners), and store, hotel and Methodist Church in Lickingville (church is visible on Google Streetview).



1877 David Rumsey Map, showing Lickingville included a Camp Ground, several stores, a planning mill, and Evangelical and Reformed Church. This area was not accessible via Streetview on Google Maps.



Former strip mine (now wooded), modern development, modern Long Acres Potato Farm (with altered field patterns and modern grain bins) and post 1970 construction in vicinity of Frills Corner.



Tax parcels in study area taken from REGRID 2022. Purple and blue are farms in Lake Lucy Historic Agricultural District. Note non-agricultural parcels at intersections in Wolfs Corner, Newmansville, Frills Corner, and along Lake Lucy Road to the south. Most of these parcels are occupied by post 1970 residential housing.



Modern residential development along S.R. 4017 at western end of study area.



Former church/school and Amity Lutheran Cemetery on Wolf's Corner Road, looking northeast. Source: Google Maps, 2018.



Washington Cemetery and Church, Frills Corner. Source: findagrave.com, 2023.



Lickingville Church and Cemetery, [findagrave.com](https://www.findagrave.com), 2023.



Farm on SR 208 south of Fricks Corners. House is no longer recognizable and some of the fields of the farm have been converted to recycling center. Many of the farms in study area retains trees or treelines around the house.



Farm on SR 208 that retains trees, house and barn.

Methodology

Historic and current aerial mapping were closely examined, and small portions of the study area were examined in Google Earth using Streetview. Layers examined in PA-SHARE included resource data, bedrock layer, and small watersheds layer. Photographs of some of the previously identified farms at the western end of the study area were reviewed. Tax parcel mapping was obtained from REGRID. Since the coverage of this area is so limited on Streetview, online sources were consulted to determine if the buildings associated with historic supporting services still remain.

Assessment and Recommendation

The study area was examined for the potential for a historic agricultural district as part of a project review for a proposed solar farm at the western end of the study area as several adjacent farms that retain integrity exist along Lake Lucy Road. This investigation examined a larger landscape that extends outside the viewshed of the proposed solar farm. The boundary extends north and west to the Clarion County boundary with Forest County, east to state gamelands, and south to Route 208.

The 1985 atlas shows the historic pattern of farms located along streams with some extractive industries including coal extraction and lumbering. The soils of the area are not the most fertile and include sandstone with small amounts of shale, siltstone, claystone, and coal. Based on an examination of historic aerials, it appears that the land remained largely wooded into the middle twentieth century.

A comparison of current and historic aerials showed that while several farms remain along Lake Lucy Road, some of the surrounding farmland has been altered by the introduction of residential development at crossroads towns (Newmansville, Frills Corner, and Lickingville) and along roads (southern Lake Lucy Road) with some side roads serving residential subdivisions introduced into the landscape around Newmansville in the area of former wood lots. An examination of tax parcel mapping shows the smaller parcels in these portions of the study area. While small scale, the residential development detracts from the integrity of the landscape. In some locations, larger modern non-agricultural businesses and a high school have been introduced in the location of former farmland.

Modern farming practices have affected some of the farms in the study area. Field patterns have become larger and more rectangular to accommodate modern farming practices, contour farming has been introduced since 1962, and pasture areas have largely been eliminated. A large modern operation, started in the late 1960s as Long Acres Potato Farm, occupies the east side of S.R. 36 north of Frills Corners. The operation shifted to grain farming in the 1980s and now leases thousands of acres of surrounding farmland and wood lots for grain, hay and lumber (more history here: <https://longacresfarms.com/history>). Tree lines that served as windbreaks around houses and farms in the early twentieth century remain on many farms.

While the landscape has changed, the built environment appears to be largely intact, retaining early twentieth century houses, barns, and outbuildings. And the types of modern alterations associated with dairying have not been made. Supporting services that remain include several churches and a fairground at Wolfs Corner.

The SHPO recommends the Lake Lucy Road Historic Agricultural District does not have the potential to be a historic agricultural district due to changes to the landscape associated with some modern (post 1970) farming and the subdivision of former farmlands/wood lots for residential use.

Appendix C. Intensive/Evaluation Level Survey Documentation Example for Historic Agricultural District Recommended Not Eligible



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PA State Historic Preservation Office
(PA SHPO) &

PA Department of Transportation
(PennDOT)

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural
District Assessment

May 2023

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Contents

Project Area Description and Photographs	2
Methodology	18
Previously Identified Resources	18
Image title.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Image title.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Image title.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Conclusions/Recommendations.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Bibliography.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Project Area Description and Photographs

This was prepared to document a potential historic agricultural district in Little Beaver Township, Lawrence County and Darlington Township and Big Beaver Borough in Beaver County. The area is located in the Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Farming and Sheep Raising region, along the North Fork of the Little Beaver Creek, Madden Run and McCaughty Run and is bounded by the PA Turnpike to the north, 376 to the east, the Pennsylvania-Ohio state line to the west, and 51 to the south. S.R. 351 runs through the middle of the district. The rolling landscape was historically farmed and mined for coal and large portions continue under agricultural use today. Historic aerials and current mapping was examined which showed there was some potential for a historic agricultural district due to the presence of contiguous farmsteads. A field view with SHPO staff was made in February of 2023 to confirm the potential for a historic district.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



View showing gently sloping farmlands and wooded areas not conducive to cultivation.



View of farmland and wooded slopes from Hollow Road.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



The Paddon Farm (Resource #2019RE16885) includes a house, barn, two sheds, 1960 milk house, tool shed and pole barn. Source: PA-SHARE.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Farm on Scott-Wallace Road. Note loss of barn but retention of wagon shed and equipment shed.



Three-gable barn on Anderson Road. The associated house was located on the opposite side of the street. Both date to the late nineteenth century and reflect the prosperity of the area.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Farm, 507 Anderson Road showing late nineteenth century dwelling and barn with mid twentieth century additions for dairying. Source: Google.



Farm on New Galilee Road retains house and barn but no identifiable historic outbuildings. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Farm Complex on PA-551, showing lack of historic outbuildings but retention of two barns, one from nineteenth century and one from mid twentieth century when dairy farming became more common. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



J. Haggerty Farm (Resource # 2019RE27304) retains historic house and spring house but lacks historic barn.
Source: PA-SHARE.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Indian Run Dairy Farm on S.R. 168 includes a house, three-gable barn, wagon shed and two modern equipment sheds. The house is occupied, the barn and historic outbuilding are no longer maintained, and the equipment sheds continue under use. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



A modern equipment shed and barn are all that are left of this historic farm complex on Scott Wallace Road.



Farm complex on Anderson Road includes modern house, barn, corn crib, and several small sheds used for agriculture.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Historic barn associated with former farm complex on Little Beaver Road.



Amish farm at northern end of study area on Enon Road. Farms in this portion of study area tend to include a larger collection of outbuildings and fencing as they are more traditionally farmed, with the houses being occupied by the farm family and more traditional equipment being utilized. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Former one-room school, now a residence, at northern end of study area. Source: Google.



Two-story houses with hip roofs dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century are common in the study area. This brick house is located on Scott-Wallace Road

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



The Village of Enon Valley provided services to area farms including the school to the left rear of photo.



Enon Presbyterian Church in Village of Enon Valley. This is one of three Presbyterian churches identified in the study area.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Italianate house in Village of Enon Valley, off Cherry Alley.



Musquire Milling and Feed, located adjacent to the railroad in Enon Valley.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Former store in the Village of Darlington. Note yellow brick construction materials, indicative of the large brick yard that operated here into the mid twentieth century. Source: Google.



Yellow brick church in New Galilee, now vacant. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Twentieth-century yellow brick school in New Galilee that replaced earlier one-room schools houses. Source: Google.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Methodology

As part of the PennDOT/SHPO 2022-2023 work plan, the study area was evaluated for the potential for a historic agricultural district. The study area was examined via Google Earth and resources previously identified in PA-SHARE were reviewed. Historic mapping and atlases were compared to current conditions. Research into the agricultural history and development of the area was conducted online. A comparison of current and historic aerials and examination of tax parcels revealed a significant amount of strip mining of coal in this area, now occupied by residential development and recreational uses. Some of the former farmland has reverted to wooded areas. A site visit was made to confirm the lack of a potential historic agricultural district.

Previously Identified Resources

Previously identified resources in the study area related to or supporting historic agricultural use include the following. Only a few resources have been evaluated for National Register eligibility, as noted below.

NR Evaluated:

1975RE00177 Greensburg Academy in Darlington (NR listed)
2018RE01180 H. Sechrist Farm (not eligible)

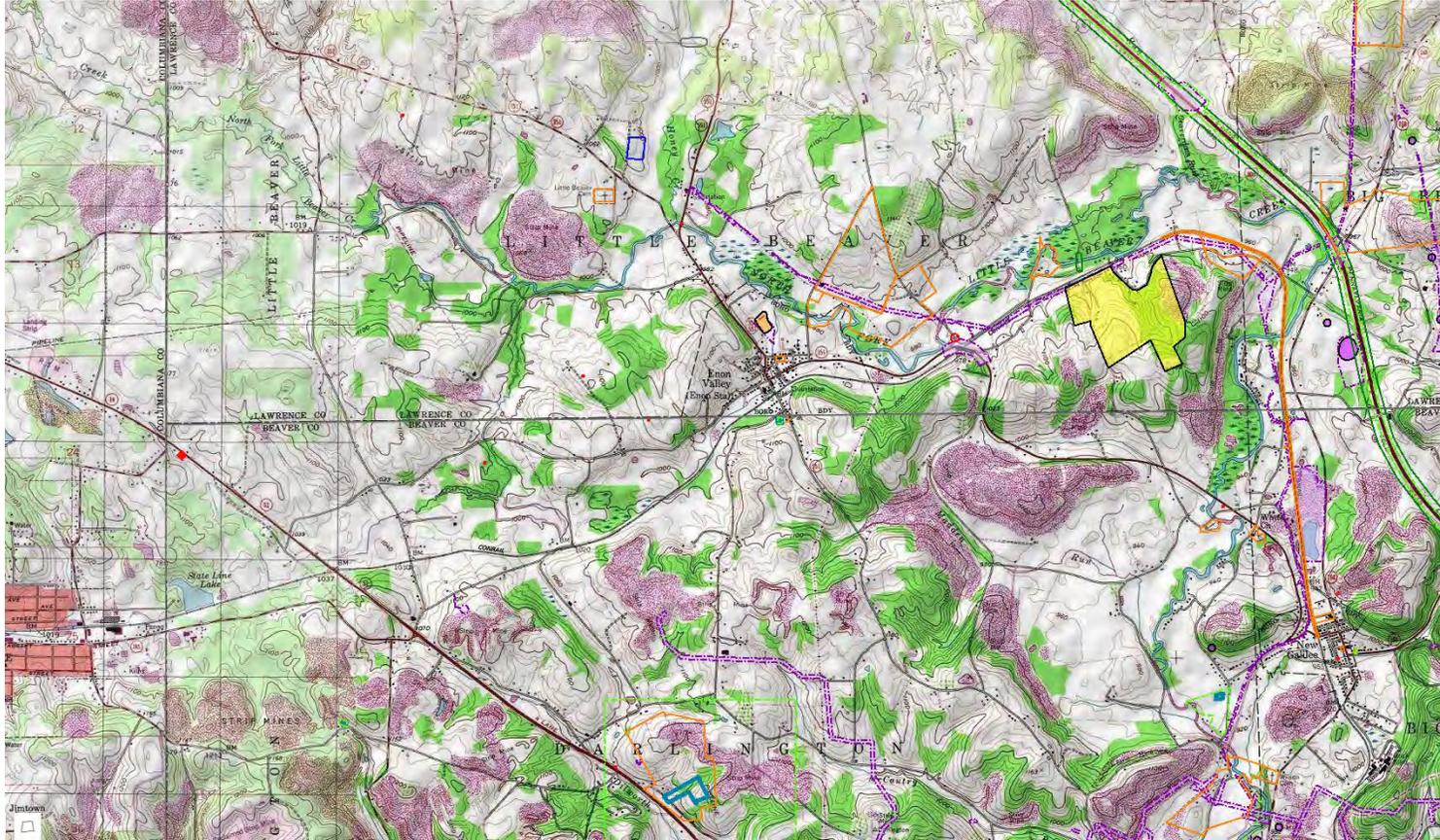
NR Unevaluated:

2019RE10211 Garner Farmstead
2019RE23683 Marshall Farm
2019RE27304 J. Haggerty Farmstead
1996RE00713 Haggerty Farmstead
2019RE16885 Paddon Farm
2019RE05947 Little Beaver Cemetery
2019RE06603 United Presbyterian Church
2019RE10209 New Galilee School
1991RE00478 Darlington Elementary School

2018RE01498 Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad: Homewood to New Galilee
2018RE03004 W. Johnston Farm
2019RE10208 A. Wilson House
2019RE16354 Indian Run Dairy Farm
2021RE01640 Patton Farm

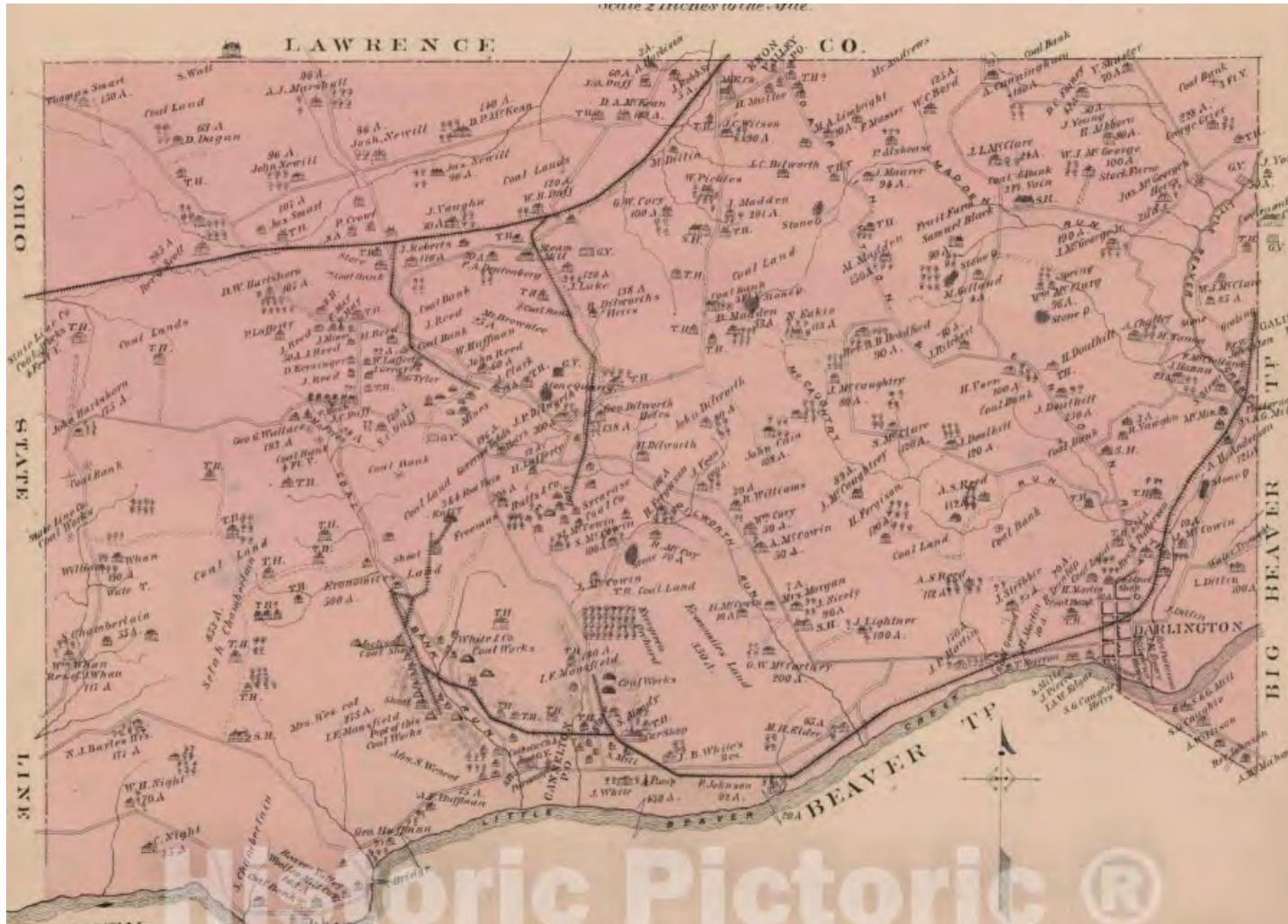
Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Mapping



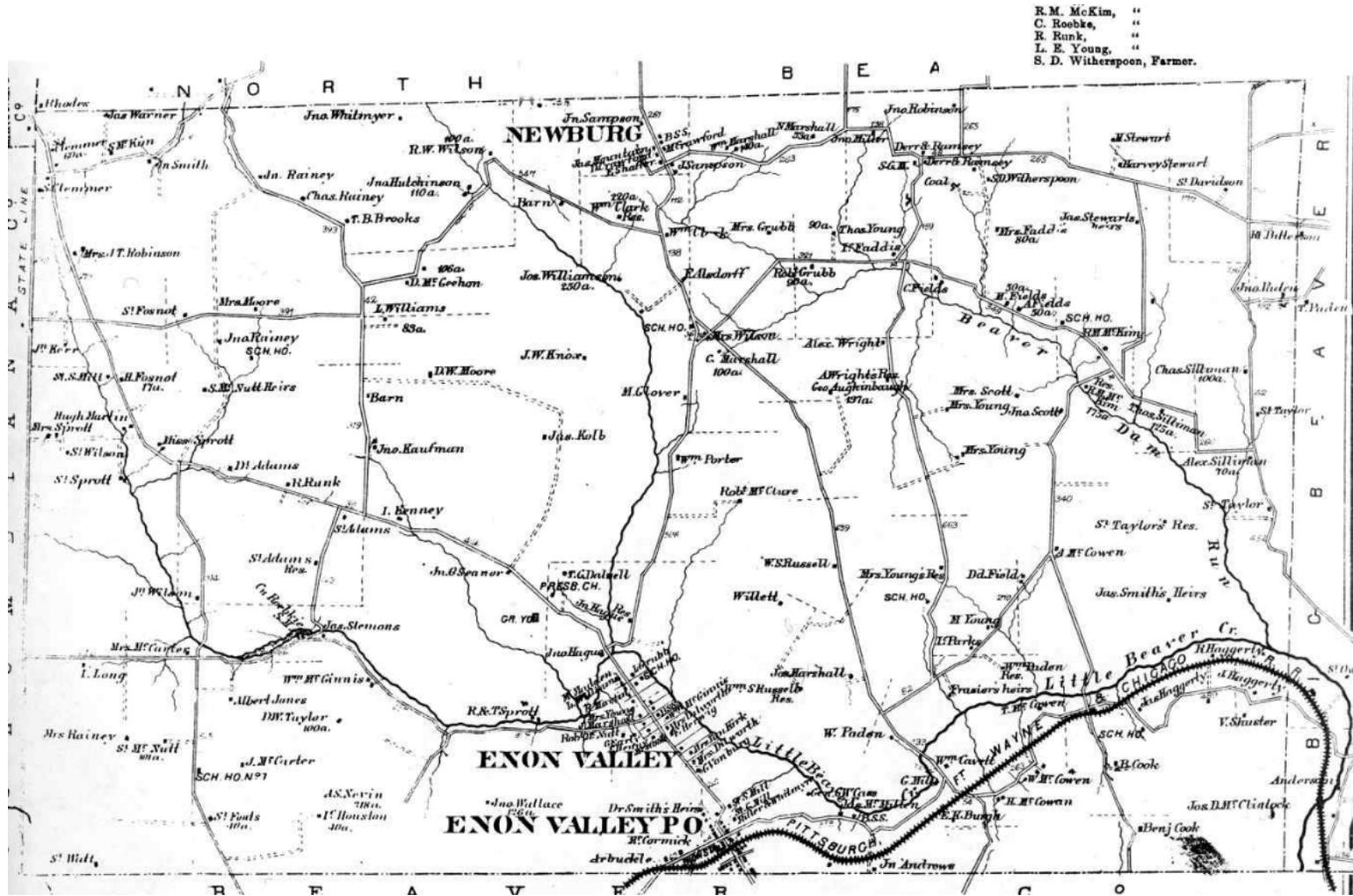
Topographic map from PA-SHARE showing areas of former strip mining and previously identified resources. The boundaries of the study area are the PA Turnpike to the north and east, S.R. 51 to the south and the Ohio-Pennsylvania state line to the west. The village of Enon Valley is centrally located while Darlington and New Galilee are located on the east side, along S.R. 168 and the railroad.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



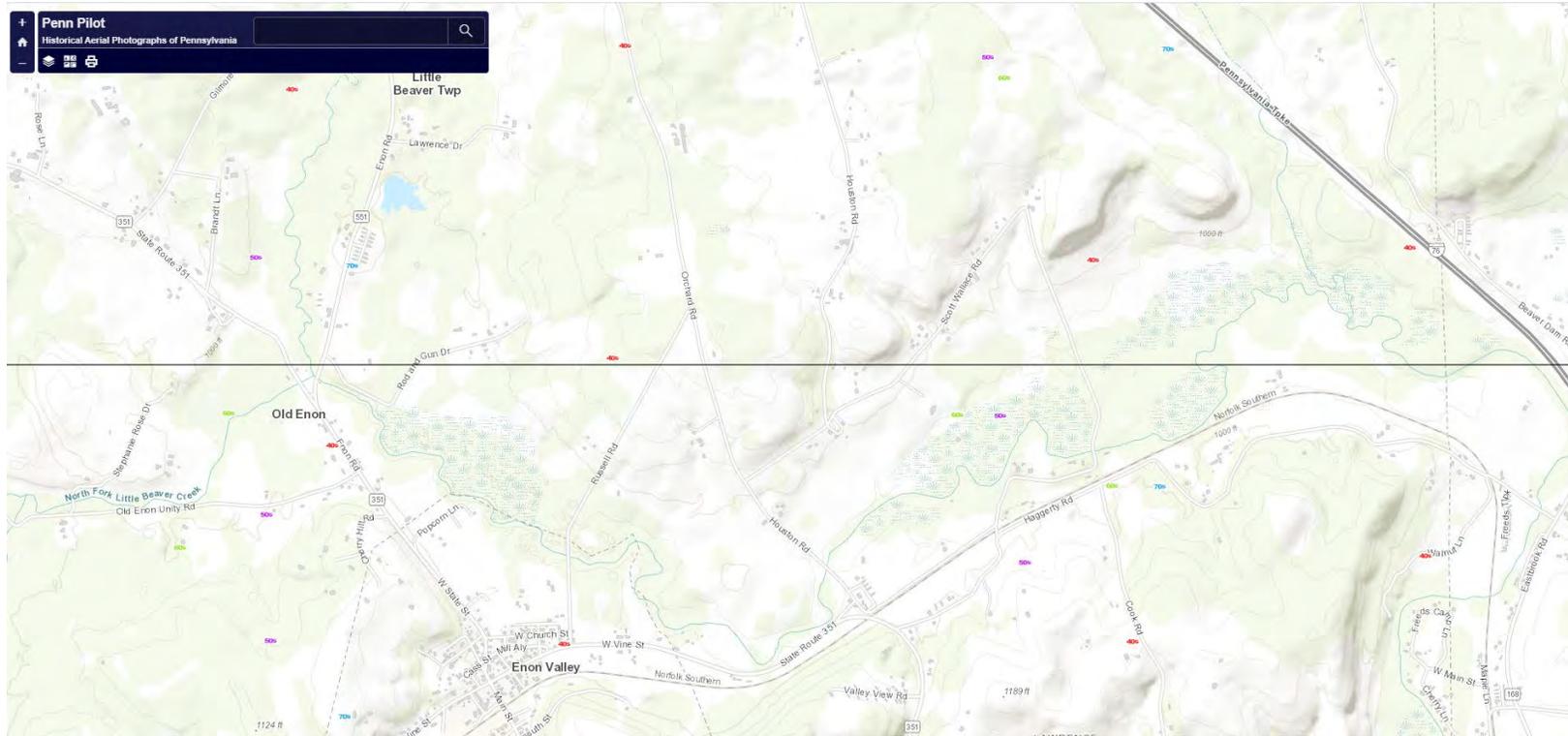
1876, Darlington Township, Beaver County. The majority of the study area is contained in Darlington Township with areas in Big Beaver Township to the east and Lawrence County to the north. This map illustrates the importance of the railroad in moving products.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



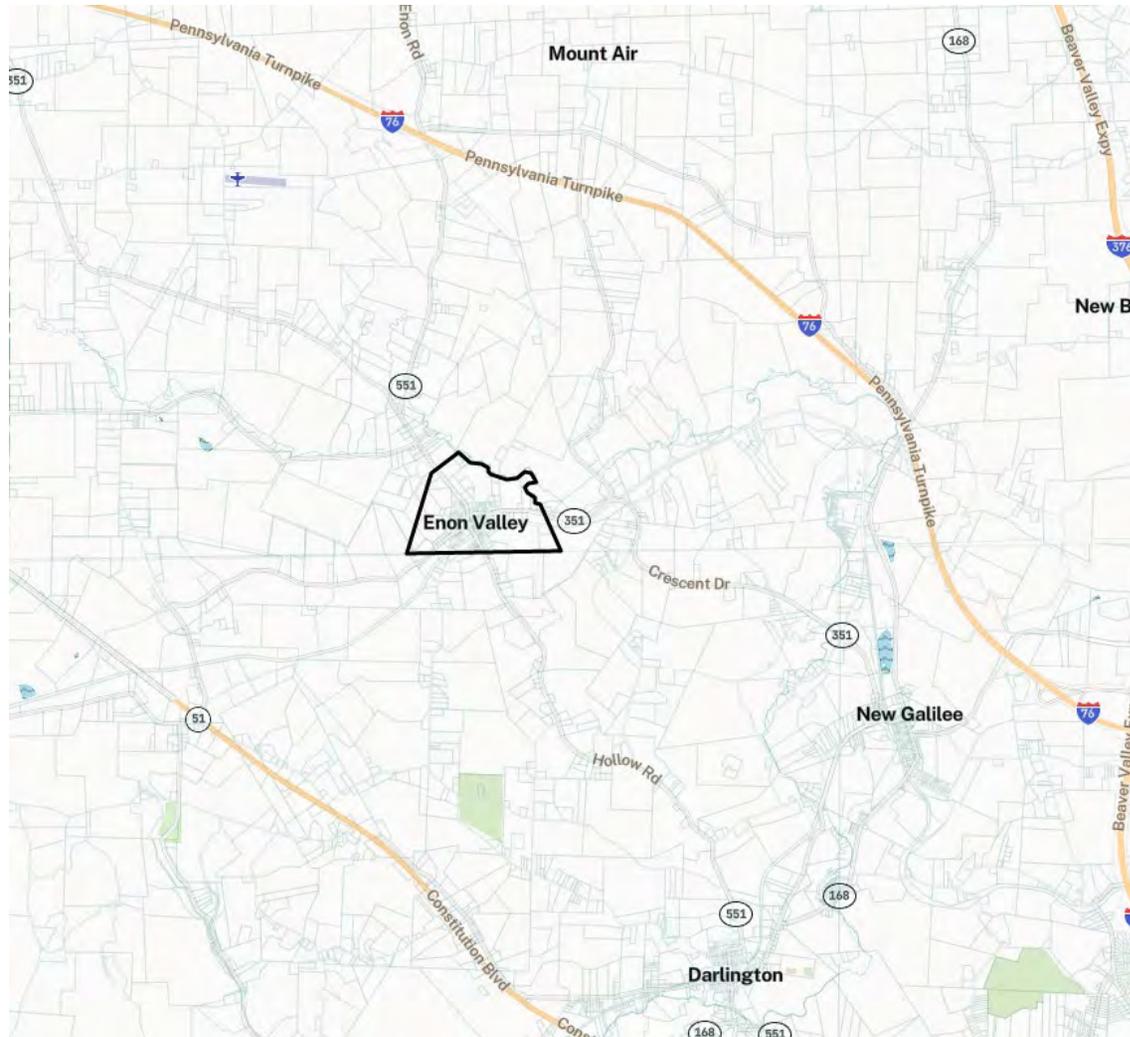
1872 Map of Little Beaver Township showing farms ranging in size from 50-100 acres with concentration along waterways. Beaver Dam Run is located north of the present day PA Turnpike and is outside of the study area.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



PennPilot mapping showing footprint of buildings, indicating level of residential development along roadways. The study area is hilly with pockets of farms in valleys. The marshlands north of the railroad (now Norfolk Southern) are wooded and not under agricultural use.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



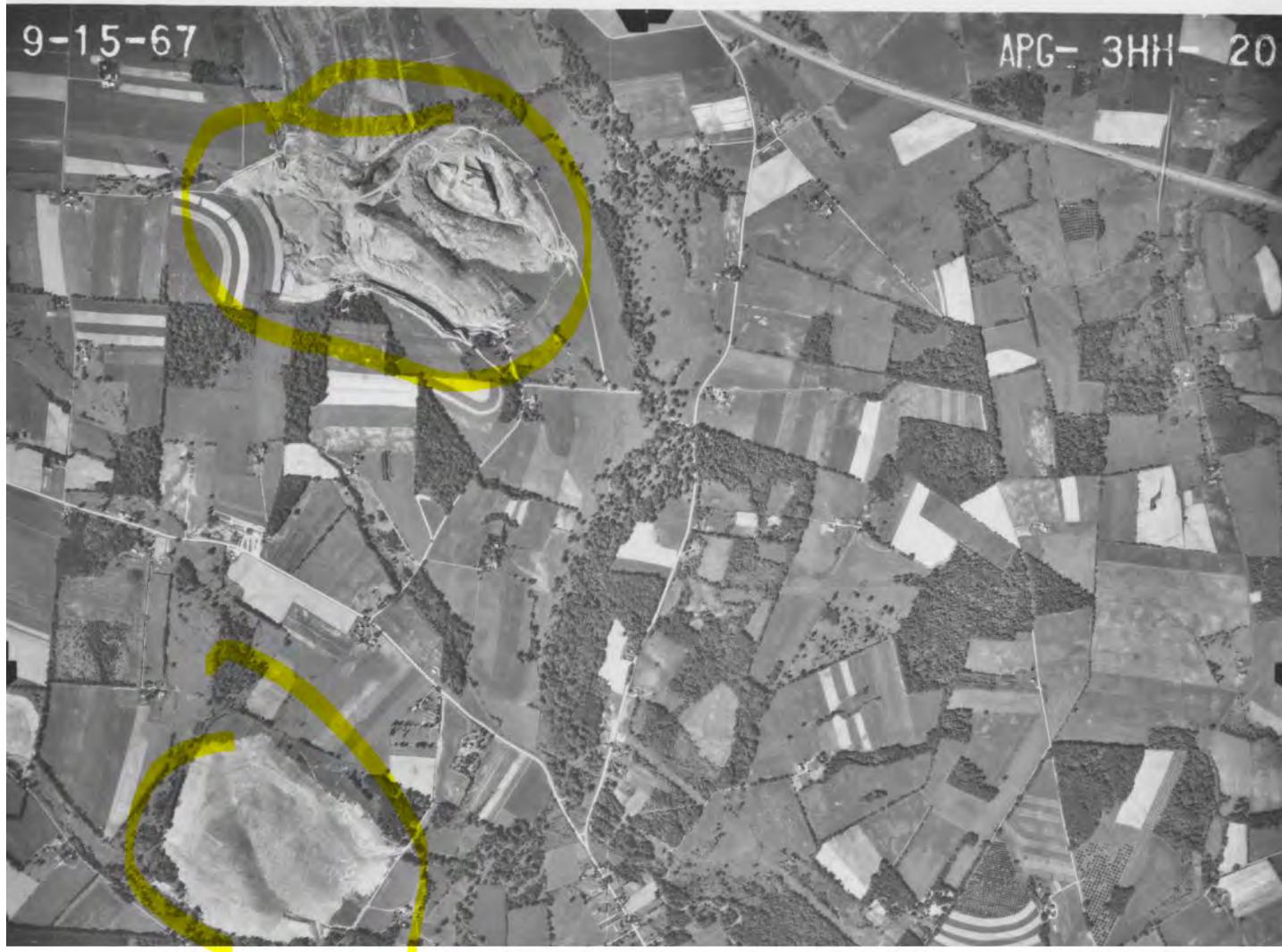
REGRID parcel mapping, showing area is a mix of large parcels where farming continues and smaller parcels along roadways and hillier areas where residential development has occurred.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

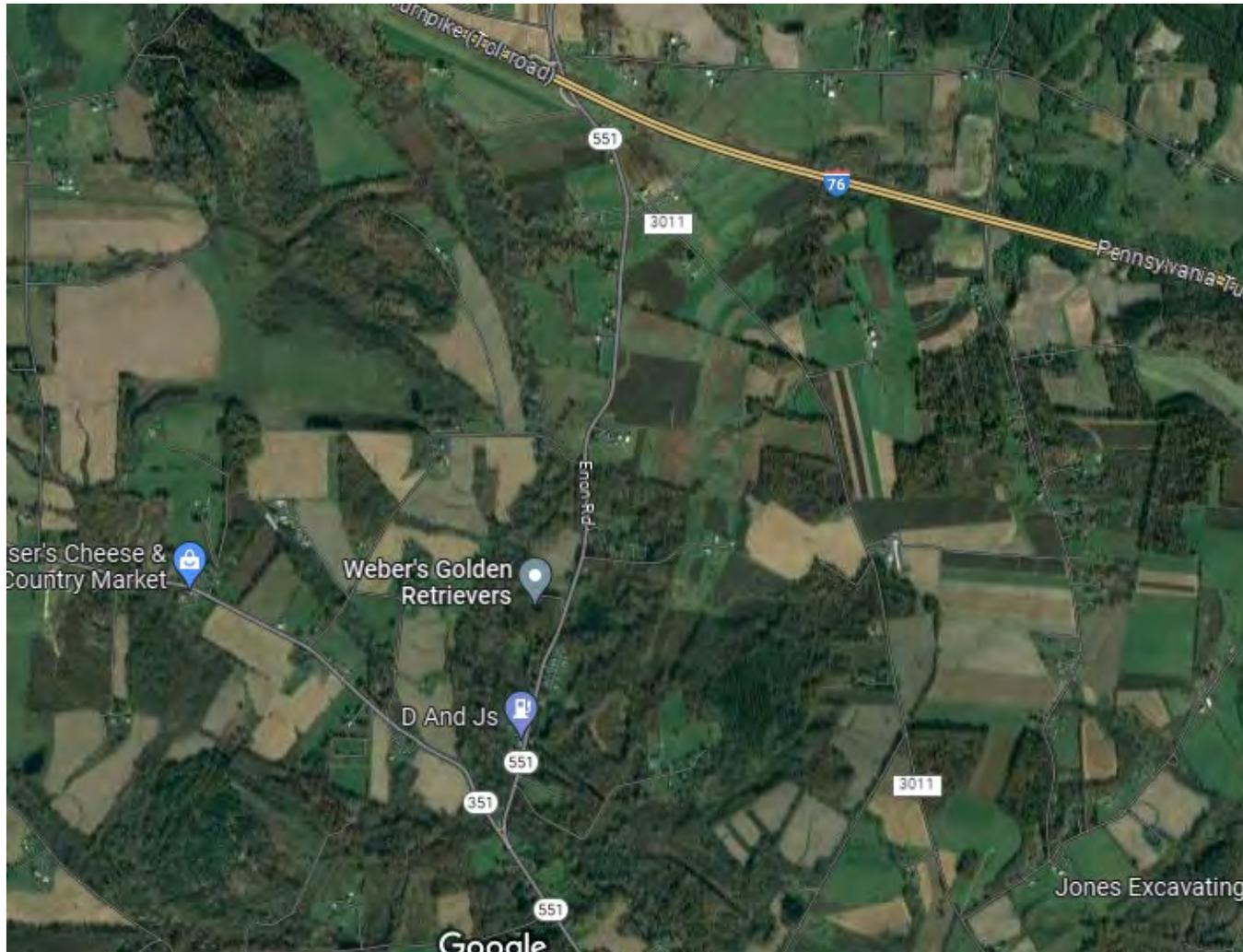


PA-SHARE PA Bedrock Geology layer shows that the majority of the area is the Allegheny Formation (green) of sandstone/shale which is farmed where topography allows and Glenshaw Formation (yellow) of shale/sandstone which is largely wooded.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

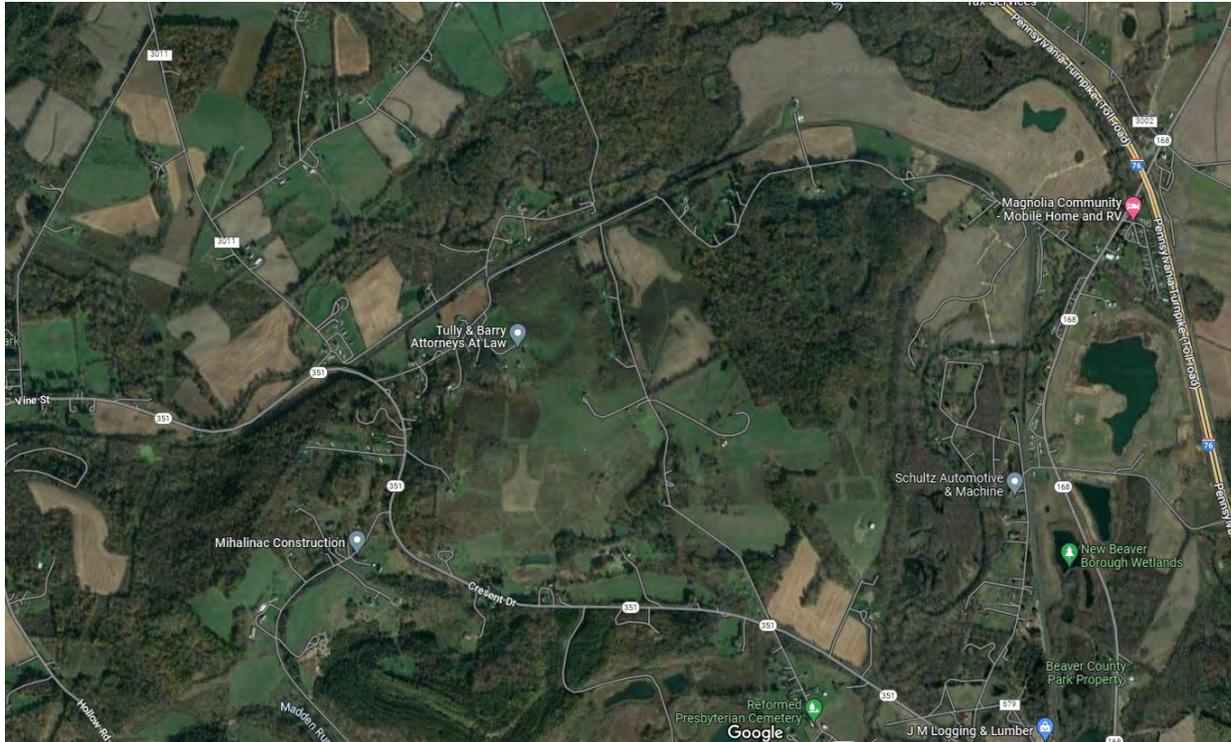


1967 and 2022 aerial mapping showing area north of Enon Valley. Areas of former strip mining are noted in yellow. Note revision of former farmland to woodlots and overall lack of contour farming.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



1967 and 2022 aerials showing area east of Enon Valley. Note former areas of strip mining in yellow and how much of the study area that was farmed is no longer under cultivation and has been allowed to revert to woodlots. The wet areas to the east along S.R. 168 are now parklands owned by New Beaver Borough and Beaver County.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

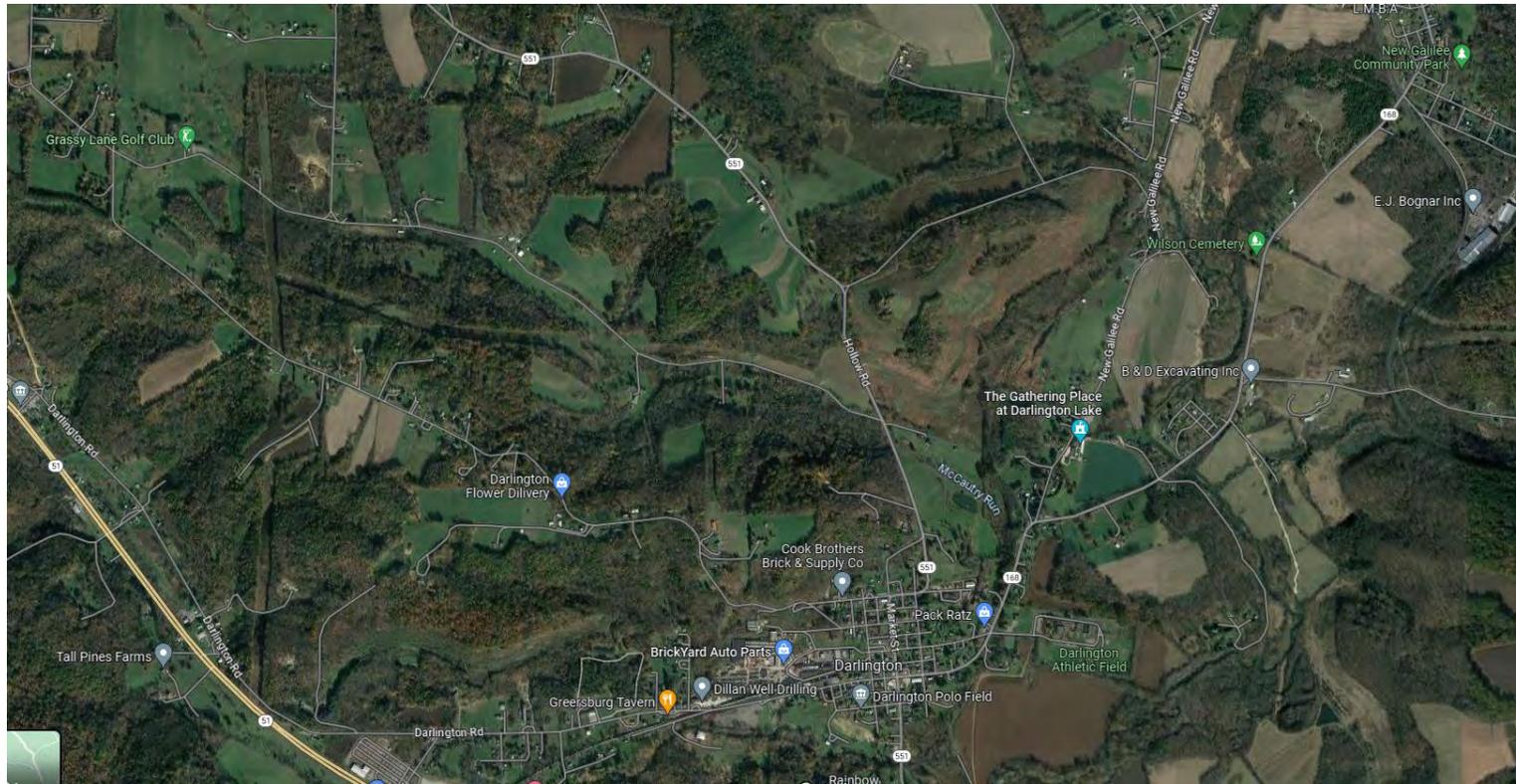


1967 and 2022 aerial of area west of New Galilee in Beaver County. Note areas of former strip mining in yellow are now wooded, vacant, or reclaimed for other uses such as residential and recreational.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

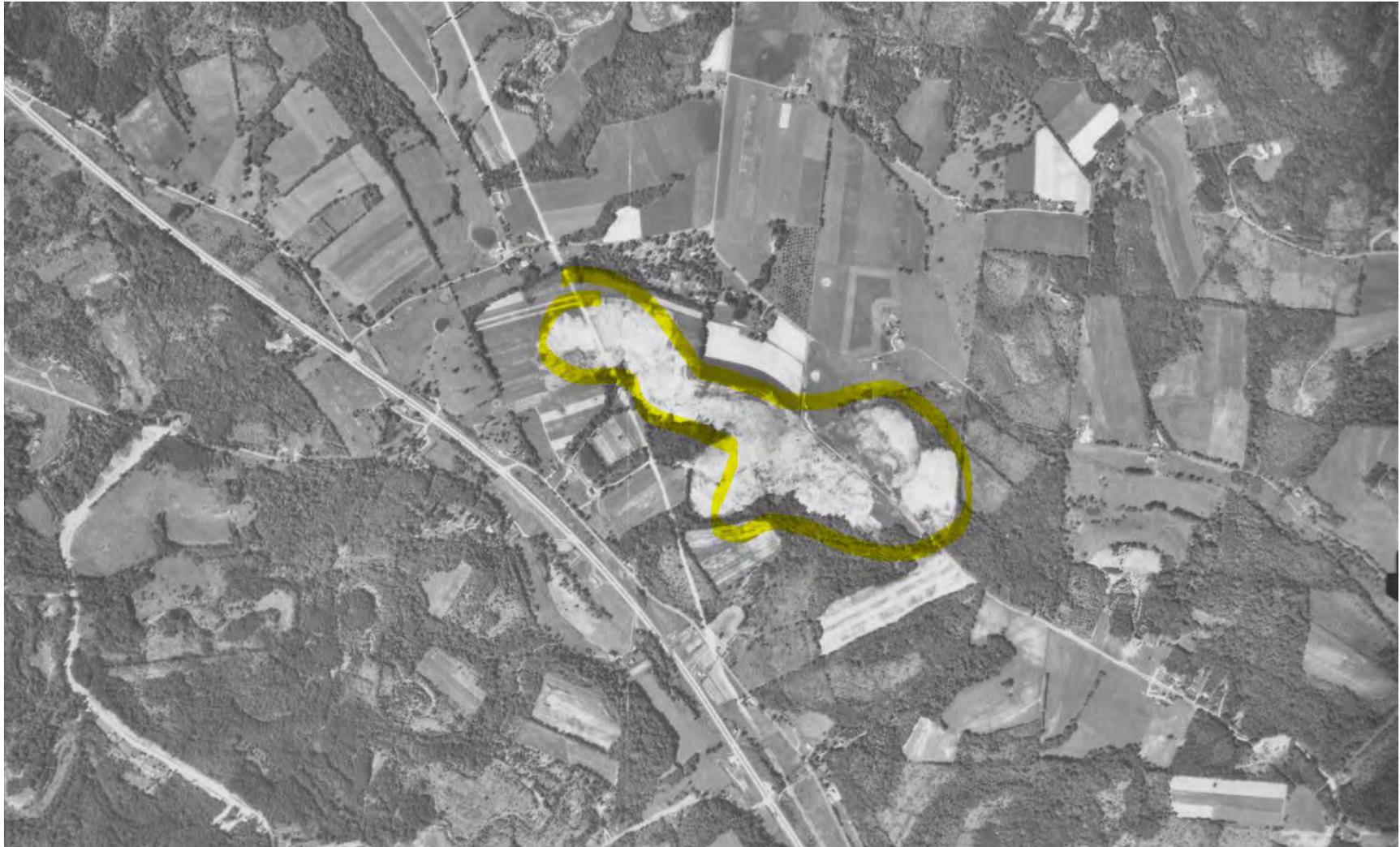


Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

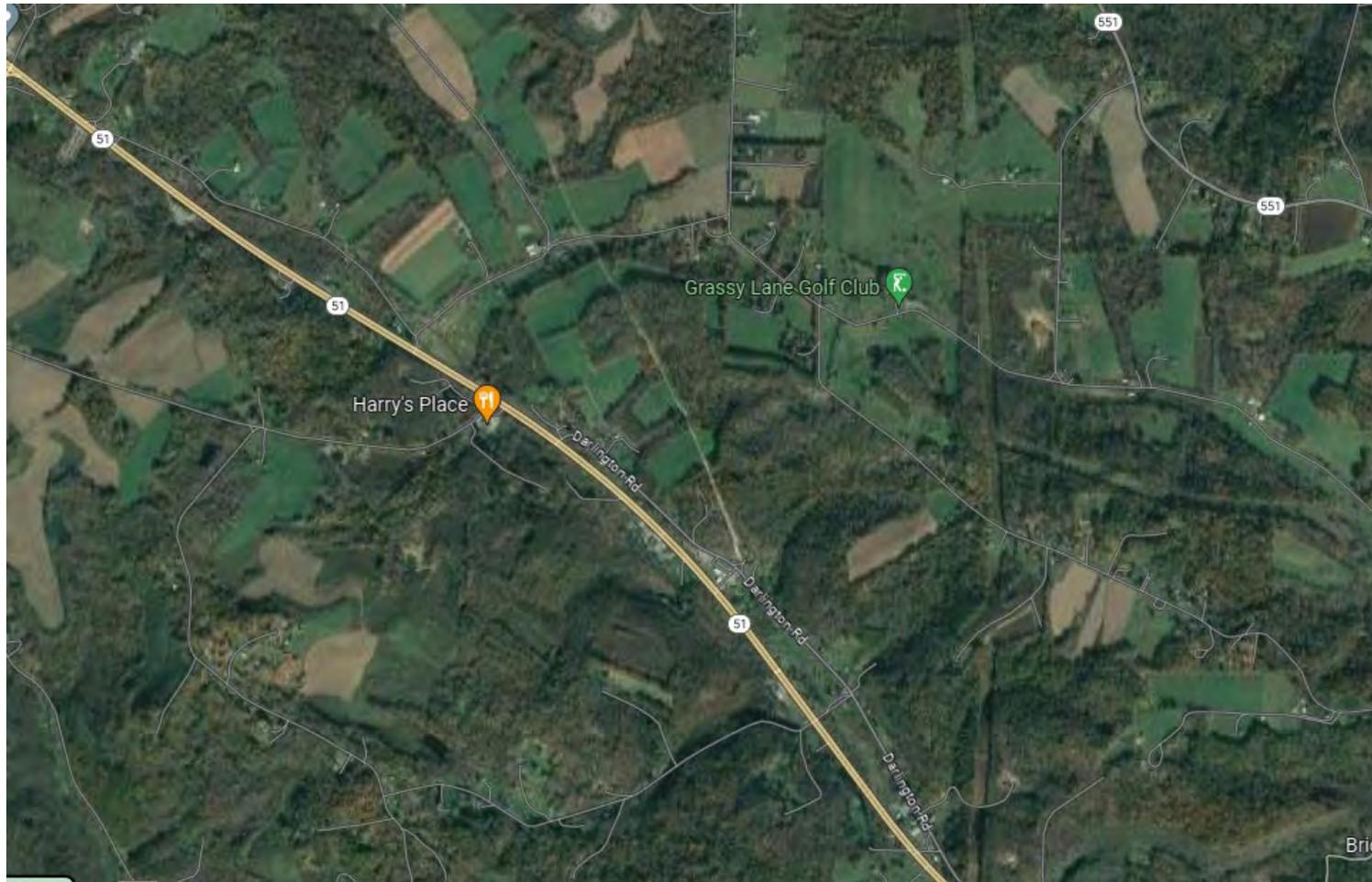


1967 and 2022 of Darlington and area to the north showing former strip mining areas, some of which have been converted to farmland and others to recreational use (Darlington Lake). This portion of the study area retains a similar field pattern. Note former brickyards in Darlington, now the location of Darlington Auto Parts.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



1967 and 2022 aerials west of Darlington, showing former strip mine is now a golf course and reversion of former farmland to woodlots or residential use.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



1967 and 2022 aerials around Enon Valley, showing former strip mines are now wooded and reversion of former farmland to woodlots.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Historic farm complex on S.R. 351 showing barn on south side of road and house on north (a relatively common farm plan) and adjacent grain storage complex associated with monocropping.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Assessment of Agricultural Integrity

Overall, the study area has experienced too many changes to convey historic agricultural production and is not eligible due to a loss of integrity. The study area is included in the Southwestern Diversified Agriculture and Sheep Raising Region. While agriculture was diversified and productive in this region in the nineteenth century, by the mid twentieth century, farms shifted to specialized production (dairying and truck farming) or were subsistence in nature while occupants worked off the farm in area industries, such as the brickyards at Darlington. Coal mining, timbering, and stone quarrying were commonly carried out alongside farming in the nineteenth century. Today historic evidence of the extractive operations is not visible on the landscape except for areas identified by the Office of Surface Mining for reclamation.

Response to the Natural Environment

The area was strongly shaped by its soil and agriculture operated alongside extractive operations and industries. Coal was discovered in Darlington Township in the 1830s and became a major industry. The Harmony Society owned two large tracts of land where they operated coal oil mills, said to be among the largest in the United States (see 1874 map). In later years, mining of rich clay soils replaced coal and brick factories and yards were constructed at Darlington, where yellow brick houses are common. A nineteenth-century history describes the soils as fertile, especially in the valleys, while the hills were covered in timber with coal and stone quarries in some locations. Some of the former farmland less conducive to agricultural use, particularly in the hillier and wetter areas, has been allowed to revert to woodlands or has been converted to residential use.

Land Use

Portions of the study area remain under agricultural production with hay, small grain farming and beef cattle being the predominate production. Orchardring and sheep farming were also noted. There is a fair amount of residential and recreational development in areas of former farmland. Agriculture more typical of the small family farm persists in Lawrence County north of Enon Valley on farms occupied by a small population of Amish, a very small portion of the study area.

Field Patterns/Vegetation

Some small areas of contour farming were visible in 1960s aerials but do not appear today. Consolidation of farms for monocropping is limited. Portions of the study area that are more difficult to farm have been allowed to revert to wooded spaces or are under residential use.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Circulation Network

Overall, the circulation network remains the same. A few roads have been introduced to allow for residential development.

Pattern of Farmsteads

The pattern of farmsteads (building complexes) on the landscape has been interrupted by strip residential development and the removal of former farmsteads.

Built Environment

Some of the farms in the valleys of the study area appear to have been agriculturally prosperous based on the built environment. Examples of the Pennsylvania farmhouse, Pennsylvania barn, three gable barns, Wisconsin dairy barn, and late nineteenth century/early twentieth century farmhouses with influences of Greek Revival and the Italianate styles are present. Based on the built environment, the prominent agricultural uses were dairy with small grains. Many agricultural outbuildings on farms have been removed, except for machine sheds, milk houses, and silos. On some farmsteads, only the house and/or barn remains.

Villages and Support Services

The area was occupied by families coming from eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ireland, as evidenced by the persistence of several Presbyterian churches. Baptist and Catholic Churches were also established in the Village of New Galilee.

The Village of Darlington was historically located on the stagecoach road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. In the 1880s it included it two hotels, numerous stores, several blacksmith shops, and a Presbyterian Church. Today, the village includes the Greensburg Academy, two churches, several stores, and a number of residential buildings dating from the nineteenth to twentieth century. Remnants of the former brickyards are now an auto parts supplier. A nineteenth-century grist mill located south of Darlington has been removed.

New Galilee grew in response to the coming of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad in 1851. Today, the village includes a yellow brick church and school (both vacant), an active Presbyterian church, several stores, and residences.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

The village of Enon Valley grew up around the railroad in the mid nineteenth century. The village contained three hotels, stores, a broom factory, a brick yard, an I.O.O.F. lodge, two churches and railroad shops in the nineteenth century. The area around Enon Valley was noted for excellent farming, with shipping of products both east and west. A grist mill is shown north of town visible in the 1872 atlas but has been removed. A small Amish church district located in and north of Enon Valley includes about 15 households. Today, numerous stores, residential dwellings (including several of architectural note), a former school, several parks, the I.O.O.F. hall, and a Presbyterian church remain.

Conclusions

While the study area retains architectural evidence of some economic affluence in the form of dwellings and barns, the ability to convey historic agricultural use has been affected by changes to the landscape including reversion of former farmlands to woodlots and residential development in the location of former farmland, along roadways and on hillsides. Historically, farming existed alongside extractive operations including coal, clay and stone. However, no evidence of these off-farm operations was identified during the site visit. While this trend of supplementing on-farm production was typical of the Southwestern Diversified region, the area has experienced too much loss of the agricultural landscape to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Many of the farm complexes remain; however, over 50% lack a house, barn and one outbuildings reflective of historic agricultural production. In many cases only the barn and equipment sheds have been retained for modern agricultural practices. The supporting villages of Enon Valley, Darlington, and New Galilee are present and contain schools, churches, and stores that historically served the surrounding agricultural community but all of the former grist mills have been removed. The Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District is recommended not eligible due to a loss of integrity.

The potential for individually eligible resources within the study area was not assessed as it was outside a “reasonable and good faith” effort for the identification of historic properties within the APE. Notable individual resources identified during the survey that warrant further consideration as part of future surveys included the Village of Enon Valley, the Enon Valley Presbyterian Church, the yellow brick church and school in New Galilee, and several architecturally notable barns and dwellings on area farms.

Note: The results of this investigation are not based on a comprehensive survey; there may be individually eligible resources within the identified boundary. In addition, this assessment is conditional based on the information available. Should new information be brought to our attention during future reviews, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of the area may be necessary.

Enon Valley Potential Historic Agricultural District Assessment

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Appendix D. Intensive/Evaluation Level Survey Documentation Example for Historic Agricultural District Recommended Eligible

PA State Historic Preservation Office
(PA SHPO) &
PA Department of Transportation
(PennDOT)

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District
Assessment

April 2023

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Contents

Area Description and Photographs.....	3-16
Methodology.....	17
Previously Identified Resources.....	18; 88-97
Assessment of Agricultural Significance and Integrity.....	19-38
Mapping.....	39-81
Additional Mapping – Reduction of boundary.....	82
Conclusions.....	83-86
Bibliography.....	87

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Area Description and Photographs

This assessment was prepared to document the potential for a historic agricultural district around Reistville, Lebanon County. Currently, there are no known compliance projects in the area. However, there are numerous transportation routes within the geographic boundary (including SR 501, SR 897 and SR 419) that may be subject to transportation funding in the future.

The geographic area is located within Lebanon County and includes South Lebanon Township, North Lebanon Township (Weavertown), Jackson Township, Heidelberg Township (Flintville, Reistville, Kleinfeltersville), Richland Township (Richland), and Millcreek Township (Millbach, Millbach Springs, Sheridan, Newmanstown). The study area is within the Quittapahilla, Tulpehocken Creek and Cocalico Creek watersheds.

The area is bounded by the Norfolk Southern Railroad to the north (excluding recent residential and industrial development), State Gamelands 225 and South Mountain to the east, SR 897 to the south and S.R. 897 to the west (excluding residential subdivisions around Iona).

The area is characterized by large open expanses of crop fields with regularly spaced farmhouses, rural churches and cemeteries, agricultural businesses and schools with the rural towns of Richland and Newmanstown on the northeastern edge, and smaller villages of Reistville, Kleinfeltersville, and Sheridan scattered throughout. The towns contain post offices, churches, fire stations, and banks. Newmanstown was the home of the North American Refractories – known as the “The Brick Plant” until it closed in circa 2000. The villages include churches and post offices. Some settlement areas would only be considered hamlets, such as Flintville and Millbach. Outlying areas provide services to the surrounding agricultural communities such as feed stores, refrigeration and transportation services, and a butcher shop. There are mainly Mennonite and Brethren churches including the Heidelberg Church of the Brethren Meeting House built in 1867, and Mennonite, Brethren and Amish schools. The Eastern Lebanon School district has a large modern campus referred to as ELCO and it contains the middle school and high school, along Elco Drive and Weavertown Road.

Outlets for farm products included the larger towns of Schaefferstown to the south, Myerstown to the north, and the City of Lebanon to the west.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Landscape – Looking south from Mine and King Roads, Prescott area, Google 2021



Small former crossroads village, King and Prescott Roads, Google 2019

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Example of modern poultry to the left, South Ramona Road Google 2021



Large-scale farming operation showing evidence of poultry, dairy, and grain farming, South Ramona, November 2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Former one-room schoolhouse, School No. 12, Royers and Weavertown Roads, Google 2019



Royers Mennonite Church, 356 Royers Road, November 2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Isaac Meier Homestead, one of the many examples of early stone Germanic architecture in the study area.



Limekiln in agricultural field, Elm Street, November 2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Former Mill, North Sheridan Road and Furnace Road, November 2022



“Company Town Housing” Sheridan, November 2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Newmanstown, Google 2021



Millbach area (SR 419) looking southeast to South Mountain, Google 2021. Stone houses and tobacco barns are fairly common within the study area.



Mill and possibly associated farmstead, Millbach Road (40.3305812, -76.2383318) Google 2021

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Shanck's Mill outside of Sheridan on Mill Creek. Google, 2023.



Seibert's Mill, Myerstown. Source: Millpictures.com.



Small Scale feature (bridge), Google 2021 Small Scale feature (fencing), Google 2023

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Kleinfeltersville, Albright Rd, PA-897 and Millbach Road, Google 2021



Typical landscape, Stiegel Pike (SR 501), looking north, heading towards Reistville, showing continuation of the historic pattern of farmsteads and field patterns, Google 2019

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Reistville, Google 2019, showing former schoolhouse in middle of photograph.



Farms along T560 west of Reistville, November 2022 and Gibble Road (T319), Google 2012. These are Amish farms as noted by the presence of windmills and adjacent water tanks.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Farm, Reistville Road off Prescott Road, north of Flintville, Google 2021, showing house, summer kitchen, drive-through corncrib, stone barn with outsheds and attached milk house.



Image from PA-SHARE Resource # 1995RE08468, circa 1980s, showing little to no changes to the built environment.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Farm, Reistville Road, near Weavertown Road, west of Reistville, Google 2021.



Image from PA-SHARE Resource # 1995RE08467, circa 1980s. While additions have been made to the barn and materials of the house, the farmstead retains a house, barn and several outbuildings and sufficient integrity to continue to convey its historic agricultural production.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Typical modern residential strip development along the road (PA-897), Flintville area, Google 2021.



Landscape, Prescott Road, Flintville area, showing cultivation of corn and soybeans, Google 2019

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Landscape, Prescott Road off SR 897, Flintville area, November 2022. While there are a number of additions to the barn, the historic farmhouse and barn are clearly visible.



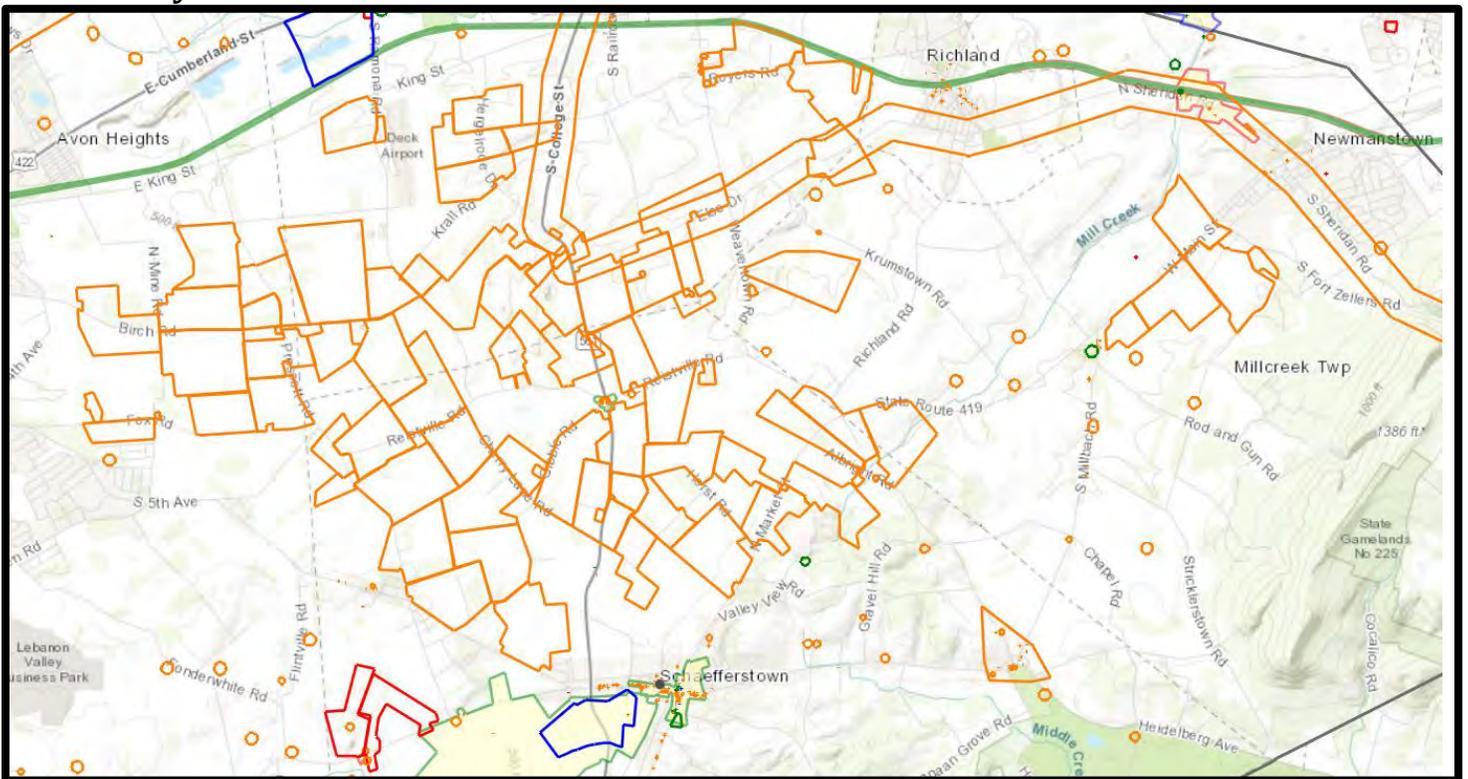
Landscape, Prescott, Fox and Iona Road, north of Flintville, Google 2012.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Methodology

As part of the PennDOT/SHPO 2022-2023 work plan, the study area was evaluated for the potential for a historic agricultural district. The study area was examined via Google Maps and representative photographs of the APE and study area were collected. Historic mapping and atlases were compared to current conditions. Research into the agricultural history and development of the area was conducted online. Sources for land use were accessed. A comparison of current and historic aerials and examination of tax parcels and zoning mapping revealed large tracts of farmland remained in the vicinity of the APE and to the east. A site visit was made November 4, 2022 to confirm the potential for a historic agricultural district.

Previously Identified Resources



No agricultural historic districts have been identified in the study area. As denoted on the PA-SHARE map, the area was the focus of a 1980-1990s county wide survey. Updated mapping, based upon the current tax parcels, was completed recently. There are a total of approximately 334 above ground properties that have been surveyed at some point in time – the full list is at the end of this document.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Previously Identified Resources: Eligible, Listed and Three Undetermined for Further Research (full list of undetermined at end of document)				
Name	Municipality	Resource #	Previous NR Evaluation	Info
Bobb Property	Heidelberg Twp	1978RE01092	Eligible	1790s-1830 Limestone house and barn
Saint Paul's United Church of Christ	Millcreek Twp	1991RE00348	Eligible	1790-1891
Reistville Historic District	Heidelberg Twp	1988RE00535	Eligible	Scant documentation. 11 buildings photographed
Philadelphia & Reading RR (Philadelphia to Harrisburg)	Multiple/Multiple Counties	1993RE00578	Eligible	
Philadelphia & Reading RR	Multiple/Multiple Counties	2010RE02630	Eligible	
Philadelphia & Reading RR: Stone Arch Bridge	Millcreek	2008RE00882	Eligible	3 span stone arch 1900; t-beam 1925
Schaefferstown Historic District	Heidelberg Twp	1979RE00356	Eligible, NR nomination has been received.	
Old Mill Road Historic District	Heidelberg Twp	1992RE00291	Eligible, NRHP boundary is located south of SR 419	
Brendle Farms	Heidelberg Twp	1971RE00076	Listed, NRHP boundary is located south of SR 419	
W. Iba/Moses Lapp Farmstead	Heidelberg Twp	2002RE00598	eligible; 321 Route 501 North, Myerstown PA 17067	c. 1810 Federal style
Heinrich Zeller House	Millcreek Twp	1974RE00044	Listed; on private property – farm; but a museum opens by appointment only	Commonly known as Fort Zeller – 1743 house rebuilt
Shenk's Mill	Millcreek Twp	2019RE11342	Undetermined	WM Kaufman industry – furnaces/mills/company housing, school, mansion, mills
Ten Company Houses	Millcreek Twp	2019RE24614	Undetermined	WM Kaufman Industry
Isaac S. Long Mansion		2001RE00446	Undetermined	2 nd Empire style
Village of Sheridan	Millcreek Twp	2008RE01177	Not Eligible – 2008	
Groh Farm	Heidelberg Twp	2018RE01372	Not Eligible - 2018	Portion of boundary north of SR 419
Henry Binner Farm	Heidelberg Twp	2018RE02288	Not Eligible - 2018	
SR 7206 Bridge	Zimmerman Road	2004RE02587	Not Eligible	No survey card
SR 7206 Bridge	Kalback Road	2004RE11862	Not Eligible	No survey card

Assessment of Agricultural Significance and Integrity

Agriculture

The Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District is in the Great Valley Region of the MPDF. The area was initially settled by Germans who came to farm the fertile soils. The study area largely includes well-watered limestone-based soils with some shale and siltstone-based soils at the eastern end of the district.

Nineteenth-century farm families in the Great Valley developed a varied agricultural economy. Great Valley farms produced large crops of wheat, corn, and oats and had more cattle, horses, and swine than the average Pennsylvania farm. The production of Great Valley farms often went to local or regional markets, but almost everything had interchangeable uses, from livestock feed to family food to neighborly exchange. The Valley's pronounced Pennsylvania German character subtly shaped production patterns.

The Union Canal was completed in 1830, which penetrated right into the Great Valley and connected it with Philadelphia. Barely as soon as the canals opened, rail links followed. Already by the mid-1840s the Lebanon Valley Railroad passed through the county's center, and by the late 1850s rail lines traversed the entire length of the Great Valley.

The most important field crops in the Great Valley in the early twentieth century were wheat, corn, oats, rye, and hay. The 1927 census shows that throughout the Great Valley, farms averaged significantly more acres of wheat, corn, and oats than in the state, and often more hay. Though within a national context Pennsylvania wheat farming continued to decline in significance, it is nonetheless notable that Great Valley farming families found it worthwhile to raise wheat well into the twentieth century. In Lebanon County in 1924, for example, 130,000 bushels were shipped out to New York City and Philadelphia for eventual export.

In the Great Valley, especially Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, the Hershey Candy Company profoundly influenced dairy production, annually collecting "millions of pounds of milk" from a wide catchment area.

The biggest development in the livestock industry was a dramatic rise in poultry products. Great Valley farms quickly outstripped state averages for poultry meat and egg. Turkey farming was locally important within the region.

As farm numbers dwindled, the remaining farms specialized more heavily. The percentage of income from dairy cattle rose during the 1950s, in many cases to over half. By 1960 poultry farming was a much larger scale business than it had been before, and in most Great Valley counties (for example Northampton) it accounted for the second greatest portion of farm income and (in many individual instances) the top income generator.

The 2017 USDA agricultural census indicated the average farm size for Lebanon County was 94 acres and the primary agricultural products were corn for grain (4,07,726 bushels) and broilers and other meat-type chickens (26,962,357) and is the second highest producer in the state, with Lancaster County at 55,606,648. Of the 1,149 farms in Lebanon County, 263 farms have a total of 26,054 milk cows, which is the fourth highest in the state.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Industry

The county's industrial growth in the early 1800s was due to the abundance of iron ore, especially Cornwall Iron Furnace (and ore mine) which is southwest of the study area. The county in 1840 had thirty-seven grist mills, twenty-four sawmills, and two oil mills. By 1875, the county had seven iron ore mines, six stone quarries and one copper mine. However, the study area, known for its limestone soil, did not have a booming industrial past, other than the furnaces and mills of W. M. Kaufman in Sheridan. He also had a beginning of a company town – as the 1875 Beers Map shows a school and row housing under his name.

The villages of Richland and Sheridan were stops on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and Myerstown was serviced on the southern edge of town most likely for the H. Dehart Brick Yard. Richland had two or three lime kilns, and the Shouffer & Yengst Coal Yard. Limestone quarrying was an important industry, with the limestone mainly burned in small kilns for agricultural purposes but also cut for building stone and crushed for use in road building. Mills and quarries are mentioned as being parts of farms. For instance, E.R. Illig of Millback, was a farmer and miller (the mill being built in 1778 (and still extant); Samuel J. Seibert of Millcreek Township was a farmer with a marble quarry on the farm; and Jacob H. Wenger, a farmer in Reistville area, is mentioned in the 1875 Beers Map with “Lime is to be had for purposes. Farmers finding the stone or not can have it burned at the most reasonable rates.”¹ Extractive ore washers were noted near Reistville and south of Flintville.

Cigar making was a major industry – both cottage industry and small factories, in Kleinfeltersville, Newmanstown, Richland, Schaefferstown. Forty factories operated in nearby Womelsdorf. Garment industries were also in operation. Marble quarrying and a large sawmill were in the Richland area.

The villages provided few agricultural services. A review of 1875 documents mention Cyrus Bollinger, a miller and dealer in grain in the Sheridan area. 1934 Sanborn maps denote the AC Klopp Company Lumber, Coal & Feed store in Newmanstown and HK Shenk Flour Mill off 1st Road. Farmers would have gone to Schaefferstown, Myerstown or the City of Lebanon for other services.

Lebanon County was created in 1813 from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties. As early as 1720, German and Swiss immigrants settled the area around Schaefferstown. Religious groups included the German Protestants – Lutheran, Reformed, Moravian, Dunkers, and Mennonites, who arrived starting in 1722. There is a large presence of Mennonite farms still on the landscape. A group of Old Order Amish families from Lancaster County moved to Lebanon County in 1941 near Myerstown. At that time there were six (6) church districts. As per the 2022 Elizabethtown College Amish Studies there are ten (10) church districts with a total population of approximately 1,325 individuals.

Architecture

The architecture includes the forms and building techniques of the Pennsylvania Germans including the Pennsylvania farmhouse and Pennsylvania barn. There are numerous domestic outbuildings visible in the district, reflecting labor shifts. Farm plans are generally consistent with houses facing the road and the ridge line of the barn aligned with the

¹F.W. Beers, *County Atlas of Lebanon, Pennsylvania From Recent and Actual Surveys and Records, Under the Superintendence of F.W. Beers, J.B. Beers & Co., 1875: 77*, https://digitalarchives.powerlibrary.org/papd/islandora/object/papd%3Asstlp-temp_33348, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

house. twentieth century. A variety of outbuilding types were identified including stone springhouses and summer kitchens, poultry houses, machine sheds, tobacco barns, corncribs, hog houses and milk houses.

Historic age farms have been updated to reflect changing agricultural practices to include silos, manure pits, large poultry housings, open sheds for cattle and dairy cows. Buildings to house on-farm businesses have been added to those farms occupied by the Amish, while the Mennonites have more commonly expanded farming operations through the addition of poultry barns.

The most common types are variations on the “Pennsylvania farmhouse” form – that is, a square-proportioned, double-pile, three, four- or five-bay house. The “four-over-four” version of the Pennsylvania Farmhouse was especially popular. Due to the availability of limestone, many house (and some barns) are built from this material.



PA-SHARE Resource # 1995RE08493



Same house after siding had been removed, Google 2019



South 5th Avenue, Google 2019

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Practically every variant on the Pennsylvania Barn can be found in the study area. English, Basement, tobacco barns and Wisconsin style dairy barns were also found.



Overview of adjacent farms, showing evidence of continued dairying and grain farming. Barn types include the Pennsylvania barn, Gothic roof dairy barn, and Wisconsin dairy barn. November 2022



Several brick barns with decorative open brickwork patterns were found in the study area. Prescott Road, Google 2019



Several brick summer kitchens retained cupolas. Hergelrode Road, Google 2018



Tobacco barn on Reistville Road. Google, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Assessment of Integrity

Response to the Natural Environment

The Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District is part of the Great Valley physiographic region, which spans across Northampton, Berks, Lebanon, Cumberland, Dauphin, and Franklin counties, extending from Blue Mountain to the north and to the south base of slope change to adjacent up lands.

While the iron ore deposits of the area led to the creation of local ironworks in the nineteenth century, agriculture has been the main economic source for the area since the time of settlement. The glacial valley is mostly level, allowing for the creation of large fertile farm fields in the limestone soils. Limestone was also used for the construction of substantial early dwellings and in the foundations of barns and other outbuildings. Limekilns are common to nineteenth-century atlases, and one was identified during the site visit.

The study area is well watered by the Tulpehocken Creek on the west side and Mill Creek on the east side. Where the land is sloped, the dwellings and barns are banked cited in the tradition of Germanic architecture.

Land Use

The study area is largely characterized by well-water rolling limestone lands, and the Reistville Area is among the richest agricultural lands in the county. A history of mixed farming is evident on the landscape in the bank barns and variety of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Agricultural land has persisted to the present day with the prominent farming systems being dairy, crops, and poultry.

Modern single-family dwellings are located along PA-897 in the Flintville area, The Deck Airport is along Ramona Road, and the ELCO campus is bordered by Elco Drive and Weavertown Road.

Field Patterns/Vegetation

Overall, the field pattern largely remains. While apple, peach and pear orchards were common as demonstrated by the 1927 agricultural census, evidence of orcharding has been removed in most of the district.

Not many farm ponds are evident. Based on an examination of historic and current aerials, relatively few fields have been consolidated to allow for monocropping, although some contour strips now span historic field patterns.

Large areas of the district underwent strip cropping after 1960. The patchwork of small, squared fields was replaced by larger fields cropped in long, sharply contrasting strips. Few tree lines between farms and in fields were eliminated as animals were fed in the barn instead of the field. However, the overall earlier boundaries of fields remain. Large-scale monocropping using modern machinery appears to be found in very few areas of the district. Wooded areas, likely where it is too wet, steep, or rocky to farm, are common but not prolific, and appear to remain in the same location since the 1940s. Portions of wooded areas on South Mountain to the east are occupied by State Game Lands, an indication that this area may never have been used for woodlots.

Circulation Network

Overall, the circulation network remains the same. The major roadways through the area connected the small farms and towns of the study area to larger market towns. This include SR 501 which runs north from Schaefferstown, through

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Reistville, and on to Myerstown; Prescott Road which runs between the former villages of Prescott to the north and Flintville to the south; SR 897 which runs east-west between Kleinfeltersville and the City of Lebanon; Richland Road; Richland road which runs from Schaefferstown to the south to Richland to the north; and SR 419 which runs between Schaefferstown and Newmanstown to the northeast. Smaller roads connect the area farms with a few new roadways for recent residential subdivisions.

Pattern of Farmsteads

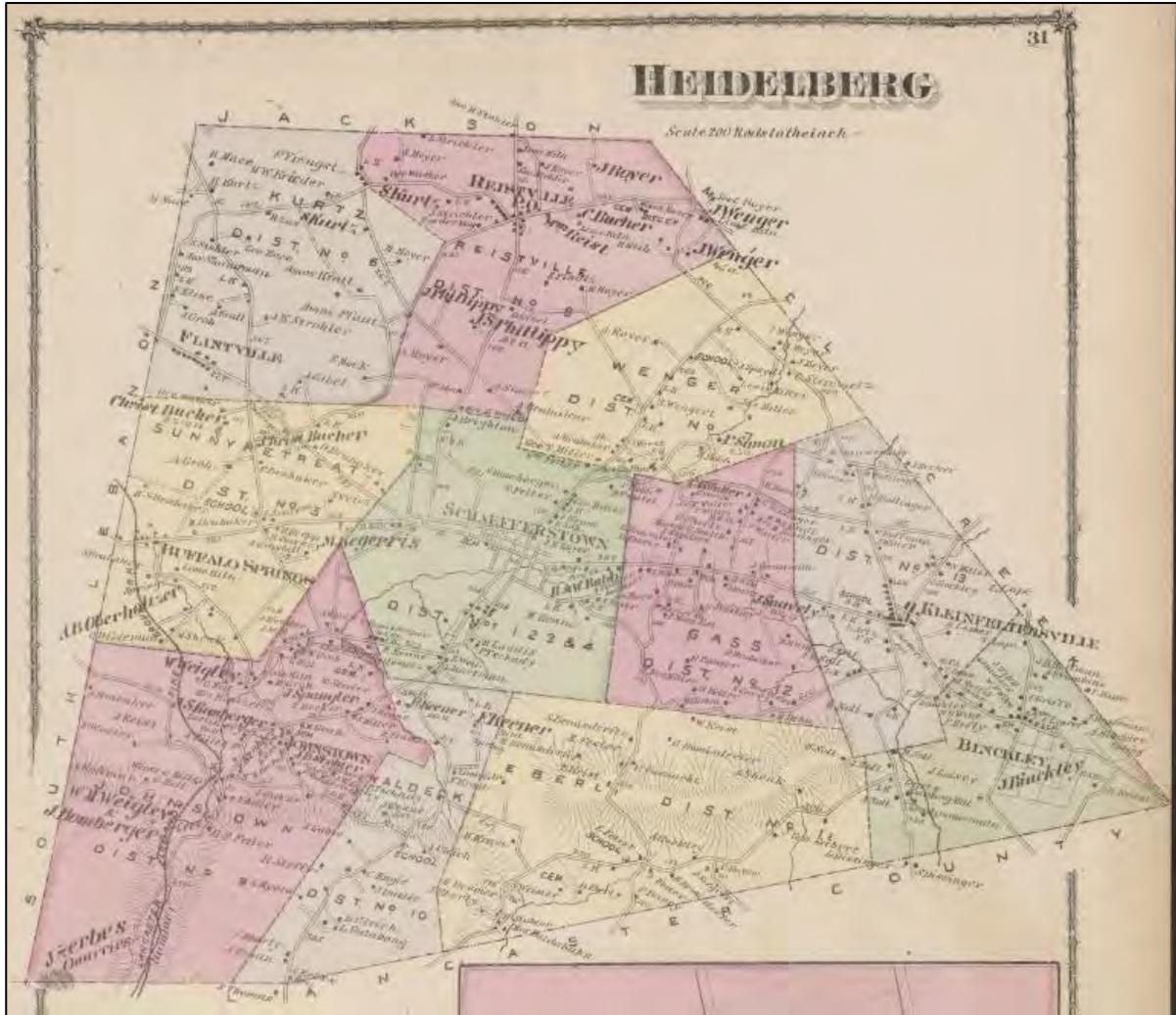
The pattern of farmsteads (building complexes) on the landscape remains largely the same except for some small residential subdivisions and strip development along roadways, a few modern dairy farms, small businesses operated by the Plain Sects, and large-scale poultry housing.

Built Environment

The built environment includes several earlier stone houses, churches and mills that reflect Pennsylvania German building traditions including the Isaac Meier Homestead, located south of the namesake village. In addition, there are numerous log, brick, and frame buildings. Many of the houses constructed of brick were built in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. The Pennsylvania bank barn is the most common barn type in the study area, and several examples of brick end barns with decorative ventilators were identified. Tobacco barns and later dairy barns were also observed. Based on the built environment, the most prominent agricultural uses in the study area were dairy, diversified agriculture, and crop farming as well as some large-scale poultry production. Many farms have experienced modern updates that reflect specialized farming common to the last quarter of the twentieth century, mostly related to dairy (free stall barns, manure lagoons, holding areas and milking parlors) and crop farming (equipment sheds and grain bins), and Plain Sect on-farm businesses. There are also a significant number of poultry houses in the hillier areas at the east and southeast portions of the district. In most cases these buildings are not so sizeable that they dwarf the historic buildings or obscure them from view from within the farm complex altogether. On most farms at least one outbuilding remains in addition to the house and barn, although they are sometimes obscured by modern additions on at least one side of the complex. The continued use of farmsteads in the district for agricultural purposes contributes to the feeling of an active agricultural landscape.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Villages and Support Services
Heidelberg Township



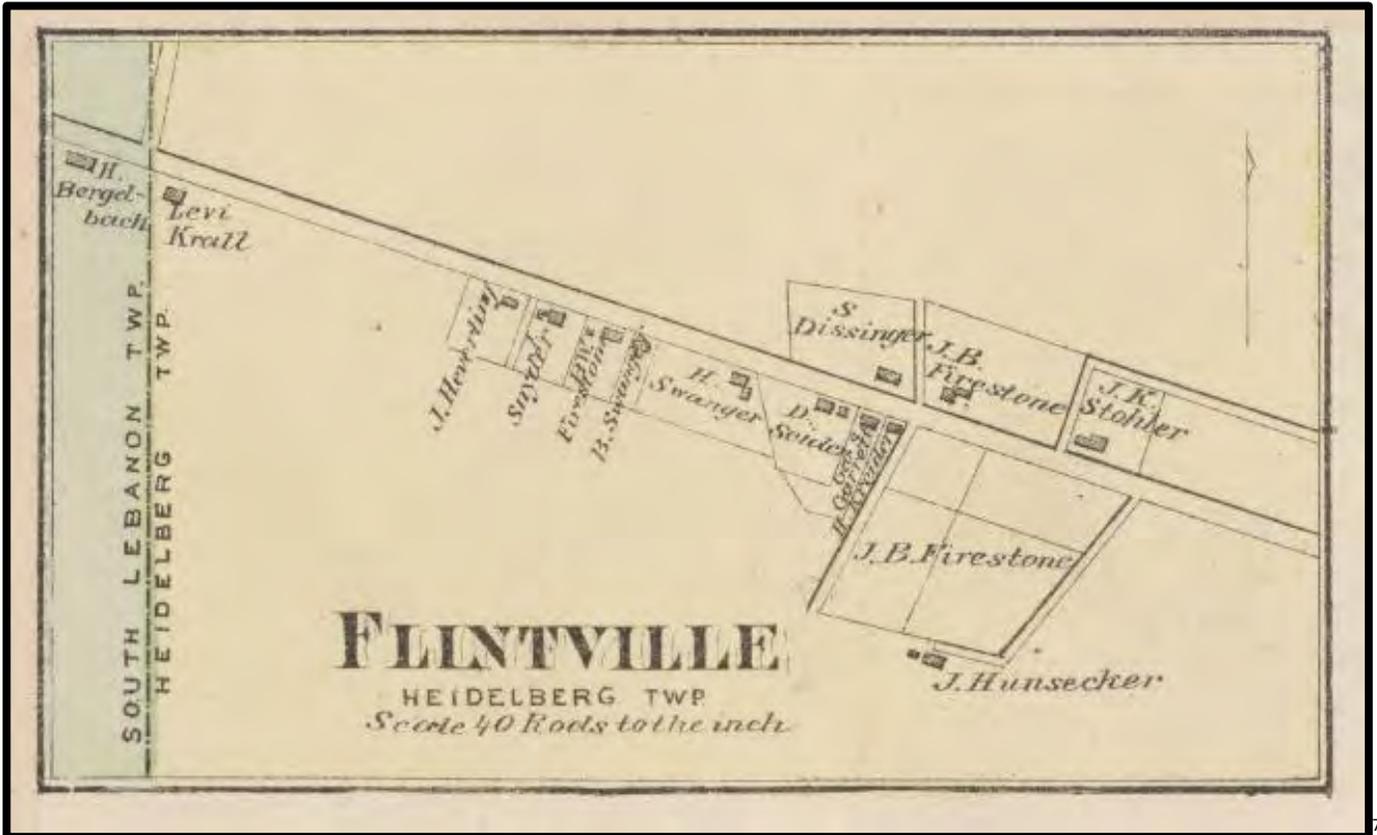
Heidelberg Township was erected in 1757 and settled by Germans Jews in 1820. The area was agricultural in nature, and tobacco was grown. Early villages included Kleinfeltersville, Reistville, Flintville, Buffalo Springs, Johnstown and Schaefferstown. Per the 1844 *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, in 1840, this township contained six stores, one fulling mill, five grist mills, five sawmills, four tanneries and two distilleries. The population in 1830 was 2,822 and in 1840 was 2,827.³

²Beers, 31, accessed September 20, 2022.

³I. Daniel Rupp, *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, G. Hills: Lancaster, PA, 1844, 347.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

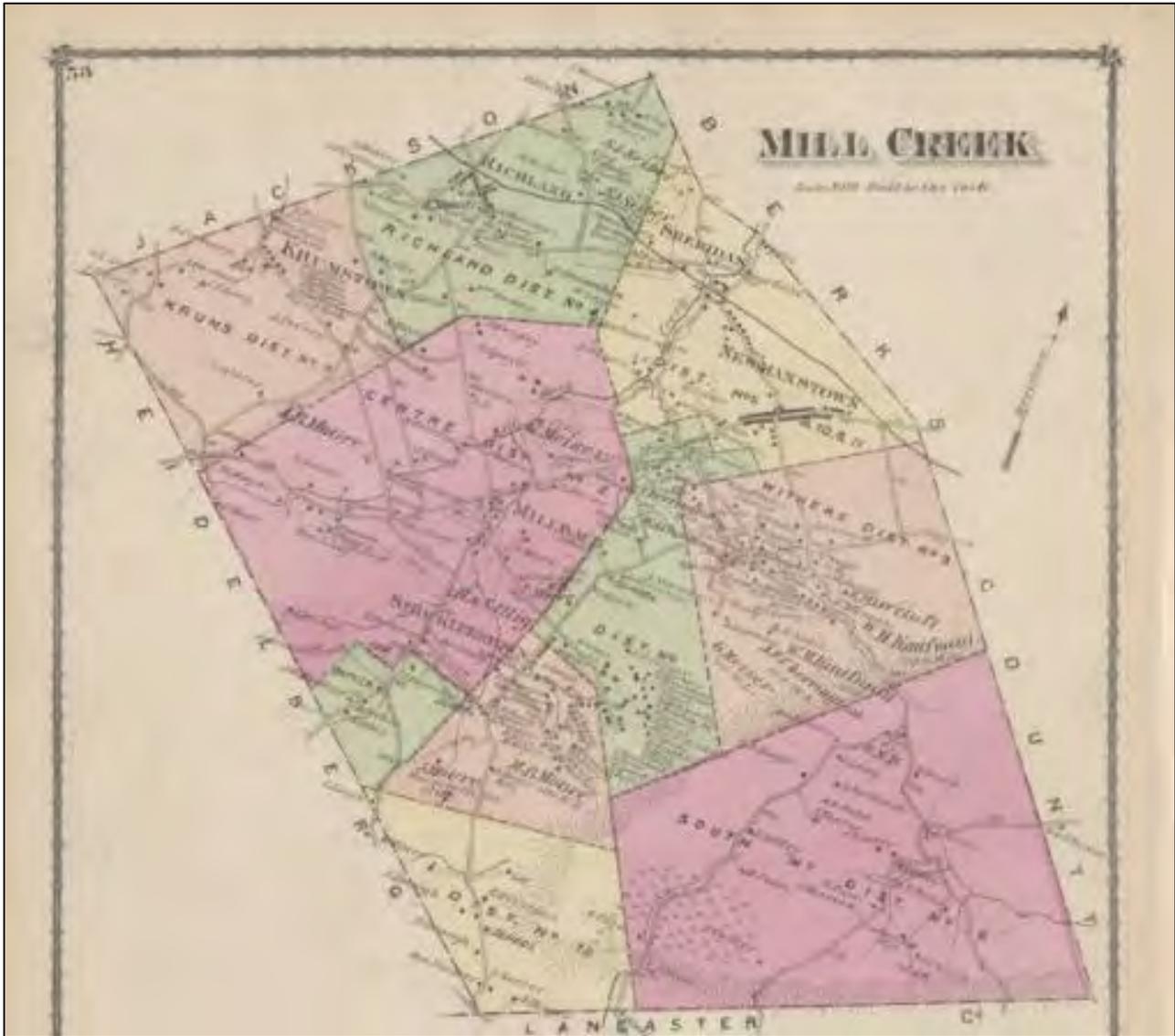
Flintville is located on Pennsylvania Route 897 northwest of Schaefferstown. Originally a linear cluster of approximately 10 residences, which are still for the most part extant. The hamlet is now infilled and surrounded by modern (1960s) residential housing.



⁷Beers, 33, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Millcreek Township – Erected in 1844, settled in 1820. This area was farmed, with several cigar factories in the towns. Towns included Millbach (also known as Muhlbach), Sheridan and Newmanstown⁸

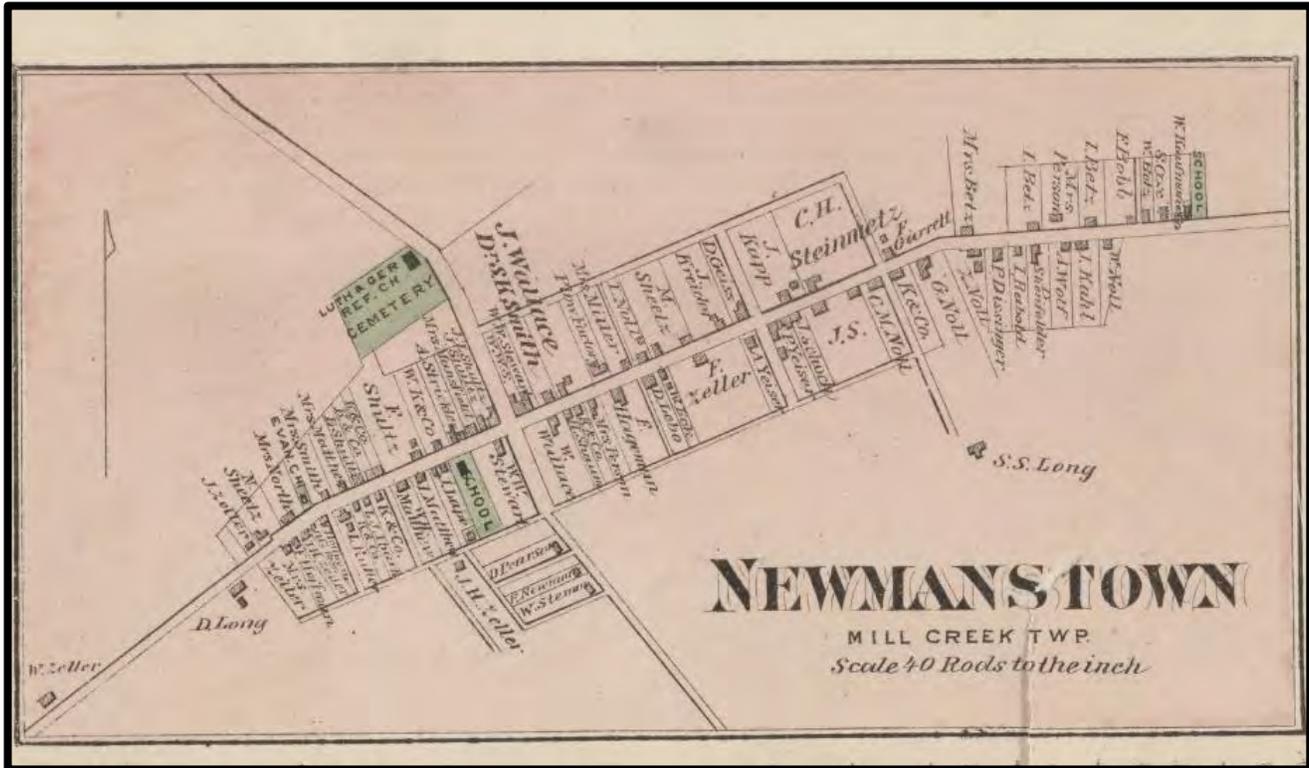


⁸George Patterson Donehoo, editor in chief, *Pennsylvania: A History*, Volume 4, New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc, 1926: 1913-1914.

⁹Beers, 58, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

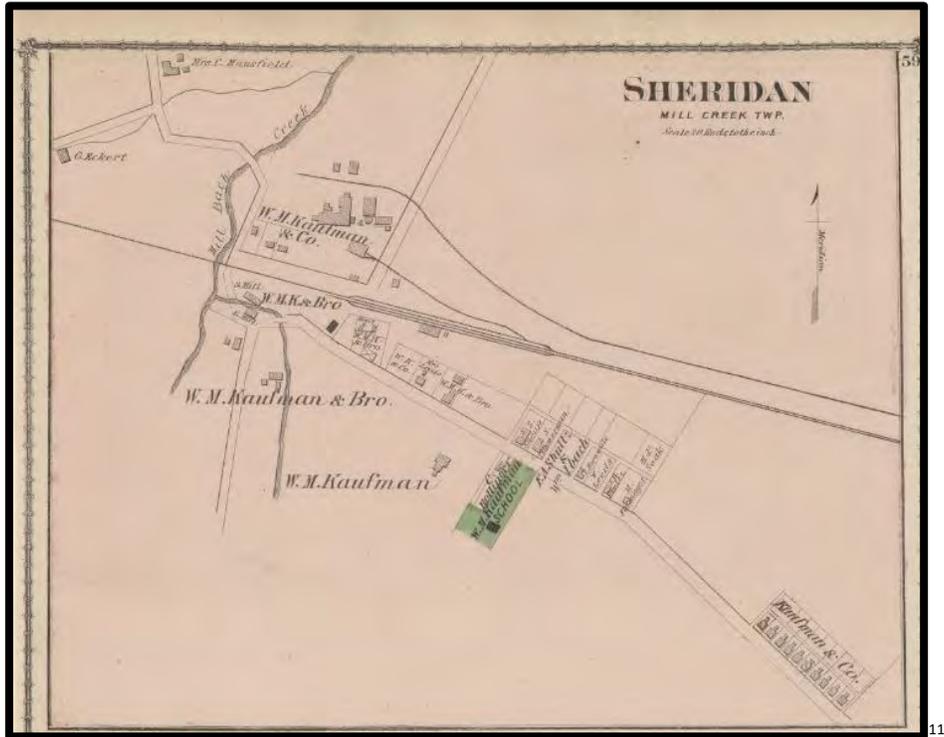
Newmanstown is located on South Main Street (Pennsylvania Route 419) and Sheridan Road. Laid out in 1762 by Walter Newman, it grew to a population of 511 by 1888. While generally residential in nature, in 1875 the town had a school in town and one further out of town; a Lutheran and German Reformed Church and Cemetery; and a plow factory.



¹⁰Beers, 58, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Sheridan was on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. *Sheridan* was formerly called Missemers Station. The W.M Kaufman & Bro. and Wm. Kaufman & Co. pig iron and/or furnaces were in *Sheridan*. Per the 1875 Beers Map, there was a large-scale operation, row housing and school all of which were denoted as Kaufman & Co. Only one mill and the row housing appear to still be extant.



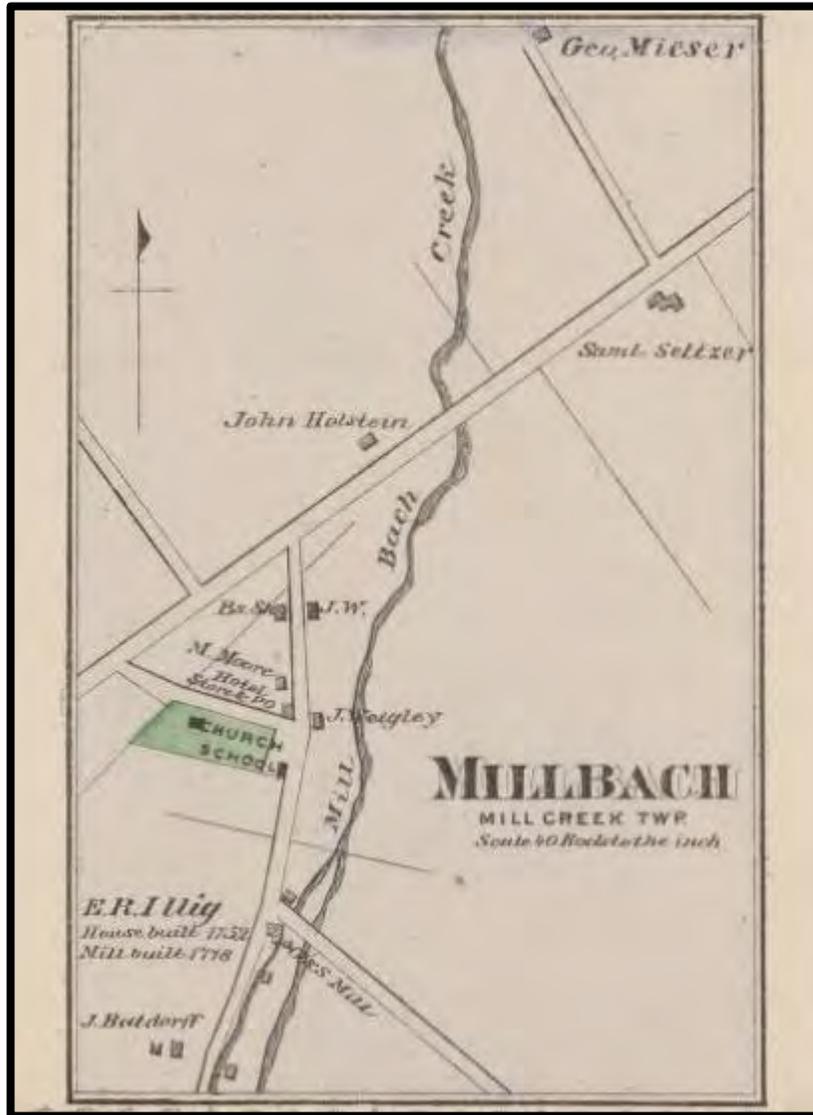
¹¹



¹¹Beers, 59, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Millbach was referred to as “Mill Creek Centre,” and was a hamlet. There was a hotel, store and post office and church and school. There were two mills, and per the 1875 map, the Illig Mill house was constructed in 1752 and the mill in 1778.



12

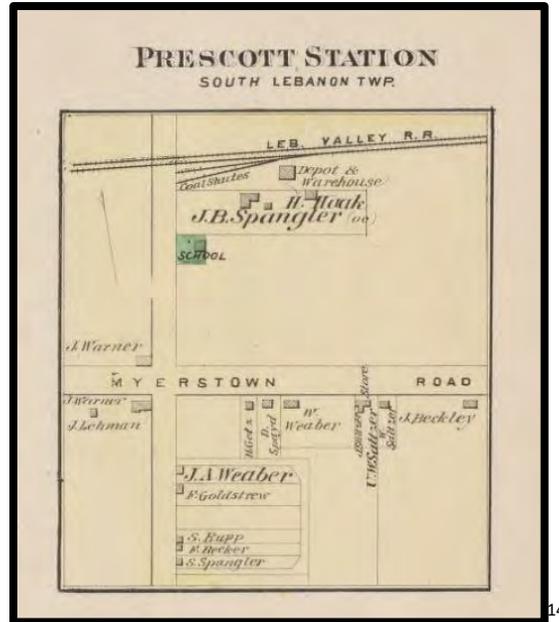
¹²Beers, 59, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Jackson Township

Jackson Township was erected in 1813 and settled in 1820. Farming and quarrying were the main activities. The villages included West Myerstown, Kutzville and Prescott Station. Per the *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, in 1840, the township contained three grist mills, one sawmill, two tanneries, two distilleries, four stores and two lumber yards. The population in 1830 was 2,120 and in 1840 was 2,508.¹³

Prescott Station, Jackson Township



¹³Rupp, 364.

¹⁴Beers, 60, accessed September 20, 2022. Beers, 35, accessed September 20, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

The study area has several schools, with construction dates ranging from the mid-1800s to 1960s. Most schools are Mennonite or Amish.

One Room Schoolhouses

Per 1875 mapping, the study area had four one-room schoolhouses and one two-room schoolhouse. No longer extant are School No. 8, which was in Reistville, and District 7 denoted as Wenger; the remaining one-room schoolhouses have been converted to residences. The two-room School No. 13 located in Kleinfeltersville is not extant.



School No. 12, Weavertown Road
Google 2019



School in District No. 14, Google 2018

Within the study area, two early to mid twentieth century schools had been constructed.



Millbach Mennonite School, SR 419, Google 2021



Kleinfeltersville School constructed in 1912. Google 2021



16

¹⁶ Diane Wenger and Jan Taylor, *Images of America: Schaefferstown and Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County*, Arcadia Publishing: South Carolina, 2014,

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Schaefferstown_and_Heidelberg_Township_L/vJSiAgAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=mennonites+farming+lebanon+county+pa&pg=PA126&printsec=frontcover Accessed November 9, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Within the study area there are numerous modern schools, of which they are a mix of Mennonite, Amish, and public schools.



Sun Valley School, South Millbach Road
Google 2012



Millbach Springs School, PA 419
Google 2016



Hope Christian School (1985), Horst Road
Google 2012



Fort Zeller Elementary School
Off N. Sheridan Road, Google 2022



ELCO High School¹⁷



ELCO Middle School¹⁸

¹⁷ Jeff Falk, "ELCO explores \$25-30 million major overhaul to 1962 high school building," *LEBTOWN* April 07, 2021

<https://lebtown.com/2021/04/07/elco-explores-25-30-million-major-overhaul-to-1962-high-school-building/> Accessed November 9, 2022.

¹⁸ LebTown Staff, "Lebanon County's 6 school districts (plus Lebanon Catholic) as seen from above," *LEBTOWN* October 1, 2020

<https://lebtown.com/2020/10/01/lebanon-countys-6-school-districts-plus-lebanon-catholic-as-seen-from-above/> Accessed November 9, 2022

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Churches and cemeteries

Faith played an important role in the lives of the occupants of this area and continues to this day. Predominant among the early settlers were the German Baptist Brethren which came to be the Church of the Brethren. The Disc Church and Cemetery, now the Heidelberg Church of the Brethren, located outside of Reistville was built in 1867. Royer's Mennonite Church was denoted on an 1875 map as [German] Baptist built. Additional historic buildings housing churches in the study area include Evangelical Church, Elias United Church of Christ, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, and the Millbach Church (c. 1850) which was also denoted as [German] Baptist on 1875 mapping. The former Union Church in Richland was converted to the public library. There are numerous churches in the study area that were built after 1950 associated with the Mennonite population including Krall's Mennonite Church, Schaefferstown Mennonite Church, and Millbach Mennonite Church.

Only one small family cemetery was identified during field work, set off the road on a farm. Another cemetery, Lapps Cemetery, was located on the edge of an agricultural property, it is unclear if it was a family cemetery or one associated with a church building that is no longer extant. Cemeteries were also identified associated with the following churches: Royer's Mennonite (formerly [German] Baptist Church), Schaefferstown Mennonite Church, Heidelberg Church of the Brethren, Elias United Church of Christ, and St. Paul's United Church of Christ.



Former Richland Union Church
Google 2021



Royer's Mennonite Church
November 2022



Heidelberg Church of the Brethren¹⁹



Albright Memorial Chapel. This former Evangelical Church was reconstructed in 1860, Resource # 1995RE08439. The founder of the Evangelical Association, Jacob Albright is buried here.

¹⁹Wenger, 100.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Krall's Mennonite Church, November 2022



Lapps Cemetery, Gibble Road
November 2022



Schaefferstown Mennonite Church Cemetery
Google 2019



Family cemetery, Millbach Rd
Google 2021



Millcreek Lutheran Church, Sheridan Road
<https://millcreeklutheran.com/Home>



Elias United Church of Christ, November 2022



St. Paul's UCC, Google 2012



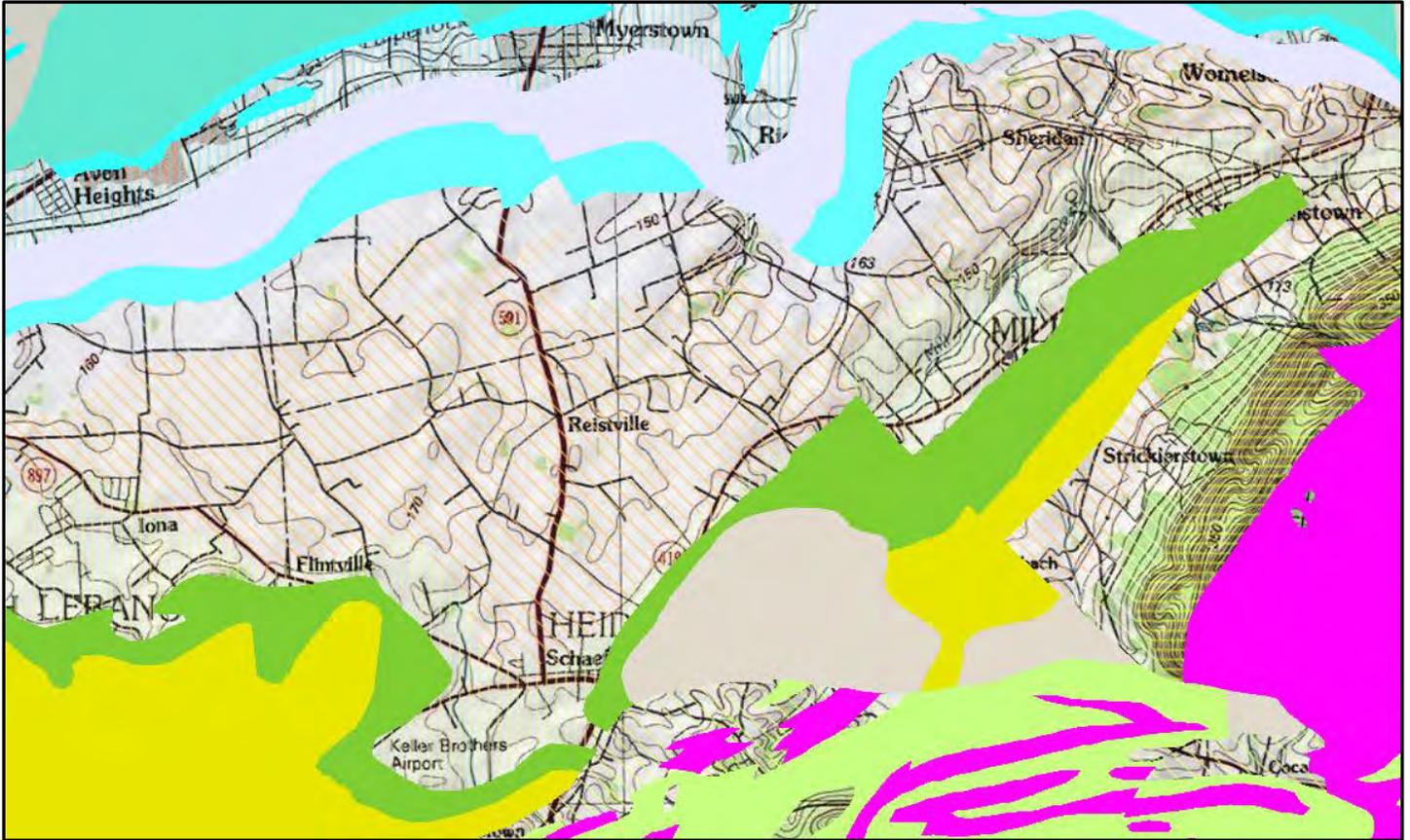
Millbach Church, Resource # 1995RE05459
Google 2012



Millbach Mennonite Church
Google 2021

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Maps



Study area – PA Bedrock Geology Layer, PA-SHARE. The more fertile limestone areas are shown to the north in purple, blue; in the middle by hatching; and to the south in the green and yellow. The siltstone and slate bedrock is grey, and the siltstone and mudstone is neon green (to the south). The pink denotes quartz.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



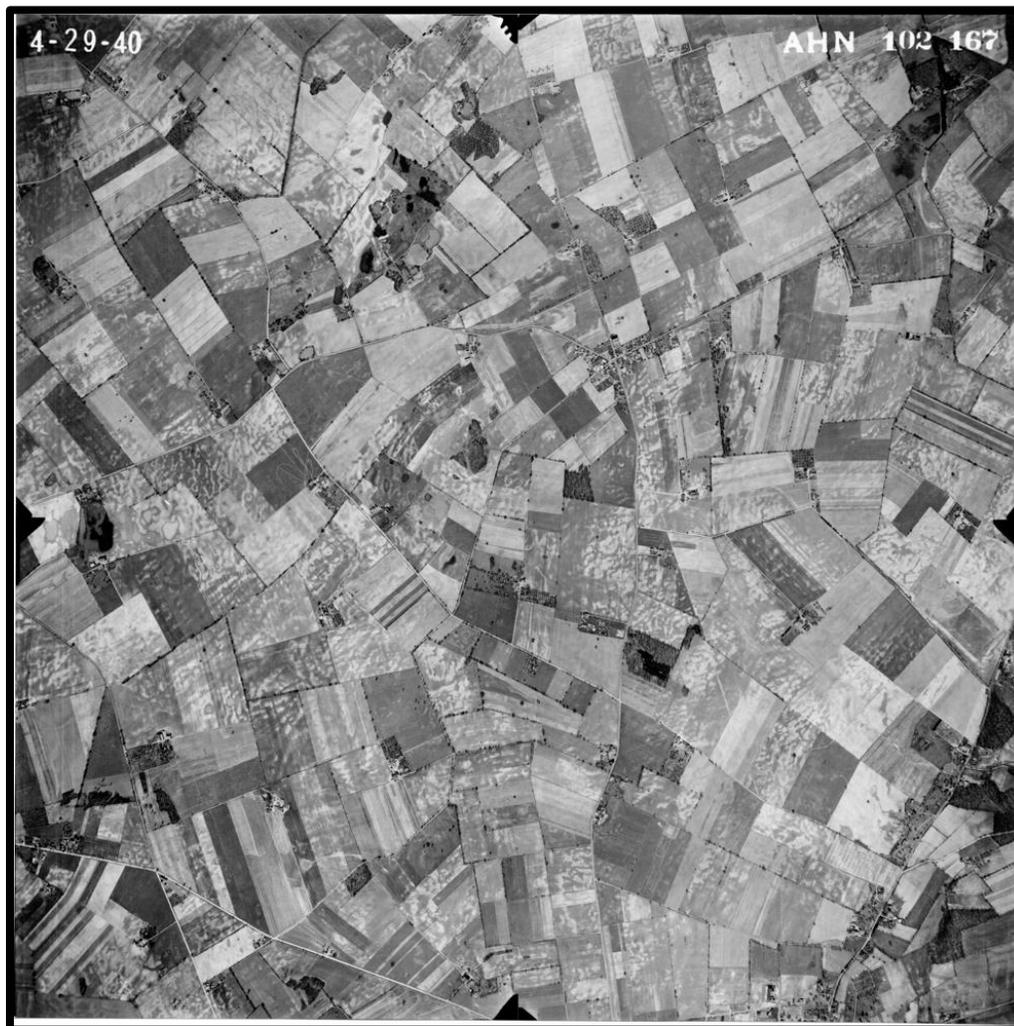
Overall of study area, showing Schaefferstown to the south, Google Maps 2022. Note the amount of land under cultivation. The area of siltstone and slate bedrock northeast of Schaefferstown is covered in trees and now largely occupied by modern residential development.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



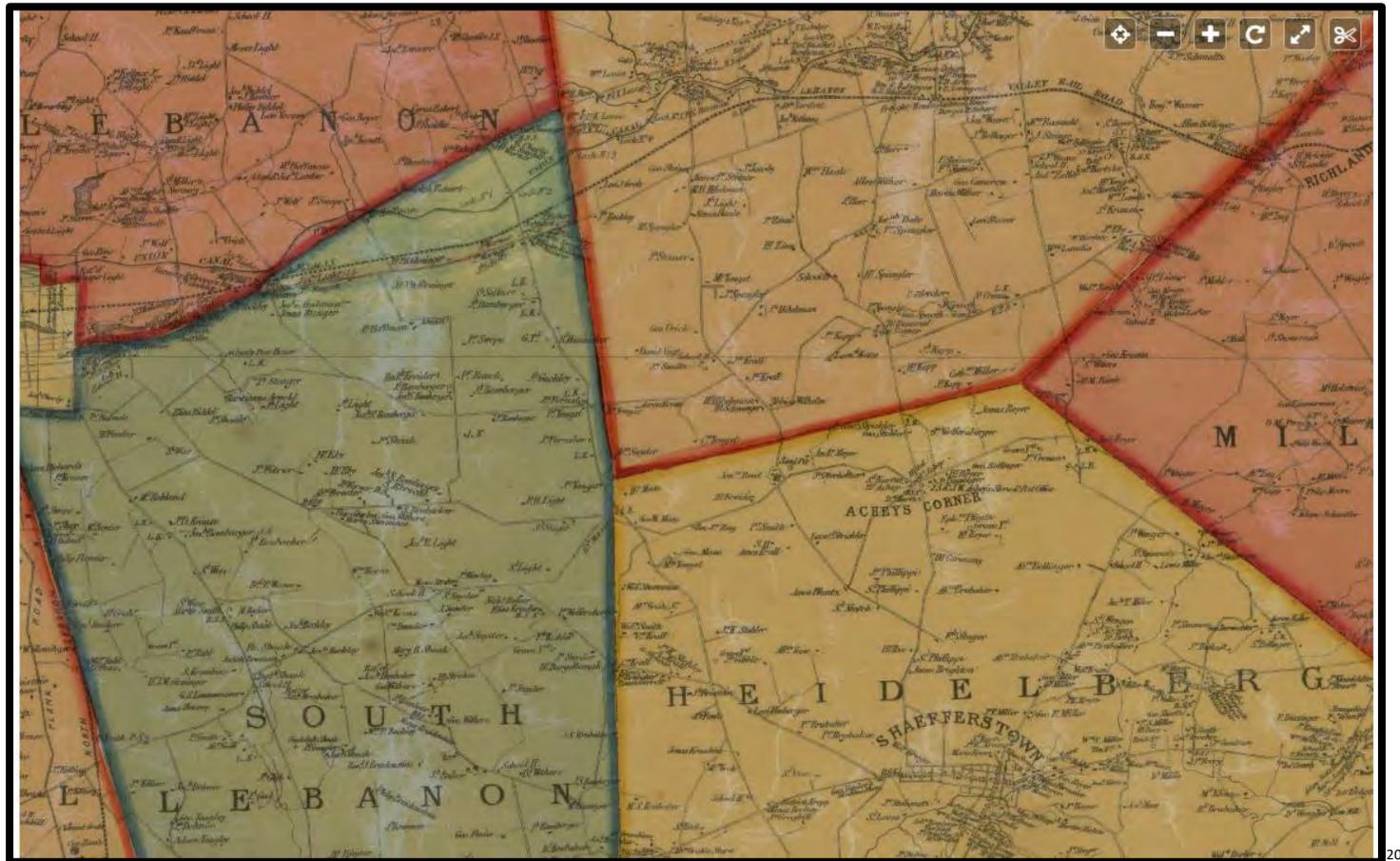
PASDA Statewide 2018-2020 mapping, showing Reistville area. Note some residential development in Flintville and generally flat topography, identifiable by the lack of contour farming. Also, note prevalence of modern poultry farms (identifiable by long, linear buildings, usually in pairs). The Mennonites operate poultry farms, while the Amish do not.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



PASDA PennPilot 04-29-1940 AHN-102-167

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

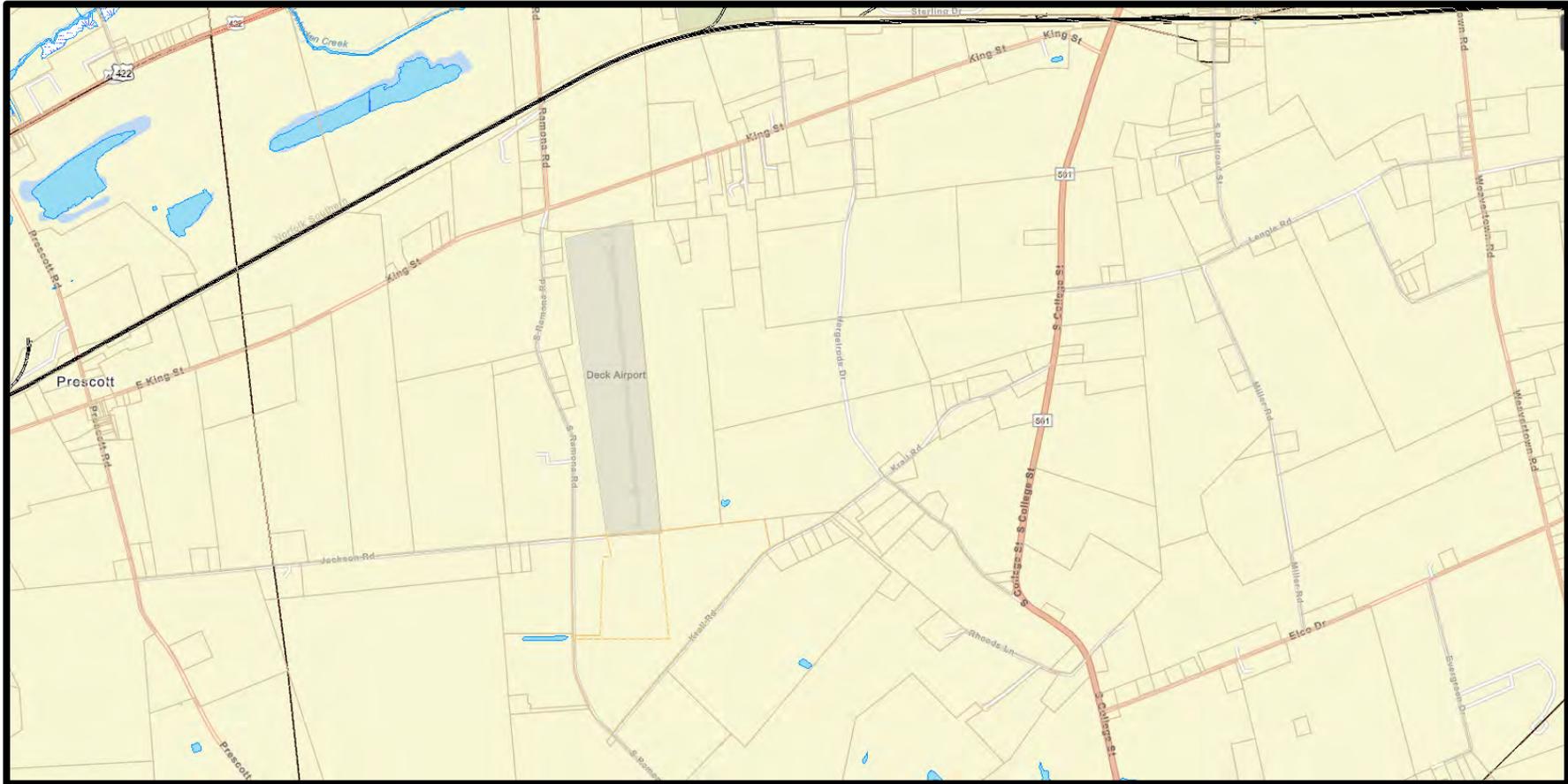


20

²⁰H. F. Bridgens, T.S. Wagner and Friends & Aub., *Map of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia: H.F. Bridgens, 1860, Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2012592179/, accessed September 15, 2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Prescott Area: King Street (north), Prescott Road (west), Weavertown Road (east)



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.19.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.19.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

South of Prescott showing continuity of field and farmstead patterns.



PASDA PennPilot 2018-2020



PASDA PennPilot 1983 HAP83-309-0039

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



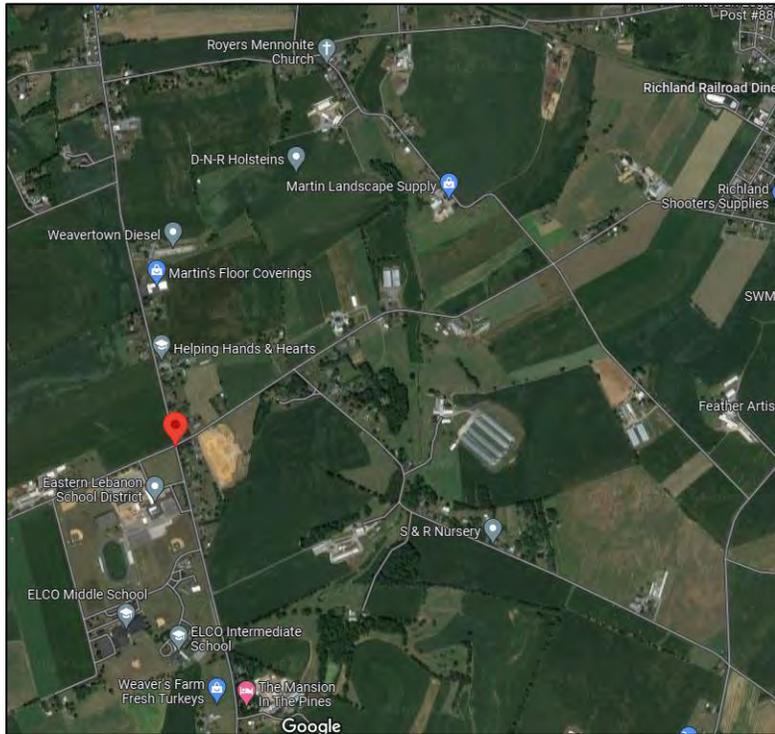
PASDA PennPilot 07.07.1970 AHN-2II-119



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-102-174

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

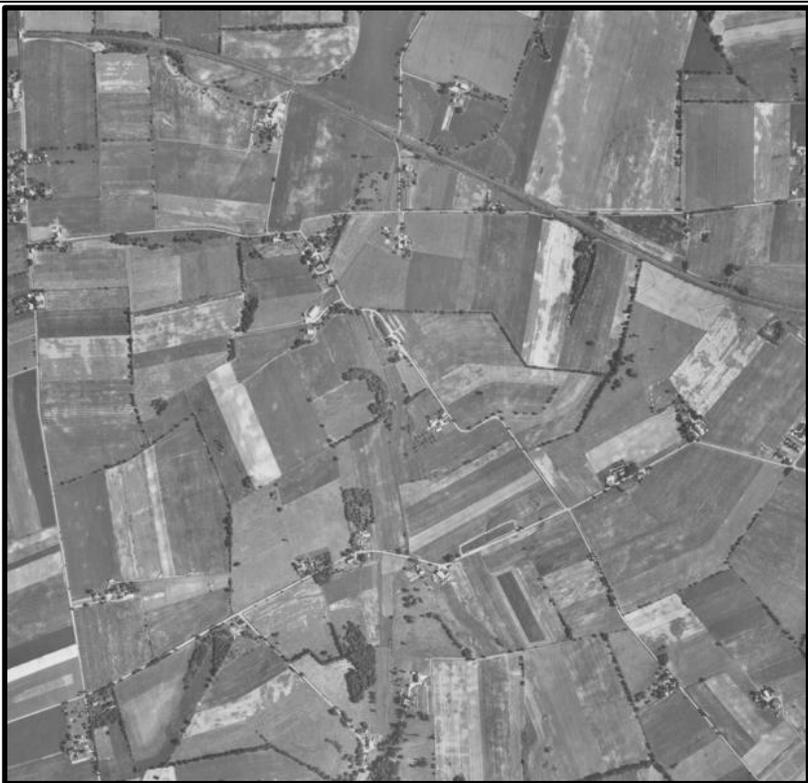
Weavertown (Weavertown Road)



Google Earth and REGRID, 2022. Although there has been some residential development in this portion of the study area and a modern school complex, the area retains sufficient integrity to convey agricultural significance.



Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

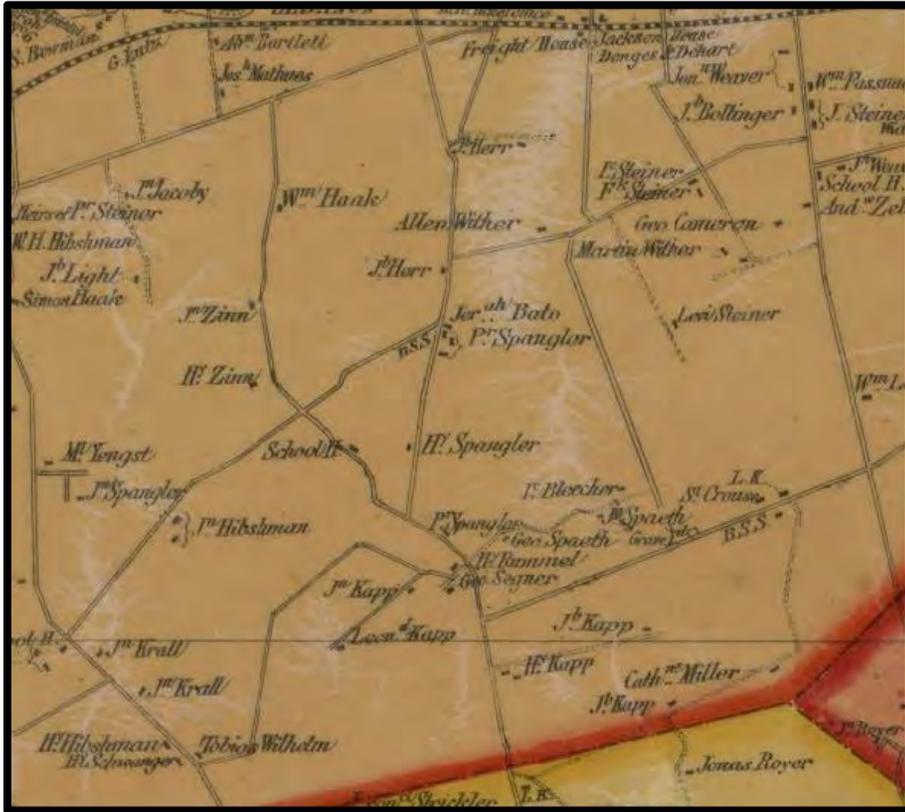


PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1958 AHN-1R-165



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-102-81

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

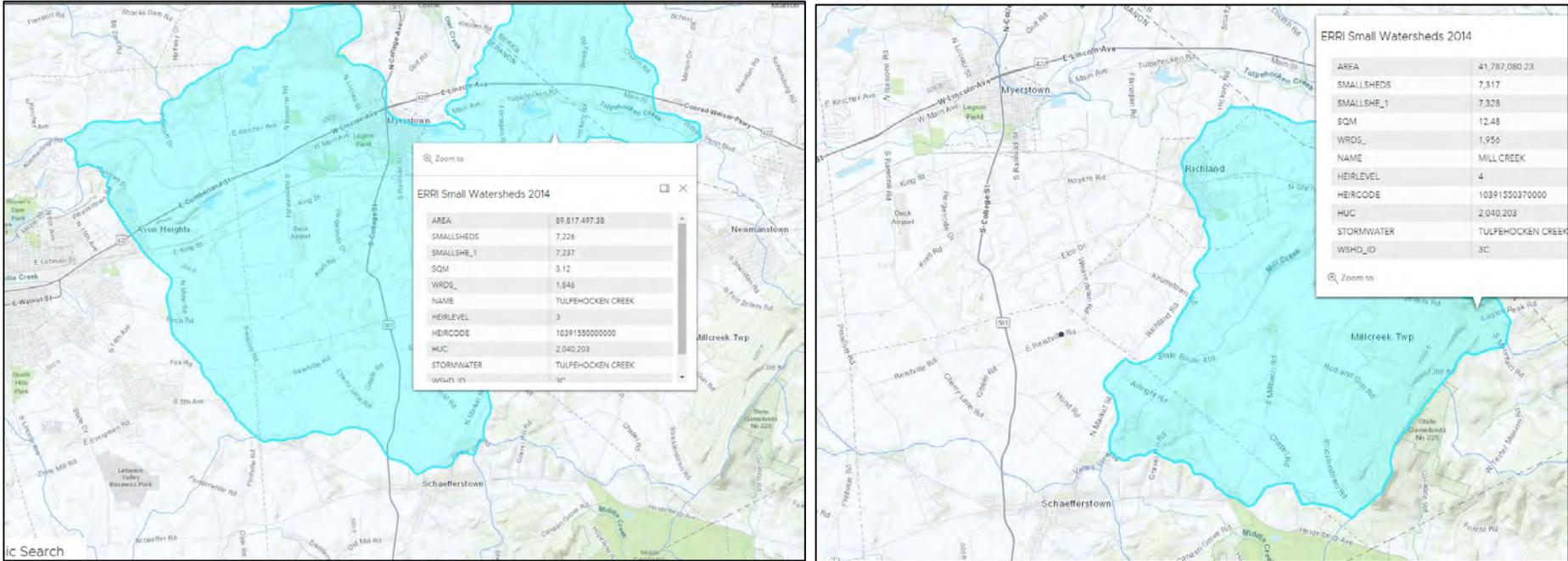


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Richland/Sheridan/Newmanstown Area: (Elm Rd (north), Sheridan (east), Krumstown Rd -T612 (west /south))

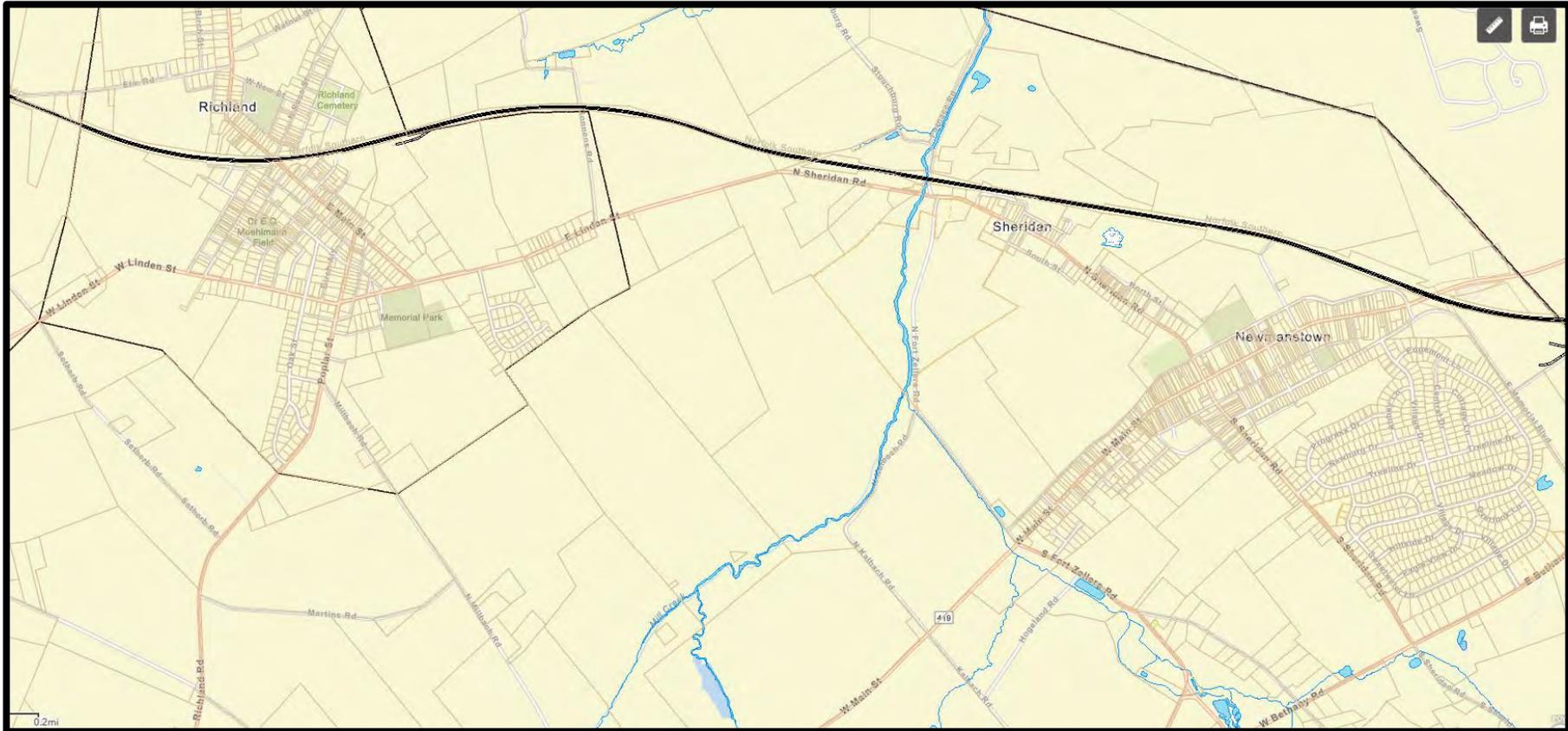
²²Bridgens, www.loc.gov/item/2012592179/, accessed 9.15.2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



The study area is in the Tulpehocken and Mill Creek watersheds. PA-SHARE, 2023.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022. Note level of modern redevelopment south of Newmanstown.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcountry.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Richland



PASDA PennPilot



PASDA PennPilot 1983. This portion of the study area shows some consolidation of farm fields.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



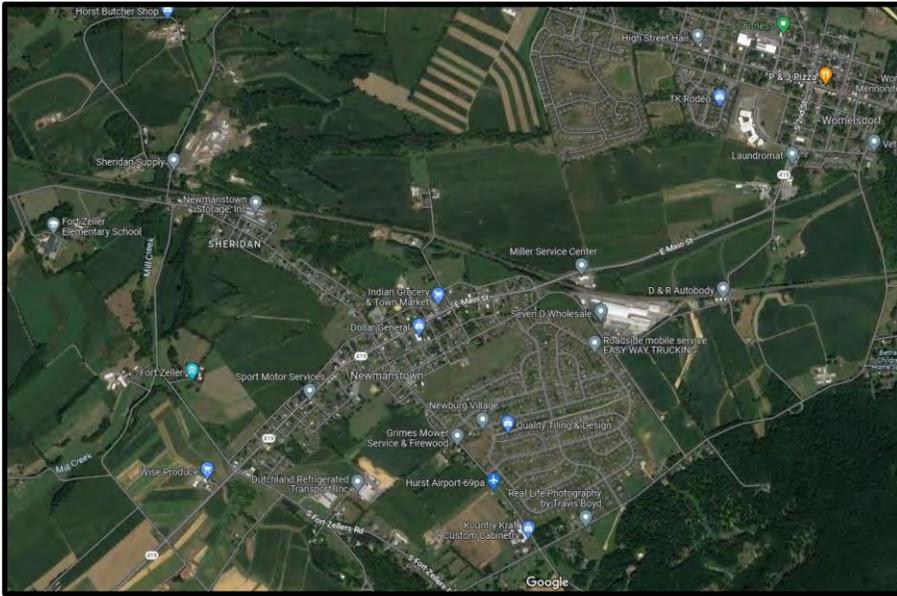
PASDA PennPilot Berks 10.19.1958 AHJ-7R-57



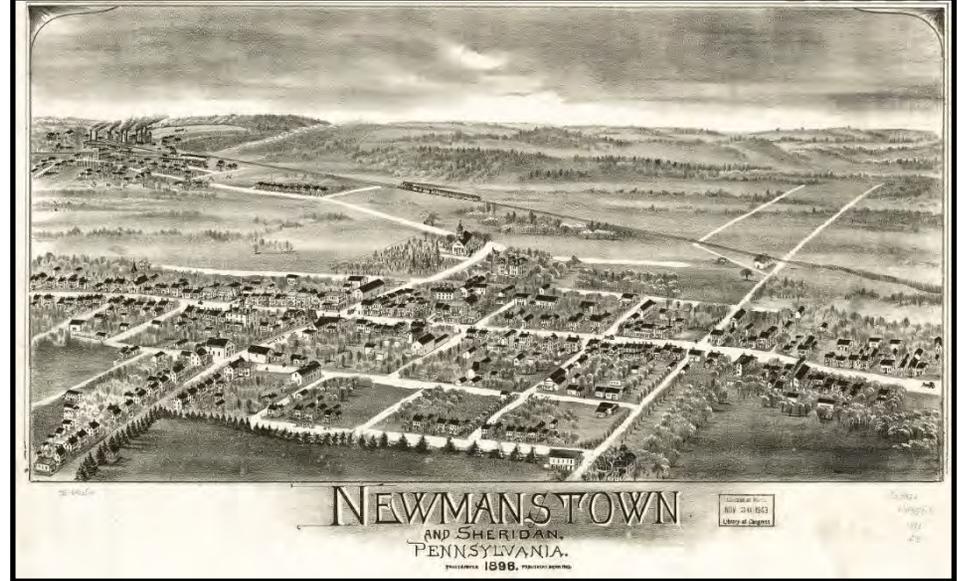
PASDA PennPilot 03.12.1938 AHJ-80-01

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Sheridan/Newmanstown



Google Earth. Note twentieth century sprawl, large modern residential subdivision to south, and several modern factories to east and south of Newmanstown. The modern development has been drawn outside of the eastern edge of the boundary.



Bailey & Moyer, *Newmanstown and Sheridan, Pennsylvania*, Boston: 1898, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc/item/75696510>, accessed 9.15.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

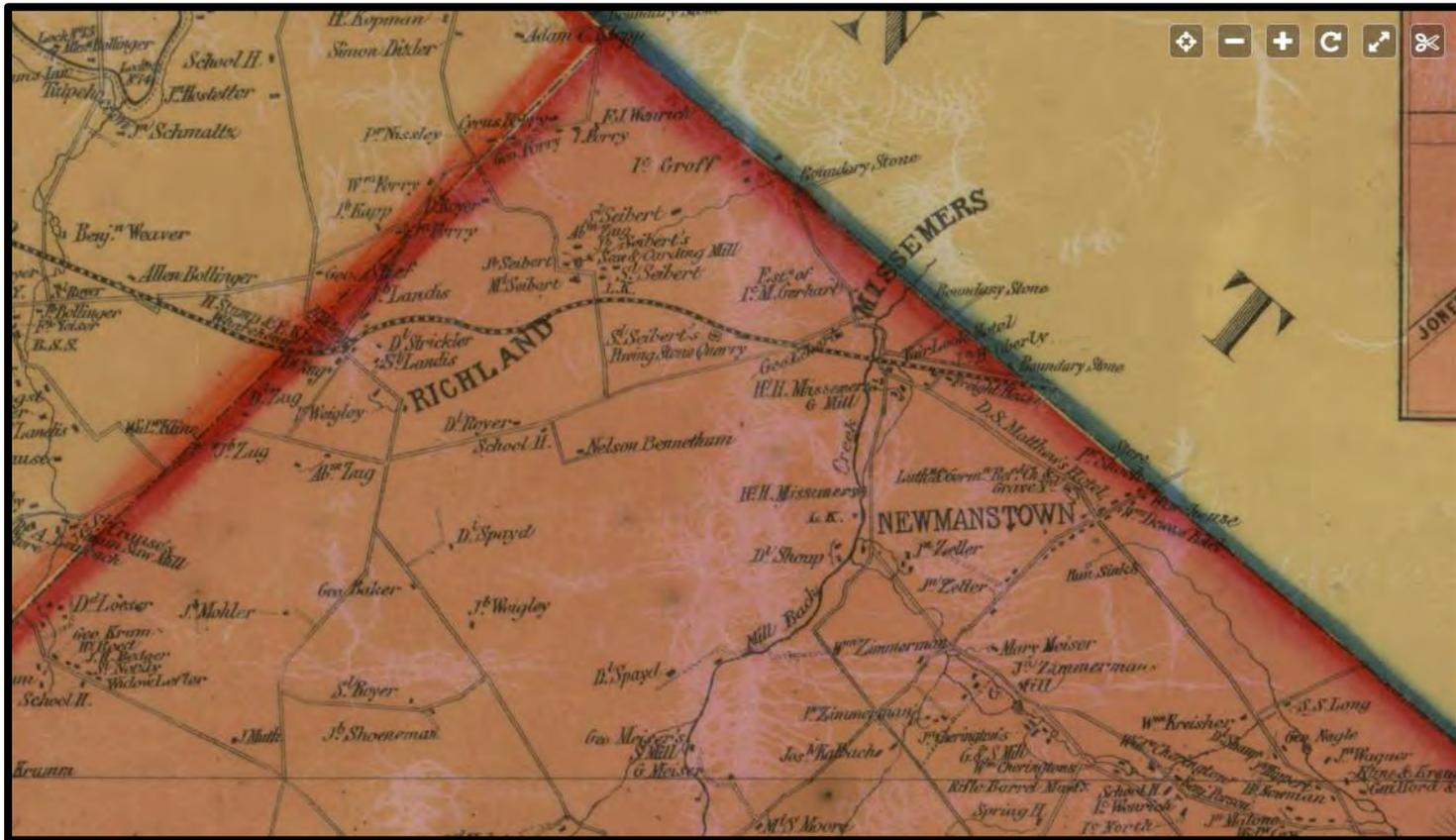


PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1956 AHN-1R-140



PASDA PennPilot 08.04.1937 AHN-269-1

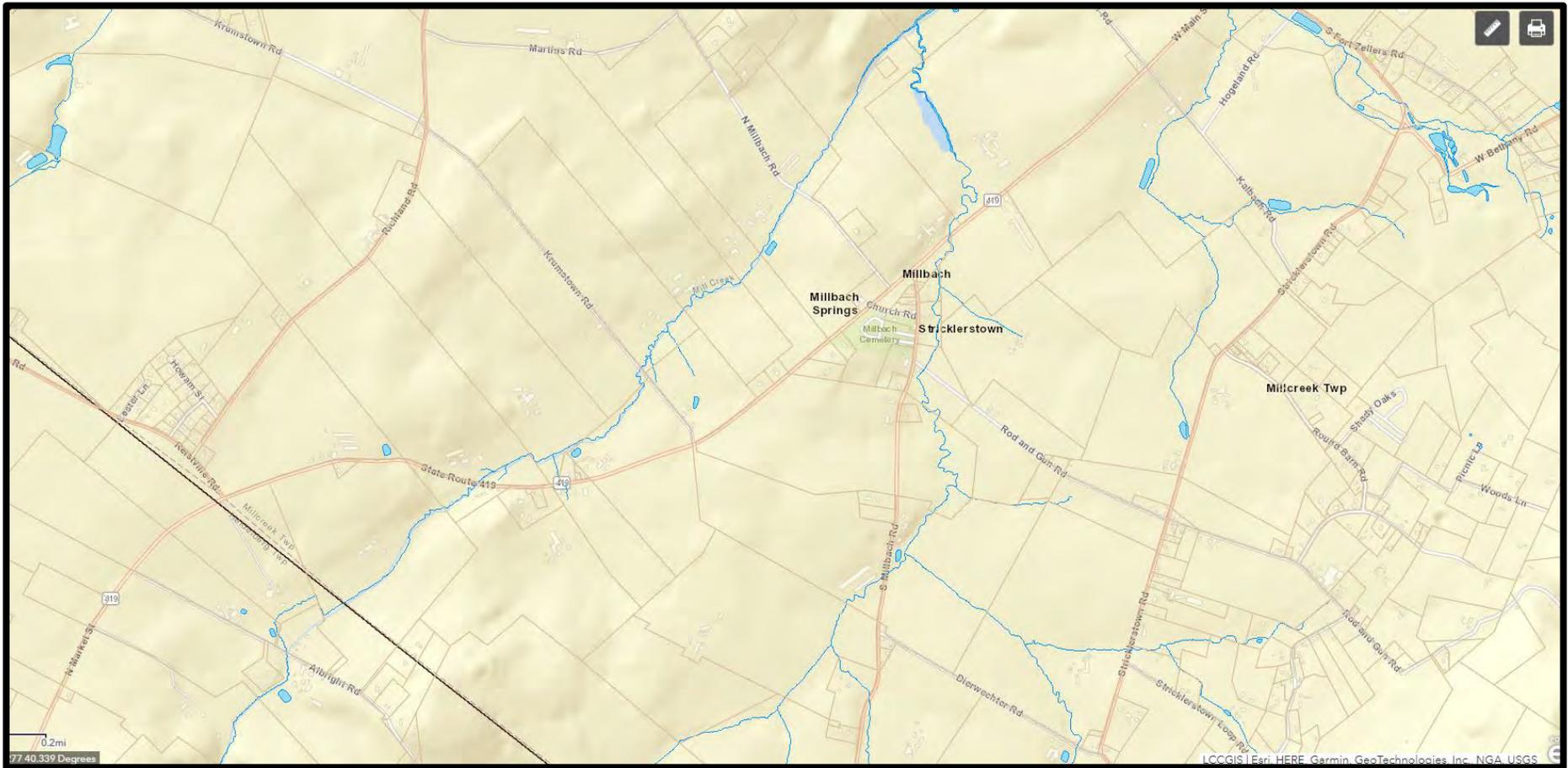
Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



²³ Bridgens, www.loc.gov/item/2012592179/, accessed 9.15.2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Millbach/Stricklerstown/Millbach Springs (Millbach Road)



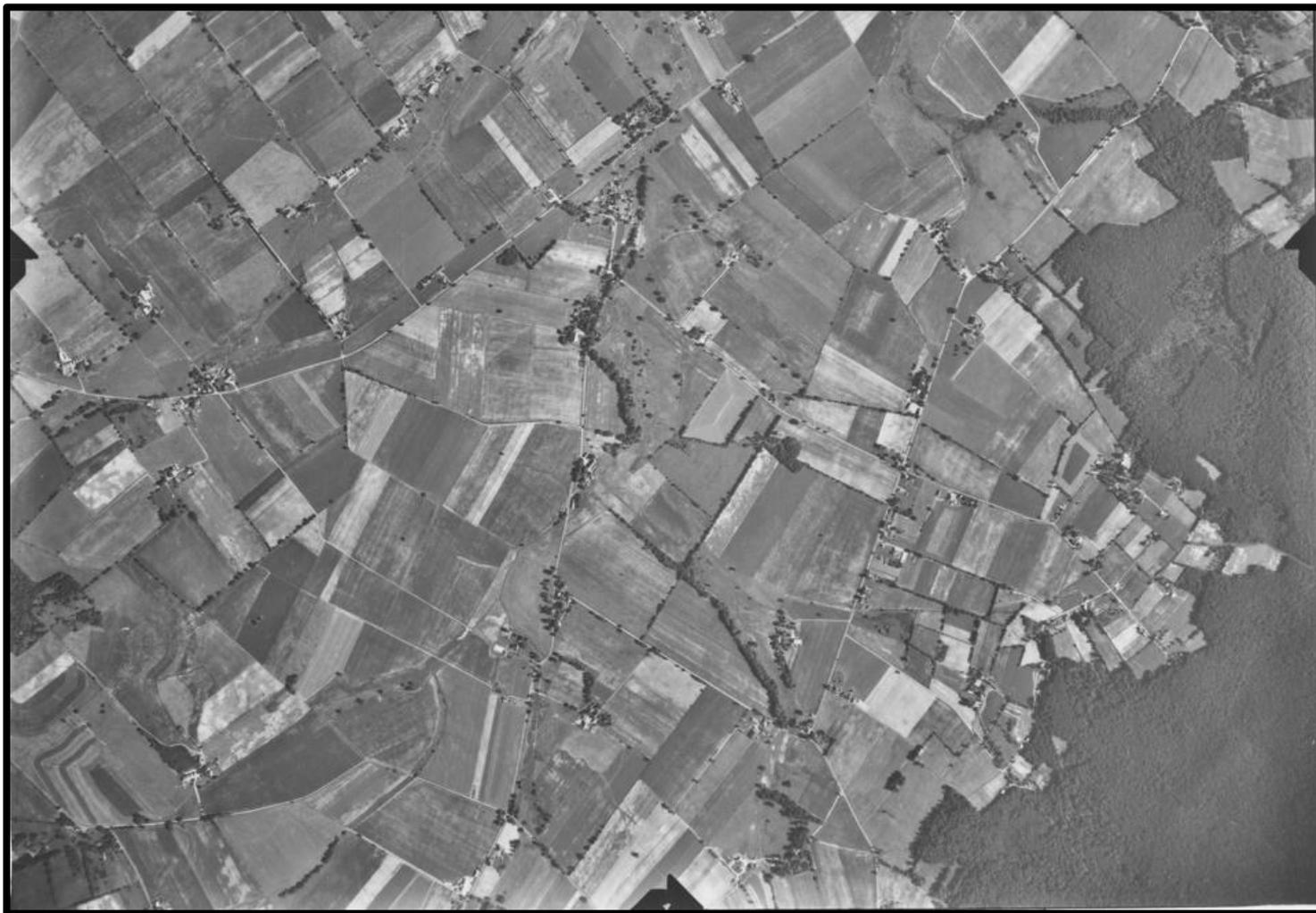
Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcountry.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



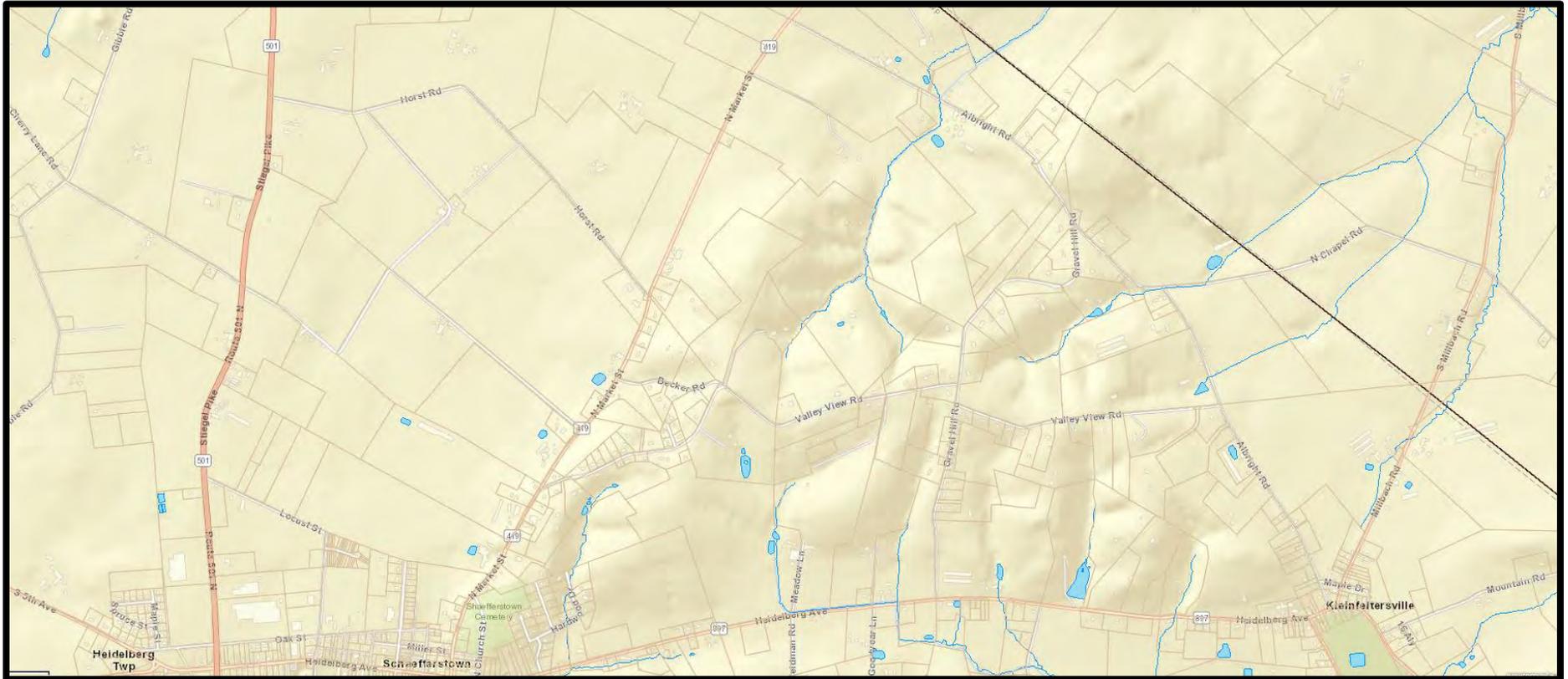
PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1956 AHN-1R-150

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Kleinfeltersville (and north of Schaefferstown)



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.15.2022

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Kleinfeltersville area

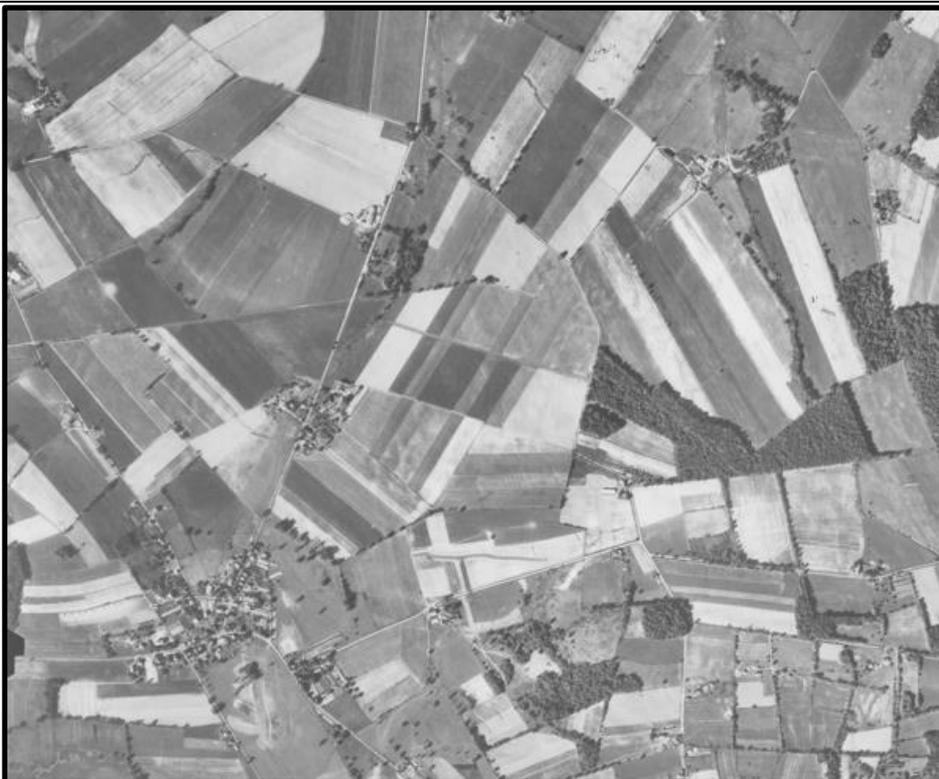


PASDA PennPilot



PASDA PennPilot 1983 HAP83-309-0037

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

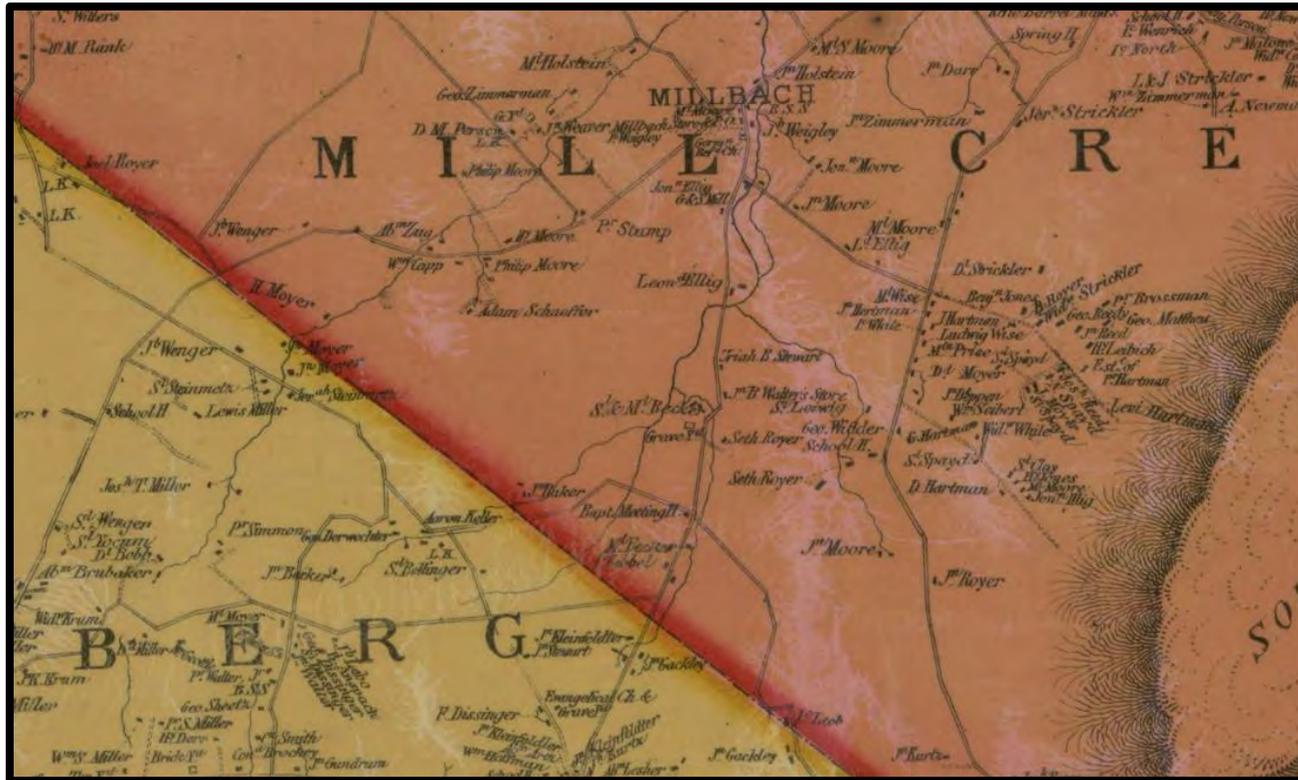


PASDA PennPilot 09.27.1957 AHG-2R-93



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-102-74

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

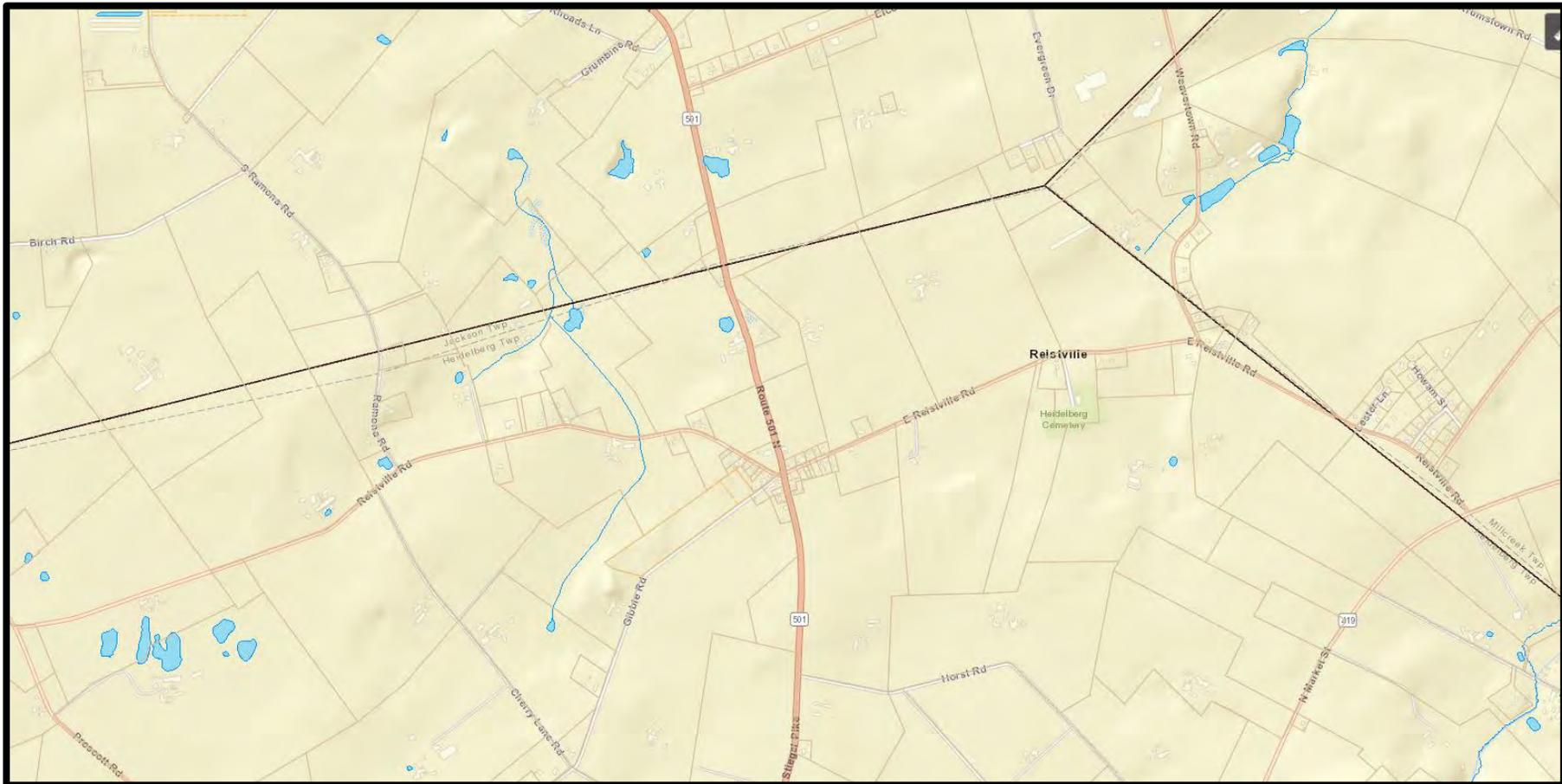


24

²⁴ Bridgens, www.loc.gov/item/2012592179/, accessed 9.15.2022.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Reistville



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebanoncounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.16.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

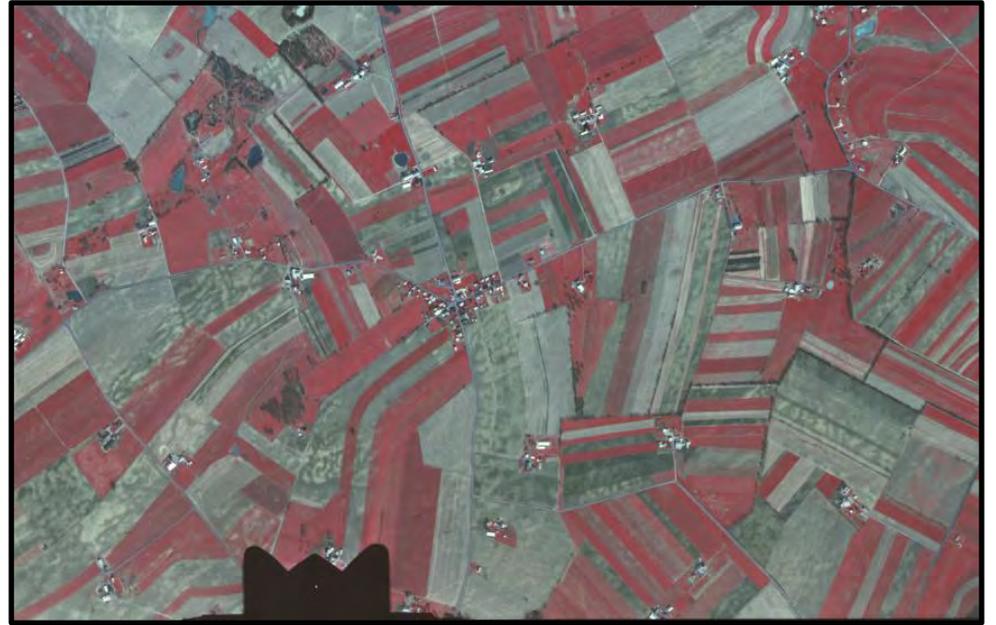


Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.16.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

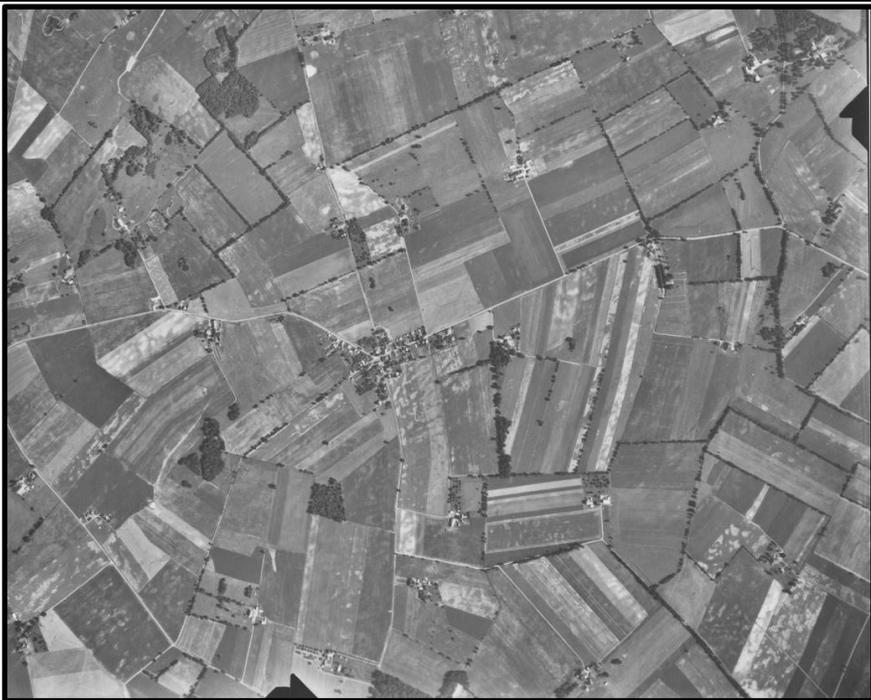


PASDA PennPilot



PASDA PennPilot 1983

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



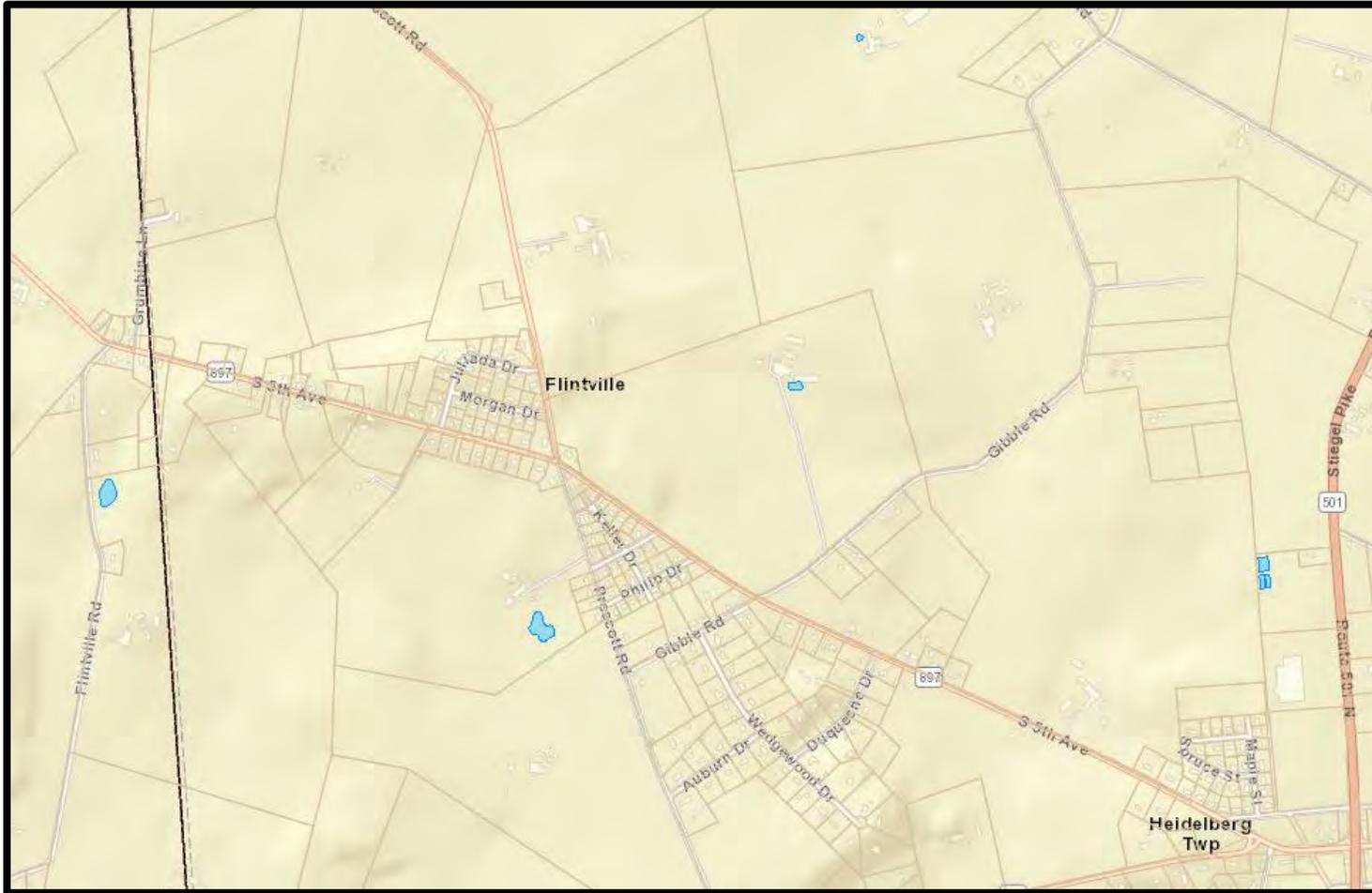
PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1956 AHN-1R-181



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-102-167

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Flintville Area



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcountry.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.19.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcountry.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.19.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

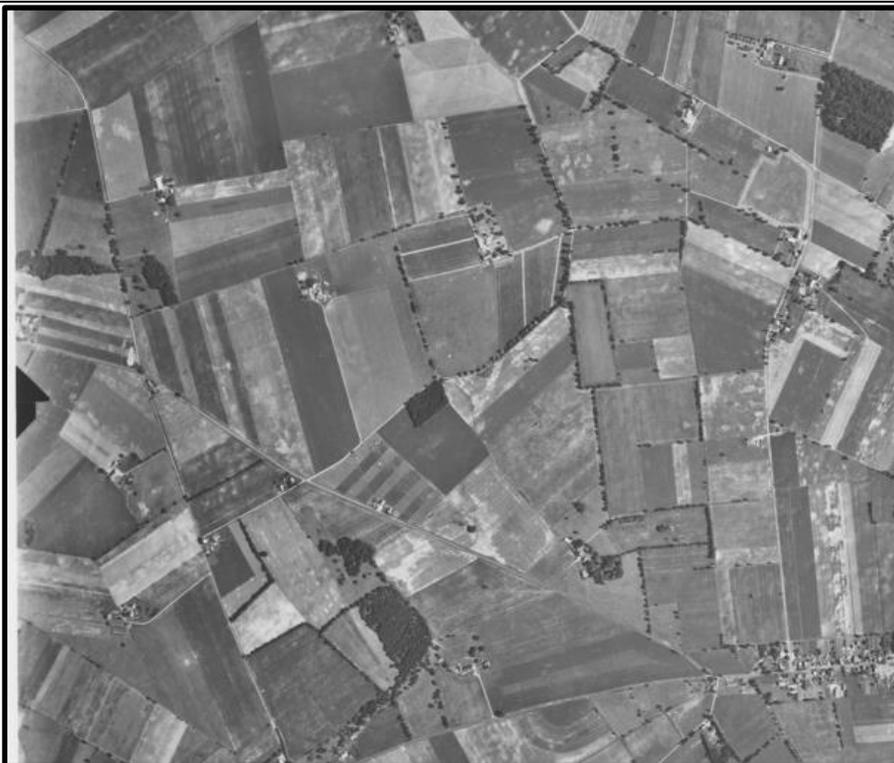


PASDA PennPilot



PASDA PennPilot 1983 HAP83-309-0037

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



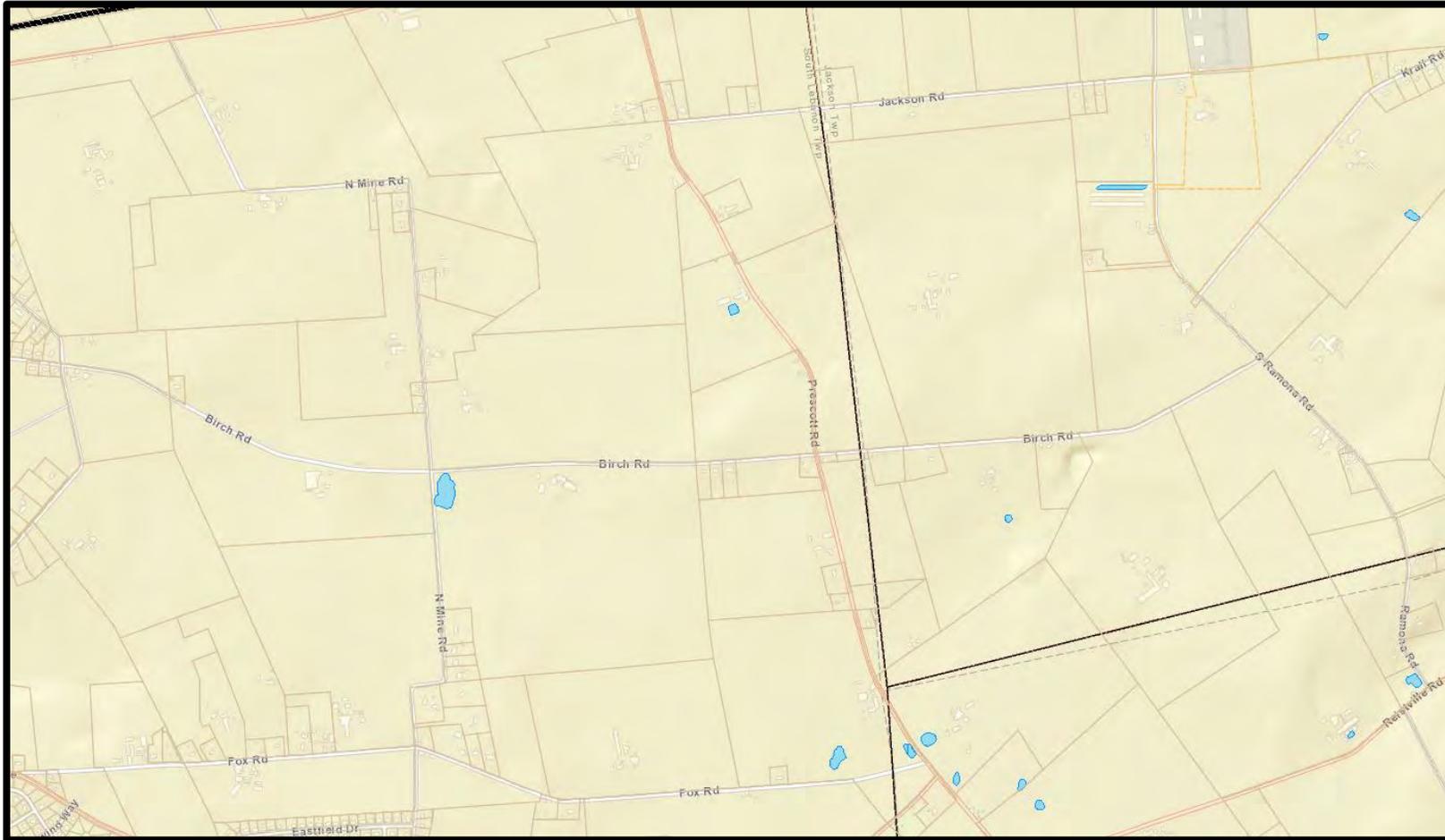
PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1956 AHN-1R-183



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-102-166

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Iona – Birch Road (T393)



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.16.2022

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Lebanon County Tax Parcel Mapping, 2022 <http://www.lebcounty.org/depts/GIS/Pages/default.aspx>, Accessed 09.16.2022

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

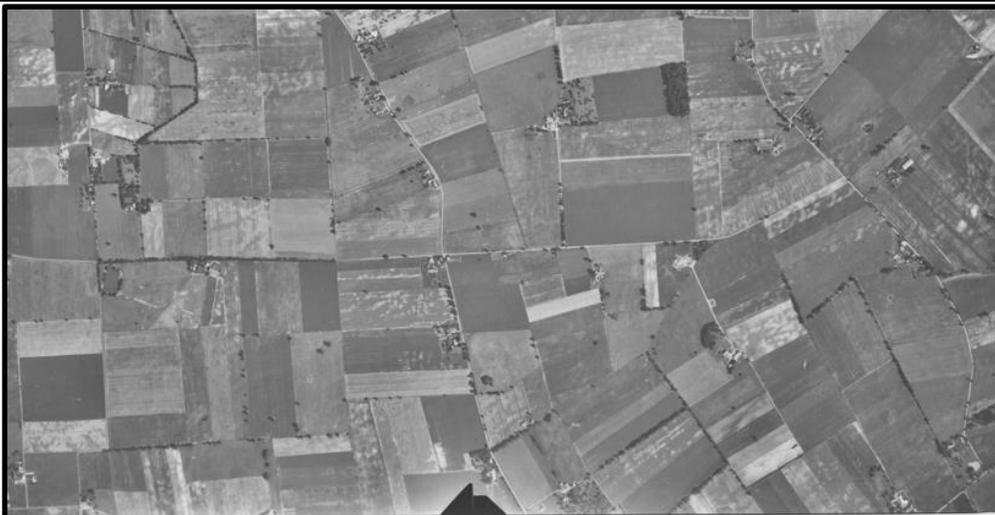


PASDA PennPilot, showing area east and south of Iona that has been redeveloped with residential housing.



PASDA PennPilot 1983 HAP83-309-0037

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

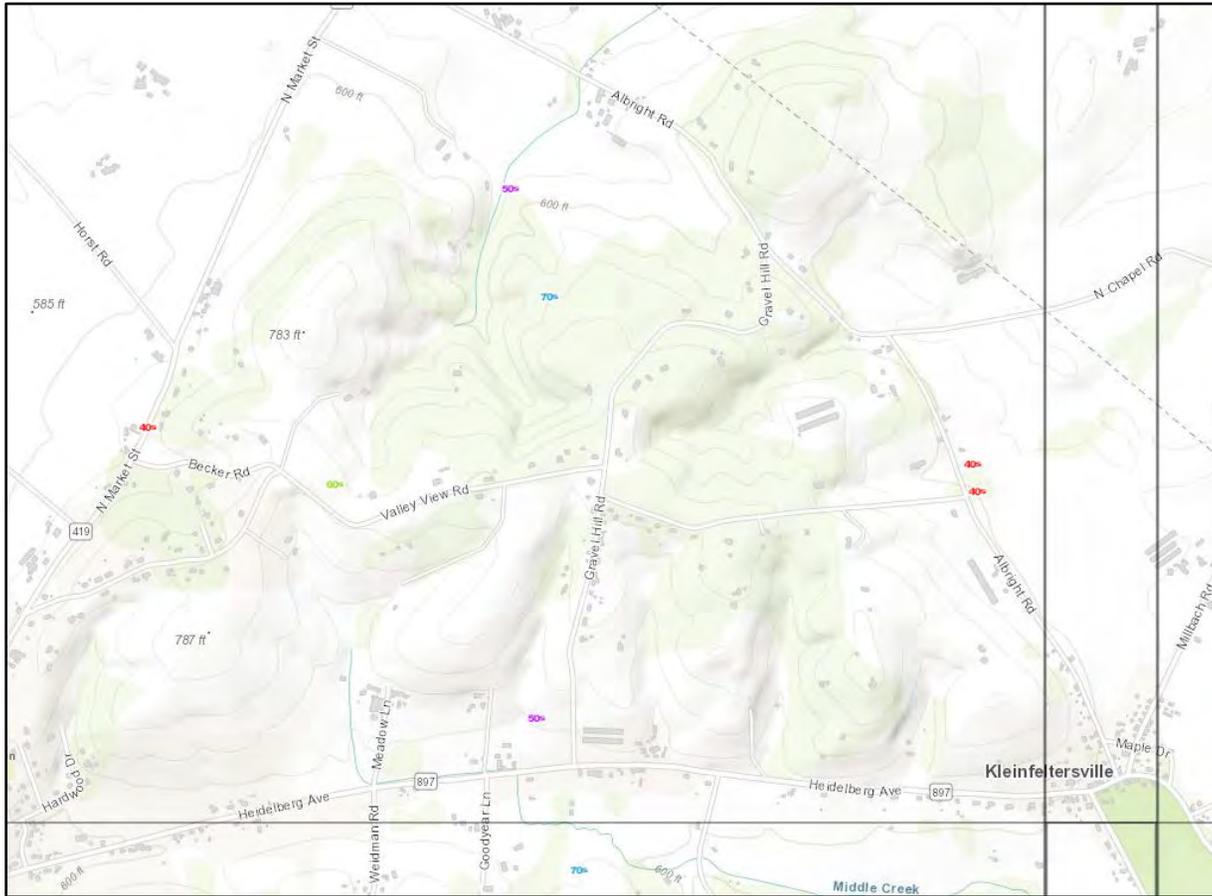


PASDA PennPilot 07.18.1956 AHN-1R-198



PASDA PennPilot 04.29.1940 AHN-103-5

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Modern residential development in the sloped wooded areas northwest of Kleinfeltersville is considered non-contributing.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Conclusions

The Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District was not previously evaluated for National Register eligibility.

The district is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance extending from ca. 1750, the earliest identified resource ca. 1960 which coincides with changes in agricultural production in the Great Valley. Most of the farmland remains under cultivation and historic farmsteads continue to be used for their original purposes. Notable architecture includes the forms and building techniques of the Pennsylvania Germans including early stone construction as well as the Pennsylvania farmhouse and barn, sometimes executed in brick. There are numerous domestic outbuildings visible in the district, reflecting labor shifts. Farm plans are generally consistent with houses facing the road and the ridge line of the barn aligned with the house. Field patterns are largely continuous. There is some limited residential development along roadways adjacent to towns. Overall, there is a continuity in the layout of roads which connect the farms to the towns of Reistville, Myerstown and Newmanstown. While the towns and villages have grown over the years, only Newmanstown has a large residential development, however it is towards the eastern edge of the boundary. The integrity of roadways and paths in the district enhances integrity of feeling as do open views of farmland uninterrupted by modern development.

The boundary for the resource is based on the extent of the fertile limestone soils of this area which enabled high levels of agricultural production. The farm fields continue under intensive agricultural use and historic landscape features such as treelines have been largely retained. In addition to the farms and farmland, small towns and villages that supported the agricultural landscape are included. At the northern edge, the boundary follows the railroad line that was instrumental in the transportation of goods and agricultural products for Lebanon county. North of the railroad at the western end of the district is a large amount of industrial development including several industries associated with building including a large quarry operation associated with Pennsy Supply and the GAF Industries manufacturing property. At the eastern end of the district, a large modern development adjacent to Newmanstown has been drawn out of the boundary which generally follows along South Mountain. The southern boundary follows for the most part SR 897 and SR 419. The town of Schaefferstown is excluded from the boundary. The western boundary is clearly defined by 897 and is drawn to include modern residential development along the roadway.

Most buildings and farmland in the boundary are contributing. Non-contributing resources include single-family residential strip development along roadways, incompatible large-scale farms such as modern poultry farms, commercial businesses such as the modern farmers market, veterinary business, produce auction, etc., modern schools (including the ELCO campus) and a power line. Farms that lack a house and/or barn and at least one outbuilding are non-contributing unless they possess buildings of architectural significance. Farms whose historic complex is no longer visible from within the district due to the introduction of modern buildings within and around the historic farm complex are also non-contributing. Non-contributing land would include land that is no longer used for agricultural purposes.

The potential for individually eligible resources within the study area was not assessed as it was outside a “reasonable and good faith” effort for the identification of historic properties within the APE. Notable individual resources identified during the survey that warrant further consideration as part of future surveys include the ten worker houses outside of Sheridan, and the towns of Richland and Newmanstown. The Isaac S. Long Mansion, Resource # 2001RE00446 may possess individual architectural significance.

Reistville Area Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Note: The results of this investigation are not based on a comprehensive survey; there may be individually eligible resources within the identified boundary. In addition, this assessment is conditional based on the information available. Should new information be brought to our attention during future reviews, a re-evaluation of the significance, integrity, and/or overall National Register eligibility of the area may be necessary.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Examples of Non-Contributing Agricultural Properties



Albright Road, Google 2012 (40.3105714, -76.2556304). Newer residence and new poultry.



South Ramona Road, Google 2021 (40.33537, -76.3248700). No historic age barn, more modern complex.



East King Street, Google 2021 (40.348819, -76.362401). No historic age house, more modern complex.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment



Chapel Road, Google 2012 (40.3134, -76.253881). No historic outbuildings that date to 1820-1960 remain.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

Bibliography

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PA-SHARE mapping and resource data.

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https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/cp42013.pdf

Wenger, Diane and Jan Taylor. *Images of America: Schaefferstown and Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County*. Arcadia Publishing: South Carolina, 2014, available at
https://www.google.com/books/edition/Schaefferstown_and_Heidelberg_Township_L/vJSiAgAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=mennonites+farming+lebanon+county+pa&pg=PA126&printsec=frontcover.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

PA-SHARE Spatial Search (above ground properties only)

1971RE00076	Brendle Farms
1972RE00358	House of Miller at Millbach
1974RE00044	Zeller, Heinrich, House
1978RE01092	Bobb Property
1979RE00310	Rex House
1979RE00495	Erpff, Philip, House
1984RE00201	Franklin Inn
1987RE00254	Newmanstown School (Millcreek Comm. Center)
1987RE00771	Achey, J.S., House
1991RE00348	Saint Paul's United Church of Christ
1995RE05437	Batdorf, J.
1995RE05438	Fort Zeller
1995RE05439	Stewart, W.W.
1995RE05440	Evangelical Congregational Church
1995RE05441	Schultz
1995RE05442	Noll, G.
1995RE05443	Leyser, R.
1995RE05444	Rising Sun Hotel Shultz, J.L.
1995RE05445	Stewart, W.W.
1995RE05446	Stewart, W.W.
1995RE05447	K & Company
1995RE05448	
1995RE05449	
1995RE05450	Long, I.
1995RE05451	Stump, P.
1995RE05452	Moyer, H.
1995RE05453	Loeser, D.
1995RE05454	Zug, A.
1995RE05456	Cherrington, J.F.
1995RE05457	Wenger, J.
1995RE05458	Becker, S.
1995RE05459	Baptist Church Meeting House
1995RE05460	Former One Room School
1995RE05461	Moore, J-Viehman
1995RE05462	Moore, M.B.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE05463	Moore
1995RE05464	Seltzer, S.
1995RE05465	Kurtz Home
1995RE05466	Kalbach, J.
1995RE05467	Kauffman, W.
1995RE05468	Erb
1995RE05470	Long, Samuel S., Mansion
1995RE05471	Ironmaster's Mansion - Kauffman's Klopp's, The
1995RE06762	Band Hall
1995RE06763	Weigley, I.
1995RE06764	Weigley, I.
1995RE06765	Hoffman, P.
1995RE06766	Kessler, G.
1995RE06767	Ream, J.
1995RE06768	Hertzler
1995RE06779	Beckley, J.
1995RE06790	Null, F.
1995RE06837	Beargelbauch, H.
1995RE06838	Brubaker, T.
1995RE06839	Krall, A.
1995RE06840	Brubaker, M.
1995RE06863	Bomberger, Mark H.
1995RE06864	Dondor, E.
1995RE06872	Reist, Herman
1995RE06873	Newmaster, Howard
1995RE06874	Martin, Alvin H.
1995RE06875	Lentz, Warren
1995RE06876	Lapp, Levi
1995RE06877	Bennetch, Lester H.
1995RE06878	Balsbaugh, Amos
1995RE06879	Kreider, Joseph
1995RE06880	Horst, Mrs. Miles
1995RE06881	Royer, Henry
1995RE06884	Herr, Walter
1995RE07823	Baney - Haak, J.
1995RE07824	Zinn, J.
1995RE07825	Zinn, H.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE07826	Smaltz, J.
1995RE07827	Hibshman-Krall Farm
1995RE07828	Yengst, C.
1995RE07829	Brown, A.
1995RE07830	Vogt, D.
1995RE07855	Kapp, L.
1995RE07856	Kapp, L.
1995RE07857	Spaeth, G., Estate
1995RE07858	Kapp, L.
1995RE07859	Stoll, J.
1995RE07860	Yengst, E.
1995RE07862	Witter, M.
1995RE07867	Muth, W.
1995RE07868	Layser, D.
1995RE07882	Steiner, Frederick, House
1995RE07886	Foltz, A.
1995RE07887	Foltz, A.
1995RE07888	Beckley, H.
1995RE07889	Beckley, H.
1995RE07890	Levengood, E.
1995RE07894	Spangler, E.
1995RE07896	Spangler, E.
1995RE07897	Weaver, T.
1995RE07898	Kapp, H.
1995RE07901	Royer, J.
1995RE08419	Weigley, William, Store
1995RE08430	Artz, Abraham
1995RE08431	Store, F.S.
1995RE08432	Seuatais
1995RE08433	Kleinfelter, J.B. & Mrs. Catherine
1995RE08434	Leshner, Abram
1995RE08435	Miller, Henry
1995RE08436	Leisey, Henry
1995RE08437	Keller, Aaron
1995RE08438	Noll, John
1995RE08439	Albright Chapel & Cemetery
1995RE08440	Kleinfeltersville

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE08441	Fessler, George
1995RE08442	Steward, J.
1995RE08443	Lesher, A.
1995RE08444	Stable
1995RE08445	Noll, Adam, Hotel-Estate
1995RE08446	Bollinger, Sam
1995RE08447	Witter's Cigar Factory
1995RE08450	Bollinger, George
1995RE08451	Stoner, John
1995RE08452	Stewart, J.
1995RE08453	Stewart, Edwin
1995RE08454	Keller, Henry
1995RE08455	Stump, J.
1995RE08456	Royer, J.M.
1995RE08457	Wenger, J.
1995RE08458	Dean, C.
1995RE08461	Kunkleman, Mrs.
1995RE08462	Umberger, Levi
1995RE08463	Gibel, J., House
1995RE08464	Krall, Amos, House
1995RE08465	Moyer, M., House
1995RE08466	Kurtz, S., Farm
1995RE08467	Kreider, H.W.
1995RE08468	Zus, R.
1995RE08469	Kurtz, H.
1995RE08470	Stohler, S.
1995RE08471	Mace, George, Farm
1995RE08472	Strohler, J.K., Farm
1995RE08473	Krall, A., Farm
1995RE08481	Bomberger, S., House
1995RE08482	Miller, George, House
1995RE08483	Meyer, H.
1995RE08484	Meyer, J.
1995RE08485	Spayd, J.
1995RE08486	Steinmetz, C.
1995RE08487	Wengert, S.
1995RE08488	Royer, J.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE08489	Royer, J.
1995RE08490	Brubaker, A.
1995RE08491	Royer, E.
1995RE08492	Strickler, L.
1995RE08493	Stohler, J.H.
1995RE08494	Smith, Mrs. M.
1995RE08495	Phillippy, J.
1995RE08496	Gibel, D.
1995RE08497	Pfautz, E.
1995RE08498	Staeger, J.
1995RE08499	Bucher, C.
1995RE08500	Smith, Cyrus
1995RE08501	Phillippy, Abraham
1995RE08502	Achey, J.W.
1995RE08503	Reist, Wm
1995RE08504	Dissinger, Jacob
1995RE08505	Reist, William
1995RE08506	Kreider, H.
1995RE08507	Garret, George S.
1995RE08508	Seider, D.
1995RE08509	Swanger, H.
1995RE08510	Swanger, B.
1995RE08511	Firestone, P.W.
1995RE08512	Snyder, J.
1995RE08513	Heverling, J.
1995RE08514	Krall, Levi
1995RE08515	Dissinger, S.
1995RE08516	Firestone, J.B.
1995RE08517	Stohler, J.K.
1995RE08518	Hunsecker, J.
1995RE08524	Heisey, D.
1995RE08525	Royer, J.
1995RE08526	School
1995RE08527	Freshley, G.
1995RE08528	Forry, J.
1995RE08529	Gundrum, J.
1995RE08530	Sheetz, G.

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE08531	Thierwechter (Dierwechter), M.
1995RE08532	Mace, Solomon
1995RE43711	Apartment-School
1995RE43712	
1995RE43713	Holstein, George, Farmstead
1995RE43815	Miller, Lewis
1995RE43931	Krall, Grant J.
1995RE43932	
1995RE43975	Kapp, J.
1995RE43980	Witter, M.
1995RE45615	Stump
1995RE45663	Leght, B.L.
1995RE45683	Vogt, Mathias, Farmstead
1995RE45684	Royer, S.
1995RE45685	School No. 12
1995RE45700	Dissinger, J.
1995RE45701	Miller, George, House
1995RE45702	Krall-Part of Stohler, J.K., Land
1995RE47529	Mathues, J.
1995RE47548	Royer, J.M., House, Barn & Log House
1995RE47550	Krumbein ?, Reuben
1995RE47551	Brubaker, D.
1995RE47732	Weigley, I.
1995RE47733	Weigley, I.
1995RE47734	Royer, Mrs.
1995RE49335	Groff, Clifford
1995RE49388	Mock, S., House
1995RE49666	Achey, Mrs. S.
1995RE51278	Sechrist, John H.
1995RE51279	Royer, J.M.
1995RE52870	Seibert, S.
1995RE52872	Bennetch, B.
1995RE52873	
1995RE52926	Royer, A.S.
1995RE52928	Phillipy, J.S.
1995RE54289	
1995RE54290	Illig, Jonathon, House

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

1995RE54393	Brubaker, A., Stone & Log House
1995RE54538	Elias United Church of Christ
1995RE54625	Krall, J.
1995RE54627	Scholl, N.
1998RE01871	Fasnacht, Mrs.
1999RE00615	Fernsler, Tobias, House
2001RE00446	Long, Isaac S., Mansion
2002RE00598	Iba, W./Lapp, Moses, Farmstead
2002RE00901	Kegerreis, M., House
2002RE01084	Brighton, J., House
2002RE01316	Oberholtzer Farmstead
2002RE01406	Brubaker, Peter, Farmstead
2002RE01547	
2002RE01548	Greybill House
2002RE01953	
2002RE02731	Smith Farmstead
2004RE02587	
2004RE11862	
2008RE00824	Patriot Order Sons of America
2014RE00006	William Weigley Mansion
2018RE01363	Illig, H. & S.
2018RE01372	Groh Farm
2018RE02288	Binner, Henry, Farm
2019RE00968	Becker Property
2019RE00972	Clyde Brown Property
2019RE01169	M. Dissinger House
2019RE01172	S. Hickernel House
2019RE01173	W. B. Mann Property
2019RE01174	P. Ream Property
2019RE01175	J. S. Lauser Property
2019RE01176	Evangelical Church
2019RE01180	J. Stager House
2019RE04383	St. Luke Lutheran Church
2019RE04386	J. Steinmetz House
2019RE04387	Mrs. Shaffer House
2019RE04388	J. Brecht Property
2019RE04389	J. Backenstose House

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

2019RE04390	Henry Miller Property
2019RE04391	B. G. Dissinger Property
2019RE04392	Mrs. Miller House
2019RE04393	E. Iba Property
2019RE04395	G. Moore House
2019RE07908	Reedy's Store, Hotel, and Post Office
2019RE07909	Michael Moore Property
2019RE08114	Levi K. Bair House
2019RE08115	F. Ream House
2019RE08116	Mrs. Mary Page Property
2019RE08117	W. Ream House
2019RE08119	W. Brecht House
2019RE08120	J. Fitsimon Property
2019RE08121	W. Robinson Property
2019RE08122	J. Brighton Property
2019RE08123	J. P. Hetterich House
2019RE08124	Mrs. Becker House
2019RE08125	J. Becker Property
2019RE08127	E. Garrett House
2019RE11338	Emily Zellers Property
2019RE11339	Becker Property
2019RE11539	George Neff House
2019RE11540	H. Carmany House
2019RE11541	Mrs. Loose Property
2019RE11547	F. Goshert Property
2019RE11548	G. Fessler House
2019RE11550	D. Brendel House
2019RE11551	F. Bemesderfer Property
2019RE11552	C. M. Krall Property
2019RE11554	Schaefferstown Academy
2019RE14943	Lawrence Ibach Property
2019RE15154	W. Lutz House
2019RE15157	Lauser House
2019RE15158	J. Backenstose Property
2019RE15159	Mrs. Yeingst House
2019RE15160	F. Ream Property
2019RE15161	F. Klein Property

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

2019RE15162	C. M. Krall Store
2019RE18099	Church School (?)
2019RE18100	J. Weigley Property
2019RE18685	J. S. Lauser Houses, Barn & Store
2019RE18686	John Hauser House
2019RE18689	Heidelberg School House
2019RE18690	J. Zerbe House
2019RE18692	C. Bomberger Property
2019RE18693	B. Mays Property
2019RE18696	J. Houser House
2019RE18697	J. Steinmetz Buildings
2019RE18698	Robert J. Oxenreider, Sr. Property
2019RE20454	Allegheny Path
2019RE21901	J. H. Landis House
2019RE21902	T. Bender Property
2019RE21903	D. Newman House
2019RE21908	D. Mell Property
2019RE21909	German Reformed Church
2019RE21910	D. Goshert House
2019RE21913	S. Houser House
2019RE21914	Heidleberg Church of the Brethern Property
2019RE24614	Ten Company Houses
2019RE24619	Mr. M. Haldeman Property
2019RE24852	J. A. Zerbe House
2019RE24853	Jeremiah Ream Property
2019RE24854	W. Ream Stone House
2019RE24855	Dr. I. R. Bucher House
2019RE24856	A. W. Mentzer House
2019RE24858	S. Fetter House
2019RE24860	German Reformed Church Parsonage
2019RE24861	G. Albright Property
2019RE24862	L. Strohm House
2019RE24977	Curtis Hartman Property
1979RE00356	Schaefferstown Historic District
1988RE00535	Reistville Historic District
1992RE00291	Old Mill Rd. Historic District
1993RE00578	Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (Philadelphia to Harrisburg)

Reistville Area
Historic Agricultural District Assessment

2008RE00881	Lebanon Valley Railroad (Millcreek Township segment)
2008RE01177	Village of Sheridan
2010RE02630	Philadelphia & Reading Railroad