



**State Historic Preservation Office**  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

# **Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS)**

Annual Site Reporting Activity in 2025

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## Summary

This past year was very productive for archaeology in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania! In 2025, 303 new archaeological sites were added to the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey (PASS) files, bringing the statewide total to 27,572 recorded sites. This indicates a significant increase in new archaeological site discovery and research from 2024.

The majority of new sites were recorded through cultural resources management (CRM) projects, specifically some large federal land surveys. Additionally there was an increase in site submissions from Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) members, who also submitted a significant number of site updates this year. As always, we continued to see contributions from independent research projects, and members of the public.

PASS proactive survey activities in 2025 included implementing recommendations related to the UGRR from earlier Baseline Survey projects and continuing work at PHMC properties.

## Site Recording Sources

As was true in preceding years, the most significant source of new sites in 2025 were from CRM projects, accounting for over 80% of all newly recorded sites. The second highest source for new site recordation came from the SPA. SPA members from Chapter 23 (Westmoreland) recorded 17 sites in Indiana and Westmoreland counties. These sites included Pre-Contact period habitation sites, lithic scatters, homesteads and historic industrial sites. In addition, SPA members from Chapters 23 (Westmoreland), and 31 (Hawk Mountain) updated 27 previously recorded sites with new information. We appreciate all the site updates as chapters review their collections, records and documents. Keep them coming!

In 2025, 13 sites were recorded by a variety of different state and federal agencies. The bulk of these sites came from the Allegheny National Forest through extensive surveys and Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area as part of a clean-up effort to reconcile site information. The PASS files also saw contributions by varied individuals including a Native mill stone site in Butler County, and stone landscape sites in Tioga and Philadelphia Counties.

Source	Sites Recorded	%
CRM	263	86.7%
SPA	17	5.6%
Other	13	4.2%
Individuals	10	3.6%

## 2025 Project Highlights

Various projects that contributed to the PASS files in 2025 are highlighted below. These articles were provided by guest authors and represent both work that was completed over several years and ongoing effort

### Brown's Farm (36CB0227)

*Abdul Jones, Indiana University of Pennsylvania Applied Archaeology Graduate Student, DCNR Heritage Resource Team (DHRT) Field Director*

Brown's Farm (36CB0227) is a part of the larger community of the Laurel Hill Settlement, which is now located in the Laurel Ridge State Park in Cambria County. The site is a 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century African American farmstead that, over time, became an integrated community of African Americans and White Americans. Edenborough Smith and William Hershberger initially settled the site. They were given ownership of the property in 1820 through adverse possession, also known as squatter's rights. The Family was removed from the property circa 1968, when the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy (WPC) acquired the land through eminent domain and later transferred it to the state to create the Laurel Ridge State Park.



*DCNR Heritage Resource Team mending artifacts in the lab. Photo by Abdul Jones, 2025.*

There have been several investigations of the property. The WPC, in partnership with DCNR and IUP, has worked on the Untold Stories of Western Pennsylvania Parks and Forests Project, to tell the stories of the forgotten history on some of their properties. The Brown's Farm site has had two thesis

investigations. The first of the thesis work was a GPR survey of the cemetery. Emma Lashley conducted that and is still working on her thesis. I conducted the second thesis investigation. For the fieldwork, I had to help the DHRT crew from DCNR's new partnership with IUP. The excavation consisted of a systematic survey of five areas labeled A through E. Area D was sampled through a pedestrian survey to identify artifacts eroding from the ground. The other areas were sampled with shovel test pits (STP). Area A was the focal point of the fieldwork because it was identified in historic aerials as the best location to find the Brown house. Through our excavation we have identified several structural features that we believe are the house remnants.



*Plan view of structural feature found in Test Units 5 and 7. Photo by Abdul Jones, 2025.*

The fieldwork consisted of 74 STPs and 11 Test Units. From the STPs and Test Units, we recovered 9,614 artifacts. Among the most incredible artifacts were two separate pieces of glass, on which one of the people who lived at the site etched her name. Nellie Brown was the great-great-great-granddaughter of William Hershberger. Nellie was born in 1910 and passed away in 2000.



*Glass etched with the name Nellie Brown. Photo by Abdul Jones, 2025.*

There will be more investigations of Brown's Farm in the future. The fieldwork that was conducted for my thesis was just the tip of the iceberg for the work that will come for Brown's Farm. There is still so much to learn about the settlement and the larger community just outside Johnstown, PA.

## Introducing Archaeology at Fort Mifflin (36PH0012)

*Kimberly Max Brown, PhD. Exec Director, Eternal Soldier and Consulting Scholar, Penn Museum*

**Archaeology at Fort Mifflin** is a community-based University of Pennsylvania research project directed by [Eternal Soldier](#) in collaboration with the [Penn Weitzman School of Design](#) and the [Penn Museum Center for the Analysis of Archaeological Materials \(CAAM\)](#). The project investigates the fort described as "the most under-investigated, under-appreciated, forsaken site in our nation's military history": Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia.

Eternal Soldier is a collaborative of veterans, historians, archaeologists, classicists and clinicians based at the [Penn Museum](#), creating programs that present warrior experience past and present. Our goal is for veterans of every stripe to recognize that their experiences differ in detail from the ancients, but their emotional, psychological and spiritual experiences are timeless and unite all warriors. The Penn Museum, with its mission to reveal the lives and the stories of the people who came before us, is an ideal place to explore these questions. There is no other institution in Philadelphia housing over 1M objects covering approx. 10,000 years of human history.



*Figure 1. Veterans at Archaeology Day for Veterans at Red Bank Battlefield, June 2023*

Initially, we established a public archaeology program for Veterans through partnership with the team leading [Archaeology at Red Bank Battlefield](#), home to historic Fort Mercer in National Park NJ. We hosted our first Archaeology Day for Veterans in June 2023, offering artifact screening, object cataloguing, geophysics and metal detecting to the public. We were astounded to welcome 41 veterans to the morning session [Figure 1] and a further 15 veterans in the afternoon. We have hosted an annual Archaeology Day for Veterans at Red Bank ever since.

Veterans were major partners in [archaeological research design for Fort Mifflin](#). Through a series of design workshops and engagement cafes, we learned what about Fort Mifflin was important to them and what features they felt would be crucial to interpret from the viewpoint of the average soldier. Veteran community members emphasized that food, diet and health are critical when on active duty:

“is the food fresh? does it taste good? will I have to pack it in myself?” Meals remain one of the few things military men and women may look forward to in a day filled with grind of duty or with the stress of patrol and deployment. Similarly, Veterans asked “what medicines are available if I am injured?” Incorporating these questions boosted our project into one that takes community-important questions and joins them to scientifically and archaeologically-important aims, making our research truly community based.



*Figure 2. Fort Mifflin from the air, with Delaware River in background. View towards the southwest.*

Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia [Figure 2] is situated at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, in what is essentially the Schuylkill River’s delta [Figure 3] visible in the marshy landscape and the build-up of sediment into several low-lying islands. It rests on what had been Mud Island and is prone to extensive flooding at high tide. Described by John Cotter as “one of the nation’s most neglected, unknown and unvisited historic sites,” Fort Mifflin has yet to experience a systematic plan of archaeological investigation and interpretation warranted by the importance of its history. Until now.

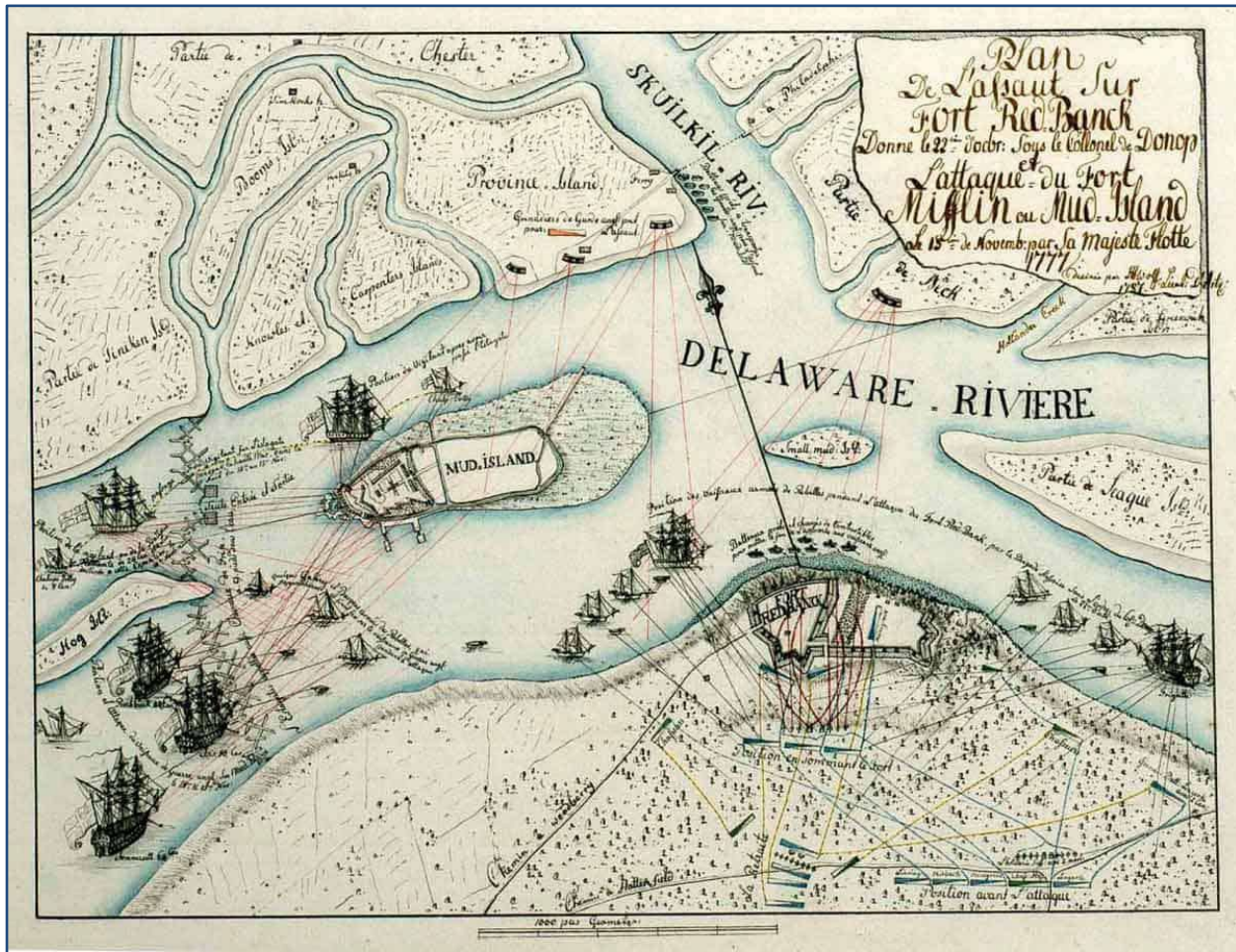


Figure 3. Hessian Map of the Siege of Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer, 1777. Map highlights the marshy zone and sedimentary islands around Fort Mifflin. Fort Mercer/Red Bank is in the lower right. Source: Plan of the Assault on Fort Redbank on 22 October under Colonel de Donop and the attack on Fort Mifflin on Mud Island on 15 November by His Majesty's Fleet 1777. Wilhelmhöher Kriegskarten, WHK 29/64a, Hessisches Staatsarchiv Marburg.

[The story of Fort Mifflin](#) is one of courageous service and sacrifice. History tells us Fort Mifflin likely experienced the greatest artillery bombardment of the American Revolution. Originally designed and erected in stone by British engineer John Montresor in 1771-72 in a star-shaped plan, and hastily completed in wood by Americans in 1777, Fort Mifflin was essential fortification blocking the Royal Navy from resupplying Crown Forces then occupying Philadelphia. To open the Delaware River to the British Navy and allow in matériel and reinforcements, General Sir William Howe devised a plan to reduce or take Delaware River forts. Fort Mercer, also completed in 1777, was the location of the Battle of Red Bank in late October 1777, where a Hessian Brigade of 2,200 soldiers unsuccessfully assaulted the American garrison there, principally composed of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Rhode Island Regiments under Colonel Christopher Greene. Red Bank was a precursor engagement to Fort Mifflin and was an important morale boost to the Americans, having suffered multiple battlefield losses that year. Moreover, the regiments' Black American and Native American soldiers fought alongside white

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soldiers at both forts, integrating the fighting force. Montresor, the original designer of Fort Mifflin, led the siege that destroyed it. The site was almost completely leveled by incessant bombardment of thousands of cannonballs from British ships, and by fires set by retreating Americans. The great Siege of Fort Mifflin began at 730am on November 10, 1777; 400 American soldiers held off more than 2,000 British troops and 5 naval warships for 5 days until it was evacuated the night of November 15. 245 were killed and wounded.

Our research design incorporates geophysics (ground-penetrating radar, magnetometry), historic preservation, archaeobotany and excavation to investigate the garrisons---officers, enlisted, military families, civilians and community members---stationed at the site from the Revolutionary War through WWII. To deliver greater detail about food and medicine, our project recovers macrobotanical data along with analysis of Fort Mifflin's material and architectural record. Our work is situated in three primary zones: the Parade Ground to identify a suspected shaft feature, examination of the interior and exterior of the East Sally Port, and field study adjacent to the southwest Kitchen Building of the Officer's Barracks. To deliver greater detail about food and medicine, in these three areas the project samples archaeobotanical remains---seeds, pollen, charcoal, etc.---that help us identify which plant taxa were in use at the fort.

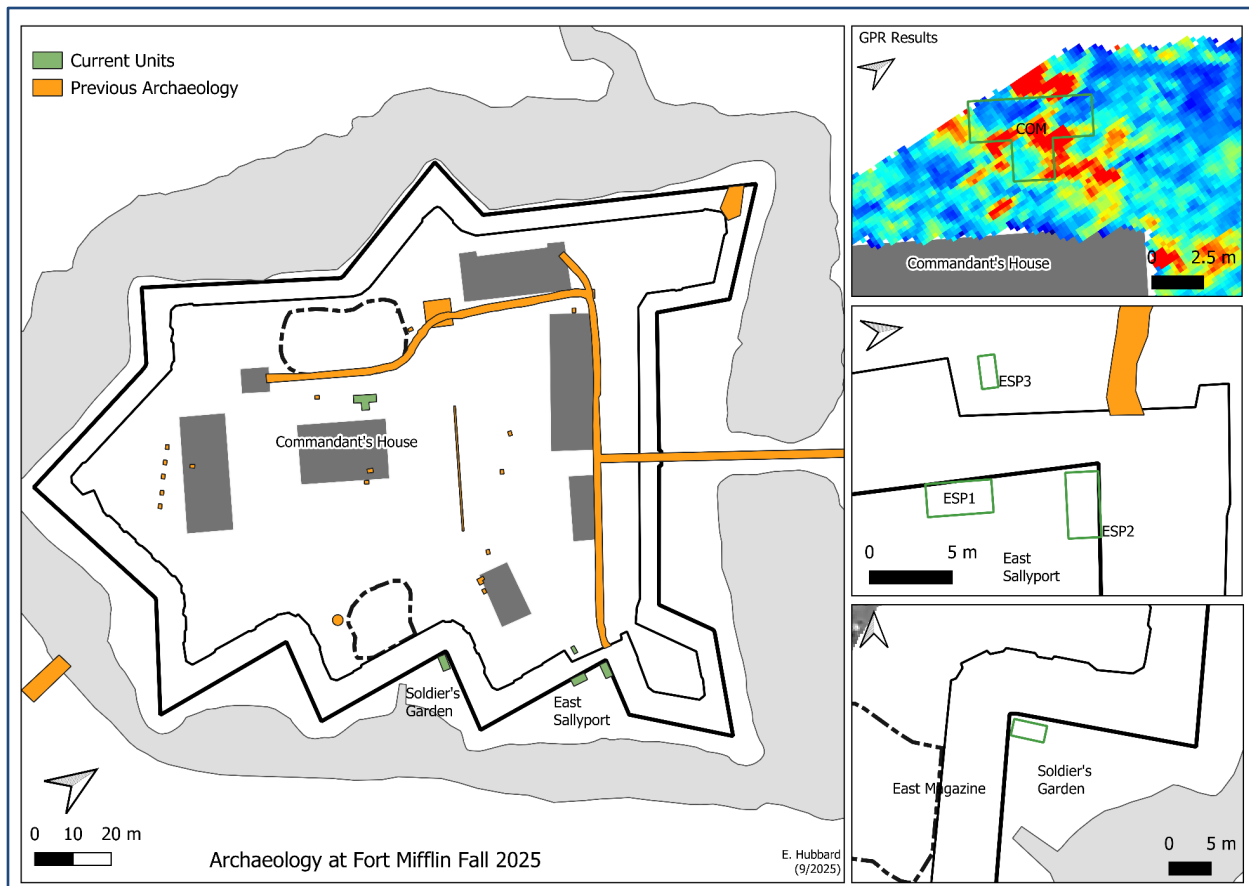
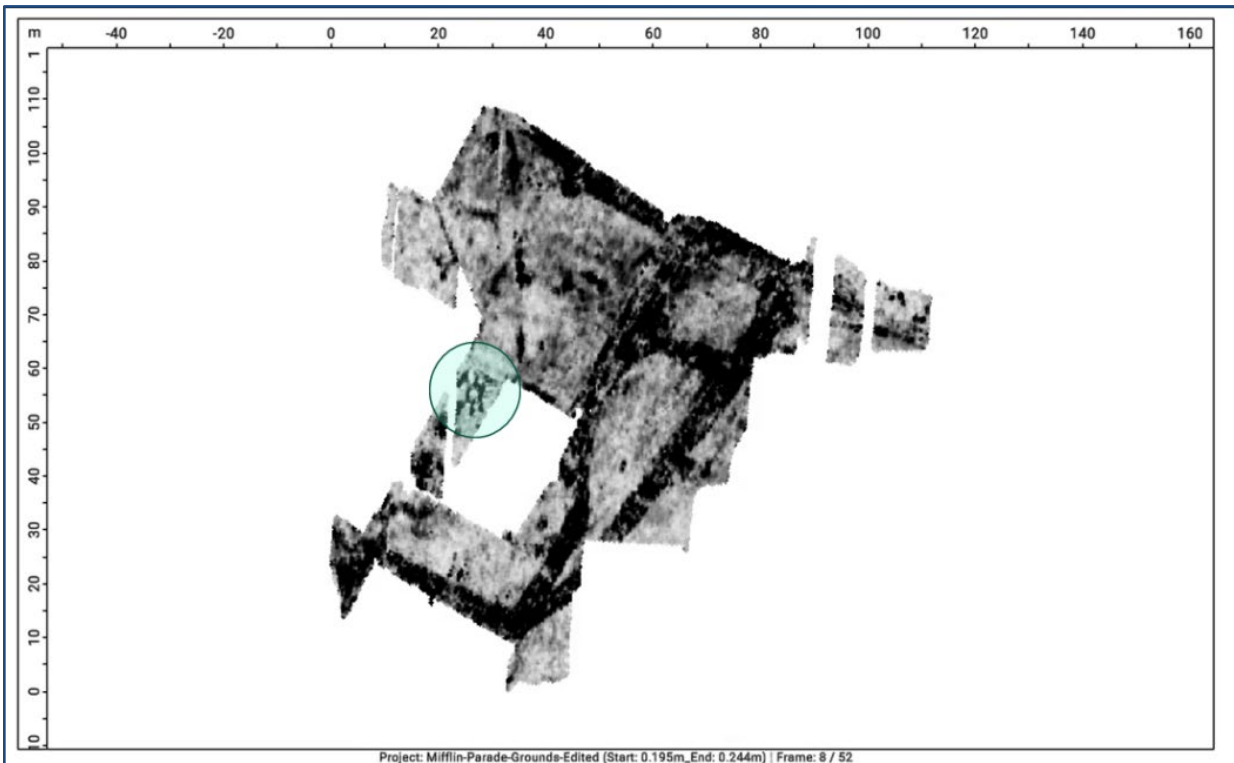


Figure 4. Excavation history of Fort Mifflin. Current excavation areas are depicted in green.

To bring together the results of earlier minor test pits and piecemeal excavations into a comprehensive narrative, our team created a digitized map [Figure 4] that, for the first time, illustrates the record of archaeological research at Fort Mifflin. Excavations from 1959, test pits from 1969, and rescue projects in 1978 and 2007 comprise the bulk of available data. In addition, archeological monitoring projects were carried out in 1993 and 1996 as infrastructure was updated at the site.



*Figure 5. Ground penetrating radar of Parade Ground walkway and possible well or privy west of the Commandant's House.*

Focusing on our geophysics program, the data retrieved has revealed features permitting our team to refine our excavation program. Ground penetrating radar [Figure 5] delineates anomalies while excluding known areas of buried infrastructure (e.g., electrical, sewer, water). In the winding areas in black, we observe the remnants of a brick, slate and granite walkway that encircles the eastern half of the Parade Ground. The image also shows, just west of the Commandant's House (1796), a circular feature. Archival research has revealed this may be a shaft feature such as a well or privy (Cotter et al. 1993: 260), pinpointing this zone for our current program of excavation and retrieval of macrobot.

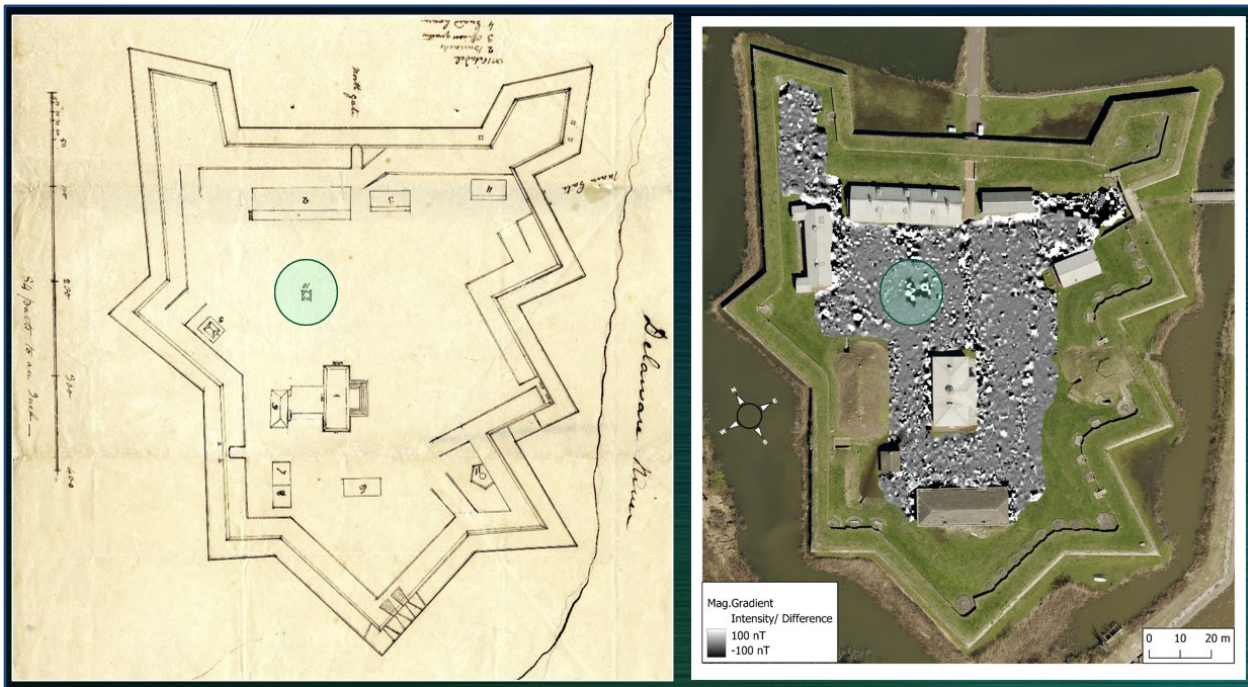


Figure 6. 1811 Gates Map and magnetometry highlighting a water pump. (1811) "Gates Map [Fort Mifflin].". <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/w/wcl1ic/x-196/wcl000269>. In the digital collection William L. Clements Library Image Bank. William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan Library Digital Collections. October 8, 2024.

A major question regarding diet and health is where did Fort Mifflin obtain its water? There are numerous reports that soldiers at Fort Mifflin were often sick, presumably with dysentery. This map from 1811 [Figure 6] shows the location of a pump in the midst of the parade ground, confirmed by the magnetometry of what is likely to be this pump mechanism.

Post Revolution, Fort Mifflin entered a long period of episodic rebuilding and abandonment lasting a further 150 years. It served as a prison for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War and housed the 76th Coastal Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment during WWII, the first coastal anti-aircraft unit of Black soldiers, stationed at Fort Mifflin to protect the nearby Philadelphia Naval Base. Once decommissioned as a military base in 1954, Fort Mifflin received multiple historic designations, being designated in 1969 among the National Register of Historic Places and in 1970 as a National Historic Landmark.

Archaeology at Fort Mifflin is funded by the [American Battlefield Protection Program](#) of the National Park Service. We thank the team at *Fort Mifflin on the Delaware* for their continuing interest and support, and the Philadelphia Historical Commission along with the Philadelphia Department of Parks and Recreation for their assistance with our work.

## SHPO Survey Activities

In 2025, the PASS program continued to progress with survey initiatives from the previous year and made improvements to the systems used to capture and share archaeological site information. Below is a recap of the activities that took place in 2025 and a look at what's to come in 2026.

### PA-SHARE and Surveyor Updates to Archaeological Artifact Data Entry

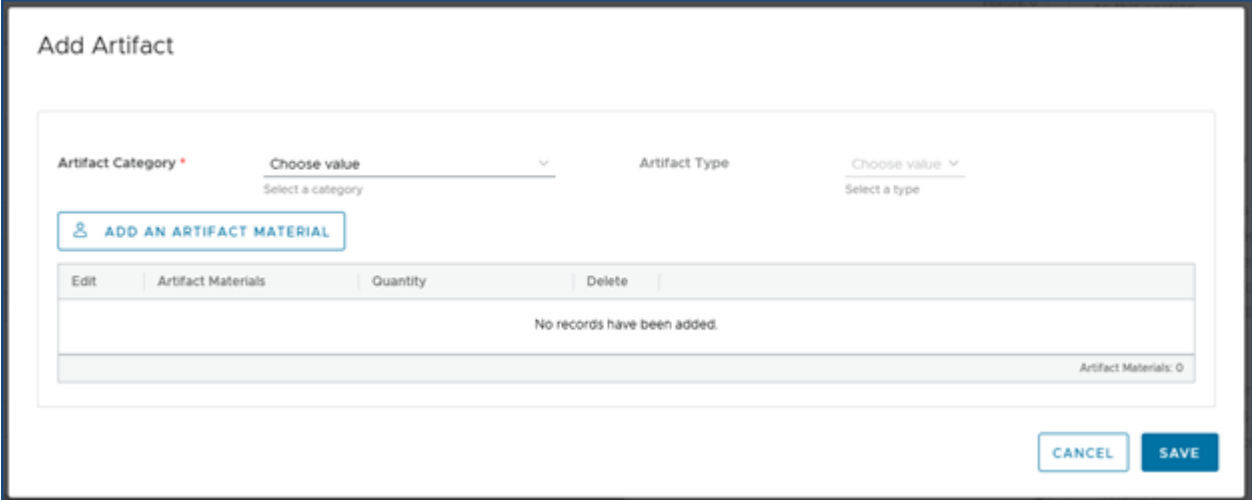
*Sara Manley, PA SHPO, Preservation Support Division Manager*

After more than 2 years of development and enhancements, we are nearing the end of our [PA-SHARE 2.0 project](#). As part of the final set of improvements, we want to highlight significant changes to the Archaeological Resource artifacts.

PA SHPO's work to improve this area of our archaeological data included extensive review of the existing structure and collaboration with the Archaeology Curation staff to identify new artifact categories and type groupings to better capture this important data. The improvements can be broken into three groups: data entry, data structure, and search. Each improvement is detailed below.

#### Data Entry

This enhancement streamlines the artifact data entry into a single data entry screen that includes the artifact category, type and material(s). Previously, the data entry screen had users enter the artifact category and type first. Users would then have to reselect each entry to add appropriate materials and counts. This method of data entry was confusing and resulted in a loss of data.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add Artifact". At the top, there are two dropdown menus: "Artifact Category" with a red asterisk and "Choose value" (with a dropdown arrow), and "Artifact Type" with "Choose value" (with a dropdown arrow). Below these is a button labeled "ADD AN ARTIFACT MATERIAL" with a plus icon. Underneath is a table with columns: "Edit", "Artifact Materials", "Quantity", and "Delete". The table is currently empty, with the text "No records have been added." centered below the header. At the bottom right of the form are "CANCEL" and "SAVE" buttons.

*The new single-entry form for adding artifact records.*

Additionally, to help make data entry faster and easier, PA-SHARE and Surveyor now use something called cascading dropdowns. This means that when you pick a choice from one list, it helps narrow down the options in the next list. For example, when you choose an artifact category, the artifact type

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list will only show the types that match that category. The same thing happens when you pick a material group — the material list will only show materials that belong to that group.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Artifact' form. At the top, there is a dropdown for 'Artifact Category' with the value 'Hist Activities Arms & Weapons' and a sub-label 'Select a category'. To its right is the 'Artifact Type' dropdown, which is open, showing a list of options: 'Choose value', 'Ammunition', 'Ammunition, Minie Ball', 'Ammunition, Modern', 'Ammunition, Musketball', 'Gun part', 'Gunflint', 'Gunflint, English', 'Gunflint, French', 'Other, Weaponry', 'Shoulder Arm', and 'Side Arm'. Below the dropdowns is a button 'ADD AN ARTIFACT MATERIAL'. Underneath is a table with columns 'Artifact Materials' and 'Quantity', and a 'Delete' button. The table is currently empty with the text 'No records have been added.' and 'Artifact Materials: 0'. At the bottom right are 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE' buttons.

*This image showcases one example of how selecting an Artifact Category will now dynamically filter for Artifact Types.*

The screenshot shows the 'Add Artifact' form. At the top, there is a dropdown for 'Artifact Material Group' with the value 'Metal' and a sub-label 'Select a material group'. Below it is the 'Artifact Materials' dropdown, which is open, showing a list of options: 'Choose value', 'Metal, Aluminum', 'Metal, Brass', 'Metal, Copper', 'Metal, Iron', 'Metal, Lead', 'Metal, Native Copper', 'Metal, Pewter', 'Metal, Steel', and 'Metal, Unspecified'. To the right of the dropdowns is a 'Quantity' input field with the placeholder 'quantity' and a sub-label '50 characters remaining'. Below the dropdowns is a button 'ADD AN ARTIFACT MATERIAL'. Underneath is a table with columns 'Artifact Materials' and 'Quantity', and a 'Delete' button. The table is currently empty with the text 'No records have been added.' and 'Artifact Materials: 0'. At the bottom right are 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE' buttons.

*Materials are now split into Material Groups and Artifact Materials. Selecting the overall Material group will filter the corresponding artifact materials list. Quantities should be added as appropriate.*

## Data Structure and Conversion

As touched on in the data entry section, a second large component of this work included reviewing the data structure and values used for artifact recordation and updating these to be more compatible with the Archaeology Curation Section’s standards as well as more reflective of current trends and terminology for artifacts. This conversion effort also standardized legacy data that was unsearchable through the Search interface in PA-SHARE.

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With the new structure, we are emphasizing the physical description of the artifacts. This will allow for more cross comparison of sites across the Commonwealth.

To illustrate this work, here are screenshots of the previous data entry and updated data entry.

	Artifact	Diagnostic Artifact	Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hist Domestic Food Prep/Consumption	Creamware	Ceramic (50)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hist Domestic Food Storage	European Redware	Ceramic (50)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hist Structural Hardware	Cut Nails	Iron (100)
<input type="checkbox"/>	PreC Other Chipped Stone Tools	Levanna	Chalcedony (5), Jasper (5)
<input type="checkbox"/>	PreC Other Stone Debitage		Argillite (100), Quartz (100)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hist Personal Drugs/Alcohol/Tobacco	Blown Bottle Base	Glass (50)

Artifacts: 6

*Previous data entry table*

The previous data structure organized information around the “diagnostic artifact” which left the data ambiguous as to whether the diagnostic represented the entire artifact category or was a single diagnostic amongst other types. In the glass example above, we see a blown bottle base as the diagnostic artifact of an assemblage of 50 glass fragments categorized as pieces of alcohol bottles. In the ceramic examples, the artifacts are categorized by diagnostic (creamware and redware) without any other information given.

	Edit	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Material
<input type="checkbox"/>		Hist Domestic Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Ceramic, Earthenware, Creamware (50)
<input type="checkbox"/>		Hist Domestic Food Storage	Crock/Jar	Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware/Terra Cotta (50)
<input type="checkbox"/>		Hist Structural	Nail, Cut	Metal, Iron (100)
<input type="checkbox"/>		PreC Point Shape, Triangular	Levanna	Lithic, Chalcedony (5), Lithic, Jasper (5)
<input type="checkbox"/>		PreC Chipped Stone	Debitage	Lithic, Argillite (100), Lithic, Quartz (100)
<input type="checkbox"/>		Hist Personal Drugs/Alcohol/Tobacco	Social Drugs, Alcohol	Glass (50)

Records: 6

*New data entry table*

With the new data structure, the glass fragments are still identified as alcohol bottles but there is no confusion around the bottle base. With ceramics, in addition to the material types, the distinction as a tableware or a food storage jar is separated from the material so that a researcher could better compare tableware assemblages across sites.

## Search

Archaeological artifact search functionality has been updated to match the updates to the data structure/values and incorporates the cascading dropdowns. A box has also been added to visually distinguish the different artifact searches available within the Advanced Search options. Tool tips have also been added to highlight the changes and explain search functionality.

The screenshot displays a search interface with several sections:

- Archaeological Absolute Date:** A date input field with the placeholder "MM/dd/yyyy" and a calendar icon. Below it is a "Select a date" label.
- Archaeological Human Remains:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All".
- Archaeological Feature:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All".
- Archaeological Artifacts:** A highlighted section containing:
  - Categories:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All".
  - Types:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All".
  - Material Groups:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All", accompanied by an information icon (i).
  - Materials:** A dropdown menu currently set to "All".

A black tooltip box is overlaid on the right side of the "Archaeological Artifacts" section, containing the following text: "Archaeological Artifacts can be searched collectively or independently by category, type, or material. A category needs to be selected to reveal the types associated to that category. A material group needs to be selected to reveal the materials associated to the groups. NOTE: material groups cannot be searched on their own."

*Searching by artifact category, types, and materials is available under the Advanced Search after selecting Archaeological Resource as the resource type.*

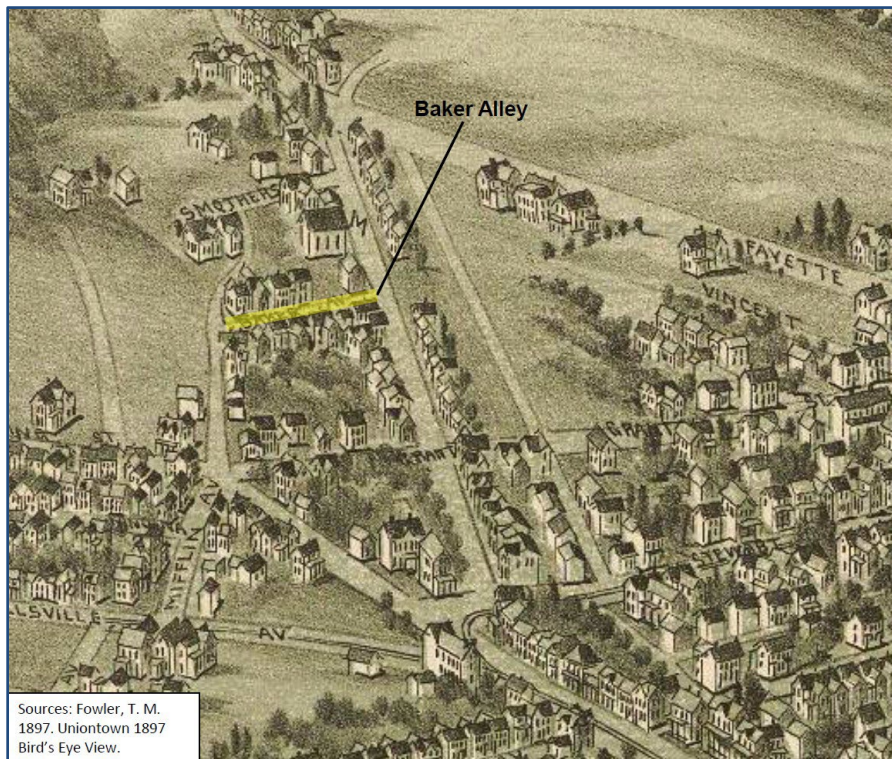
### Implementing Baseline Survey Recommendations

While Baseline Survey was continued in 2025 in Erie and Monroe counties, archaeological surficial evidence was not included in the methodology. The focus shifted to implementing some of the previous Baseline Survey recommendations related to archaeology.

PA SHPO hired a consultant to study two locations identified as having archaeological potential related to the Underground Railroad. The Archival Research on Potential UGRR Resources in Fayette and Venango Counties project focused on archival research, historic maps, stakeholder interviews and site visits to consider on site factors.

#### **Baker Alley, Uniontown, Fayette County**

Baker Alley, situated in the easternmost portion of the East End Historic District (1998RE00766), played a pivotal role in Uniontown's history and remains a powerful symbol of the African American community and the Underground Railroad. Initially a dirt alley in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it connected the homes of abolitionists who reportedly maintained safehouses along the alley. The alley is repeatedly referred to as an often-used station of the Underground Railroad in the histories of Uniontown and Fayette County.



*Detail of Bird's Eye View of Uniontown with Baker Alley Highlighted.*

Due to significant urban development, no structures from the 19<sup>th</sup> century survive along Baker's Alley and the landscape has been disturbed due to the repeated development of the area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The potential for archaeological resources related to the underground railroad has been

determined to be low at Baker's Alley and any archaeological investigations would require specific methodologies and project design potentially utilizing geophysical methods or LiDAR analysis followed by groundtruthing excavations. Archaeological studies in the East End Historic District surrounding Baker's Alley in general may also shed light on the activities of the Underground Railroad and the experiences of individuals who served as conductors.

Although the landscape has changed, the Baker Alley underground railroad neighborhood remains significant and continues to be important to the community's long-standing cultural identity and its residents in Uniontown. The history associated with the Baker Alley is observed and remembered by the community, as demonstrated by the historical markers installed there. Although the buildings have changed and the above-ground integrity is undetermined, the archaeological potential, oral histories, and intangible connections remain. Baker Alley is a cultural touchstone, linking memory, place, and heritage.

### **Stranford Farm, Sandy Creek Township, Venango County**

Stranford Farm is a privately-owned rural residential property originally owned and occupied by abolitionists in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Stranford Family immigrated from Ireland in 1833 and established the farm in 1835. Based on oral histories of family descendants, the farm was a station along the Underground Railroad on the way from the southern states to Canada. The archival record does not strongly support this claim but some references to the farm as an Underground Railroad station were found.



*Street View of the Stranford Farm Property.*

Due to the rural setting of the farm and minimal redevelopment over time, there is a higher potential for archaeological resources in the preserved landscape. Historic aerial photos also indicate the locations and remnants of outbuildings on the farm property that may date to the time period when the Underground Railroad was active in Venango County. The preserved landscape increases the likelihood that artifact deposits and subsurface features—such as foundations, crawl spaces, or middens—remain intact and undisturbed. With the preserved landscape, archaeological studies could also employ a landscape viewshed analysis to identify areas that would have been hidden from the main house or other lines of sight.

### PHMC Property Survey

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) properties survey initiative continued in 2025. The goal of this initiative is to provide updated and consistent cultural resource surveys for properties owned by the PHMC to assist in the management and preservation of both archaeological and above ground resources.

This year's survey was focused on Hope Lodge. Historic Hope Lodge, located in Fort Washington, Montgomery County, is an excellent example of early Georgian architecture and was the site of an encampment where the Continental Army camped in the surrounding fields after the Battle of Germantown and before encamping at Valley Forge. The survey effort included documenting all historic structures on the property with updated photos and an archaeological constraints analysis to assess the potential for the presence of both historic and Pre-Contact period archaeological resources.

The survey updated the records of one previously recorded resource: Hope Lodge. The survey also recorded 5 new resources which include outbuildings associated with the main house. The constraints analysis also included an archaeological probability assessment of the property. The archaeological constraints analysis highlighted the sensitivity for historic cultural material around the previously identified archaeological site (36MG166) and the potential for domestic material and features to be located throughout the property. These evaluations will assist site planners when the property requires maintenance or improvements in the future.



*Hope Lodge and archaeological site (36MG166).*

## Looking to 2026

The Pennsylvania Archaeology Site Survey will continue in 2026. The PASS program will be supporting the Education and Survey Division's study of Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Properties through archaeological constraints analysis. This year we will also be working to revise our guidance documents for PA-SHARE to reflect the updates that have been implemented with PA-SHARE 2.0.

The PASS program would like to thank all those that contributed to and supported our efforts this year! We look forward to continuing a collaborative, informative, and engaging PASS program in 2026. For more information on site registration and survey, please contact Nicholas "Nika" Zeitlin at [nzeitlin@pa.gov](mailto:nzeitlin@pa.gov).

## Data Summary and Maps

County	1/1/2026	1/1/2025	New	Density*
Adams	616	607	9	1.17 sites / sq. mile
Allegheny	803	801	2	1.10 sites / sq. mile
Armstrong	615	613	2	0.94 sites / sq. mile
Beaver	416	416	0	0.95 sites / sq. mile
Bedford	355	355	0	0.35 sites / sq. mile
Berks	1,024	1,016	8	1.19 sites / sq. mile
Blair	138	134	4	0.26 sites / sq. mile
Bradford	371	371	0	0.32 sites / sq. mile
Bucks	503	503	0	0.82 sites / sq. mile
Butler	572	561	11	0.72 sites / sq. mile
Cambria	227	226	1	0.33 sites / sq. mile
Cameron	73	73	0	0.18 sites / sq. mile
Carbon	181	180	1	0.45 sites / sq. mile
Centre	578	578	0	0.52 sites / sq. mile
Chester	1,123	1,122	1	1.48 sites / sq. mile
Clarion	221	220	1	0.37 sites / sq. mile
Clearfield	121	121	0	0.11 sites / sq. mile
Clinton	233	232	1	0.26 sites / sq. mile
Columbia	73	70	3	0.15 sites / sq. mile
Crawford	520	517	3	0.51 sites / sq. mile
Cumberland	255	246	9	0.46 sites / sq. mile
Dauphin	333	329	4	0.64 sites / sq. mile
Delaware	197	195	2	1.07 sites / sq. mile
Elk	496	453	43	0.61 sites / sq. mile
Erie	369	367	2	0.45 sites / sq. mile
Fayette	602	602	0	0.75 sites / sq. mile
Forest	595	571	24	1.42 sites / sq. mile
Franklin	471	469	2	0.62 sites / sq. mile
Fulton	81	81	0	0.19 sites / sq. mile
Greene	510	505	5	0.88 sites / sq. mile
Huntingdon	237	237	0	0.26 sites / sq. mile
Indiana	553	533	20	0.67 sites / sq. mile
Jefferson	213	207	6	0.33 sites / sq. mile
Juniata	135	135	0	0.35 sites / sq. mile
Lackawanna	87	87	0	0.19 sites / sq. mile

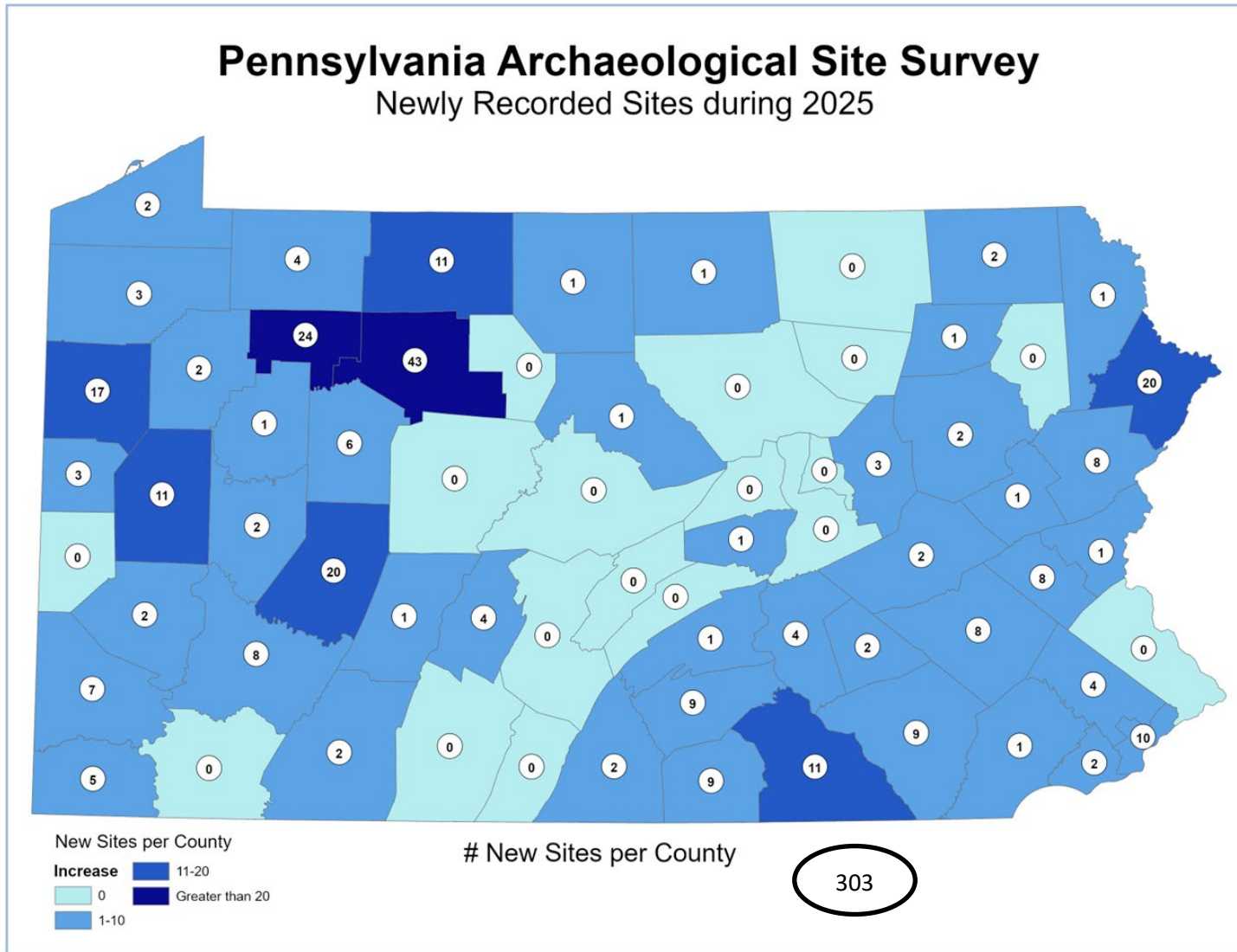
Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey  
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County	1/1/2026	1/1/2025	New	Density*
Lancaster	1,694	1,685	9	1.79 sites / sq. mile
Lawrence	367	364	3	1.00 sites / sq. mile
Lebanon	571	569	2	1.57 sites / sq. mile
Lehigh	413	405	8	1.19 sites / sq. mile
Luzerne	388	386	2	0.44 sites / sq. mile
Lycoming	368	368	0	0.30 sites / sq. mile
McKean	385	374	11	0.39 sites / sq. mile
Mercer	321	304	17	0.48 sites / sq. mile
Mifflin	122	122	0	0.28 sites / sq. mile
Monroe	329	321	8	0.54 sites / sq. mile
Montgomery	528	524	4	1.06 sites / sq. mile
Montour	116	116	0	0.89 sites / sq. mile
Northampton	396	395	1	1.05 sites / sq. mile
Northumberland	221	221	0	0.49 sites / sq. mile
Perry	103	102	1	0.19 sites / sq. mile
Philadelphia	278	268	10	2.16 sites / sq. mile
Pike	300	280	20	0.55 sites / sq. mile
Potter	58	57	1	0.05 sites / sq. mile
Schuylkill	119	117	2	0.15 sites / sq. mile
Snyder	304	303	1	0.93 sites / sq. mile
Somerset	508	506	2	0.47 sites / sq. mile
Sullivan	33	33	0	0.07 sites / sq. mile
Susquehanna	232	230	2	0.28 sites / sq. mile
Tioga	190	189	1	0.17 sites / sq. mile
Union	155	155	0	0.49 sites / sq. mile
Venango	344	342	2	0.51 sites / sq. mile
Warren	714	710	4	0.79 sites / sq. mile
Washington	1,864	1,857	7	2.18 sites / sq. mile
Wayne	322	321	1	0.43 sites / sq. mile
Westmoreland	1,292	1,284	8	1.26 sites / sq. mile
Wyoming	133	132	1	0.33 sites /sq. mile
York	507	496	11	0.55 sites / sq. mile
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>27,572</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>0.61 sites / sq. mile</b>

\*Density is measured as “x sites / 1 square mile.” It is calculated by dividing the number of recorded sites in the county by the area of the county in square miles.





*Map displaying the number of new sites recorded in each county last year.*

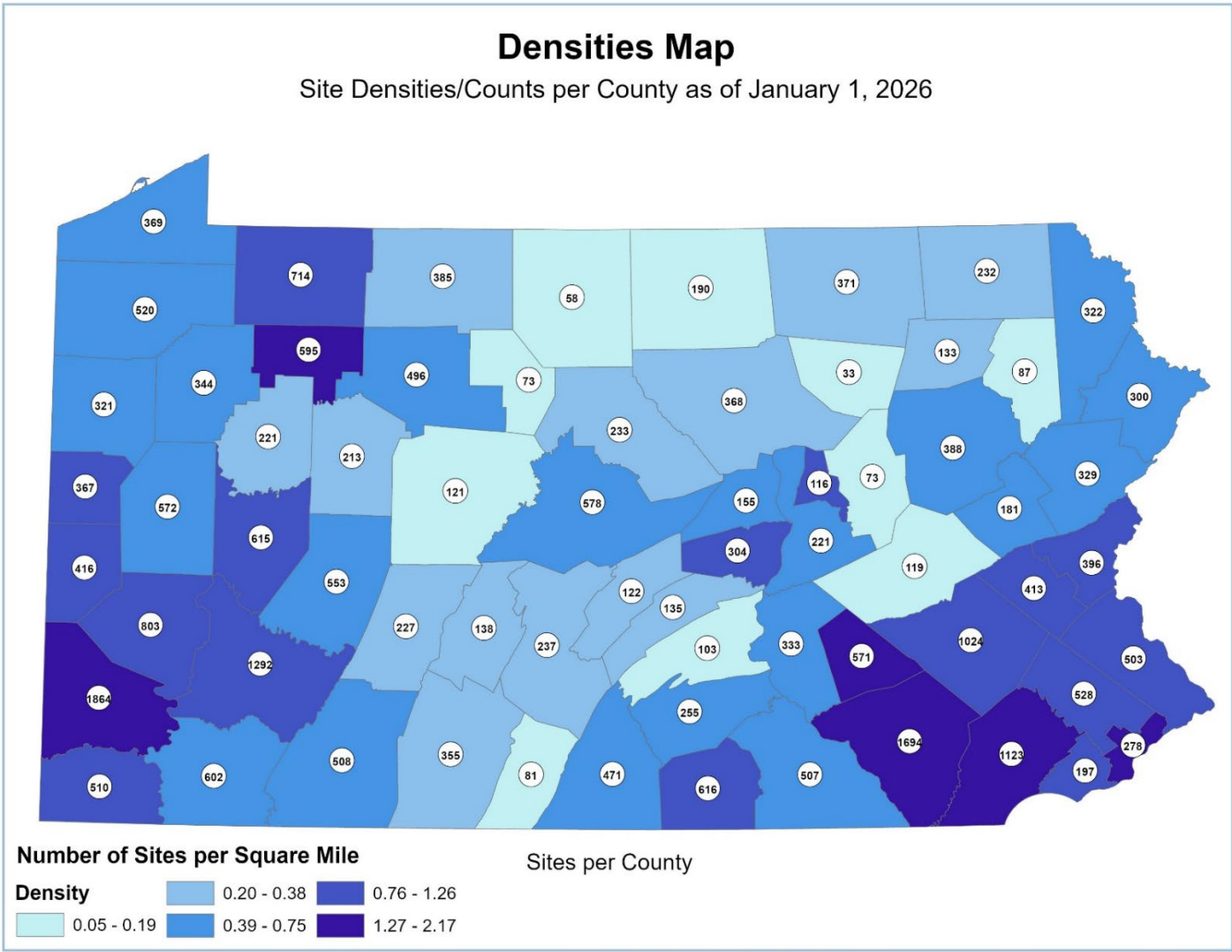
### Counties with the Greatest Increase in Sites during 2025

County	Number Recorded	% of Total Increase
Elk	43	14.19%
Forest	24	7.9%
Indiana	20	6.6%
Pike	20	6.6%
Mercer	17	5.6%
Butler	11	3.6%
York	11	3.6%
McKean	11	3.6%
Philadelphia	10	3.3%
Lancaster	9	2.9%
Adams	9	2.9%
Cumberland	9	2.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>92.7%</b>

### Ten Counties with the Greatest Density of Recorded Sites

County	Sites / Sq. Mile
Washington	2.18
Philadelphia	2.16
Lancaster	1.79
Lebanon	1.57
Chester	1.48
Forest	1.42
Westmoreland	1.26
Berks	1.19
Lehigh	1.19
Adams	1.17

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Map displaying site densities and total counts per county.



### Ten Counties with the Highest Numbers of Recorded Sites

County	Number	% of Total Sites
Washington	1,864	6.76%
Lancaster	1,694	6.14%
Westmoreland	1,292	4.68%
Chester	1,123	4.07%
Berks	1,024	3.71%
Allegheny	803	2.91%
Warren	714	2.58%
Adams	616	2.23%
Armstrong	615	2.23%
Fayette	602	2.18%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,347</b>	<b>37.5%</b>

### Ten Counties with the Lowest Numbers of Recorded Sites

County	Number	% of Total Sites	Observations
Sullivan	33	0.12%	<i>No change from 2018</i>
Potter	58	0.21%	
Columbia	73	0.26%	
Cameron	73	0.27%	<i>No change from 2025</i>
Fulton	81	0.30%	<i>No change from 2025</i>
Lackawanna	87	0.32%	<i>No change from 2023</i>
Perry	103	0.37%	
Montour	116	0.43%	<i>No change from 2018</i>
Schuylkill	119	0.43%	
Clearfield	121	0.44%	<i>No change from 2025</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>3.13%</b>	