Preserving Archaeological Resources: Historic Preservation and Public Education in York County

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PRESERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN YORK COUNTY

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies and Research in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Master of Arts

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This thesis focuses on historic preservation and education in York County, Pennsylvania. To better understand historic preservation in the area, six organizations were studied in terms of their effectiveness of preserving sites and educating the public about them. Additionally, eight archaeological sites were used as case studies to show effective preservation projects. Surveys of the public and interviews with professionals from organizations and archaeological sites were conducted in order to determine if the public is interested in archaeology and if historic preservation and public education efforts have been successful. Results showed that the public is interested in archaeology but is not informed about the preservation and archaeological work that has been done in York County. Additionally, organizations and the county government need to improve their historic preservation efforts to provide further protection to historic and archaeological sites.
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

In central Pennsylvania, just thirty minutes from the state’s capital, lies York County. Although few people outside of the region know much about the county, it played an important role throughout the history of America. Founded 261 years ago, York has been involved in many of the major events in the country including the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. The county is not just important to the history of the United States but also to archaeology. Throughout the county there are multiple sites that are archaeologically significant. These many important sites are associated with the significant people and events that have occurred in the area throughout its history. From Native American sites to historic buildings built in the last century, there is a wealth of information that can be gained by studying York County’s archaeological and historic sites.

This thesis focuses on historic preservation and public education as well as how the two are connected. Historic preservation is a complex topic that can be defined multiple ways. For the purposes of this research, historic preservation refers to the conservation, maintenance, or repair of a historic resource (Butcher 2008c). A historic resource can refer to any historic structure, usually over 50 years old, or archaeological site. Historic preservation is the way in which physical structures, objects, and settings can be protected and used to “tell the story of our collective experience” (Lea 2003: 1). Preservation does not just refer to the physical structure or site but also to the history of the place being preserved and how both the structure and history can be used for “community revitalization” (Tyler et al 2009: 15). Through preservation, historic resources are not just static sites but instead can be used to teach the community about its past. While historic preservation can be very broad and cover a variety of resources, the primary focus
of the thesis is archaeological sites. Successful preservation means that the resource is protected from being destroyed, either at its original location or by being moved. Additionally, preservation is successful when the historic structure or site is given an important role in the community and used to teach resident’s about the area’s history (Tyler et al 2009). In some cases, it can also refer to preservation of just the information that can be gained from an archaeological site and the artifacts. Public education refers to the way in which a community is informed about the history and historic resources of the area. In this case, the public is the residents of York County that are not professionally involved in history or archaeology in the area. Public education is connected to historic preservation as sites and structures that are preserved can be used to teach the public about the history of the area (Butcher 2008c).

Several organizations already focus on studying and preserving historic and archaeological sites. Other groups focus on teaching the public about the importance of history and archaeology in the county. Yet even with these many different organizations, there are still people in York that do not know about the rich history of the county. This research focuses on the current status of historic preservation and public education in York County to determine if the public is interested in archaeology and if the goals of historic preservation and public education are being met. Organizations and archaeological sites were researched in order to provide an overview of some of the archaeological and historic preservation work that has been done in York County. Organizations included were the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA)- York and Lancaster Chapter, York County Heritage Trust (YCHT), Historic York, Inc. (HYI), Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, and the Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society (NYCHPS). Archaeological and historic sites discussed were the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites, the Schultz
House, Camp Security, Dill’s Tavern, Codorus Forge and Furnace, York Iron Company Mine, and Indian Steps Museum. Preservation professionals, volunteers, and members of the public were interviewed and surveyed about archaeology and historic preservation in order to determine the effectiveness of the organizations and make suggestions for possible improvements.

In order to fully protect the archaeological sites in York it is important that a larger segment of the population be made aware of its history and archaeology. York County’s history does not just belong to a select few but to every person who calls the county their home. Each of these people has a stake in what happens to their heritage but have no way of helping protect it unless they are aware of it. This research is important as it looks at the work that is already being done to preserve the past and educate the public in order to present new ways to further inform the public about the history of York County. Only when the majority of the public fully understands the importance of history can protection of it be ensured for present and future generations. Simply put, historic preservation is important because it “allows us to retain history and a sense of place while providing an invaluable, sustainable resource for future generations” (Butcher 2008c: 150).
CHAPTER 2
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions for this thesis focused on the historic preservation and public education activities of organizations in York County. Historic preservation refers to any work or efforts that are done to protect or preserve a historic or archaeological resource. This can apply to any type of historic resource from a small artifact to a large historic neighborhood that includes multiple historic structures. Historic preservation gives a community the opportunity to connect to the past and educates it about an area’s history (Butcher 2008c). According to the Pennsylvania Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (PACRGIS) there are a total of 6,478 historic properties and 464 archaeological sites in York County (Bureau of Historic Preservation 2011). These properties and sites include a wide range of resources such as historic buildings, Native American villages, petroglyphs, and historic neighborhoods.

For this thesis, public education refers to the way in which members of the public are kept informed of historic preservation and archaeological work that is being done in the county. The public is residents in York County that are not professionally involved with historic preservation, history, or archaeology. This includes members of the community that may already be aware of historic preservation and involved as volunteers as well as those individuals that are not aware of the history and archaeology in the county. Both historic preservation and public education will be discussed more in depth below. Various efforts have been made throughout the area to protect historic and archaeological sites as well as to educate the public about them. However, it is possible that these efforts have thus far not been as effective as the organizations and county would like. Through the use of surveys and interviews this research focused on determining if the goals of historic preservation and public education in the county are being
met. Suggestions were then made for improvements that could help organizations to meet their goals. The following research questions were the focus of this thesis.

**Historic Preservation**

*How Effectively are Historic and Archaeology Sites in York County being Preserved?*

There are many sites throughout the county that have been preserved or are in the process of being preserved (BHP 2011). Of the 464 archaeological sites in York County, only 5 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and of the 6,476 historic properties, only 95 are on the Register (BHP 2011). Many more of the resources are eligible to be listed. The National Register and the protection it provides to sites will be discussed below in Chapter 5. These historic and archaeological sites represent the different periods of York County history (Butcher 2008c). Eight York County sites were used as case studies to provide examples of successful work that has already been done in the county. Successful preservation indicates that the site has been protected from being destroyed either at its original location or has been removed for protection. Sites that were discussed are the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites, the Schultz House, Camp Security, Dill’s Tavern, Codorus Forge and Furnace, York Iron Company Mine, and Indian Steps Museum. All of these sites have been successful preservation efforts.

However, there are also many more sites and historic resources that have been destroyed or will be destroyed before they can be preserved at their current location or moved. Many of these sites are listed in the PACRGIS, a database that records historic and archaeological resources (BHP 2011). Most of the sites listed have not yet been reviewed to determine eligibility for the National Register and some have already been destroyed. This research also examined the work that organizations in the county are doing in order to determine if the county and organizations are effectively achieving their goals of preserving the county’s past. Six
organizations were included to look at the work they have done in terms of historic preservation and public education. The organizations included were the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology-York and Lancaster Chapter, York County Heritage Trust, Historic York, Inc., Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, and the Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society.

Through interviews with employees and volunteers from sites and organizations as well as a survey of residents in the county this study determined if current efforts are effectively protecting archaeological and historic sites in York County. The effectiveness of the work being done in the county was determined based on the interviews with professionals and how familiar the public is with work that has been done in the county. Comments from professionals were used to show how effective they think their efforts have been.

**Public Interest**

*How Interested is the Public about Archaeology in York County?*

Although York County has many important historic and archaeological sites it is possible that residents do not know about them or are just not interested. An important aspect of historic preservation is getting the public involved and interested. Early historic preservation efforts were made by the public before any organizations had been established. These efforts of members of the public led to the creation of the Historic Society of York County and Historic York, Inc. (Butcher 2008c). This then led to the preservation of several historic buildings in the county including the Gates House and Plough Tavern (Butcher 2003). An interested public can result in greater preservation efforts as people want to see their past preserved and may be willing to donate their time and money to this effort. A public that is interested in protecting archaeological sites can provide the pressure necessary to both government and private
organizations to ensure that resources are preserved (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999). The members of the SPA chapter demonstrate this as the volunteers work to protect sites such as the Leibhart sites and petroglyphs in the Susquehanna River (SPA 2010). Surveys distributed to residents of York County gauged how interested the public is in historic preservation and archaeology in county. These surveys also looked at how much experience residents have had with organizations, museums, and sites in the county. Residents that are already interested likely have attended at least one of these archaeology or historic preservation related events or places. County residents were asked how interested they are in archaeology and historic preservation as well as any personal experiences with sites, museums, organizations, or programs. Responses from the survey were analyzed quantitatively to determine if the majority of residents in the county are interested and if they are interested enough to have any personal experience with historic sites or would be willing to in the future.

**Public Education**

*How Informed is the Public about Historic Preservation and Archaeology in York County?*

Even if the public is interested in archaeology and preservation, it is also necessary for them to be aware of what is happening in the county in terms of the preservation of historic resources in order to create more interest and additional preservation efforts. The original York County Courthouse from 1776 was demolished due to traffic problems despite its historical significance (Butcher 2008c). Just prior to its demolition, the public became aware of the plans and a group attempted to have it relocated and preserved. These efforts may have been successful if the public had been aware of what was happening sooner in the process. Surveys distributed to residents were used to provide a better understanding of how well informed the public is on topics involving historic preservation. These responses were compared to interviews
with professionals and volunteers to determine if there was agreement between the different populations. A lack of agreement would indicate that the county and organizations are not truly aware of the public’s knowledge of archaeology and historic preservation and that more work should be done to educate the public. Interview and survey questions focused on personal experience and knowledge of historic preservation in order to determine if enough work is being done to educate the public. Successful public education would be indicated in the survey responses if the majority of survey subjects were aware of the various projects related to the history and archaeology that take place in the county.

**The Future of Historic Preservation**

*What Improvements can be Made in the County to Further Historic Preservation and Public Education?*

Based on the data from the surveys and interviews, suggestions can be made for any improvements that would be beneficial throughout the county for historic preservation and public education. Through the interviews and surveys, participants provided ideas of ways that both preservation and public education can be improved. If sites are not being preserved effectively there may be improvements that can be made to protect more sites in the county. If the public is not well informed about archaeology and historic preservation, suggestions can be made for ways that organizations can reach and educate more residents of the county. These suggestions are based on efforts that are already being made in the county and survey and interview comments. Suggestions introduced include more funding, stronger enforcement of laws that affect historic preservation, organizations working together, more advertising, and new programs for the public. Several participants provided responses indicating ways that the county and organizations can improve and better meet their goals. These comments are discussed and used
to present possible improvements that can be made for both historic preservation and public education. In order to preserve the county’s past it is important to get more people involved with the effort and this can only happen if organizations and the county are willing to do more to both preserve history and improve the ways in which they educate the public.
CHAPTER 3

YORK COUNTY HISTORY

Introduction

In order to understand the historical importance of York County, a brief history of the area is provided below. This history provides an overview of Native American occupation, the creation of the county, and some of the major events that occurred since the county was founded. This history will provide a sufficient historic context to appreciate the organizations and sites that will be discussed in the following chapters. A basic knowledge of the important events of York County will allow for a better understanding of the organizations that have been created to protect the history as well as the sites that have been preserved as physical representations of the county’s past.

Prehistory

York County is located in central Pennsylvania in an area that is surrounded on all sides by the Upper Piedmont to the south and southwest, the Susquehanna River to the east, and an area of mountains and valleys to the north and northwest (Schaefer 1999). Figure 1 shows the location of York County in Pennsylvania. York County is the red area. The region where York is now located was attractive to the Native Americans who first settled in the area. For these people the Susquehanna River was not a barrier but an important route that could be used to access lands for hunting and fishing (Schaefer 1999). For at least 11,000 years before Europeans arrived, the Susquehanna River valley was occupied by Native Americans who were hunters and gatherers (Sorg 2004). These people arrived in Pennsylvania as early as 16000 BC, with some of them using Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania and other similar sites as temporary campsites.
Figure 1: York County, Pennsylvania.

*Paleoindian Period (12,000-8,000 BC)*

Between 12,000 and 8,000 BC, the first people of Pennsylvania, the Paleoindians, moved further east and arrived in central Pennsylvania after following the Susquehanna River as glaciers began to melt in the northern part of the state (Custer 1996). During the Pleistocene Period only part of Pennsylvania was covered by glaciers. The southern area of the state that was not covered had tundra like environment that was inhabited by megafauna (Carr 1998). Climate and environmental changes began to occur at around 10,000 BC including the extinction of megafauna to be replaced by modern animals such as elk, moose, and caribou (Carr 1998). The vegetation in the area began to transition from mostly coniferous forests to more deciduous trees (Carr 1998).

As this change occurred, the Paleoindians moved into the area. The Paleoindian period is the earliest period of human adaptation and Pennsylvania has the longest Paleoindian occupation, 16,000-9,000 BC (Carr and Adovasio 2002). At this time, the people would have been nomadic
groups with low population densities that were just beginning to adapt to the cool, wet climate of the area (Carr 1998). They relied on caribou and ox as their primary food source (Kent 1980). Their diet also included other mammals such as deer, elk, and moose, as well as fruits and fish (Carr and Adovasio 2002). These early people were driven by the need to locate resources such as food, water, shelter, and stone materials to make a variety of lithic tools, mostly from chert (Custer 1996). The need to find resources resulted in people that were very mobile, moving around in order to avoid overuse of resources in any one area (Custer 1996). There is only limited evidence of occupation in York County during the Paleo-Indian period. Thus far, only four sites have been identified in York County (BHP 2011). These sites are located near the Susquehanna River, reflecting the Paleoindians preference for riverine settings (Carr 1998). It is possible that many sites that were once located along the river have been since destroyed by the water.

Archaic Period (8,000-1,800 BC)

Occupation of the area by Native Americans continued into the Archaic period as warming temperatures allowed them to use more of their environment (Custer 1996). At the beginning of the Archaic period, groups in Pennsylvania continued to rely on hunting and gathering for subsistence (Kent 1996). Their diet consisted of animals such as deer, bear, and elk as well as fish, nuts, seeds, and plants (Ricky 1998). During the Early Archaic (8000-6000BC), new tools were developed such as various projectiles points (commonly known as arrow heads), hammerstones, anvil stones, and atlatls (Kent 1998). These tools were new to the cultures; marking a distinct break from the previous Paleo-Indian peoples (Kent 1996). The tool assemblages show that the people of the early Archaic were adapting to their environment. There is a larger variety of lithic materials found at Early Archaic sites than at Paleo-Indian sites.
and predominant materials are jasper, chert, and rhyolite (Kent 1996). The populations were not much larger during the Early Archaic than in the Paleo-Indian but there was more intensive exploitation of the environment as people settled near lithic resources to have easy access for tool making (Carr 1998). During the Early Archaic most settlements were only temporary, being used by groups that were highly mobile (Kent, Smith and McCann 1971). There is only a slight increase in the number of settlement sites in the Early archaic. In York County, there are only 11 sites that have been identified as dating to this period (BHP 2011). These sites are mostly located in flood plains, terraces, or along the banks of streams and creeks.

The Middle Archaic (6000-4000 BC) in Pennsylvania was marked by increased use of stone tools and the development of new tools (Kent 1998). At this time, tools such as the winged bannerstone, grooved ax, plummet, gorge, and ground slate ulus first appeared in Pennsylvania (Kent 1998). The style of projectile points also changed from Early to Middle Archaic. The first stone tools to process plants were also developed during this period, showing an increased use of plants in the diet (Custer 1996). The environment also continued to change into the Middle Archaic period. The climate became warmer and wetter and was no longer influenced by the glaciers that once covered northern Pennsylvania (Custer 1996). The changing climate led to changes in the forests that became mixed mesic forests of hemlock and oak trees. More swampy wetlands also developed in the area and these areas became important resource centers to the people (Custer 1996).

The changes in the environment and climate gave the people of the Middle Archaic new places for settlements. Over generations they adapted to these new environments and developed new ways to use their resources (Custer 1996). During this time, populations continued to grow and people continued to be very mobile (Custer 1996). These higher populations and continued
mobility resulted in more sites that can be dated to this period. In York County there are 25 archaeological sites that have been dated to the Middle Archaic period (BHP 2011). As with the early Archaic sites, most of the sites from this period are also found on floodplains, terraces, or along streams or creeks.

The Late Archaic began in 4000 BC and continued until the start of the Early Woodland period in 1000 BC (Kent 1998). At this time, the environment became drier and settlement patterns began to change. There was an increased focus on settlements that were close to reliable sources of surface water (Custer 1996). Groups also began to be less mobile at this time. Seasonal variation in temperature and plant growth affected the growth and availability of food in the area (Raber et al 1998). There is evidence of the use of pit houses and storage that suggests people moved less frequently and stayed at a camp longer (Raber et al 1998). Changes in subsistence and settlement also led to greater population growth during the Late Archaic (Custer 1996). Sites also became larger as more people began to settle together. Another major advancement that occurred in this period was the beginning of exchange and trade networks as people began to trade the lithic materials needed to make tools and bowls (Raber et al 1998).

New technologies were also developed during the Late Archaic. There was an increase in the variety of stone tools used and at this time tools such as axes, celts, and adzes were used (Custer 1996). These tools were used to make canoes and process plant foods, and broadspears were used as knives (Custer 1996). At the end of the Late Archaic, stone bowls began to be used, being made from soapstone. These new technologies are represented in the Poplar Island Complex, named for Poplar Island in the Susquehanna River where these tools were first found in south central Pennsylvania (Custer 1996). Projectile points, ground stone tools, and stone bowls that are from this complex have been found on floodplains and islands in the Susquehanna
River. There are 91 sites in York County that have been dated to the Late Archaic period (BHP 2011). Many continue to be located near water sources but sites also are found throughout the county, showing the use of different environments during this period.

At the end of the Late Archaic period was a Transitional period, indicated by the appearance of the Susquehanna River Tradition in 1800 BC. This tradition can be seen as a transition from Archaic to Woodland with the introduction of ceramic vessels (Jennings 1978). The beginning of the transition is marked by the introduction of the Susquehanna broadpoint projectile point and the use of soapstone vessels (Kent, Smith and McCann 1971). By the end of the Late Archaic period, soapstone was being used to make cooking and storage vessels as well as decorative ornaments (Custer 1996). During the Transitional period, ceramic vessels began to be made, based on the earlier soapstone vessels (Custer 1996). This introduction of ceramic vessels resulted in the end of the Transitional period and the start of the Early Woodland period in 1000 BC. In York County, a total of 65 sites have been identified as dating to the Transitional period (BHP 2011).

**Woodland Period (1000 BC - AD 1500)**

The Early Woodland period in Pennsylvania began in 1000 BC. The three features of this period are the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle, the start of horticulture, and the introduction of ceramic vessels (Custer 1996). At this time, no groups in Pennsylvania were completely sedentary but they stayed at their settlements much longer than they had in earlier periods and scheduled their moves between settlements to find food (Stewart 2003). This decreased mobility can also be seen in the hearths, storage pits, and refuse pits that are found at sites from this period. (Custer 1996). During the Early Woodland there is also evidence of houses and pithouses, evident from postmolds that have been found at sites.
The first ceramics to be made in Pennsylvania are known as Marcey Creek, for the site where they were first found (Custer 1996). These early ceramics of the Early Woodland were created due to the need for storage containers. These vessels were copies of earlier stone bowls with soapstone temper and flat bottoms (Stewart 2003). Over time, different tempers began to be used and new techniques of making the vessels were introduced. Tempers used included rock, shell, and stone. Later, coiled and cord marked vessels were also made (Custer 1996). Another major change during the Early Woodland was the introduction of primitive horticulture and the first use of the sunflower (Kent 1980). A wide variety of food sources were used as hunting and gathering remained the main means of subsistence (Custer 1996).

In the Susquehanna Valley, the Bare Island Complex represents the Early Woodland period. On Bare Island a large assemblage of Early Woodland ceramics were found. These ceramics showed the kinds of tempers and techniques that were used to make ceramic vessels during this period. Sites similar to Bare Island have been found along the Susquehanna River. In York County, there are 23 sites that have been dated to the Early Woodland period (BHP 2011).

The Middle Woodland period began in 500 BC with increased horticulture and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. By this time, the climate and environment of Pennsylvania was very similar to modern times (Custer 1996). There was a variety of different environments and food sources. The changes in seasons forced people to store food for the winter months when they would remain in a settlement (Custer 1996). During the warmer months, people were able to move around more to find food sources. As groups became more sedentary, populations increased as did the size of their settlements (Kent 1980). Trade increased as groups exchanged exotic materials such as copper beads and boatstones (Stewart 2003). People during this period
had access to a wide variety of plant and animal resources and were familiar with intensive plant food use (Custer 1996).

In the Susquehanna Valley, there is a unique complex that has been dated to the Middle Woodland period. The Three Mile Island Complex is based on the site found on an island in the Susquehanna River. At the site, Middle Woodland ceramics were found at a small camp. Many such sites were found along the Susquehanna River as the Susquehanna Valley was used as a travel corridor during this time. One site in York County that has been found to have a Middle Woodland component is the Leibhart site (Custer 1996). At the site a cache was found that included Meadowood bifaces, a tubular smoking pipe, and a birdstone associated with a cremation burial. In York County there are a total of 21 sites that are dated to the Middle Woodland period.

The three major features of the Late Woodland period are settled village life, agriculture, and ceramics with complex designs (Custer 1996). By AD 1000, large villages were being settled and corn was being cultivated (Sorg 2004). The people also grew beans and squash and continued to use wild plants (Custer 1996). Hunting also continued to be important and the bow first appeared at this time (Kent 1980). In the Late Woodland (AD 1000-1500) people also improved trackways that had been created during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. They created the largest prehistoric travel routes in Pennsylvania (Kent 1993). These paths would later also be used as Colonial trails and roads (Schaefer 1999). As populations increased, groups became even more sedentary and relied more on agriculture (Stewart 2003). New ceramic techniques were introduced such as creating designs on vessels with incised lines and making impressions with a cord wrapped stick (Custer 1996). There are 67 Late Woodland period sites in York County.
One of the Late Woodland tribes that has been identified as occupying the region is the Shenk’s Ferry complex, an Algonquian speaking group (McClure 1999). Shenk’s Ferry refers to both a pottery style and the culture (Kent 1980). It is named for the place where the culture was first recognized, a Susquehanna River ferry. These people have been credited with creating the petroglyphs that have been discovered on dozens of boulders along the Susquehanna River and are now preserved as an archaeological site (Schaefer 1999). The Shenk’s Ferry people occupied the area from AD 1300-1600 until the appearance of the Susquehannocks, an Iroquois speaking people who may have killed or joined with the Shenk’s Ferry people (Custer et al 1995).

The culture known as the Shenk’s Ferry complex represents a “distinctive cultural enclave in central Pennsylvania” (Heisey and Witmer 1964: 9). While little is known about the origins of this culture, archaeology has revealed that these people occupied the area prior to the appearance of the Susquehannocks (Kent, Smith and McCann 1971). There are no historical records of these people but evidence shows that they were very different from the Susquehannocks, with the only exception being similar pottery (Heisey and Witmer 1964). There is some evidence that suggests the Shenk’s Ferry complex is based on the Clemson Island complex of northern Pennsylvania or the Montgomery complex of Maryland (Custer et al. 1995).

Multiple Shenk’s Ferry sites have been uncovered, with the majority of them being located along the Susquehanna River (Kent, Smith and McCann 1971). Based on the findings from these sites, three phases have been suggested for the Shenk’s Ferry complex. The Blue Rock and Lancaster phases were dated to after AD 1000 until the start of the Funk phase in AD 1400-1500 (Custer et al. 1995). During the Funk phase there may have been as many as twenty villages, resulting in a regional population maximum of 10,000 (Custer et al. 1995). The Blue Rock phase shows evidence of temporary, seasonal-use camps and small hamlets with some
agriculture, triangular arrow points, and burials with grave goods (Custer et al. 1995). The Lancaster and Funk phases are similar but have larger settlements with sites from the Funk phase being large villages with fortifications (Custer 1996). Shenk’s Ferry also had distinctive ceramics. During the Blue Rock phase there are two forms of pottery—Shenk’s Ferry Cordmarked and Shenk’s Ferry Incised (Heisey and Witmer 1964). These forms were part of a complex ceramic tradition consisting of durable wares with crushed rock or calcite temper. The Lancaster phase had ceramics known as Lancaster Incised while the Funk phase is associated with Funk Incised (Custer 1996).

Heisey and Witmer also found the culture had developed a funeral ceremony (Heisey and Witmer 1964). Burials showed that bodies were laid out in narrow, trench like graves oriented to the northwest-southeast axis (Kent, Smith and McCann 1971). Only limited grave goods were found, mostly with adult males, indicating achieved status within the group (Custer et al. 1995). There were also no burials found of children under twelve, suggesting a different funerary ritual for the young (Heisey and Witmer 1964). Early Shenk’s Ferry sites showed only limited use of domesticate plants and more reliance on wild plants such as amaranth (*Amaranthus*) and chenopodium (*Chenopodium acuminatum*) (Custer et al. 1995). During the Funk phase there is evidence of changes in subsistence as there is more use of domesticated plants such as corn and beans and continued use of wild plants and animals (Custer et al. 1995).

By the early 1500s, the Shenk’s Ferry people had been replaced by another Late Woodland culture, the Susquehannocks (Custer, et al. 1995). There is some evidence that suggests interaction between the groups, such as violent attacks on the Shenk’s Ferry people by the stronger Susquehannock (Custer, et al. 1995). Before their disappearance, the Shenk’s Ferry people had begun to occupy densely populated villages with stockades (Custer 1996). This may
indicate they were trying to defend themselves from outside turmoil and warfare. It is believed that the Susquehannocks drove the Shenk’s Ferry people off the land to gain control of the Susquehanna River and better trading opportunities (Tooker 1984). However, it is also possible that the Shenk’s Ferry culture was no longer occupying the area, having already disappeared due to disease (Custer, et al. 1995). What is known is that the Susquehannock were firmly established in the area by 1550 AD, at the end of the Late Woodland period (Jennings 1978).

The Susquehannock, also known as the Minquas, Andastes, and Conestoga, have been described as a “warlike” group that was related to the Iroquois (Wallace 1981: 9, Macaulay 1936). The name Susquehannock is an Algonquian term that can be translated as “people of the falls” (Malinowski and Sheets 1998: 300). These people originally settled along the northern section of the Susquehanna but at some point were either pushed out of the area by other Iroquois tribes or were drawn to the southern Susquehanna River by new trade opportunities (Jennings 1978). Once settled in their new area, the Susquehannocks were able to control trade to the Chesapeake and much of Pennsylvania (Malinowski and Sheets 1998).

A great deal of information has been discovered about the Susquehannocks through archaeology. Multiple sites have been excavated, including two large village sites (36Yo170 and 36Yo9) in York County, providing details of the group’s settlement and subsistence patterns. The Byrd Leibhart and Oscar Leibhart sites are Late Woodland period sites that represent the last two villages occupied by the Susquehannocks. These sites will be discussed in depth in Chapter 6. Evidence suggests that several large stockaded villages were established in the area with several in use at a time (Jennings 1978). With a population of almost 7,000, the Susquehannocks moved between the villages in large groups (Malinowski and Sheets 1998). In these villages, the people built longhouses with several families living in each (Wallace 1981). The diet of the
Susquehannocks relied largely on maize horticulture as well as hunting and gathering (Jennings 1978). In addition to maize, the diet of the Susquehannocks also included deer, bear, turkey, elk, water fowl, and plants such as walnuts, acorns, berries, and plums (Malinowski and Sheets 1998). Based on the evidence found about their settlements and diets it has been suggested that the group moved between villages in order to find more fertile land and that they prepared their fields by burning and then using the ashes as fertilizer (Malinowski and Sheets 1998). Within the group, women were responsible for cultivation of maize, squash, and bean as well as gathering plants, herbs, and nuts (Malinowski and Sheets 1998). Men’s duties focused on hunting, trading, diplomacy, and war (Jennings 1978). The Susquehannocks used burial platforms similar to other Iroquois tribes. They developed a pottery style that has been described as “typically Pennsylvanian” as it can be connected directly to people identified with the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania (Butler 1947:118).

**Native American and European Contact**

The Susquehannocks were still living in central Pennsylvania when the first Europeans arrived. The first European to have contact with the Susquehannocks was John Smith in 1608 who reported that the people were “an alert, well organized, military people, and great traders” (McClure 1999: 9). The Susquehannocks also had early contact with French fur traders, which led to problems within the tribe as the people focused more on fur trading than subsistence (Schaefer 1999). The French introduced rifles, which were used first for the fur business but soon began to be used against their Native American and European rivals. In 1650, the Susquehannocks were at the height of their power as the largest social group in the region (Custer 1996). They had a major role in the fur trade with the Europeans and in 1663 they defeated their rival, the Seneca (Beckerman 1984a). However, their power began to decline as
wars with the Iroquois over the fur trade became frequent (Tooker 1974). In the following decades, the Susquehannocks became weakened through alcohol, epidemics, and war with other Iroquois groups (Schaefer 1999). Traditional ceramic and lithic technologies were abandoned as more European goods were used (Custer 1996). By 1675, the Susquehannocks were completely defeated and had abandoned their villages in central Pennsylvania, however some members of the tribe later returned to the area and became known as the Conestoga (McClure 1999). The Iroquois claimed the land and several other Native groups also settled in the area (Custer 1996).

In 1694, the Iroquois sold the land on both sides of the Susquehanna River to Colonel Thomas Dongan (Hawkins and Landis 1901). Some of the Conestoga settled nearby refused to accept the treaty that was created between the Iroquois and Europeans, claiming the Iroquois group could not sell land that did not belong to them (McClure 1999). William Penn then gained ownership of the land and the first European settlers arrived in 1718 (Schaefer 1999). The first settler, Robert Grist was later forced off the land and put on trial when Native Americans accused him of assault (McClure 1999). Grist, along with several other Europeans, had not received permission from the Conestoga to settle on the land. They had arrived before the purchase of the land by Penn and were considered to be squatters (Wentz 1916). All of these early settlers were removed from the land and returned to the east side of the Susquehanna River. The Conestoga still inhabited the area when the first official European settlement was created and they continued to live in the area until 1736 when the remaining land was purchased from them (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975). In York County, there are only five sites that are associated with the contact period, two of them being the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites (BHP 2011).
Creation of York County

Many of the early occupants of York County were from Maryland. The border between Pennsylvania and Maryland had not yet been firmly established, leading to a number of border disputes over a 50-year period known as Cressup’s War (McClure 1999). The main leader of the disputes was Thomas Cressup, a Marylander who settled in Pennsylvania and instigated house raids, beatings, and thefts in order to drive Pennsylvania settlers off the land. Cressup settled on land along the Susquehanna River where the Susquehannocks had once lived (Jan Klinedinst, personal communication, 2010). The historic Dritt Mansion is now located where Cressup’s home once stood and extensive excavations have been done at the site. At this time, the area was considered to be part of Maryland. A great deal of this dispute focused on the religious differences between Catholics in Maryland and Protestants in Pennsylvania (McClure 1999).

Upon the original purchase of the land by Penn, Catholics were not allowed to establish churches in Pennsylvania. Fighting over the border continued into the 1760s when the border was formally established with the survey of the Mason-Dixon Line (Schaefer 1999).

Despite the ongoing border dispute, authorized European settlers began occupying the area by 1729. The first authorized settlers in the county were John and James Hendricks who established a settlement in the Kreutz Creek Valley, where Hanover is now located (Schaefer 1999, Carter and Glossbrenner 1975). They had received the permission of the Native Americans living in the area after several years of negotiations (Wentz 1916). Prior to this, in 1722, a survey was completed to establish plots of land and the Manor of Springettsbury was formed (Young 1887). The manors of Peach Bottom, Newberry, and Hanover/Marsh Creek were also established over the next 15 years (Schaefer 1999). At that time, the majority of the settlers in the area were German, Scotch-Irish, and English Quaker (Hawkins and Landis 1901).
Although the majority of settlers were originally English they were quickly outnumbered by German immigrants who settled most of the county’s townships (Wentz 1916). By 1729, a German settlement had been established at the current location of York City (Young 1887). The city itself was not established until 1741 when Thomas Cookson completed a survey of the area and began to sell lots (Hawkins and Landis 1901). At this time, the land was still part of Lancaster County that had been formed in 1729 (Schaefer 1999).

York County was formally established on August 19, 1749 (Young 1887). Due to the population increase in the area, the inhabitants requested their own governor and assembly to avoid having to cross the Susquehanna River and travel to Lancaster (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975). It was the fifth county created in Pennsylvania and the first located west of the Susquehanna River (McClure 1999). At the time, it comprised the land that makes up both York and Adams counties. Adams County later separated from York County in 1800 (Hawkins and Landis 1901). York County continued to grow over the following decades as more Europeans began to settle in the area. The city of York acted as the county seat and developed as the central area of the county (Schaefer 1999). A second important city, Hanover, also developed from a Scotch-Irish settlement (Schaefer 1999). Hanover was established in 1764 although it was not determined to be a part of Pennsylvania and York County until 1774 and became a borough in 1815 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975). Figure 2 shows a map of York County. York City is located near the center of the county and Hanover is in the southwest. As the county became more populated, the differences between some of its people became more apparent. German immigrants settled mostly in the east while the west was settled by Scotch-Irish (Schaefer 1999). This division eventually led to the decision to create Adams County from the western part of York County.
Figure 2: Townships of York County.

There are 72 historic and 15 archaeological sites in the county that are associated with this period (BHP 2011). Archaeological sites include the Schultz House and Dill’s Tavern. These are both discussed as case studies in Chapter 6. Historic sites include historic homes, farms, cemeteries, the Dritt Mansion, and the Codorus Forge and Furnace, which is also discussed in Chapter 6. There are also 13 historic sites that are listed on the National Register from this time period. Historic sites such as the Willis House, York Meetinghouse, and the Golden Plough Tavern are believed to be important sites that demonstrate York’s history. These
sites are spread throughout the county and demonstrate how the population was using the land just as York County was being formed.

**War in York County**

At the start of the Revolutionary War, York County was still a small, frontier town. This soon changed as York quickly became an important location in the events of the war. Many of the residents of York supported the patriot cause and by 1774 a militia had been formed for the county (Young 1887). An additional three companies were created in the county that would eventually fight in the war (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975). By 1776, the town of York was “quite deserted” as most men under the age of 50 had left to help in the war (McClure 1999:33). When the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 two York residents, Philip Livingston and James Smith, signed it (McClure 1999). The grave site of Philip Livingston is now listed as a historic property of PA CRGIS (BHP 2011). York played an even more important role in the war when the Continental Congress was forced to flee Philadelphia and eventually made its way to York where it held session from September 1777 to June 1778 in the York County Courthouse (Hawkins and Landis 1901). A replica of this structure was built in 1976 as unfortunately, the original Courthouse was demolished in 1841 (Butcher 2008c). While in York, the Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation.

York was also the location of the infamous Conway Cabal, a plan led by Thomas Conway to replace General George Washington with General Horatio Gates (Conservation Society of York 1927). However, the plan failed during a dinner held at the Gates House in York when Marquis de Lafayette refused to offer French support to the plot and instead offered a toast to General Washington, which forced the other guests to honor the toast and ended the conspiracy (Hawkins and Landis 1901). The Gates house is now an important historic site in the
city of York, open to the public for tours and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (BHP 2011). During the war, York was also the site of a prisoner of war camp for British soldiers. This camp was known as Camp Security and was used from 1781 to 1783 (McClure 1999). Camp Security is now an important archaeological site and will be discussed further in Chapter 6. Several other important structures still remain from this part of York’s history including the Golden Plough Tavern, Cookes House, Willis House, and the York Meetinghouse (Butcher 2003). These historic structures are used to teach the public about the history of York.

After the end of the Revolutionary War, York County continued to grow. In 1787 York City became the first borough in the state and was considered as a possible location for the U.S. capitol (McClure 1999). At the end of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century, industry and manufacturing became important parts of the county’s economy. Several mills, forges, and furnaces were built and more products began to be manufactured in York (Schaefer 1999). Many of these places were destroyed once they were no longer used but some, such as Felton Mill, Biesecker’s Mill, Glen Rock Flour Mill, Wallace-Cross Mill, are listed on PA CRGIS as historic places, acknowledging the important role they played in York County history (BHP 2011). Several products that were made in York were Pfaltzgraff potter, Pennsylvania rifles, and Conestoga wagons (Butcher 2003). The location of the Pfaltzgraff farm is now a historic property (BHP 2011).

In the years preceding the Civil War, York became important to the Underground Railroad with many people helping escaped slaves in locations throughout the county (McClure 1999). Several historic houses in the city were part of the Underground Railroad. The Kirk-Griest house, now one of the oldest buildings in York City, is one such structure that was used for this purpose (Butcher 2008). Prior to and during the Civil War, the owner, Amos Griest,
worked with William Goodridge at the house to transport slaves to freedom. At the start of the Civil War, Camp Scott was established on the grounds of the York Fairgrounds (Butcher 2003). Later, in 1862, a hospital was constructed at the center of York City in Penn Common where 14,000 soldiers were treated throughout the war (York County Heritage Trust 2008). No evidence of either of these sites is visible today.

During the Civil War, York was forced to surrender to Confederate troops on June 27, 1863 (Schaefer 1999). This made York “the largest northern town to be occupied during the Civil War” (Butcher 2003: 96). Major General Jubal A. Early requisitioned food, clothing, and money from the city before his 6,000 troops left to march to Gettysburg after occupying York from June 28 to 30 (Hawkins and Landis 1901). During the same period, Major General J.E.B. Stuart was defeated at the Battle of Hanover and Union militia burned the Susquehanna River Bridge in Wrightsville to prevent the southern troops from gaining control of it (McClure 1999). Following the Civil War, some of the advancements that occurred in York County included the establishment of Glatfelter’s paper mill in Spring Grove, farmers markets began to be held in the city, and the first public school and York College were built. The Spring Grove paper mill continues to operate today. Well known architects John and Reinhardt Dempwolf designed several building in the city, including the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Spahr House, and the Central Market House, all of which are still standing today (Butcher 2003). By the end of the 19th century, York was a busy city with many businesses and factories including the York Street Railway Company, the Colonial Hotel, the Bon-Ton, and Dentsply International (Butcher 2003).

There are a great number of historic sites that are associated with this time period in York County. This is to be expected as a great deal of growth in the county occurred at this time.
There are 5183 historic properties from this time including houses, farms, bridges, factories, mills, and entire neighborhoods (BHP 2011). There are far fewer archaeological sites from this period, only 56. These include Camp Security and the York Iron Company Mine, both of which are discussed in depth in Chapter 6. There is only one archaeological site, the Myers site, from this period that is listed on the National Register. There are 54 historic properties from this period that are on the National Register including Emig Mansion, Sinking Springs Farm, Wellsville Historic District and Wallace-Cross Mill. These demonstrate the continuing importance of York County and the many different historic events that were occurring during both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

**The 20th Century**

One hundred years after becoming a borough, York officially became a city in 1887 (Hawkins and Landis 1901). Following the Civil War, York County continued to grow and develop, reaching a population of 116,000 in just the city by 1900 (Hawkins and Landis 1901). Thomas Schaefer refers to the period of 1887-1929 as the “Golden Age”, a time during which a great deal of “building and expansion took place” (1999:65). This growth included the expansion of the railroad, a new court house, and the opening of several new businesses (McClure 1999). While the county continued to expand and look to the future, a focus on the past and the county’s history also became important. The Historical Society of York County (HSYC) was founded in 1895 by a group of citizens who were interested in learning more about the county’s history (YCHT 2008).

The county was devastated in 1917 and 1918 as many people died from the Spanish Flu and 195 residents were killed in World War I (McClure 1999). In 1929, the county made national news due to the infamous “Hex Murder Trial” that caused the rest of the country to see
residents as “ignorant Dutchmen” (Motter 2005). The trial focused on the murder of a man accused of practicing witchcraft by three young men who were trying to make him remove his spell (McClure 1999).

York became known as the “Detroit of the East” as several automobile companies established factories in the county, including Pullman Motor Car Company, Sphinx Motor Car Company, and Bell Motor Car Company (Butcher 2003). During this same period, two famous York County products were first made—York Barbells and York Peppermint Patties (Butcher 2003). Growth continued in the county until the start of the Great Depression in 1929 (Schaefer 1999). Most of this growth was in the form of developing suburbs and industrial businesses that supported the county through World War I and the Depression (Butcher 2003).

As was the rest of the country, York County was affected greatly by first the Depression and then World War II. By 1933, 23,500 residents were unemployed and multiple businesses were bankrupt (McClure 1999). However, by 1938 the situation had improved with the need for more workers to provide supplies for the war. During World War II the county again began to experience growth as war contracts were brought in and residents were able to find work (Schaefer 1999). During World War II, 12,790 York County residents served with 570 casualties (McClure 1999). Growth continued in the decades following the war and into modern times. More suburbs were built as well as shopping centers as York saw a population peak during the 1950s (Butcher 2003). Development in the county included new housing developments and the arrival of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in 1952 (McClure 1999). In the 1960s, York County experienced a great deal of unrest with several race riots resulting in two deaths and many injuries (Schaefer 1999). The city of York saw a decline at this time as more people moved out and into the surrounding suburbs (Butcher 2003).
During this time several important historic buildings fell into disrepair and were later demolished including York City Market and the York Collegiate Institute (Butcher 2003). Just as more buildings were being destroyed, the residents of York County became interested in historic preservation. At this time, Historic York Inc. was founded and two buildings that were going to be demolished- the Golden Plough Tavern and General Horatio Gates House, were both saved (Butcher 2003). They are both now on the National Register. Interest in the history and archaeology of York County also increased as more organizations and programs were established to teach residents of York about their county. In 1961 the Golden Plough Tavern, built in 1741, and the Gates House, from the 1750s, were both restored and were operated by the Historic Society of York County (HYSC). In 1991 the Agricultural and Industrial Museum opened, focused on the county’s agricultural and industrial heritage (McClure 1999: 175). Eight years later the HSYC and the Agricultural and Industrial Museum joined to form the York County Heritage Trust (YCHT 2008). Over the past 10 years the organization has worked to preserve history in York through establishing the Fire Museum of York and the York Murals and adding the Colonial Courthouse to its sites (YCHT 2008).

During the 1990s, the population grew by about eight percent (Jenkins 2002: 353). This led to some growth of both the city and the surrounding suburbs as more people moved into York County. Growth in the county included more development of the suburbs, expansion of both the York Campus of Pennsylvania State University and York College, the introduction of a baseball team with a new stadium, and the revitalization of historic neighborhoods and districts (Butcher 2003). Despite this population growth, York County remains one of the most important farming areas in Pennsylvania and is one of the slowest counties to lose farmland (Jenkins 2002).
In 1999 York County celebrated its 250 anniversary and since has continued to grow and thrive over the last 12 years.

In some areas, growth has led to problems as historic and archaeological sites are threatened by development. This occurred with both Camp Security and the Byrd Leibhart Site, two sites that are located on farmland that was almost destroyed due to spreading developments and suburbs. Before the new stadium was built, 22 buildings were demolished. All structures were part of the York Historic District and listed on the National Register (Butcher 2008c). However, the structures had not been cared for and no one fought to have them protected. An important site that most recently has been threatened is the Stewartstown Railroad; a site that was listed as one of Preservation Pennsylvania’s most endangered historic properties for 2010 (Preservation Pennsylvania 2010). It is now threatened due to commercial development in the area, growth that has destroyed many other sites in York County. Other sites in York County that have been listed by Preservation Pennsylvania as endangered historic properties include the Shoe House, Lincoln Highway Garage (which was demolished), the Borg Warner Complex, Camp Security, and the Byrd Leibhart site. These sites were all threatened by new development or building projects.

There are also many important historic and archaeological sites in York County from the last century. There are 20 archaeological sites including Camp Ganoga, Cookes House, and Rider Barn. There are 1546 historic sites that include Krout Farmhouse, Monarch Silk Mill, Fypon Factory, and Westside Sanitarium. Of these properties, 21 are listed on the National Register. Sites such as Diamond Silk Mill, Hanover U.S. Post Office, and Indian Steps Museum (discussed in Chapter 6) are thought to be important sites that demonstrate an important aspect of York County history. Although some of these sites are not more than 100 years old, they still
demonstrate an important part of York County history and played a role in telling the story of the past.

**Conclusion**

The history of York County tells a story of the important events that happened from the arrival of the first Paleoindians until the beginning of the 21st century. The history of a place is closely connected to both historic preservation and public education. The history is the story while historic preservation protects the important places connected to this history that can then be used to teach the public about the history. While the story itself is interesting, there are also physical reminders of these events in the form of artifacts, historic structures, and archaeological sites. These can all be protected through the process of historic preservation. The brief history presented here is connected with these historic resources and how they are protected. The resources that are preserved can then be used to teach the public and future generations about the history of York. Several sites that are connected to the important history of York, as well as organizations that are working to protect them and educate the public, will be discussed later in Chapter 6. They emphasize the important work that has been done so far in the county to preserve the past for future generations.
CHAPTER 4

METHODS

Introduction

This research consisted of three major components- background and historic research, surveys, and interviews. The first step was research that focused on the history of York County, several historic preservation organizations in York County, and several historic and archaeological sites in the county. Then, surveys were distributed to members of the public in order to determine how educated the public was in terms of historic preservation and archaeology in the county as well as public perception of the historic organizations. Finally, interviews were conducted with individuals who were either employees at the organizations or sites or volunteered at the locations. The data from both the surveys and the interviews were then used to determine how effective the organizations have been in their goals of preserving important sites and educating the public. Based on these findings suggestions were made for improvements that could be made by the county and organizations to make the public more informed.

Background Research

Background research was done on the history of York, historic preservation organizations, and sites in York County. Research on the history of York included both prehistoric and historic periods. Much of this information came from histories that were written by well known York authors and historians. These histories included the first history of York originally written in 1834 by W.C. Carter and A.J. Glossbrenner as well as narratives by modern historians Jim McClure and Thomas Schaefer in 1999. An understanding of the major changes and historic events that occurred in York was necessary as it shows the importance of the county
and places the archaeological and historic sites in context. As sites from each time period have been preserved, this reflects the idea that each period is important and the public can learn from both the sites and the history. Research was also done on laws that affect historic preservation. Several laws at the federal, state, and local levels are included to provide a basic understanding of some of the legislation that effects historic preservation.

Laws at the federal level that were included are the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. From the state level, laws included were Article I, Section 27 of the State Constitution, Act 167- Historic Areas, Sites, and Buildings: Historic Districts, the Pennsylvania History Code, Act 70 of the Pennsylvania History Code, The Agricultural Security Area Law, and the Pennsylvania Farmland Preservation Law. For the local level, specific zoning and development regulations are included. These laws were chosen in order to provide an overview of the many laws that affect historic preservation. While there are more laws than those included, these are several important ones that can show a variety of different ways in which historic and archaeological resources can be protected. Information on these laws was collected from a variety of resources including books and the internet. Many of the local ordinances and regulations can be found on websites for the county and townships in York.

Research also was done on several historic preservation organizations and historic and archaeological sites. Organizations researched include the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), York County Heritage Trust (YCHT), Historic York, Inc. (HYI), Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) York-Lancaster Chapter, Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, and Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society (NYCHPS). Background
research on these organizations covered the history of the organization, funding, budget, number of visitors, and the type of programs administered by each. The majority of this information came from the organizations’ websites. Additional information came from personal communication between the researcher and individuals from the organizations.

Historic sites and archaeological sites that were researched include the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites, the Schultz House, Camp Security, Codorus Forge and Furnace, York Iron Company Mine, Dill Tavern, and Indian Steps Museum. These sites will be discussed in Chapter 6. These sites were included as they represent different historical periods and provide examples of both historic and archaeological sites in the county. Most of the sites, except for Camp Security and the Schultz House are also listed on the National Register of Historic places, and are thus very significant sites in the county. They also all represent public preservation efforts to protect historic resources. Information collected on the sites included the history, archaeology, and current uses. Two additional organizations were looked at that are directly related to these sites. These were Friends of Camp Security and the Conservation Society of York. As these organizations are directly connected to several of the sites they could provide additional information for Camp Security, the Codorus Forge and Furnace, and Indian Steps Museum. Information on these organizations was gathered from their websites and interviews with individuals involved with them. These sites are only a few of the important sites within York County and provide just a sample of the preservation that has been done in York.

**Interviews**

In order to better understand the organizations and sites in York County, interviews were conducted with employees and volunteers. Employees that were contacted for interviews were from PHMC, YCHT, Historic York, Inc., Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, NYCHPS, and
the Indian Steps Museum. Volunteers that were contacted included individuals from SPA York-Lancaster Chapter, Friends of Camp Security, Camp Security, the Schultz House, Dill Tavern, Codorus Forge and Furnace, and York Iron Company Mill. At least one person from each organization or site was contacted by the researcher. Two individuals were contacted from York Heritage Trust and Friends of Camp Security and some interview subjects were contacted to be interviewed as representatives of an organization and a site, for example one person was a contact for both the SPA chapter and the Leibhart sites. Attempts were also made to locate additional interview subjects through the original individuals who were contacted. Several interview subjects suggested additional organization to research or people who would be willing to be interviewed.

A total of sixteen employees and volunteers were contacted for interviews. Initial contact was made with ten individuals. After this initial contact an additional six people were contacted based on suggestions by the original contacts. Of the sixteen employees and volunteers contacted, twelve responded positively and expressed a willingness to participate in the research. Two individuals did not respond after several attempts to make contact. Individuals from two organizations responded that they could not personally participate but they would forward the researcher’s name to other individuals in their organizations. The researcher was never contacted by anyone else in the organizations and these individuals were removed from the interview list after second attempts to establish contact also failed. A follow up email was sent to the subjects that agreed to participate. From these, ten interviews were conducted through email and phone. Follow up emails were sent to the remaining two individuals who had agreed to participate but no response was received. Interviews were conducted with individuals from the following organizations and sites: PHMC, YCHT (two employees), Dill’s Tavern, Schultz
House, Friends of Camp Security (two members), Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area (two employees), and Indian Steps Museum.

Initial contact was established via an email in which the researcher requested an interview. Attempts were made to have in person interviews but when this was not possible interviews were conducted over the phone or through email. Each interview subject was asked questions about the organization or site that they were familiar with as well as personal opinion questions about historic preservation and public education in the county. These questions were based on a list of questions generated before the interviews and standard questions were asked of all interviewees (Appendix B). During the interview, additional questions were also asked based on previous answers. Complete transcripts of all interviews can be found in Appendix C. These interviews were conducted in order to better understand the work that is being done in York County in terms of historic preservation and public education. Interviews from those involved with sites were used to determine if the archaeological and historic resources in the county are being protected. These data were then evaluated in relation to survey responses from the public.

**Surveys**

An additional method utilized was a survey distributed to York County residents. Any current or past resident over the age of 18 was eligible to participate in the survey. Participants were contacted either in person or via email and asked if they would be willing to take a survey. If they agreed to participate they were given a consent form to sign and a survey to complete. Questions on the survey focused on the individual’s knowledge and experiences with historic preservation and public education in York County. Survey questions can be found in Appendix
D. Responses from the surveys were then analyzed to determine how well organizations are reaching their target public audience.

A total of 200 residents of York County were contacted to complete surveys. The majority of these were contacted via email and those that were willing to participate were sent a survey and consent form. Most participants were chosen through social networks and personal contacts of the researcher. Additional participants were asked in person if they were willing to participate and were given a survey that they later returned to the researcher. These participants were selected through personal contacts and recommendations of individuals that could be contacted to participate. A total of 53 surveys were returned to the researcher. The responses to these surveys were compiled in an Excel spreadsheet for easy comparison of answers. All survey responses are in Appendix E.

Analysis

After all interviews and surveys were completed the data was analyzed to determine how well organizations are achieving their goals of historic preservation and public education. Quantitative methods were used to analyze the survey responses. As the majority of these questions required yes or no responses, these answers were counted and percentages for yes and no responses were calculated. Responses from surveys were organized to determine any trends in the data then compared to responses from interviews. Several questions were also combined to better analyze the data. Questions about public interest and the importance of archaeology were combined to determine if the public was interested in archaeology or thought it was important. Questions about the public’s familiarity with museums, organizations, museums and programs were also combined to answer the questions of public knowledge of archaeology and historic preservation. This data also was used to consider whether or not historic preservation in
the county is effective. It is much more difficult to protect historic resources if the public is not aware of and willing to support their preservation. This can be seen in several of the sites that have already been mentioned that were destroyed due to a lack of public knowledge including the houses demolished for a new stadium, the original county courthouse, the York County Market, and the York Collegiate Institute (Butcher 2008c). Much of this data was presented graphically in order for a better understanding of how the survey participants answered and their opinions on the various questions.

Data from the interviews was qualitatively analyzed. Several questions were asked of all participants so it was possible to compare these questions to determine if there is any agreement between organizations concerning public education and preservation in the county. The interview responses were also considered in terms of the survey responses to see if the views of the organizations were supported by public opinion. Survey and interview responses were compared to determine if the public and organizations both thought that enough work was being done to preserve history and educate the public.

This data from the interviews and surveys was then used to make suggestions for improvements that could be made in the county. Based on answers from both the public and professionals in archaeology and historic preservation there were several suggestions that could be made to improve historic preservation and public education in York County. Suggestions for improvements focus on the need for increased funding, more participation from the public, better enforcement of laws and zoning ordinances that impact sites, and additional advertising. These suggestions are supported by real life examples from Anne Arundel County that has been successful in implementing their own historic preservation and public education program.
CHAPTER 5
HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN YORK COUNTY

Historic Preservation

Historic preservation is an important part of any community. It is defined by the organization Preservation Pennsylvania as:

The practice of recognizing, protecting, using and appreciating our nation's diverse cultural resources so that generations to come may benefit from them. Encompassing a wide range of resources--including houses, neighborhoods, commercial buildings, downtowns, bridges, religious buildings, schools and battlefields--historic preservation is also an economic development tool that has proven to be an effective way to revitalize neighborhoods and downtowns. (Preservation Pennsylvania 2005).

Simply put, historic preservation is how historic and archaeological resources are protected so the entire community can benefit. Preservation can come in several forms including actual protection of a structure by preventing it from being demolished or through just collecting as much data as possible from a site before it is destroyed. These resources can include buildings, neighborhoods, fields, and archaeological sites. The preservation of these important properties is the responsibility of the individual as well as the government at the federal, state, and local levels (Wolensky 2006). Even as communities are growing and developing it is important for the history of an area to be preserved. The PHMC’s Historic Preservation Plan presents several ways that a community can benefit through preservation. These include new businesses, private investment, tourism, increased property values, enhanced quality of life, improved sense of community, and the creation of new jobs (Wolensky 2006).
Historic preservation allows a community to “embrace its past” (Butcher 2008c: 148). It reflects an area’s history and in York County, specifically, it shows the different historic periods that the county went through. The historic structures and archaeological sites represent different eras in the history of York. The Native American villages and other prehistoric archaeological sites represent the Native American occupation of the area while the historic structures represent such times as “Colonial York”, “Victorian York”, and finally the more modern York (Butcher 2008c: 14-15). Preservation also has a positive impact on York in terms of tourism, economics, and protecting the environment. A great deal of tourism is based on the historic buildings and archaeological sites such as the Plough Tavern, Gates House, Colonial Courthouse replicas, and Native American villages (Butcher 2008c). This tourism brings additional money into the county. It is also cheaper to renovate a historic structure than it is to build a new one. Preservation also improves the value of a property and improves the community as a whole. Finally, preservation is good for the environment. Renovating a building requires less energy and resources than constructing a new building (Butcher 2008c).

Historic preservation is important in any community as it protects the important parts of that community’s past. Each neighborhood, town, or city has its own unique history and locales that reflect the important events that occurred there. These sites are physical representations of the important events that took place in the past. In York County, historic preservation is important because of the county’s rich history that stretches back to prehistoric times. This history is reflected in the numerous organizations that have been established to protect the historic resources of York County. In York, there are individuals and organizations that are interested in every part of the county’s history. There have been efforts to study and protect all aspects of York County history from prehistory to historic. This is reflected by the fact that there
are a variety of historic and archaeological sites that have been preserved and studied ranging from Native American villages to a American Revolution prisoner camp to a 20\textsuperscript{th} century museum. Every aspect of York County history is important to those who study it as are the sites that represent the county’s history. In turn, these historic resources are given special consideration in a number of different laws created to help those that want to preserve the past.

**Historic Preservation Laws**

Historic preservation is practiced around the world in many different ways. York County is no different as it has developed different strategies at the local level and is affected by practices that were established at both the state and federal levels. There are also state and federal laws that affect how historic preservation is achieved. These laws govern what needs to be done in order to protect the historic resources in York County. They also affect the various organizations that have been established and the many historic sites that can be found throughout the county.

The federal government has been involved with the process of historic preservation for over a hundred years. The Antiquities Act of 1906 established a process through which the government was able to protect historic resources that were located on federal lands (Tyler et al 2009). This early legislation began a focus on preservation in the country that resulted in the development of the National Park Service (NPS), the creation of historic districts, and eventually led to the introduction of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Fowler 2003). The NHPA is one of the most important laws regarding historic preservation, effecting how sites are protected by forcing federal agencies to first consider how projects will affect properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register. The creation of this one law led to new interest in historic preservation throughout the country, encouraging federal agencies to work with
owners of historic sites, and establishing both the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (Tyler et al 2009). The most important outcome of the creation of the NHPA, however, was that it established the National Register of Historic Places in its current form (Fowler 2003).

The National Register lists sites within the U.S. that are considered to be historically significant. There are currently over 80,000 resources listed, including 117 in York County (Tyler et al 2009, BHP 2010). For a property to be listed on the Register it must first be found to be significant and meet one of four criteria. These criteria are association with a historical event, connection to a historic figure, a distinctive example of an architectural or a unique style, or the potential for data at the property (36 C.F.R. sec. 60.4). According to the NHPA, if a site is listed on the National Register, or eligible to be listed on the National Register, any federal project that affects it must be first reviewed under Section 106 of the act. Section 106 outlines the process that must be followed to identify, determine eligibility for National Register status, and mitigate any negative effects from projects of historic properties (Fowler 2003). Under Section 106, it is the ACHP’s duty to review and comment on the project in order to mitigate any adverse affects on the property (Tyler et al 2009). For properties listed on the Register a review under Section 106 requires that a plan be created to mitigate the damage to the property before a project begins. However, this is only the case if the project receives federal funding or requires a federal permit (Tyler et al 2009). Protection of historic sites is not guaranteed under Section 106 if no federal funds are used, if the site is not on federal land, or if federal permits are not required. However, there are additional laws at the federal, state, and local levels that provide further protection of historic resources.
Two additional federal laws that are important for historic preservation are the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 4(f) of the DOT Act (Fowler 2003). While NEPA focuses on environmental protection it also can provide protection for “important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (42 U.S.C. sec. 4331 (b) (4)). The review process under NEPA parallels that of a Section 106 review. In most cases NEPA does not provide as much protection as Section 106 (Fowler 2003). However, in some cases, such as Camp Security, which will be discussed below, it can be extremely beneficial for historic sites. Section 4(f) provides strong protection but only to projects conducted by the Department of Transportation (DOT) (Fowler 2003). Through a 4(f) review there is great emphasis on not using National Register listed or eligible land unless there is no feasible or prudent way to avoid it. Many DOT projects have been changed or canceled due to Section 4(f) (Fowler 2003).

Archaeological resources are given their own protection at the federal level with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). ARPA was enacted in 1979 as an update to the Antiquities Act of 1906 (King 2008). Under ARPA any excavation on federal or Native American land cannot occur without a permit (16 U.S.C. 470cc). The act controls who has access to archaeological resources that are found on federal or Native American lands (King 2008). According to ARPA, an archaeological resource is “any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest” (43 CFR 7.3) Under ARPA no one is allowed to excavate or remove archaeological resources from Federal or Native lands without a permit (King 2008). The act also forbids the sale or purchase of any resources that have been removed from these lands.

A final important resource at the federal level is the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. While the standards do not force certain actions to be
taken to preserve historic sites, they do provide guidelines for appropriate preservation techniques (National Park Service 2010). The standards provide information to the public regarding the proper practices for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Preservation refers to maintaining a structure in its present form, rehabilitation makes a structure suitable for a compatible use, restoration returns a structure to its original form, and reconstruction depicts what a structure may have looked like through constructing a new building or portion of a building (King 2008). The Secretary of the Interior provides guidelines for the appropriate use of each of these methods. In each case of historic preservation one of these methods will be the most appropriate. It is up to the party responsible for preservation to determine the best method to use. Property owners are encouraged to follow these standards in order to receive tax credits that are provided under NHPA. These credits are known as Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits or Historic Tax Credits (Butcher 2008c). If a property owner can show that their work on a historic property meets the Secretary’s Standards, they are then able to take a credit for this preservation on their federal income tax (King 2008). This is one of the most effective parts of NHPA as it gives people financial incentive to preserve a historic property.

At the state level, NHPA established the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In Pennsylvania, the SHPO is the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), which is discussed below. Prior to 1966, the preservation programs in individual states were limited. After the creation of NHPA, states were given a larger role in historic preservation (Tyler et al 2009). The SHPO for each state is appointed by the governor and part of the executive branch of the state government (Lyon and Brook 2003). SHPOs are given several responsibilities including conducting surveys of historic resources, processing
nominations to the National Register, providing grants to state projects, assisting local agencies, consulting on Section106 reviews, and reviewing applications for federal tax credits (Tyler et al 2009).

Each state has its own unique preservation laws. In Pennsylvania, these laws are Article I, Section 27 of the State Constitution, Act 167- Historic Areas, Sites, and Buildings: Historic Districts, and the Pennsylvania History Code. Article I, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution states that “The people have a right to…the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic values of the environment.” Section 27 was adopted in 1971 and gives authority to the state to protect historic resources (Tyler 1999). Act 167 appears under Section 27 and calls for the creation of historic preservation commissions at the level of the local government. Each commission is to consist of at least 5 members whose duties include evaluation of nominations to the National Register and the review of permit applications for building or demolition of structures listed individually or as part of a historic district (Tyler 1999). Act 167 also allows for the creation of Historical Architectural Review Boards (HARB). In Pennsylvania, 70 HARBs have been established and the cities of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Scranton have created their own historic preservation regulations (Tyler 1999).

A comprehensive historic preservation act for Pennsylvania was not passed until 1978 (Barrett 1999). The Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Act designated the PHMC as the agency responsible for preserving the historic and archaeological resources of the state. In 1988, the Preservation Act was consolidated with the state’s history statutes to create the Pennsylvania History Code (Barrett 1999). The History Code establishes the powers and duties of the PHMC and the proper treatment of historic and archaeological resources in the state (37 Pa. Cons. Stat.). The code also enables counties, cities, boroughs, towns, and townships to establish historic
districts and control change within the district (Barrett 1999). Additional protection of historic resources at the state level comes from the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (53 Section 10101). This includes zoning regulations that encourage the use and preservation of historic structures and districts (Barrett 1999).

A law that directly affects the preservation of archaeological sites in Pennsylvania is Act 70 of the History Code (Pennsylvania Archaeological Council 2009). Under Act 70, the PHMC, rather than developers, became responsible for the financial burden of protecting archaeological sites. Previously, developers had to provide the funding to determine if their projects would affect any known archaeological sites. It is now the duty of the PHMC to investigate any recorded sites that are in a state regulated or permitted project area. If there are not recorded sites in the area, the PHMC cannot complete a survey to determine if there are any sites. There are only limited funds and work must be done within a very narrow time frame. The introduction of this law has created many problems for the state of Pennsylvania’s efforts to protect archaeological resources. There is not enough funding to protect sites and the burden to provide funding is placed on the taxpayers. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC) was opposed to this law, arguing that the cost of protecting an archaeological site should be funded by the company that may potentially damage the site through their project (PAC 2009).

There are also historic preservation laws that protect specific types of sites. Two laws have been established at the state level in Pennsylvania to protect historic farmlands within the county. The Agricultural Security Area Law, Act 43 of 1981, and the Pennsylvania Farmland Preservation Law, Act 149 of 1989 were both created to provide easements for farmland to stop the loss of these areas (York County Agricultural Land Preservation Board 2005). There are
also currently 15 townships in York County that have their own agricultural preservation zoning (Means 2001).

Laws that are created at the federal and state levels are put into action at the local level. At this level agencies are able to assess the importance of properties and provide nominations to the National Register (Tyler et al 2009). Most legislation in York County that concerns historic preservation has come from either the state or federal government. For example, York County has been authorized by the PHMC to create historic districts within the county (53 P.S. Section 8). There are only a few ordinances and regulations that have been created by the county itself for use at the local level.

Historic preservation in York County has most recently been affected by the county’s Comprehensive Plan, as required by the state. Beginning in 2010, a Historic Preservation Plan has been included in the county’s overall plan (Livergood 2010). The county’s plan includes identifying historic preservation goals, identifying historic resources, assessing known resources, coordinating with other components of the county’s plan, and public involvement (Livergood). The development of a Historic Preservation Plan in York County may lead to the establishment of additional laws at the local level to protect the county’s historic resources. York County also has a Planning Commission that was created in order to develop a zoning ordinance for the county (York County Ordinance 1994-06). This commission has created a comprehensive land use plan and placed boundaries on urban growth to protect rural area (Means 2001).

Zoning regulations are beneficial to historic preservation as they require that any construction or demolition be permitted. Additional protection of historic resources exists at the township or borough level in the form of individual zoning ordinances. Much of this information is now available online through township websites that outline specific construction regulations.
The City of York has shown a great deal of involvement with creating local ordinances as there is a Historic District in the City listed on the National Register. The city has also been involved with multiple projects that received the Historic Income Tax Credit. Throughout the county, community planning projects are encouraged through Community Development Block Grants (Means 2001). York City and Springettsbury Township have demolition permit requirements to prevent the destruction of historic structures. The City of York also has its own façade easement program, the only one of its kind in the region, in order to help protect historic structures within the city (Means 2001).

Public Education

An important aspect of historic preservation is public education. It has been said that historic preservation is “for the inspiration and benefit of the people” (Jameson 1997: 13). If this is true, then it is imperative that the public is encouraged to be involved with the process of preservation. From the beginning of preservation in this country there has been an emphasis on educating the public about the importance of history (Cofresi and Radtke 2003). The NHPA was created to protect resources so they could be enjoyed by the public. Without public education the future of historic preservation is in danger. With this in mind, several programs have been developed throughout the country to get the public involved. For example, NPS created their “Teaching with Historic Places” program and the National Trust has developed multiple programs working with nonprofit organizations at the state and local levels (Cofresi and Radtke 2003: 145).

Public education can come in many forms including museums, parks, living history, school programs, and lectures for the public. Presenting history and archaeology to the public can occur in formal or informal settings (Stone 1997). Children in school, a formal setting, can
be presented with information about archaeology as part of the formal curriculum. The rest of the public is often presented with historical information informally through news, film, radio, and books, as well as through visits to sites and museums (Stone 1997). In York County, most public education of residents in the community is achieved informally. Organizations advertise to the public and then strive to teach them about the county’s past. Several of these organizations are discussed below in Chapter 6. These organizations focus on preserving the past and educating the public about the county’s history.
CHAPTER 6

CASE STUDIES

Historic Preservation Organizations

Throughout York County there are multiple organizations that focus on historic preservation and public education. Several of these are included in this thesis to provide examples of the different agencies that are doing work in York County. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission runs projects throughout the state but also does work that just affects York County. The Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society works just in the northern part of York County. The remaining organizations that are included - York County Heritage Trust, Historic York, Inc., Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, Society for Pennsylvania-York and Lancaster Chapter - focus on all of York County. Each organization runs its own programs as it works toward its goals of preservation and education. In order to better understand the work of these organizations, individuals who work at each one were asked to participate in an interview. These interviews are discussed in Chapter 7. These are not the only organizations in the county but are used as examples of what is available to the public and the efforts that are being made to educate county residents.

*Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission was established in 1945 by Act Number 446 in order to be “responsible for the collection, conservation, and interpretation of Pennsylvania's historic heritage” (PHMC 2010a). The duties of the PHMC are described in the Pennsylvania History Code. Although the PHMC does not exclusively focus on York County it does work with other organizations based in York to help preserve sites in the county as well as running the Bureau of Historic Preservation that has done work in York County.
The PHMC is the official history agency of Pennsylvania (PHMC 2010a). According to Chapter 3 of the Pennsylvania Constitution its duties are to:

1. Serve as the official agency of the Commonwealth for the conservation of Pennsylvania’s cultural heritage
2. Preserve public records, historical documents and objects of historical interest, possession and control of which have been transferred to the commission
3. Initiate, encourage, support, and coordinate and carry out historic preservation efforts in this Commonwealth
4. Provide for historical research and interpretation and public access to this heritage
5. Sell to the public any publications that are published by any department, board, commission, or officer of the Commonwealth

Additional duties of the PHMC include accepting gifts on behalf of the Commonwealth, conducting archaeological investigations, working with historical societies, planning celebrations for historic events, providing expert advice, and assist local programs with grants. The PHMC operates 25 sites and museums throughout Pennsylvania and they are responsible for the maintenance of these sites (PHMC 2010c). The Commission is also responsible for many memorials, monuments, and markers that are placed in the state at historic sites.

The PHMC is funded through the General Government Operations and Keystone Preservation Fund (PHMC 2010c). Through the General Government Operations the PHMC has a budget of $19.3 million for the 2010-2011 fiscal year. These funds are used for salaries and benefits, utilities, telecommunications, and other operating expenses. Recent budget cuts from this fund have resulted in reducing agency staff by 40% and forced the temporary closing of some of the Commission’s historic sites. The Keystone Preservation Fund was established under
the Keystone Recreation, Park and Conservation Fund Act (Act 1993-50) section 12(b). Money from this fund is used for infrastructure, maintenance, and exhibits. In 2009, this funding was not given to the PHMC, resulting in the cancellation of several maintenance and display projects as well as the loss of 45 employee positions. The PHMC was awarded the funding for the 2010-2011 fiscal year and currently has a budget of $8 million from this fund.

The PHMC is involved in historic preservation and public education throughout the state in many ways. Every five years the PHMC develops Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan to help the state identify the historic needs of Pennsylvania for the next five years. The Commission is now working on its preservation plan for 2012-2017. For the 2006-2011 preservation plan the Commission outlined three goals. These goals were:

1. Recognize, sustain, and support historic resources as viable components of local community environments
2. Secure stable public policy and public funding support at all levels for the preservation of historic and cultural resources
3. Identify and celebrate preservation accomplishments through recognition, leadership, stewardship, and outreach

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) is part of the PHMC and works with Pennsylvania’s SHPO. The BHP works to identify and protect architectural and archaeological resources in Pennsylvania (PHMC 2010b). The three major components of the BHP are preservation services, archaeology and protection, and grant programs and planning (Wolensky 2006). Preservation services that the BHP works on include maintaining the National Register of Historic Places for Pennsylvania, nominating properties to the Register, and reviewing architectural plans. The BHP works with archaeology through sponsorship of an Archaeology
Month and reviewing federal or state construction plans that may impact any archaeological sites. The BHP is involved with a variety of different grants for projects, preservation, and historical markers. Finally, the BHP administers the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS), an inventory of historical and archaeological sites that can be accessed online by the public.

The Commission is also involved with public education as it operates the State Museum of Pennsylvania, the Trails of History Program, and the Pennsylvania State Archives. The State Museum in Harrisburg stores over five million artifacts and is visited by 130,000 people each year (PHMC 2010c). It provides exhibits and programs to the public about the history of the state. It also has exhibits that focus on archaeological excavations that had been completed throughout Pennsylvania. The State Archives, also in Harrisburg, makes available state records to the public (PHMC 2010a). The Trails of History “is a network of sites and museums that represent all areas of the state and its major historical themes” (PHMC 2010c). These sites and museums make up four different trails across the state, with each on focused on a specific theme. The themes are military history, historic homes, industrial heritage, and rural farm and village history. Each trail provides a unique look at an important part of Pennsylvania history. There are currently 23 sites included in the Trail of History that are open to the public. One site, Ephrata Cloister, in Lancaster County, is a living history village that has used both historic and archaeological information to teach the public about life in an 18th century religious community.

Many of the programs offered by the PHMC reflect its missions of historic preservation and public education while presenting the message of the importance of history and archaeology to Pennsylvania. Its Trails of History connects directly to history preservation as the sites are both historic and archaeological resources that are being protected in order to preserve parts of
the state’s important history. These sites are open to the public, thus also reflecting the PHMC’s interest in educating the public about history and archaeology. Finally, the museum and archives provide additional means for preservation and education. At these sites, historic preservation occurs through the preservation of artifacts, documents, and information. The museum shows the public how preservation works and presents exhibits that teach visitors about the state’s past. The archives also do this but through providing access to documents that the public can use to learn more about history and archaeology.

*Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology- Conejohela Chapter 28 (York and Lancaster)*

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (SPA) was established in 1929 to encourage the study of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Pennsylvania and neighboring states; there are currently 14 active chapters throughout Pennsylvania (SPA 2010). Members of the SPA are encouraged to attend their annual meetings and receive the journal *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. In order to promote archaeology, SPA sponsors the annual Archaeology Month in October with the PHMC and the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council. Events are hosted by the SPA and the individual chapters throughout October to educate the public about archaeology.

The SPA works closely with the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC). PAC is a “statewide organization of professional archaeologists dedicated to promoting Pennsylvania archaeology” (PAC 2009). All professional archaeologists with graduate degrees in archaeology or related fields are encouraged to apply to join PAC. Two meetings are held every year with the spring meeting being held with the annual SPA meeting. PAC also runs a public education program. This program includes an essay contest, the development of archaeology curriculum for 5th-8th grades, and participation in Pennsylvania Archaeology Month (PAC 2009). Additionally, PAC is involved with compliance archaeology, work that must be done to
determine if any archaeological sites will be impacted during construction projects. The organization also consults on matters involving legislation that affects archaeology (PAC 2009).

The York and Lancaster Chapter, Conejohela Chapter 28, of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology is concerned with preservation of archaeological sites in York County but its members focus mainly on the prehistory of the county, working to preserve sites such as the Susquehannock villages and the petroglyphs along the Susquehanna (Nevin 2010). It is the only organization of its kind in York County devoted solely to protecting archaeological resources. Conejohela Chapter also assists with archaeological investigations conducted by the PHMC. Most recently, the chapter has been involved with the fight to preserve the Oscar and Byrd Leibhart sites (Nevin 2010). President Paul Nevin, has been a vocal advocate for preserving these sites as well as calling for the Byrd Leibhart site to be designated a National Historic Landmark.

The SPA is a public organization that is directly connected to the preservation of archaeological sites and educating the rest of the community about archaeology. The volunteers in the group are members of the public that are interested in archaeology (SPA 2010). The work they do reflects the group’s mission as they have worked to preserve the two Leibhart sites and educate the public about the petroglyphs found in the Susquehanna River. One way that they educate the public is through the tours that Paul Nevin offers to show the public these petroglyphs in order to make them aware of this important archaeological site. The SPA is dedicated to both historic preservation and public education through their many projects that they have worked on throughout the past several years. These efforts present the public with the message that the prehistoric past of York County is important and has affected the way in which the area developed and how the community lives now.
York County Heritage Trust

York County Heritage Trust (YCHT) is the oldest historic preservation organization in York County. It was originally known as the Historical Society of York County when it was founded in 1895 by a group of concerned York residents (YCHT 2010). Today it is the largest organization of its kind in the county, in charge of museums, sites, and programs that have been designed to increase public knowledge about the history and heritage of York County. The mission statement, as seen on the Trust’s website states that “the York County Heritage Trust is a not-for-profit educational institution that preserves and uses its collections, historic sites, and museums to inspire people to explore the history and culture of York County, Pennsylvania” (YCHT 2010). YCHT in its current and past forms has been striving to meet the goals presented in its mission statement for the past 115 years.

When the Historical Society of York County was first established its original focus was on developing a library to house genealogical information for county residents (YCHT 2010). During the early part of the 20th century, a museum was opened in the county courthouse to exhibit the many artifacts that the organization had already obtained. The Historical Society moved into its current location in York City on Market Street in 1959. This is now the location of the Historical Society Museum and the Library/Archives that are operated by YCHT. In 1999, the Historical Society of York County joined with the Agricultural and Industrial Museum and became known by its current name, York County Heritage Trust.

YCHT is a non-profit organization that is funded by grants at the local, state, and federal levels (Daniel Roe, personal communication 2010). It also receives funds from membership and program fees. Additional income comes from donations and sales at museum stores. Admission is charged for all the sites and programs that the Trust runs. However, only one fee is charged
that then covers admission to all the sites that the Trust owns. Visitors pay only a nominal fee for a one or two day pass and are then free to visit any of the Trust’s properties. Despite its limited operating budget, the Trust has found several different ways to advertise its programs. Advertisements appear in local newspapers and magazines and occasionally free ads are provided on the radio. They also develop several brochures throughout the year and publications twice a year. Most recently, the Trust published its own scholarly journal, the 2010 *Journal of York County*, and has plans to produce a 2011 version of the journal (YCHT 2010). YCHT also uses internet resources such as Facebook and Twitter to further advertise its programs. It maintains a website, www.yorkheritage.org, where information on all of its programs and sites can be found.

A board of directors oversees all major business and financial operations of the YCHT (YCHT 2010). Day to day activities are run by individuals that are in charge of the various departments in the Trust. Administration duties are organized by President Joan Mummert. Other departments include the Development Division, Education, Exhibits and Collections, Library and Archives, Marketing and Publications, and Museum Shops. The Education department has the most contact with the public as it oversees the planning of all public programs. It also is in charge of site tours, special events, and volunteers. The heads of all departments work together to create broader goals for the organization and make decisions that affect the entire YCHT.

The organization owns and operates several historic structures and museums that are open to the public. In 1961, the Golden Plough Tavern, built in 1741, and the Gates House, from the 1750s, were both restored and were operated by the Historical Society of York County (HSYC) (YCHT 2010). In 1991, the Agricultural and Industrial Museum opened, focused on the
county’s agricultural and industrial heritage. Eight years later, the HSYC and the Agricultural and Industrial Museum joined to form the York County Heritage Trust. Over the past 10 years, the organization has worked to preserve history in York by establishing the Fire Museum of York and the York Murals, and adding the Colonial Courthouse to its sites. YCHT now provides programs at its Colonial Complex that consists of the Golden Plough Tavern, the Gates House, the Barnett Bobb Log House, and the Colonial Courthouse. The Trust also owns the historic Bonham house and operates the Historical Society museum and the York County Heritage Trust Library/Archives. All historic sites that are owned by the Trust are open to visitors for tours.

Many different programs are presented to the public by YCHT throughout the year. During the summer it runs two one week long archaeology camps for children 9-12 (Daniel Roe, personal communication, 2010). Several times a year they host Family Overnights at the museums. Other programs include lectures, living history programs, an annual Family Day, and seasonal programs such as ghost tours for Halloween. YCHT also provides research services through its library and archives. Information available to visitors includes genealogy records, an architectural drawing collection, property information, and general York County history files. The Trust provides multiple opportunities for volunteers to become involved and internships for high school and college students. All programs are evaluated on a yearly basis and changes are made accordingly. The Trust is currently developing a strategic plan to create more programs to increase participation from the public.

YCHT’s main mission is to educate the public about the history of York County while preserving multiple sites around the county. They achieve their goal of public education through the many sites they own that are open to the community as well as through offering many different projects. Many of their programs and sites are designed to provide the message that
history is important. This is reflected through the historic sites that they have preserved and now operate. They are continuously coming up with new programs and ways to get the public interested and involved.

**Historic York, Inc.**

Historical York, Inc. (HYI) was founded in 1976 and focuses on preserving the architectural heritage of York County (Historic York, Inc. 2010). HYI encourages community members to be advocates for preservation and to get involved with protecting the historic resources in York while lobbying public officials to evaluate ordinances and laws that affect historic preservation. It is a private, non-profit organization focusing on historic preservation in York City as well as the rest of the county. HYI provides support to homeowners to find alternatives to demolition of historic building, encourages new uses for historic buildings, and encourages new homeowners to protect historic architecture.

The organization provides a number of different professional services to residents of the county to assist with preserving historic buildings. Many of these services are provided free of charge or for small fees that support the work that the organization does and the staff. HYI works with home owners who want to preserve their historic homes. Services offered by HYI include historic preservation consulting, help with National Register nominations, assistance with applying for the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit, and reviewing and making recommendations for demolition of historic properties. HYI also provides a number of community services. These include working with the York County Council of Churches to protect historic churches, acting as preservation advisors for other organizations, and providing preservation easements.
Public education and getting more people involved in preservation are an important part of the work that HYI does. The organization provides many different opportunities for the residents of York County to get involved and learn more about preservation in the area. Their preservation education program includes an Annual Historic House Tour as well as other walking tours through the city of York. They present an Annual Preservation Awards Program, workshops, and lectures. HYI operates a Historic Preservation Resource Library and Archives. The library includes books, periodicals, reference materials, and historic maps that are available to the public for research. Also located at the library is a collection of architectural descriptions and histories of 30,000 historic buildings in the county that make up the Historic Sites Survey of York County. Finally, HYI also runs the Architectural Warehouse, a business that sells architectural pieces from historic houses that are not able to be saved. Instead of allowing all of the historic features of a building to be destroyed, HYI saves and then sells these items to the public.

Multiple historical buildings have been preserved by Historic York, Inc. including the Cookes House, the Codorus Ironmaster’s House, the Willis House, and York’s famous Haines Shoe House (Historic York, Inc. 2010). HYI is currently working to preserve the Johannes and Christina Schultz House that was recently donated to the organization. During the summer of 2009 Historic York, Inc. organized an archaeological excavation by volunteers at the Schultz House. This work was done to determine if the Camp Security site extended onto the property of the house (Lloyd 2009a). The project reflects the organization’s dedication to education and advocacy of historic properties as the excavation was used as an opportunity to teach the public about the history of the area and why it is important to protect both the Schultz House and Camp
Security. It is also currently working with other local preservation groups to protect Camp Security.

The many programs and services offered through HYI are funded through several ways. While some services are provided to the public for free there are some programs that have fees associated with them. These fees go towards the organization’s operating costs. HYI also receives funds through membership. Community members are encouraged to become members in order to receive special benefits. The membership fees that they pay are then used by HYI to continue to provide its services and public programs. There are also corporate members such as Glatfelter Insurance Group and Bon-Ton Stores that provide further funding. Additionally, as with many other non-profit organizations, HYI receives some funding through donations by community members.

HYI is focused on their mission of preservation, education, and advocacy. Through their work with the public they spread the message of why preservation of historic sites is important. Their recent work at the Schultz House reflects their goals of preserving and educating the public. The work done there was used to make the public aware of the important history of both the house and nearby Camp Security. Additionally, their work with the public demonstrates the organization’s interest in preserving historic sites through the many services they offer to help the community protect properties.

Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area

The Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area is an organization that focuses on the heritage of Lancaster and York Counties (Heritage Region Staff 2002). In Pennsylvania there are 12 heritage areas that are part of the Heritage Park Program that was created in 1989. A heritage area is a region that is important based on historic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources
Heritage areas focus on conservation and education as well as the development of tourism. The Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area is a non-profit organization created to educate the public about the important natural and cultural history of the two counties located next to the Susquehanna River. It was established in order to meet four main goals-to build understanding and identity, to strengthen the concept of place, to enhance visitor’s experiences, and to build strong institutions for partnership (Means 2001).

Prior to the creation of the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, a feasibility study was completed. An extensive analysis of the area was completed by John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) and Elizabeth Watson in order to determine if the area met the criteria to be designated a Pennsylvania State Heritage Region (Mastran 1999). At the end of the study, it was determined that the area met the criteria based on its wealth of cultural and natural resources, strong support from local officials, exemplary records of planning and program development in both counties, well developed tourism infrastructures, and the necessary human and financial resources to support the heritage area. Since the heritage area was formally created in 2001, it has been involved in multiple heritage programs including the Susquehanna River Water Trail and Interpretive Panels, Heritage Waystations, Pennsylvania Civil War Trails, African-American Heritage Tours, and the Battle of Hanover Heritage Trail (Heritage Region Staff 2001). A major focus of the Heritage Area is preservation and conservation. In order to meet this goal, the organization is involved with conservation programs to preserve farmland, historic preservation programs, and civic leadership in the region.

While focusing on the preservation of natural and cultural resources, the Heritage Area also promotes heritage tourism in the area. The organization operates from the historic Dritt Mansion that is part of the newly created Native Lands County Park. Through preservation and
tourism, the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area strives to protect farmlands, preserve natural areas, diversify tourism, and educate the youth of the area about its history. In order to attract tourists to the area, the Heritage program advertises visitor resources in the area such as attractions, special events, festivals, and information sources (Means 2001). Along with the importance of tourism in the area, the Heritage Area program also acknowledges the risks involved with tourism. Adverse impacts experienced in the area due to tourism include deterioration of tourist attractions, lack of hospitality of residents, a compromised built environment, and the commercialization of traditional culture (Means 2001). The program is taking steps to prevent these adverse effects through preservation and presentation of the authentic heritage. It also has a well developed management and marketing plan to further develop and implement its goals.

In addition to the creation of the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, the feasibility study conducted by Milner and Watson also suggested establishing a heritage program for just York County similar to the already established Lancaster County Heritage Tourism Initiative (1999). The York County Heritage Program was officially started in 2008 in order to promote the county’s historic, natural, and cultural sites (York County Planning Commission 2008). It is operated by the York County Planning Commission. The program maintains a website that lists sites that have been designated as Authentic Heritage Sites in York County. Sites that are listed by the program are the Dritt House, York Farmers’ Market House, Nixon County Park Nature Center, Dill Tavern, Prospect Hill Cemetery, the Shoehouse, and 21 others. This list recognizes some of the most important sites in York County in order to make the public aware of them.

The mission of the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Region is to preserve, conserve, and interpret the cultural and natural heritage of the Susquehanna River in the area of York and
Lancaster counties (Heritage Region Staff 2002). They achieve this goal by presenting the public with the message of the importance of the area’s historical and natural resources. This message is reflected in the work they have recently done in fighting to have Camp Security protected. They also work toward historic preservation by presenting a list of Heritage sites in York County, making the public more aware of these sites and informing the community of why they are important. The organization also works to increase heritage tourism to teach visitors to the area about York’s important sites.

Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society

The Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society (NYCHPS) is one example of many local historic preservation organizations that have been established by townships throughout York County. Other organizations like NYCHPS include Dallastown Historical Society, Greater Dover Historical Society, Hanover Area Historical Society, and Manchester Township Historical Society (YCHT 2010). NYCHPS focuses on historic resources within the North York School District and is one of the most well developed organizations in the county. The Society was formed in 1984 in order to “promote and encourage the study, collection and preservation of any or all aspects of the historical and cultural heritage of the area” (NYCHPS 2010).

The bylaws of the NYCHPS are available on the organization’s website, www.northernyorkhistorical.org (NYCHPS 2010). This document outlines the creation of the organization as well as requirements for meetings, membership, board of directors, officers, and committees. The NYCHPS is managed by a board of directors that is in charge of all business and financial dealings of the organization. The board consists of nine members and is required to meet twelve times a year to discuss the operations of the NYCHPS. The board is also in
charge of electing officers for the positions of president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The duties of each officer are presented in the bylaws. The bylaws also provided details on the committees that should be created including Administration, Collections, Education, Funding, Maintenance, Membership, and Nominations. Each committee is to have a chairperson, a budget, and a liaison between the committee and the board (NYCHPS 2010).

NYCHPS currently operates two historic properties- Dill’s Tavern and Maple Shade Barn. Both sites are open to the public and used as living history museums. Both were also listed in the York County Heritage Program in 2008. This recognizes both sites as two of the most important historic sites in the county. The organization runs multiple public programs throughout the year such as a monthly meeting for members the public, the First Friday program, holiday activities, and lectures and presentations at their sites (NYCHPS 2010). The NYCHPS also publishes The Dill’s Tavern Chronicle, a publication that provides information of the history of the area and lists the upcoming events of the organization. Residents of the area are encouraged to become members of the NYCHPS and the organization is funded through membership fees and private donation (NYCHPS 2010).

NYCHPS is dedicated to teaching the public about the history of Northern York County. They achieve this mission through the maintenance of two important historic sites and programs that they offer at these sites. At Dill’s Tavern, they are able to teach the public about both history and archaeology. As with the other organizations that have been discussed, NYCHPS strives to present the public with the message that history is an important part of the community. Their efforts to preserve sites has given them the opportunity to preserve part of York County’s past and use them to educate the public about the importance of history.
Sites of York County

There are many different historic and archaeological sites throughout York County. The below case studies are used to illustrate the importance of history in the county and the wide variety of sites that have been preserved and used for public education. They each provide a unique story of the different ways that preservation and public education are practiced in the county. While these sites have been preserved thus far there are even more sites that have been destroyed or threatened. It is important for the public to be educated and encouraged to participate in preservation to protect sites like the ones discussed below. Below are the histories of each of the sites. Interviews were done with individuals associated with each site to provide additional information on the sites and how educated the public is about them. These interviews are discussed in Chapter 7. These are far from the only sites in York County but do provide a glimpse at the historic resources that have been preserved for the public’s benefit.

Byrd and Oscar Leibhart Sites

The Byrd Leibhart (36Yo170) and Oscar Leibhart (36Yo9) sites are the only two prehistoric sites in York County that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (BHP 2011). The Oscar, or Upper, Leibhart site was placed on the register in 1984 (Beckerman 1984b). The Byrd, or Lower, Leibhart site was listed on the National Register in January of 2009 (Lindquist 2009). They are both Susquehannock village sites that were occupied just prior to and during early contact with Europeans, thus showing the effects of contact on the Native American people. The sites are located in Lower Windsor Township near the Susquehanna River (Lloyd 2009b). Both the Byrd Leibhart and Oscar Leibhart sites are good examples of successful preservation projects in York County that are open to the public and show the importance of archaeology and history in the area. The illustration below, Figure 3, is from
Herman Moll’s 1720 Map of North America that is on file in the York County Heritage Trust Library/Archives. It is thought to be based on Augustine Herrman’s illustration of the Oscar Leibhart fort. It presents a typical Susquehannock village of longhouses surrounded by a circular stockade.

Figure 3: Oscar Leibhart Fort, from Herman Moll’s 1720 map of North America.

The Oscar Leibhart site is the location of a large Susquehannock village that was settled in circa 1665, before they were defeated by the Iroquois, and may have had a population as high as 1,200 people (Parker 2009). The Susquehannocks had previously settled on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, in Lancaster, but they left this area to move across the river. They then settled at the Oscar Leibhart site, constructing long houses within a palisade. Also located on the land near the village are at least four Native American cemeteries. Evidence suggests that several large stockade villages were established in the area but only one was in use at a time.
(Trigger 1978). While living there, the Susquehannocks’ population began to decline due to disease brought by Europeans and fighting with other Native American groups (Lloyd 2009b). By circa, 1675 the Susquehannock were driven out of the village and into Maryland.

The land on which the Oscar Leibhart site is situated was owned by the Leibhart family for 80 years (Buescher 2007). The site was recently purchased at an auction in 2007 by private owners. A total of $1.5 million was paid for 26 acres of land that included the Native American site, a historic farmhouse, and lots for riverside recreation (Parker 2009). At the time, the auction was protested by Native Americans who feared the site would be destroyed. However, the private owners had purchased the land in hopes of preserving the 12.3 acre site (Parker 2009). The new owners then sold this land for $410,000, a great deal less than what they could have received if they had sold the land for development, to the Archaeological Conservancy and The Farm and Natural Lands Trust of York County, an organization that purchases farm lands to save them from development (Parker 2009). Funds to purchase the land were provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Archaeological Conservancy. After the purchase, the land was transferred to the Archaeological Conservancy for preservation. The land will now remain undeveloped as a preserved open space. The Conservancy has agreed to allow archaeologists to excavate some portions of the land and some of the land will be used for the Mason-Dixon Trail. The Oscar Leibhart site has been called "arguably one of the most archaeologically significant sites in the commonwealth" (Buescher 2007).

While the process of preserving the Oscar Leibhart site was fairly simple, preservation of the Byrd Leibhart site had more complications. This village was settled when the Susquehannocks returned to the York County area from Maryland in 1676 (Lloyd 2009b). The
Byrd Leibhart fort was similar to other Susquehannock villages with a palisade and long houses. They also buried at least 200 of their dead near the village (Lloyd 2009b). It was occupied until the group abandoned it in 1680 and was the last Susquehannock village to be occupied in York County. Following the abandonment of the village, the land was settled by Marylander Thomas Cressup, of Cressup’s War fame (Heritage Region Staff 2009). The land later became known as Lauxmont Farms when owned by famous York resident S. Forry Laucks, who built a mansion and other buildings on the property (Joyce and Boeckel 2007).

In 1979, the Kohr family purchased the entire farm for a little over $1 million. The family then worked to restore the overgrown fields and dilapidated mansion. The property was used for a variety of purposes, including as a wedding venue. Efforts to place the site on the National Register began in 1983 but were blocked by the family (Lindquist 2009). In 1989, the family filed for bankruptcy and developed a plan to sell most of the farm for development in order to pay back their debt. Some of the land was sold during the 1990s but further sales were interrupted when Lower Windsor Township created new zoning ordinances to control growth and protect farmlands in the area. The family quickly submitted plans for five developments before the new ordinances were introduced. Three of the developments were approved at that time.

After the approval of the developments at the farm, many people began to protest this decision. Various groups called for the preservation of the land based on the scenic location near the Susquehanna, the important Native American site on the land, and the importance of the estate created by Laucks (Joyce and Boeckel 2007). Based on these protests and calls for preservation, the township introduced a plan to save the land through creating a park. County officials soon became involved as the county made offers to buy the land. These offers were
rejected by the Kohr family. The county then condemned 411 acres of the farm, using eminent domain to claim this land. The use of eminent domain allows the government to claim land, even against the owner’s will, in exchange for the market value of the land. The decision to take this land led to much debate throughout the county. At one point the county commissioners who supported the decision to use eminent domain came under a great deal of scrutiny. Two commissioners lost their positions over the situation as they were voted out of office in the 2007 election. Despite the arguments against preserving the site there were enough people fighting to save it, leading to a positive outcome. The case was finally settled in 2009 with the property being sold to York County and the family receiving $23 million (Lindquist 2009).

In addition to being listed on the National Register, there is also a great deal of support for the Byrd Leibhart site becoming a National Historic Landmark. A vocal supporter of this position has been Paul Nevin, president of the SPA York and Lancaster chapter who commented that the site was so important because it “helps demonstrate how drastically the Susquehannocks’ way of life was altered because of English settlement” (Lindquist 2009). The cemetery can also be used to show what caused the Native Americans’ deaths. National Historic Landmark designation would give the site national significance and provide further protection. Following the county’s purchase of the land, the Native Lands County Park was established (Heritage Region Staff 2009). According to the brochure created to advertise the park, areas included in the park are rock carvings along the Susquehanna, the John and Katherine Zimmerman Center for Heritage, several historic trails, and the Byrd Leibhart site. The park was officially opened in October of 2009 and is now used by the public for recreation.

Multiple archaeological investigations have been conducted at both Leibhart sites. The Oscar Leibhart site was dug several times by its past owners including John Haines and the
Leibhart family (Witthoft 1969). Most of this digging was completed from 1925 to 1938 and during this time as many as 100 burials may have been uncovered (Beckerman 1984b). The first professional excavations were done at the site in 1956. Excavations were conducted by W. Fred Kinsey from the PHMC in order to locate the palisade (Kinsey 1957). The palisade was not located at this time but a longhouse was found. Also at this time, Oscar Leibhart dug at the site and removed 100 graves (Beckerman 1984b). Additional excavations were completed by Barry Kent of the PHMC in 1975 in order to relocate burials previously dug by the Leibhart family (Kent 1975). Through the several excavations, two separate components were found at the site - Susquehannock and the earlier Clemson Island. Artifacts found at the site included wooden ladles, brass kettles, nails, bullet molds, gun parts, and beads (Kent 1975).

The Byrd Leibhart site was also first dug by amateurs including members of the Leibhart family. In 1932, the Leibharts and David Graham dug 2 graves (Landis 1975). The following year, Byrd Leibhart uncovered another 90 graves (Beckerman 1984). Artifacts found were divided by the men, with Graham’s collection eventually being donated to the York County Historical Society. However, these artifacts were mixed with artifacts from the Oscar Leibhart site (Beckerman 1984). The artifacts kept by the Leibharts were sold at various auctions to collectors (Kent 1975). In 1970, professional excavations were led by Barry Kent. This exaction located the stockade and one longhouse (Kent 1975). Artifacts found at the site reflect the trade relationship between the Native Americans and Europeans at that time and included gun parts, iron tools, copper kettles, knives, beads, pipes, ceramics, and glass (Landis 1975).

Both Leibhart sites are an important part of York County’s history and represent successful historic preservation efforts. Several organizations, including SPA and the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area worked together to save the sites. This also increased
public awareness of the sites, encouraging the public to also get involved and interested in preservation. The Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites can provide a great deal of information on contact between the Susquehannocks and Europeans (Beckerman 1984). The burials can show how the Native people were affected by warfare and diseases brought by the Europeans. They also provide a glimpse at two different ways that the preservation of sites can occur. The Oscar Leibhart site was purchased by individuals who were interested in its history and wanted to save it. This allowed for a smooth transaction from private owner to an organization that could properly care for the land. It also did not draw as much public scrutiny as the Byrd Leibhart site. In this case the controversy over preserving the site led to a great deal of exposure and public interest with groups both supporting and opposing preservation. While the site was eventually preserved, the process forced the county to use eminent domain, a decision that created a great deal of resentment among residents. In both of these cases the efforts to save the sites led to positive outcomes and an important part of York County’s history was saved for future generations.

Schultz House and Camp Security

The Schultz House (36Yo415) and Camp Security (36Yo46) are both located in the southeastern part of Springettsbury Township, four miles north of York City (Tanzola 2006). They are both unique sites in the county that communicate early European aspects of York history. The Schultz House is thought to be the oldest house standing in York County, having been built in 1734, and is now owned by Historic York, Inc (HYI 2010). The land used for Camp Security is next to the Schultz house. The camp is the only undisturbed prison camp from the Revolutionary war in the United States (Lloyd 2009a). Both sites have been excavated, either professionally or by volunteers, but are not listed on the National Register. In recent years
Camp Security has faced increasing threats of development while multiple organizations have spent the past 30 years trying to learn from it and protect it.

![Figure 4: Location of Camp Security and Schultz House with farm names.](image)

In Figure 4, Camp Security is located on the farmland on the left side of the image labeled as the Kauffman Farm. The Schultz House can also be seen in the area known as the Glatz Farm. At one time the entire area was known as the Brubaker Farm for the original owner, Daniel Brubaker, who owned the entire 280 acre farm prior to the start of the Revolutionary War (Lloyd 2009b). When the Schultz House was built over 250 years ago it was located in the area then known as Hellam Township. It belonged to Johannes and Christina Schultz and is believed to have been built in 1734 based on the datestone (Butcher 2008a). However, there has recently
been some controversy over the exact date that the house was built. Based on passenger manifests, Johannes and Cristina did not arrive in America until 1742. Even if the house was not built until later than the datestone claims, it is still one of the oldest houses in York County and an important historic structure in the area. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the house was acquired by Daniel Brubaker who also purchased the farm land surrounding the house (Lloyd 2009a). During the war, The Schultz House was used as a tavern that was likely frequented by guards of the neighboring prisoner camp.

On October 17, 1777, General John Burgoyne surrendered to General Horatio Gates at Saratoga, New York (Horner 2007). The British soldiers under Burgoyne’s command were imprisoned at several other locations before eventually being sent to Camp Security in York 1781 (Butcher 2002). These soldiers were joined by General Charles Cornwallis’ men in 1782, resulting in a prisoner population of over 2,000 men (Tanzola 2006). York was seen as an ideal location for a prison camp as it was too far from the British army for them to attempt any type of rescue (Barnes and Ryerson 2006). Upon arrival, the prisoners were put to work building stockades and living quarters under guard of York County Militia (Tanzola 2006). A small village of huts was also constructed for soldiers with wives and children (Horner 2007). Prisoners were initially held in the stockades at Camp Security but over time were allowed to move into huts at the village (Tanzola 2006). This area became known as Camp Indulgence.

The majority of those imprisoned at the camp were enlisted men (Tanzola 2006). Officers received much better treatment and were often imprisoned in colonists’ homes or used for prisoner exchange (Barnes and Ryerson 2006). Officers, as well as some soldiers, that were incarcerated at Camp Security were given a great deal of freedom (Heisey 1971). A parole system was used that allowed prisoners at the camp to work for residents of York and some were
allowed to travel up to ten miles away from the camp (Tanzola 2006, Heisey 1971). Both the soldiers and their families worked at making items such as lace, spoons, buckles, straight pins and buttons, which they then sold door to door throughout York (Tanzola 2006). Most of the freedom that these prisoners experienced was due to sympathy felt by the militia that was guarding them (Tanzola 2006). Ironically, there was very little security at Camp Security and prisoners were often allowed to move freely in and out of the camp.

Despite the freedom that many of the prisoners experienced, conditions at Camp Security were at times appalling. A firsthand account of life at the camp comes from Hannah Williams who described the prisoners as “a sordid set of creatures in human figure-poor, dirty, emaciated men” (Horner 2007). The camp was often short on supplies, part of the reason why the prisoners were allowed to leave the camp to work and obtain additional supplies. The poor conditions at the camp led to a breakout of what was known as “camp fever” (Heisey 1971). As many as a thousand people, including women and children, died at Camp Security in the winter of 1782-1783 (Butcher 2008b). The bodies of those that died were buried in unmarked graves at the camp. The location of this cemetery is currently unknown.

When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, Camp Security was abandoned. Some soldiers returned home but many had married colonists and thus remained in York. Several of the structures were dissembled and used for other purposes (Butcher 2008b). Following the war, the land on which Camp Security was built changed hands several times. Few records of the camp were kept and for almost two hundred years its location was unknown. It was only during an excavation in 1979 that evidence of the camp was finally uncovered and the general location was determined (Horner 2007). The site, 36Yo46, was then excavated again in 2000 as a requirement from the Army Corps of Engineers due to the proposed housing development’s
possible impact on a stream and wetlands (Tanzola 2006, Eastman 2001). Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the owner was required to obtain an archaeological assessment of his property.

Both the 1979 and 2000 excavations focused on the west side of the site, on the Kauffman Farm, uncovering a large number of artifacts and features (Hunter 1979, Catts and Roberts 2000). The 1979 excavation began with a walkover survey to locate any artifacts or features visible on the ground surface (Hunter 1979). Following the walkover, an area of 49,600 square feet was excavated to the subsoil. This excavation located and identified a total of 97 features, including 72 hand dug pits, 12 post molds, plow scars, and rodent burrows (Hunter 1979). Artifacts found at this time included buttons, coins, musket balls, and thimbles. Limited excavations were also conducted on the Glatz Farm to the east with no artifacts or features being uncovered (Hunter 1979). The 2000 excavation again began with a walkover survey after the field was disc-plowed (Catts and Roberts 2000). At this time, a total of 334 artifacts were located on the ground surface in the Kauffman Farm area. After the walkover survey was completed 24 test pits were dug. Artifacts found were similar to those from the 1979 excavation as well as some 19th century and Native American artifacts (Catts and Roberts 2000).

Work has also been done at the Schultz House. An excavation was conducted at the Schultz House during the summer of 2009 (Lloyd 2009a). Archaeologist Steve Warfel led a group of volunteers in the work that uncovered thousands of artifacts. The excavation was originally planned to look for military artifacts in the vicinity of the house. While many different artifacts were found none of them can be connected to Camp Security. Artifacts that were found include pottery, glass, animal bones, coal, bricks, mortar, nails, and a few pre-historic items (Lloyd 2009a). The house is not open to the public except for special programs that are held
there. Additional restoration work is needed at the house before it can be nominated for placement on the National Register (June Lloyd, personal communication 2010).

For the past 10 years Camp Security has been threatened by the possible creation of a housing development. In order to prevent this many historic organizations in the county have come forward to work to protect the site. Historic York, Inc and the York County Heritage Trust have both organized efforts to stop the development and a group, Friends of Camp Security, was created specifically to fight for the site’s protection (Tanzola 2006). While the current owner has presented several plans for developing the land none have thus far been approved by the county. Most recently, Springettsbury Township has begun attempts to raise funds to purchase a portion of the land for preservation. In August of 2010, Springettsbury Township supervisors voted in favor of raising money to purchase the land (Boeckel 2010).

Camp Security was on the National Trust’s list of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places in 2000 (Preservation Pennsylvania 2000). As a site that can provide important historic and archaeological data, it is important to preserve. The ongoing fight to protect it has made historic preservation in the county more visible and will hopefully lead to more people wanting to become involved. Not only is Camp Security a good example of ongoing preservation efforts, but it provides a great opportunity to teach the public about the county’s history. It also shows how several organizations such as YCHT, HYI, and Friends of Camp Security have worked together on historic preservation of an archaeological site. This had also brought more exposure to the site, allowing the public to learn more about a site they may otherwise have no knowledge of. The work that several organizations have done shows how much effort goes into protecting a historic site. Along with the Schultz House, these two sites present evidence of the role York County played during the 18th century. The efforts that have been made to preserve them
indicate the interest that some individuals from organizations such as York County Heritage Trust have in preserving the history of the area.

*Dill’s Tavern*

Figure 5: Dill’s Tavern.

Dill’s Tavern (36Yo336), also known as Eichelberger’s Tavern and the Logan House, is an 18th century tavern in Dillsburg Borough in northern York County (Gombach Group 2009). Figure 5 shows the tavern as it appears today. Several excavations have been conducted at the site and it was listed on the National Register in 2004 as an example of an early tavern and one of only a few still standing in the U.S. The tavern is now owned by the Northern York County Historical and Preservation Society (NYCHPS). It is open to the public as an interpretive and educational facility (Dill’s Tavern Staff 2010). Throughout the year special public programs and events are held. Dill’s Tavern is also part of the York Heritage Area Program, a program that
lists some of the most significant historic sites in the county in order to promote heritage tourism (NYCHPS 2010).

The original portion of Dill’s Tavern was built in 1755 by James Dill, the son of an Irish immigrant (NYCHPS 2010). Additions were made in 1800, 1820, and 1910; and minor alterations were made in 1935. At the time it was built, it was the largest home constructed outside of the city of York. Dill’s house was located at the intersection of two major routes and in 1758 the owner petitioned for a license to operate a tavern. Once the tavern began operating it quickly became a center of commerce, trade, and interaction for the many travelers that passed by (Gombach Group 2009). The tavern remained open until 1835 when the building became the center of an agricultural operation and later was used as an antique store and private residence (NYCHPS 2010). The plantation that Dill’s Tavern is part of was also used for a variety of other purposes. The land was purchased by the original owner after the tavern was built and included a total of 650 acres and 9 slaves (Gombach Group 2009). Structures built on the property included several mills, a large distillery, a separate kitchen, large barns, and a stable. In the early 19th century there were also two orchards on the property.

The property remained in the Dill family until 1800 when it was bought by Leonard Eichelberger (NYCHPS 2010). During this time, the building doubled in size and the distillery was built. Ownership of the property then passed to Frederick Eichelberger who continued to run the tavern until his death in 1835 (Gombach Group 2010). As he had no heirs, the property was passed to his brother-in-law Frederick Welty. By 1850, the tavern was no longer in use and the structure was being used as a private residence. Over the next hundred years, ownership of the property passed through the family. Morrett Coover subdivided the property, selling most of it and leaving only seven acres surrounding the house. The last owners to use the property as a
private residence were Caroline and Helen Logan. Until their deaths in the 1960s, the house was used as an antique shop. Following their deaths the house remained empty for 30 years. It was then acquired by the NYCHPS who purchased it in order to restore and preserve it.

Eight years of restoration work was done at Dill’s Tavern to prepare it to be used as a living museum (Dill Tavern Committee 2010). The structure was restored to reflect a tavern from 1835. Period contents are included in the tavern and visitors are invited to touch and use these objects. The tavern is available for open-hearth dinners and presents multiple educational programs to the public. Preservation Workshops are held at the site and led by Sam McKinney, a traditional builder who was in charge of the restorations of the tavern (Dill’s Tavern Staff 2010). These workshops focus on instruction in early building construction such as stone foundations, timber frame buildings, and bake ovens. NYCHPS has plans to reconstruct additional structures on the property including a log barn and a stillhouse.

The first archaeological investigation at Dill’s house was conducted by graduate students from Pennsylvania State University (Gombach Group 2009). In 1996, a survey was completed of a well on the property near the street. Insufficient data was found at the time to locate any of the outbuildings on the site. These buildings can be seen in early historic photos but were no longer visible on the property by 1930. Additional excavations were conducted by Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. who were hired by the owners. Work was done in 2003 and 2004 that included digging test holes and geo-thermal imaging in order to locate building foundations. Artifacts found in the test holes included ceramics such as pearlware and creamware, window glass, nails, pipes, bone, and shell fragments. The geo-thermal imaging was unable to find definite evidence of structures but did locate areas with stone piles, soil markings, and high concentrations of artifacts (Gombach Group 2009).
Dill’s Tavern is an important historic site in York County for its commercial significance as a tavern during the 18th and 19th centuries. From the time it was built, it was an important center for commercial activity and entertainment. Its location near major travel routes in the area led to it being a civic center for the community where residents could receive mail, conduct business, attend meetings, and vote (Gombach Group 2009). Dill’s Tavern is an example of one of the many taverns that would have been operated in York County. While many of the other taverns are no longer standing, this tavern is still being preserved to teach the public about York’s history. Despite the several additions and alterations the building is still representative of an early tavern and is in excellent condition. It is also a very useful resource that can be used to educate the public. While only limited evidence has been uncovered archaeologically there are future excavations planned on the property that may yield additional information about what life was like in the area during the 18th century. Dill’s Tavern also serves as the public aspect of the NYCHPS. The organization has preserved the site and done archaeological work that can be used to teach the public about the site. This public interest then leads to increased funding that allows NYCHPS to do additional projects and programs at Dill’s Tavern.

Codorus Forge and Furnace

The Codorus Forge and Furnace is one of several sites that have been preserved by the Conservation Society of York. It is located in Hellam Township and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 1991. The site is the “oldest remaining landmark of the iron industry in York County” (Hellam Township 2010). Many of the cannons and cannon balls used during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were produced at the Codorus Forge and Furnace (Reed 1991). Figure 6 shows the furnace, still standing and in
excellent condition. The forge was part of one of the earliest industries, iron making, in the county and played an important role in what would become a large industry in York.

Figure 6: Codorus Furnace.

The forge and furnace were built on the south side of the Codorus Creek near the Susquehanna River in 1765 by William Bennet on a 1500-acre tract of land that he obtained from the Penn Family (Hellam Township 2010). The forge was built first and before the furnace was built at the site the forge was supplied with pig iron from nearby furnaces (Swank 1892). At one time, the site would have employed as many as 60 workers and was kept running for nine months out of the year (Hellam Township 2010). In 1771, Bennet lost the property due to financial hardship and it was purchased by James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from
York (Reed 1991). James Smith also did not do well financially while he owned the furnace, losing $25,000 operating it. Thomas Niel purchased the property from Smith in 1778 and increased the property to include a total of 3275 acres (Reed 1991).

In 1810, Henry Grubb bought the forge and enlarged it, building the furnace in 1836 to produce pig iron on site. The furnace was built into the side of the hill from stone, iron hoops, and fire-clay. The pig iron was placed into molds while still molten hot and sent to blacksmiths. Iron ore and lime for the furnace came from several nearby quarries (Reed 1991). Products such as iron bars, pots, pans, and cast iron continued to be made at the sites until 1850 when operation of the forge and furnace ended. The forge and furnace remained in the Grubb family until 1858 when it was sold at a sheriff’s sale. The site was later bought by the Conservation Society of York in 1949 and has since been restored several times. The ironmaster’s house has since been used as a residence (Reed 1991).

As of 1798, structures at the site included a log house, nine outbuildings, a stone barn, a saw mill, a forge, and a workmen’s house. The entire site shows a large degree of integrity as many of these structures are still visible as well as additional ruins of unidentified structures (Reed 1991). The Codorus Forge and Furnace is now maintained by the Conservation Society of York as a historic site that is open to the public. Throughout the year tours are given at the site. This provides the public with the opportunity to learn more about one of York’s important historic sites. Without the work by the Conservation Society of York, Codorus Furnace and Forge may have been destroyed like many of the other furnaces in the county.

The Codorus Forge and Furnace is a significant site in Pennsylvania as it demonstrates the importance of the iron industry in York County and is one of the earliest forges operated in the area (Reed 1991). The importance of it is clear as it is listed on the National Register of
Historic Places (Reed 1991). As with many other furnaces in the area, the Codorus Forge and Furnace was located along the Susquehanna River in order to take advantage of the river for travel, shipping goods, and power. The furnace at Codorus is a unique example as it is a round structure as opposed to other furnaces that are square. Few round furnaces were built and even fewer have survived, especially in as good of condition as the Codorus Furnace (Reed 1991). The forge is also one of only a few still standing and the ironmaster’s house is a well preserved vernacular structure. Finally, the entire site is important to the archaeology of York County. While no excavations have yet occurred at the forge and furnace, it has the potential to provide a great deal of information as there has been very little disturbance at the site. The still standing structures can be used to tell archaeologists and historians a great deal about how the workers and iron masters lived at the site.

*York Iron Company Mine*

The York Iron Company Mine is located in North Codorus Township and is now part of the P. Joseph Rabb County Park (York County Department of Parks and Recreation 2009). It was placed on the National Register in 1983 as a historic archaeological site (Jensen et al. 1983). The park is also a site listed by the York County Heritage Program (2010). The site covers 72 acres and is currently closed to the public due to safety concerns as well as to protect the historic resources present in the area (York County Department of Parks and Recreation 2009). Tours are occasionally given at the site by Jeri Jones, geologist and county park employee (McClure 2008).

In the 1800s there was an iron boom in York County. From 1854 to the 1890s, the York Iron Company Mine was one of 170 iron mines in use in York County (York County Department of Parks and Recreation 2009). Multiple pits were dug in the area, ranging in size from 15 to
370 feet in width (Jensen et al. 1983). The York Iron Company Mine produced some of the best iron ore in the area, known as Codorus Ore. The ore was mined by workers using hand tools to perform the difficult labor. These workers were primarily immigrants from England and Wales who were paid 25 cents a week for working ten hour days, six days a week (McClure 2008). The ore was then transported to nearby furnaces such as the Codorus Furnace by a railroad that connected the mine to the main railroad line (Jensen et al. 1983).

The mine closed at the end of the 19th century, most likely due to the discovery of better ore deposits in the Midwest. After the mine closed it sat vacant and parts of it were later used for agriculture and a landfill (McClure 2008). Up until 1981, the site would have been largely unchanged except for the overgrowth that covered much of it (Jensen et al. 1983). However, the site’s use as a landfill did alter its original appearance. In the 1990s, the land was donated to the county by Modern Landfill and Recycling (York County Parks Staff 2008). The land remains undeveloped with public trails leading around the mine (York County Planning Commission 2009). The mines are now home to four species of bats that are protected by the PA Game Commission and Wildlife Conservation Fund. Special bat gates are installed at the mine entrances to keep people out but allow the bats to enter and exit (McClure 2008).

The site of the York Iron Company Mine has been the location of several different archaeological investigations. Some of these investigations have taken place as part of an archaeological camp that is run by the YCHT during the summer (Concilio 2008). These archaeological projects have been run since 2003 in order to teach students the process of archaeological excavation (Behr 2010). During these excavations, over 400 artifacts have been found including chisels, picks, shoes, and clay pipes. A geoarchaeological investigation was conducted at the site through the use of a magnetometer by geological scientist Rose-Anna Behr
Prior excavations focused on stone foundations and hoist house floor but the railroad line from the mine to the mainline had not been found. The magnetic survey provided additional information that suggested a possible location for the line (Behr 2010). In the summer of 2008, the student excavations focused on the area suggested by the magnetic survey and the students uncovered a “36-foot-long standard-gauge rail, in place, 9 inches below the surface” (Behr 2010). This rail would have been used in the later years that the mine was operated to connect the mine to the main railroad line.

The York Iron Company Mine represents an important part of the history of York County. Despite the importance of the iron industry to the area, this mine is the only remaining mine of the more than one hundred that were located in the county (Jensen et al. 1983). The remains of the mine show the importance of the high quality iron that was found as well as the techniques that were used to obtain the material. The physical evidence of the mine is of further importance when it is considered with the changes that took place in the area due to the iron boom (Jensen et al. 1983). The discovery of iron in York led to the appearance of the railroad in more places as well as the immigration of English and Welsh settlers who brought with them new techniques and ideas that influenced the area culturally and architecturally. The York Iron Company mine was one of the largest mines in the county and one of the most well known due to the high quality iron found in the area. The still-visible mine shafts and entrances, as well as other surviving structures, remain as physical reminders of the important role that the mining of iron had in the history of York County. Additional geological and archaeological investigations will provide further information about what conditions were like at the mine, making preservation and public education of the site extremely important.
Indian Steps Museum is one of the most interesting structures in York County. Although it was constructed in the 20th century it includes pieces of history that are much older. The museum is included in the National Register and is another site that is protected by the Conservation Society of York. It was built in 1912 in Lower Chanceford Township along the Susquehanna River. Figure 7 shows how the museum looks now. The museum itself is important as a both a monument to the Native Americans who once lived near the Susquehanna and the man who believed that their history needed to be remembered.

The “Indian Steps” in the museum’s name refer to steps that were carved into the rocks of the nearby Susquehanna River and used as footholds by Native Americans to reach the river to
fish (Grissinger 2010). The Susquehannocks inhabited this area until most were killed during the 17th century from disease and fighting with other tribes. In 1907, the land on which the museum was later built was purchased by attorney John E. Vandersloot (Grissinger 2010). At the time of the purchase, there was already a cabin and two smaller cottages on the property. Over time, Vandersloot found a variety of Native American artifacts on his land including projectile points, stone tools, and pottery. He was also was given many artifacts by his neighbors. Between 1908 and 1912, Vandersloot built his own house that later became the museum. While constructing the house over 10,000 artifacts were included in the structure. The artifacts were embedded in the masonry in the shape of Indian patterns, birds, animals, and reptiles (Grissinger 2010). They appear throughout the building in the floors and walls (Kent 1989). Vandersloot believed that this would be one of the best ways to preserve his many artifacts.

Vandersloot died in 1936 and the property was bought by Pennsylvania Water and Power Company (Grissinger 2010). Soon after, the company leased the land to the Conservation Society of York County. In 1955, Pennsylvania Power and Light Company became the owner of the property and the company sold the estate to the Conservation Society for $1 (Grissinger 2010). The property has since become a museum that offers exhibits and events to the public. Events at the museum include gardening workshops, an 18th century encampment reenactment, and a Native American festival. In addition to the museum the property also provides scenic views of York County, parts of Lancaster County, and the Susquehanna River (Grissinger 2010). There is a historical nature trail, an American Holly tree that is over 350 years old, a 36 foot high totem pole, and picnic pavilions.
The cabin itself is two and a half stories made of chestnut timbers and stone (Grissinger 2010). The Native American designs that were created in the walls were based on reproductions of Indian drawings that Vandersloot found in his books. On the first floor of the museum there is a reproduction of a “kiva,” a chamber used by the Hopi Indians for religious purposes (Grissinger 2010). This room can be seen in Figure 8. In the kiva room are additional designs in the walls made from artifacts and stained glass windows of Native American scenes (Grissinger 2010). Exhibits that explain the lives of Native Americans along the Susquehanna are on the second floor. Displays include Native American clothing, locally found artifacts, and Native American artwork. There is also a section that describes the work of archaeologists, focusing on those that study Native Americans. Other exhibits throughout the museum include models and dioramas of Native American life, a display about the Holtwood Dam and Hydroelectric Facility, a permanent exhibit on the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canals, and the Vandersloot Room.

Figure 8: Kiva Room, Indian Steps Museum.
dedicated to the museum’s creator (Grissinger 2010). The structure has been changed little since it was built by Vandersloot.

Indian Steps Museum was built as a memorial to the Native Americans that once lived in York County. The site is most significant for its potential to educate the public about the first people that lived in the area. Run by the Conservation Society of York, it provides the public with information about Native Americans as well as other aspects of history and archaeology in the county. It was one of the first museums in the United States that focused exclusively on the lives of Native Americans (Kent 1989). Even before the cabin became an official museum, Vandersloot invited people to visit his home to look at his many artifacts and to tell them about the history of the area. Indian Steps Museum is a unique structure and it is likely there are no other museums like it. This site is important as it teaches visitors about Native Americans while also inspiring them to help preserve historic and archaeological sites.

Conclusion

In York County there are multiple established organizations that focus on historic preservation and public education. Several of these organizations have been discussed above to provide an idea of the variety of the historic preservation and education that is in operation at both the state and county levels. At each organization there are individuals who are working to make the public more informed about the history and archaeology in York County. Additionally, there are many important historic and archaeological sites throughout the county that the organizations work to protect. The sites discussed above are just a few of the many important historic and archaeological sites throughout York County. These sites demonstrate the wide range of important historic events that occurred in York County. From Native American to industrial sites, York County has many historically and archaeologically significant places.
These sites have been preserved for future generations by individuals and groups that are interested in the history of York County.

However, not everyone is as knowledgeable about the important history of the area. If other historical and archaeological sites are to be preserved it is important that more residents of the county become informed. Without the work of these organizations and individuals to preserve the sites, the public would not be aware of the important history of York County. In order to better understand the work of these organizations and the sites they protect, interviews were conducted with employees or volunteers from the organizations and sites. These will be discussed in Chapters 7 and 8. The public perception of these organizations will also be discussed based on survey responses from the public. This information will provide an opportunity to determine if the organizations discussed above are achieving their main goals of preservation and public education. Public interest and knowledge of preservation in York County will be discussed below in order to better understand how well informed the public is about these, and other, historic and archaeological sites.
CHAPTER 7

RESULTS

In order to better understand historic preservation and public education in York County both surveys and interviews were conducted. The surveys were distributed to county residents who were asked thirteen questions about their own experience and knowledge of archaeology and historic preservation. These questions and their results are each discussed below to provide an overview of public responses. Each question is discussed using how many participants said yes or no to present a general view of public opinion concerning archaeology. Several participant comments are also included to show individual opinion regarding the questions.

For the interviews, employees and volunteers from organizations and sites were first asked several unique questions designed to elicit information about their individual organization or site. They were also asked several of the same questions that focused on their opinion about archaeology and historic preservation in the county. The answers to these questions were then compared to other interview responses as well as survey responses. Questions were open ended and many were answered with ‘yes’ or ‘no’ and additional comments. Data for this section was qualitative but answers were compared to provide an overview of the opinions of the archaeology and historic preservation professionals.

Surveys

Participants

A total of 53 York County residents participated in the survey. Survey participants ranged in age from 21 to 80. The majority of participants were 21 to 30 years of age with 25 participants, 47%, falling in this age range. The number of participants for each of the age ranges is shown in Table 1. The average participant age was 39.35. A wide range of ages was
represented in the survey’s population, indicating that a variety of different viewpoints and life experiences were represented in the study.

Table 1: Ages of Survey Participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>71-80</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of participants</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of total</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attempts were made to include the same number of male and female York County residents. One hundred of each were invited to take the survey. However, more female residents agreed to participate in the survey resulting in a higher number of female participants. Of the total 53 participants, 39 were female and 14 were male. Therefore, 74% of the participants of the survey were female. This sample bias does not appear to have skewed the survey results as men and women responded similarly to the questions.

Survey participants resided in or were formerly residents of eighteen of York County’s 35 townships. Townships represented in the survey population are seen in Table 2. Spring Garden Township had the largest number of residents participate in the survey, 32%, despite the fact that the same number of residents from each township in York County were invited to participate.
Table 2: Townships of Residents that Participated in Survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Townships</th>
<th>Number of Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conewago</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Manchester</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Prospect</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellam</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Chanceford</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hopewell</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Township</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springettsbury</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Manchester</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterstown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York City</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions

1. Where do you get the majority of your information on the history of York County?

![Information Sources](chart.png)

Figure 9: Information sources of York County residents.

The above graph (Figure 9) presents the various sources of information that residents of York County use to learn about history in the county. Residents gave a variety of different answers while three participants stated that they are not interested in the history and do not use any sources. The most popular source for information was school with 26% of participants saying that is where they obtained their information. The second most popular source was talking to other people with 23% of participants, and the internet and newspapers tied for the third most common answer with each being mentioned by 19% of the participants. Answers that did not fit into the above categories for sources of information were put into the category of
“other”. These responses included life experience, historic walking tours, and York County parks.

2. Are you interested in archaeology?

This question was asked in order to determine whether or not each participant had any interest in archaeology. Of the 53 survey participants, 37 individuals, or 70% of participants, expressed at least some interest in archaeology. Some participants gave reasons for their interest in archaeology. One participant expressed that he was interested in archaeology “because of Indiana Jones.” Other participants explained that they had interest in the topic because it helped them learn about the past, explaining “it is the best way to find the truth of the past”, and because it is interesting to learn about how people lived in the past. Only 30% of survey participants expressed a lack of interest in archaeology. Some of these participants gave reasons for not being interested in archaeology. A 73 year old participant expressed his lack of interest by saying “I’m too old.” Other reasons for not being interested in archaeology included a lack of interest in any kind of history or not thinking that it affects the individual personally.

3. Do you think archaeology is important in York County?

Survey participants were then asked if they believed that archaeology was important in York County. The majority of participants responded positively to this question. Of the 53 responses, 46, or 87%, answered that they thought archaeology is important in the county. Participants gave a variety of different responses for why they felt this way. Several responded that archaeology is important everywhere and another popular response was that the area had a great deal of history. The majority of these people seemed to already understand the archaeological importance of the area and were interested in learning more about the area where they live. The remaining participants, 7, or 13%, responded that they did not think that
archaeology is important in York County. The majority of these participants answered with only a “no” but there were also some explanations given. Three people indicated that they did not think archaeology was important because they did not think that York County was very old or had much history. One participant commented “I wasn't aware there was much of our history underground since we aren't that old”.

4. **Are you familiar with any archaeological work that has been done in York County?**

Despite the fact the majority of participants were interested in archaeology or thought it was important in the county, most gave negative responses to this question. For this question only 7 participants, or 13%, responded that they were familiar with some kind of archaeological work that had been done in the county. The remaining 46 participants, or 87% of the total, answered that they were not at all familiar with any archaeological work that was done in the area. Participants that answered positively to this question listed both historic and archaeological sites that they had knowledge of. Sites mentioned by one participant each were Camp Security, Indian Steps, Native American sites in general, the Willis House, the Colonial Courthouse, the Gates House, and the Plough Tavern. Several important archaeological sites in the county that were discussed earlier as case studies were not mentioned including the Schultz House, Codorus Furnace, and the York Iron Company Mine.

5. **Have you ever visited an archaeological site in the county?**

The majority of responses to this question were also negative. As most people who participated in the survey were not familiar with archaeological sites in the county they also had not visited any sites. Negative responses were given by 46 participants, or 87% of the total. The remaining 7 participants, 13%, stated that they had visited an archaeological site. These were the same participants that had responded that they had heard about archaeological work done in the
county. Locations mentioned were the Native America villages (2 participants), Indian Steps (2 participants), Plough Tavern (2 participants), and Willis House (1 participant). Participants that visited such sites also expressed enjoying their visits. One participant commented that he had visited several archaeological sites and had a site located on his property. This individual commented on his survey that he was the owner of a site known as Chimney Rock. He explained that this site is on his private property and recently officials from both state and federal organizations have come to see the site. This is just one example of the many sites that may still be unrecorded in York County. Fortunately, the owner is interested in archaeology and is currently working to preserve the site.

6. **Would you visit archaeological sites if they were open to the public?**

Although most participants were not familiar with any archaeological sites nor had they ever visited one, the majority answered this question affirmatively. A total of 43 participants, or 81%, responded that they would be interested in visiting an archaeological site in the county. Only 10, or 19%, of the participants said they would not visit a site. Of those that answered positively, most also commented that it would depend on what kind of site it is, if they were interested in it, and if it was appropriate for children. No participants that responded negatively provided reasons for their lack of interest in visiting an archaeological site.

7. **Are you familiar with any of the historic preservation organizations in York County**

More people were familiar with historic preservation organizations in the county than with archaeological sites. The majority of participants, 32, or 60% answered positively to being familiar with an organization in York County. The most common response was the York County Heritage Trust, or York Historical Society as it used to be known, with twelve participants having knowledge of it. Other organizations mentioned were the Northern Historical Society.
Hanover Historical Society, Kreutz Creek, and the Agricultural and Industrial Museum. Among those that answered positively to this question, 16 did not know the name of an organization but said they knew there were such organizations in the county. Participants reported learning about these organizations through the newspaper, internet, or by talking to other people. The remaining 40%, or 21 participants, responded to the question negatively and were not familiar with any historic preservation organizations in the area. While the majority of participants were familiar with an organization, several important organizations that do work in York County were not mentioned including Historic York, Inc., the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

8. Have you ever visited a museum in York County that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation?

Fewer participants were familiar with a museum in the county that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation. Only 21, or 40%, of participants responded that they knew of such a museum in the county. These participants mentioned visiting a variety of different museums including the train station in Red Lion, the York County Historical Society museum, Gates House, Plough Tavern, Agricultural and Industrial Museum, Nixon Park, York Fire Museum, Wrightsville Museum, Indian Steps, and Lauxmont Farms, as well as some museums not located in the county. The most common response was the York County Historical Society museum with 11 participants commenting that they had visited it. Participants also expressed that they thought the museums were interesting and they enjoyed their visits. Several participants added that they attended these museums on field trips with their children. Despite the many museums visited, the majority of participants in the survey had not visited a museum in
York County. The remaining 32, or 60%, of participants responded they had not been to a museum that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation.

9. Have you ever attended a program in York County that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation?

Very few participants had attended a program in York County. Only 5 participants, or 9%, responded positively to this question. These participants attended programs such as the downtown York tour, a program at the York County Heritage Trust, a Nixon Park program, Kreutz Creek center program, and a class through the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at Pennsylvania State University York Campus. The remaining survey participants, 48, or 91%, had never attended a program that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation or were unsure if they ever had.

10. Would you attend programs offered to the public about historic preservation or archaeology?

Although most survey participants had never attended a public program about archaeology or historic preservation, the majority said that they would attend a program. Only 16, or 30%, of participants said that would not attend a program. The remaining 37 participants, or 70%, said they would. While those that responded negatively offered no further explanation for their response, several participants who expressed interest in public programs provided additional comments. Several said they would be interested in programs that were designed for families and children. Another participant responded they would attend programs that were of interest to her. One participant expressed a great deal of interest in public programs, commenting “I would love to attend programs on preservation. I’m working towards a degree in Library Science and Archiving.”
11. Do you think the public is well informed about archaeology in York County

Participants answered almost unanimously to this question. A total of 50 participants, 94%, responded that they did not think that the public is well informed about archaeology in York County. One participant explained the lack of knowledge by saying “Since the media—newspapers and television—do their best to keep the public alerted to ongoing and updated information one could assume the public is well informed. However, to my dismay many people do not follow TV coverage (too depressing) at all or do not subscribe to newspapers (don’t have time to read).” Another participant commented that he did not think the public really cared about archaeology. Three participants responded that they thought the public was well informed about archaeology. However, they added to their response by saying that just people who are interested in archaeology are well informed about the topic.

12. Do you have children that attend a school in York County? Do they learn about archaeology?

The majority of survey participants do not have children that attend school in York County. Only 11 participants, 21%, answered that they do have children. Of these 11 participants, four said they do not think their children learn about archaeology in school. The remaining seven participants said that their children do learn about archaeology. One participant explained that her children attend schools in York Suburban School District. She commented that they learn about the history of the area and that through their studies they have also learned about the archaeology in the area.

13. Are you interested in learning more about archaeology in the county?

The majority of survey participants expressed an interest in learning more about archaeology in York County. Of the 53 participants, 39, or 74% responded positively to this
question. Several participants expressed interest in learning more about where they live or finding activities that would be good for their families and children. The remaining 14 participants, or 26%, answered that they were not interested in learning more about archaeology in York County. Many provided no further comments but one participant stated that their reason for lack of interest was that they were no longer residents of the area so had no interest in the archaeology of the area.

Interviews

Participants

A total of ten interviews were conducted with individuals that were either employed at a historic preservation organization in York County or that had volunteered or worked at an archaeological or historic site in the county. Interview subjects were from the following organizations: York County Heritage Trust (two employees), Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area (two employees), and Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (one employee). Interview subjects from archaeological or historic sites represented Indian Steps Museum, the Schultz House, Dill’s Tavern, and Camp Security (two members/volunteers from Friends of Camp Security). Several additional employees and volunteers were asked to participate in the interviews but declined. All employees and volunteers were asked several of the same questions that are discussed below.

Organization Interviews

1. How is the organization involved with preservation of historic and archaeological sites?

Each of the three organizations that had employees participate in the interviews are involved with preservation of either archaeological or historic sites. The York County Heritage Trust owns and operates a number of different historic sites and museums. The YCHT employee
commented on one of their largest sites, the Colonial Complex in downtown York City. The complex consists of four different buildings: the Golden Plough Tavern, the General Gates House, the Barnett Bobb Log Cabin, and a replica of the Colonial Courthouse. These structures are open for tours and present information mainly on the time of the Second Continental Congress in York (1781). Topics discussed include architecture, decorative arts, culture, and daily life during the Colonial period. The YCHT employee reported that the complex has 5,000-7,000 visitors annually with monthly visits averaging about 100-200 people. During the summer, special events attract as many as 1,000 visitors. The YCHT also operates the Library and Archives that is involved with preservation of documents. The employee that was interviewed from the archives explained that their collection includes thousands of books, maps, photographs, deeds, letters, and diaries that focus on various topics such as genealogy, local history, decorative art, and military history. They also have a collection of site reports from archaeological projects that have been done in the county. The Archives have about 300 visitors a month who come to view their large collection for research.

The Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area also focuses on historic preservation of sites within York County. According to the employee interviewed, one of the organization’s main goals is to “conserve historic and cultural resources.” The organization has worked on multiple historic and archaeological projects including restoration of the Dritt Mansion where their offices are located. An employee reported that they are currently involved with the efforts to preserve Camp Security and maintaining the trails at the Native Lands County Park. Recently, a York County archaeologist worked with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area staff. When interviewed she spoke of her involvement with the organization beginning when they were working together to save the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart Susquehannock village sites. With the
organization, she has also worked to help preserve the Dritt Mansions and the petroglyphs in the Susquehanna River.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is concerned with historic and archaeological sites throughout the state of Pennsylvania. The employee that was interviewed from the PHMC is involved with archaeology at the State Museum in Harrisburg. In his role he actively works to preserve artifacts. The archaeological collections at the museum number four million items and each year they receive another 250,000 artifacts. The employees involved in this work are responsible for curating all the artifacts they receive as well as the field notes from archaeological excavations. Specifically in York County, the PHMC employee commented that the Bureau for Historic Preservation within the PHMC is responsible for reviewing all archaeological projects in York County. They also provide grants and information about preservation. Currently, the PHMC is working on two preservation projects in York County-the Susquehannock village sites (Byrd and Oscar Leibhart) and Camp Security. They have no other plans for work in the county at this time.

2. Are archaeological and historic sites in York County being effectively preserved?

Interview participants were asked if they thought that the county government was making enough efforts in order to protect important historic resources. Overall, opinions were divided concerning how well historic resources are being protected with three participants saying the county was effectively protecting sites and two responding enough was not being done. One employee from YCHT commented that he thought the county was doing all that it can to protect sites. He further remarked that there are many different organizations and museums throughout the county that are working to protect all of the major sites in the area. He also discussed the sites that the YCHT is directly involved with protecting such as the buildings included in the
Colonial Complex. They are also involved with efforts to protect Camp Security and other sites in the county. The participant that felt not enough work was being done to protect sites was the archaeologist that worked with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area. She commented that “we can never do enough to protect and preserve our ancient past.” She then explained that only one site can be saved at a time and that is only if the necessary resources are available to do so. Even though there are zoning ordinances and laws to protect sites they are not being enforced. Despite the sites that have been preserved so far there is still much work that can be done on the part of the county and organizations to protect more archaeological and historic sites.

3. What types of public programs are offered through the organization?

In addition to preservation efforts, both the York County Heritage Trust and Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area have public programs. The PHMC employee commented that there is a chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology in York County but was unaware of any other specific programs associated with the PHMC. The YCHT runs a variety of different programs at their many sites and museums throughout the year. The following programs and events were discussed during interviews with the two employees from the YCHT. Several living history events are held at the Colonial Complex that feature re-enactors who demonstrate various trades from the Colonial period. An Archaeology Camp is held every summer for about sixty 9-12 year olds. The camp is usually held at Raab Park (location of York Iron Mine) where participants are taught how to conduct an archaeological excavation. While the camp is very successful, it provides only a very informal introduction to archaeology as it is usually led by amateur archaeologists under the direction of the Parks Programmer who is a geologist. Family overnights are also held several times during the year. There are usually about 50 participants who spend the night at one of the museums to participate in learning stations and experiments.
While these programs were initially quite successful, the YCHT employee reported that the last two programs received little interest and the most recent program had to be canceled.

Additional programs offered through the YCHT include lecture programs, walking history tours, and two monthly programs held at the archives - the South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society meeting and the York Civil War Round Table.

An employee for the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area commented that they currently offer a number of programs to the public and described a few of them. The Susquehanna Heritage Lecture Series focuses on a variety of different local interest topics including Pennsylvania German gravestones, the petroglyphs of the Susquehanna River, and the geology and mining of York County. They also offer tours to the public of their 18th century historic home and River Art collection. In 2011, they plan to have even more programs including more workshops, guided tours, and displays of recently excavated artifacts and photographs from their collections. The archaeologist that has worked with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area also commented on work that she has done with the public including multiple programs she has offered, personally establishing the York and Lancaster chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, and promoting educational archaeological programs for the public through her involvement with the York County Parks and Recreation Board.

4. How do you inform the public about your organization? Do you think the public is well informed about archaeology and historic preservation?

Each organization has its own methods through which it tries to keep the public informed about the work it is doing. Employees from the YCHT commented that those who are already familiar with the organization are well informed. Members receive a newsletter that alerts them to upcoming events. The YCHT also publicizes events through press releases in the York
newspaper, through their Facebook and Twitter accounts, and on their website. One YCHT employee did comment that “the first barrier…is getting the public to recognize what the Trust is and what we do.” YCHT is currently developing a plan to implement more programs and new ways to reach the public. One volunteer also commented that individuals who are interested in historic topics have many opportunities to learn more. He went on to say that public education needs to start in the schools to get people interested when they are young.

Both interview subjects from the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Region commented that while the public is interested in preservation and archaeology they are “probably not as aware as they should be.” They are currently attempting to make more people aware of the organization’s work through more press and public appearances. The organization also has a newsletter and Facebook page to keep the public informed about events. The employee from the PHMC commented that the public in York County is as informed as in any other county. He also stated that “with more funding and more staff we could definitely do a better job”. Overall, the consensus among employees interviewed is that the public is interested in archaeology and that organizations and the county are doing the best they can to keep the public informed about historic preservation and archaeology. However, their opinion is also that the public is not as informed as they could be.

5. Do you think the public is interested in archaeology and historic preservation?

The employees interviewed expressed a great deal of optimism concerning the public’s interest in archaeology, history, and historic preservation. Despite the problems with the public being informed about these topics, people do seem to be interested in learning more about the history of York County. Public interest for the YCHT especially can be seen through the number of visitors that its many sites and library receive each month. Both employees interviewed
commented on the many visitors that the YCHT has and commented that they believed the public is interested in the area’s history. There is also a large amount of public interest in the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Region, as an employee commented that they have a mailing list of 1000 people. Public interest will also increase if the organization is able to inform more of the area’s residents about the work it does. Finally, the archaeologist associated with this organization stated that the public is very interested in archaeology.

*Site Interviews*

1. What is being done to preserve the site?

Employees and volunteers from four different historic and archaeological sites in York County agreed to participate in the interviews. For each site the participant was asked about the site and how it was being preserved. The sites that will be discussed are the historic site, Indian Steps Museum, and the Schultz House, Dill’s Tavern, and Camp Security, all of which are archaeological sites. The employee from Indian Steps Museum provided only limited information on the site, commenting that the Conservation Society of York County has preserved the site in its original condition. No other information was provided except to refer the researcher to the museum’s website, www.indiansteps.org, for further information. For information on the Schultz House, a volunteer was interviewed. This volunteer helped to catalog the many artifacts that were found at the site and has been involved in archaeology in the county through work at York County Heritage Trust and through personal research for a column she writes for the local newspapers. She commented that the site is currently owned by Historic York, Inc. and they are in the process of restoring the structure.

An employee of Dill’s Tavern was interviewed and explained how the site is being preserved through restoration and reconstruction of original buildings. All restoration is
professionally done with specialists being hired for tasks that employees cannot do themselves, such as paint analysis. The employee commented on how he researches, plans, and builds any new buildings at the site such as a summer kitchen, bake oven building, wood shed, and wheelwright shop. They also have plans to build a log barn and a distillery. These are all buildings that were mentioned in historic records. The employee also discussed excavations that were done at the site. Many parts of the property were excavated by volunteers but there have also been three professional excavations at the site.

Two members of the group Friends of Camp Security were interviewed about work that has been ongoing to preserve that site. Both provided updates of the most recent events at the site. They explained that the site is currently two large parcels owned privately. Efforts are being made to preserve both of these areas. Negotiations are ongoing through the Conservation Fund and various groups are assisting with the efforts. As the land is privately owned there is still some threat to it but there are many people interested in it and working to preserve it. They are now very close to preserving at least half of the land and hope to eventually protect the entire site of Camp Security.

2. Are archaeological and historic sites in York County being effectively preserved?

As with the participants from organizations, the employees and volunteers from sites who participated in interviews were divided over this question. Three participants commented that they believed that sites were being effectively preserved, one was undecided, and the other participant disagreed and said that more efforts need to be made. One Camp Security volunteer answered with “yes and no” when asked if sites are being preserved. She commented that although many organizations are working on different efforts, more could be accomplished if these organizations were more willing to work together. Two participants that supported the
work being done in York County commented that while more can always be done, the county is currently doing all that it can. More work could be done if there were more funds or people available. The third participant that answered yes to the question offered no further comments on why he felt this way. Finally, there was one participant who argued that enough was not being done to protect sites. This participant commented that there are problems with protecting sites in York County due to a lack of funds and laws being enforced when it comes to development and zoning. Overall, the participants from sites agreed that more work could be done to preserve sites in York County.

3. *Is the site open to the public? Are there any public programs at the site?*

Two of the four sites are now open to the public. Both Dill’s Tavern and Indian Steps Museum are open regularly for visitors. Dill’s Tavern offers a variety of different programs for the public. It operates as a living museum with many period items that visitors can look at and touch. Each month there are about 35-50 visitors to the site. They also have special workshops and programs for the public throughout the year. Employees at the site are planning new programs such as weekend immersion programs and classes on woodworking, blacksmithing, and gun making. Indian Steps Museum also has a variety of different programs for the public. The employee that was interviewed did not provide much information on these programs, continuously referring to the museum’s website for any additional information. Public programs listed on the website include a gardening workshop, 18th century encampment, and a Native American festival. The employee also did not know how many visitors came to the site each month. When asked if the museum had any plans for more public programs the employee merely stated “we are not contemplating additional marketing initiatives at this time.”
The Schulz House is currently open only for special occasions but the volunteer interviewed commented that future use will be determined once the restoration of the house is complete. There have been several programs held to inform the public of the work that has been done at the house. Although Camp Security is currently located on private property and not open for any kind of public events there have been programs for the public about the site. Both volunteers that were interviewed commented that they have been involved in multiple programs to teach the public about the site. The organization Friends of Camp Security also holds meetings throughout the year that the public is encouraged to attend.

4. *Do you think the public is well informed about archaeology and historic preservation?*

*What could be done to further educate the public?*

The majority of the volunteers and employees from sites believed that the public was well informed about their site and archaeology in the county. The participant from Dill’s Tavern cited their many means of advertisement as support for the public being informed about the site. He was unsure about the public’s knowledge of archaeology in general, stating that he was not worried about it. From Indian Step’s Museum, the employee commented on the site’s visitor log and emails to indicate that the public is aware of the site and interested in the history of the area. The volunteer from the Schultz House stated that the local organizations are doing the best they can to keep the public informed. She later went on to say that more can always be done but with limited funds the organizations are doing all that they can to educate the public. One participant from Camp Security commented that people were not very informed about the site itself but referred to the York County Heritage Trust and articles in local newspapers to support her belief that the public is well informed about local history in general. The other participant from Camp Security was the only participant that did not feel as though the public was well informed. He
commented that “there is a lack of historical knowledge in York County.” He went on to explain that organizations do a good job of trying to involve the public with their limited funds but that county and municipal governments should “show a greater appreciation for and interest in historical matters.”

5. Do you think the public is interested in archaeology and historic preservation?

The participants that were interviewed from sites were very optimistic about the interest of the public in archaeology and historic preservation. Both volunteers from Camp Security commented on how the public becomes very interested in the site once they learn about it. There has been good attendance at public programs and meetings of Friends of Camp Security, suggesting that once people learn about an important site they want to learn more about it. The volunteer from the Schultz House was also very positive about the public’s interest, commenting that there are many different topics people can become interested in and learn about. The employee’s from Dill’s House and Indian Steps museum did not want to answer about the public’s interest in general but were optimistic about the public’s interest in their individual sites based on visitor attendance.

Conclusion

Through the use of both surveys and interviews, a variety of different viewpoints and opinions were collected. Questions for both surveys and interviews focused on historic preservation, public interest, and public education. The responses received indicate that both the public and professionals have different ideas about what is going on in the county in terms of preservation and archaeology. This difference in opinions suggests that there is a lack of communication between those directly involved with historic preservation and the public. The data collected can be used to better understand if the historic preservation and public education
goals of the county and organizations are being met. As two separate sets of data, the survey and interview responses show the views of the public and professionals independently of each other. The public has very different ideas of what is happening in the county while professionals may not know how the public feels. While both sets of data are useful on their own, it is also necessary to compare them in order to provide suggestions of improvements that can be made. The next chapter will look at both the interview and survey responses in order to answer the research questions that were the focus of this thesis.
CHAPTER 8

ANALYSIS

This thesis focused on four specific research questions. In order to answer these questions the data from both the surveys and interviews was combined and analyzed to provide an understanding of the opinions of both the professionals and the county residents. Responses from both the surveys and interviews were combined in order to use the data to focus on three of the four research questions. The questions that focused on historic preservation, public interest, and public education are discussed below using this data. For easier analysis most data was used quantitatively to provide a clearer view of public and professional perceptions of archaeology and historic preservation in the county. This method of analysis also allowed the data to be presented and used in several ways to answer the research questions. An analysis of the data is presented below through the use of graphs and charts. The final research question, focused on improvement that can be made in the county, will be discussed in Chapter 10.

Historic Preservation

*How Effectively are Historic and Archaeology Sites in York County Being Preserved?*

One of the main goals of this thesis was to determine if historic and archaeological sites are being effectively preserved in York County. Several of the interview participants were asked if they thought the county was doing enough to preserve resources. There were several positive comments about the work that is being done but most responses indicated that there was some room for improvement. Participants commented that the county and various organizations are doing the best they can but that more could be done. The remaining interview subjects felt that enough was not being done and much more work was necessary in order to effectively preserve the county’s historic and archaeological resources.
One interview participant commented that there are many small museums throughout York County working to protect sites. He believes that all of the major important sites, except for Camp Security are now being preserved. At Dill’s Tavern the employee explained that he is focused on preserving his own site. He went on to comment that more can always be done but this is not possible currently due to lack of funds. One of the volunteers from Camp Security responded by saying that successful preservation efforts are being made across the county but more could be done if the various organizations were more willing to work together. Another volunteer, from the Schultz House, agreed with this idea. She commented that some sites are being preserved while others are not. She provided examples of successful preservation efforts such as the two Leibhart village sites and the Red Lion railroad station that is currently being restored. She also commented on sites that were not being adequately preserved yet due to financial hardships such as Camp Security and the Stewartstown Railroad.

Two interview participants felt strongly that not enough was being done to preserve sites, largely due to a lack of funds and staff. A volunteer from Camp Security explained that sites are not being preserved from development because of a lack of financial support. He said that both county and municipal governments and the community can do more to prevent development. He also suggested that historic preservation should be considered more when zoning boards are planning community growth or approving projects. The archaeologist that worked with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area also expressed her feelings that more effort needs to be made for preservation. She commented that enough can never be done to protect our past. Only one site at a time can be saved and that is only if resources and laws are effectively used to prevent developments that could destroy a site. She also advocates for the enforcement of laws that have been created to protect sites, such as arresting individuals that are found looting sites.
Finally, she commented that sites cannot be preserved if the public does not know about the “archaeological site hidden beneath the earth.” This comment also relates to how well informed the public is, which is discussed more in depth below.

Despite the many people and organizations that are dedicated to historic preservation there is still much work that can be done. While many people are doing their best in some cases this may not be enough. Preservation requires more money and personnel than what is currently available. In order to have both, it is important to reach as much of the public as possible and get them involved in preservation efforts. To better understand how historic preservation efforts can be improved it is important to also look at how interested and informed the public is in terms of archaeology and historic preservation. A public that is interested and knowledgeable about the county’s resources will make it easier for preservation goals to be accomplished.

**Public Interest**

*How Interested is the Public about Archaeology in York County?*

Both survey and interview participants were questioned about the level of perceived public interest in York County for archaeology and historic preservation. The public was asked directly if they were interested in archaeology while professionals were asked if they thought the public was interested. Overall, both groups of participants answered affirmatively. Within York County there are many people who are interested in or understand the importance of archaeology and historic preservation in the area. The level of public interest in the county is important as it indicates that people want to know more about the archaeology and history of the area. This in turn will provide further support for preservation of sites since people are concerned with the past and history of York.
All interview participants from organizations and sites who were asked about public interest in York County responded positively, reporting that they thought the public was interested in archaeology and historic preservation. Both volunteers from Camp Security commented that once people become informed about the site they are very interested. Whenever public meetings are held by Friends of Camp Security a great deal of interest has been expressed by the public. The volunteer from the Schultz House expressed optimism for the public’s interest, explaining that since the county has such a large amount of history there are a wide variety of topics for the public to become interested in such as Native Americans, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, archaeology, architecture, genealogy, and art, just to name a few. Other participants expressed similar, positive beliefs for the public’s interest in archaeology and history in the county. These responses showed agreement with the majority of the views of the survey participants.

Survey results also show that the public is interested in archaeology. The questions that focused on interest in archaeology and its importance were combined to determine how many people were both interested in archaeology and thought that it was important in York County. The majority of participants, 51 York County residents, were either interested in archaeology or at the least acknowledged that it was important in the area. Figure 10 provides support for the positive responses of participants in terms of interest and the importance of archaeology. A majority of participants, 39 or 53%, responded that they were both interested in archaeology in some way and that they thought it was important. Only a small minority, 2 participants, expressed the opinion that archaeology was not important and they had no interest in it. The remaining participants, 12 people, either thought that archaeology was interesting or that it was important in the county. Therefore, only 4% of all survey participants did not think that
archaeology was either interesting or important. The fact that so many participants thought archaeology was interesting or important is a positive indicator that more work for public education about historic preservation and archaeology in the county would be beneficial.

![Interest](image)

Figure 10: Combined residents’ opinions of interest and importance of archaeology.

This public interest in archaeology and historic preservation is also reflected in the number of participants who have visited an archaeological site or museum or attended an archaeological program. Twenty-five of the participants reported doing at least one of these activities. Most of these participants had visited one of the museums in the county. Additionally, the majority of participants showed interest in visiting an archaeological site if they were able to or in attending an archaeological program. Figure 11 shows the number of participants that visited or attended a site, museum, or program. Very few residents have visited an archaeological site or attended a program that focused on archaeology or historic preservation. More residents had visited a museum that focused on archaeology or historic preservation in the county.
Only 13% of participants had been to an archaeological site. While this number is low, it is not surprising and is similar to a study that was conducted in British Columbia, Canada (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999). In this study, participants were surveyed about their interest and knowledge of archaeology in British Columbia. Only 17% of participants in this study had visited an archaeological site, although 37% of participants were able to name a site (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999: 405). In York County, 40% of participants reported going to a museum in the county. This is much lower than the study conducted in British Columbia where 90% of participants reported attending a museum (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999: 405).

![Attendance by Residents](chart)

**Figure 11:** Public attendance of archaeological and historic sites.

After being asked if they had ever visited a site or museum or attended a program, residents were also asked if they would be willing to do so. Although the majority of participants have not visited a site or museum or attended a program, Figure 12 shows that they are interested in doing so. A majority of participants, 81% responded that they would visit an
archaeological site if they knew of one that was open to the public. While there are several sites that they could visit, most residents were not aware of this fact. They were also not aware of the multiple programs on historic preservation and archaeology that are offered in the county. A smaller majority, 70%, responded that they would be interested in attending a program. However, the public is only able to visit sites and attend programs if they are aware that they are available in the county. As can be seen from the survey results there is clearly an interest but not enough information available.

![Resident Interest](image)

Figure 12: Interest of residents’ in archaeology sites and programs.

An interview participant summed up the public’s interest best by stating “the public is very interested in archaeology and our past. They are unfortunately not well informed about what is hidden beneath their feet in Pennsylvania!” The public is clearly interested in archaeology and historic preservation in York County but does this interest come from effective public education by the county and organizations? The final focus of this research is
determining how effectively the public is being informed about archaeology and historic preservation in the county.

**Public Education**

*How Well Informed is the Public about Historic Preservation and Archaeology in York County?*

Despite the public’s interest in archaeology and historic preservation there is clearly a lack of communication by the county and organizations in informing the public about what is happening in the county. While several interview participants claimed that the public is well informed, the survey results indicated otherwise. Those who are directly involved with the organizations believe that they are doing well with educating the public. However, the public disagrees, as the majority of the survey participants had little knowledge of historic preservation and archaeological work in the county.

One indication that more work needs to be done to educate the public is the lack of knowledge about historic sites among the public. Figure 13 shows the number of participants that were familiar with at least one archaeological site, program, museum, and historic preservation organization. The majority of survey participants were unable to name even one historic or archaeological site. Based on the survey responses, only seven people were familiar with an archaeological site in the county. Participants were more familiar with organizations and museums that focus on historic preservation but there were still 21 participants who were not able to name even one organization and 32 that did not know of a museum in the county. Additionally, only five participants knew about any archaeology or historic programs that had been held for the public in York.
Participants were also asked which sites, organizations, museums, or programs that they were familiar with. Table 3 shows the responses that participants gave when asked what historic preservation or archaeology work they had heard about. Several of the responses were given multiple times while some participants gave multiple answers. Answers in bold indicate responses that were given by multiple participants. Note that several important sites and organizations that were discussed earlier were not mentioned by participants. These include sites such as the Schultz House, Codorus Forge and Furnace, York Iron Company Mine, and Dill’s Tavern. These sites all show the successful preservation efforts that have occurred in York County. However, there are also many other sites in the area that the public is not aware of and that are not being preserved. One survey participant was aware of this as he owned an archaeological site, Chimney Rock, that he was trying to preserve. Sites that people are familiar with such as the Colonial Complex, Susquehannock Village sites, and Camp Security have the best chance of being preserved as more people know about them.
In comparison to a similar study on knowledge of archaeology in British Columbia, the residents of York County are less aware of museums and archaeological sites in the county. Only 40% of participants knew of a museum in York County while only 13% were familiar with an archaeological site. This is much lower than the 90% of participants that were familiar with a museum in the British Columbia study and 37% that were able to identify an archaeological site (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999: 405).

Also, while the public was aware of some organizations in York County, there were other important ones that were not familiar to the public. Organizations not mentioned include Historic York, Inc., Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area, the SPA, and the PHMC. The organizations that the public is already aware of have a better chance of getting the public to

Table 3: Historic Preservation and Archaeology Work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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support preservation efforts as they already have members and people that are interested in the work that is being done. Organizations that are not familiar have to work harder to achieve their preservation goals as they also are forced to put more effort into informing the public about their efforts.

Figure 14: Survey and interview participants’ opinions of public education.

According to the survey results, only three participants believed that the public was well informed about archaeology and historic preservation in York County. Figure 14 compares the answers of the interview subjects with the answers of the survey participants. Seven interview subjects stated that the public was well informed about archaeology and historic preservation. Many of the responses focused on emphasizing the different ways the organizations advertise their events and programs. Several participants referred to use of the newspapers, radio and television channels, and websites to inform the public about archaeology and historic preservation.
preservation. The volunteer that participated in the excavation at the Schultz House provided the best explanation of why she thought the public was well informed. She explained that at times county officials have been very supportive of archaeology and historic preservation through organizing events such as the county’s 250th anniversary. She also mentioned the visitor bureau’s website that advertises sites and museums. Finally, she referred to the organizations themselves, saying they do the best they can to keep the public informed through their use of newsletters, Facebook pages, and press releases.

Only three interview participants expressed the belief that the public is not being adequately informed about historic preservation and archaeology in York County. The archaeologist from Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area expressed her belief that the public was interested in archaeology but they are not well informed about it. The employee from the same organization commented that the public is not as aware as they should be. She also stated that the organization is trying to increase public awareness with more press and public appearances. Finally, one of the volunteers from Camp Security commented that “there is a lack of historical knowledge in York County.” He then explained that the organizations are doing all they can with the funds available to them but that the local governments should focus more on historical matters.

The majority of survey participants agree with the comments of these three interview subjects who said the public was not well informed. Only seven survey participants commented that they were familiar with any archaeological work that had been done in the area. This contrasts sharply with the majority of interview participants who said that the public was well informed. More survey participants were aware of a historic preservation organization in York County but 40% of participants could not name one of the many organizations in the area.
In order to determine if participants who were interested in archaeology thought the public was well informed, questions of interest in archaeology were combined with the question of whether or not the public is well informed. Figure 15 shows the results of this. A majority of participants, 48 people, answered both that they were interested in archaeology and did not think the public was well informed. Only 2 people were interested in archaeology and thought the public was well informed while the remaining 3 participants thought the public was well informed and were not interested in archaeology. This again shows disagreement with the interview subjects as even those survey participants who knew where to find the information and were interested did not think the public was well informed about archaeology.

![Interest and Public Knowledge](image)

Figure 15: Combined public interest and knowledge.

Despite a lack of public knowledge it is clear that residents of York County are interested in learning about archaeology. Figure 16 shows a comparison of public knowledge and public interest. While most people are not aware of any archaeological sites or programs that are in
York County, they are interested in knowing more about them. The majority of survey participants were very positive in their responses and expressed a willingness and interest in learning about archaeology and historic preservation in York County. The problem in York County is not a lack of public interest but a lack of information that is being provided or a lack of public access to the information that is available.

Figure 16: Survey questions on public interest and knowledge.

Conclusion

Despite one survey participant’s comment that the public does not care about archaeology, this is not the case. As can be seen through the interviews, there are many people involved in archaeology and historic preservation that want to educate a public that is very interested in learning about the county’s past. Many people in York County are interested in
learning about history and archaeology for a variety of different reasons. As another participant explains, “there are countless hidden gems in this area with untold histories” and “preservation of our history is key in paving the way for the future.” The public is interested and now it is up to the organizations and local governments to continue preservation and public education efforts.

There are many sites in York County that have been preserved. Some of these were discussed as case studies to show successful work that has been done. But for all of these sites there are many other sites that were not saved or are now in danger of being destroyed. Sites such as the Colonial courthouse, iron mines, mills, furnaces, and the York City Market were all destroyed before they could be preserved. While some interview participants state that the county and organizations are doing the best they can, there are improvements that can be made. The many different organizations as well as the county government are not doing enough to educate the public about historic preservation and archaeology. This is clear from the survey responses as much of the public was not well informed and acknowledged that they did not know much about archaeology in the county. Therefore, the county and organizations are not doing enough to meet their goals of both historic preservation and public education. The historic resources of York County are very important and it is necessary for them to be protected as well as for the public to be informed about them. Suggestions to improve both historic preservation and public education goals in the county will be discussed in the next chapter.
CHAPTER 9
DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the historic preservation and education efforts that have been made in York County, there is room for improvements. Several of these improvements are presented below. They are based on comments made by both survey and interview participants. Suggestions were also made based on a county that already has a well developed archaeology program. Anne Arundel County, MD has an agency within the county government that focuses just on protecting archaeological and historic resources. The Cultural Resources Division of Planning and Zoning provides an excellent example of the efforts that a county government can make to protect an area’s history. The importance of history is stressed on their website that states “preservation of historic sites safeguards the County’s historic and cultural heritage, which in turn stabilizes and improves property values, fosters civic pride, protects and enhances the County’s resources for citizens and visitors, serve as a stimulus to economic development, and ultimately strengthens the economy of the County” (Cultural Resources Division of Planning and Zoning 2008). This same idea also is applicable in York County. Additionally, the county has developed its own program, the Lost Towns Project, to teach the residents of Anne Arundel about the history and archaeology of the area. The positive work that has already been done in Anne Arundel County can serve as an example of improvements that can be made in York County. Improvements in historic preservation and education in York County will ensure that the important historic and archaeological resources in the county are protected for future generations.
The Future of Historic Preservation

*What Improvements can be Made in the County to Further Historic Preservation and Public Education?*

Based on the survey and interview results, this research concluded that the public is very interested in archaeology and historic preservation but more effective means must be developed in order to further achieve the county’s goals of historic preservation and public education. Despite the county and organizations’ best efforts to meet their goals there is more work that they could be doing. While many historic and archaeological sites have been preserved there are more that need attention in order to be protected. Additionally, the public needs to be more informed about the historic preservation and archaeological work that is being done in the county.

There are several ways in which the county and organizations can improve their work in historic preservation. Some interview participants provided their own ideas on improvements that could be made in the county to preserve more historic and archaeological sites. Three ways in which historic preservation can be improved in York County are through organizations working together, increased funding for historic preservation projects, and the stronger enforcement of laws that protect historic and archaeological sites.

There are many different organizations throughout York County devoted to working on historic preservation. In addition to the six discussed here there are many more in the county, such as several township organizations. For the most part, these organizations work separately on their own projects. In some cases several organizations have worked together and the results have been positive. In order to preserve Camp Security, professionals from several organizations including Friends of Camp Security, York County Heritage Trust, and Historic York, Inc.
worked together with county commissioners. The site was in danger of being destroyed but due to so many people working to protect it, Camp Security is very close to being preserved. A volunteer from Camp Security made this suggestion of the need for organizations to work together. She commented that although work is being done throughout the county to preserve sites, more could be done if “different organizations worked together to accomplish these goals.”

Organizations and the county government in York County could work together to form a program similar to Anne Arundel County’s “Lost Towns Project” (Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc. 2011). This program is run through the Cultural Resources Division by a team of historians and archaeologists that work with the county government to protect archaeological sites. They work to save important historic resources when a site is threatened by development. A program similar to this one in Anne Arundel County could be developed in York County by the York County Planning Commission. The Commission has created a Historic Preservation Plan but the plan has yet to be implemented (York County Planning Commission 2008). As part of this plan, the Commission should work with the organizations to create a program to protect the county’s historic resources. The combined efforts of the county and organizations would allow for more sites to be preserved and get more people involved.

Another way to improve historic preservation in York County is to increase the amount of funding available for these projects. As with many other programs and projects throughout both York and the country there is a lack of the money necessary to fully protect historic and archaeological sites. Several interview participants commented on the need for more funding in York County to continue historic preservation. Additional funding can come through a variety of sources. Getting more of the public informed and involved may increase donations to organizations. Additionally, the county and municipal governments need to show more interest
in historic preservation and make it a priority when developing their budget. The public is interested in York’s history so the government should support this interest by providing the funds necessary. An interview participant stated that the government needs to “show a greater appreciation for, and interest in, historical matters.”

Finally, historic preservation can be improved if laws that affect archaeological and historic sites in York County are more strongly enforced. This would require the county and municipal governments to become more involved with work that is done involving historic preservation and archaeology. In some townships there are already effective zoning laws that do protect sites. Lower Windsor Township, the location of the two Leibhart sites, recently passed zoning ordinances that prevent development of traditional farmlands. These ordinances prevented development on the land of the Susquehannock village sites and allowed them to be protected. The other townships throughout York County should adopt similar zoning ordinances to protect their own sites.

The need for stronger zoning ordinances and laws to protect sites was mentioned by two interview subjects. A volunteer from Camp Security commented that sites in York County are not being protected from development. He explained that the county and municipal governments and the community could do more to slow development around sites and that planners and zoning boards should be more willing to take into account historic preservation when planning development. Another participant commented that development projects need to be monitored when the projects begin and not in the middle of the work. She also stated that the state needs to enforce the laws that protect sites and work harder to prevent looting.

The enforcement of laws to protect historic and archaeological sites requires that the county government become more involved with work that is being done. A good model for
York County to follow is Anne Arundel’s Cultural Resources Division of Planning and Zoning (Cultural Resources Division of Planning and Zoning 2008). In Anne Arundel, the county government has developed a comprehensive plan to protect its historic and archaeological resources. A similar plan would be beneficial in York County, again through the York County Planning Commission. Currently, most zoning ordinances are created at the township level. As part of the Historic Preservation Plan, the Planning Commission should focus on creating new zoning laws that protest historic and archaeological sites. A plan at the county government level would standardize practices across the townships and make it easier to ensure that zoning ordinances and laws are being enforced.

The county and organizations must also make improvements in terms of public education and keeping the public informed about historic preservation and archaeology in York. Based on comments from both survey and interview participants there are several improvements that can be made to reach more of the public with information on these topics. Improvements for public education can be made through more funding, additional advertising, and more programs for the public.

As with better historic preservation in the county, better public education requires more funding. Additional funds for organizations would allow them to do more to advertise as well as have more programs for the public. Again, this would require the county government to show more interest or place more emphasis on historic preservation. An interview participant commented that the government is more interested in funding other events such as horseshoe throwing tournaments and mobile home shows and less in showing support for the history of the area. This needs to change with the county showing more support and providing more funds to educate the public about the history and archaeology of York County.
In order to educate the public about historic preservation and archaeology, the county and organizations in York must do a better job of reaching the public through advertising and public programs. Many organizations are already trying to advertise more and beginning to use the available technology to better communicate with the public. To better connect with the public all organizations involved with historic preservation and archaeology need to develop a website and use internet resources such as Facebook and Twitter. This is the best way to inform the public about events that going on in the county.

Additionally, organizations need to develop new programs that the public would be interested in. Based on the survey results, there are many people that would be interested in visiting an archaeological site. The county should do more to encourage people to visit sites that are open to the public as well as using volunteers at sites. A program similar to the “Lost Town Project” in Anne Arundel County could be effect in York County. The “Lost Town Project” uses volunteers to excavate sites that are being threatened and provides opportunities for the public to learn more about the history and archaeology of Anne Arundel (Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc.). In York, a similar program could be developed that encourages people to volunteer at sites. Not only would this allow more sites to be protected but the use of volunteers would decrease the amount of money needed to do the work necessary to protect the historic resources.

Despite the fact that the public in York County is very interested in historic preservation and archaeology, there are problems with the work that is being done by both the county and organizations. Based on data collected for this research, improvements need to be made throughout York to better achieve the goals of historic preservation and education. The county government needs to become more involved and develop a comprehensive plan to protect the
area’s historic and archaeological resources. If the area’s important sites are to be preserved it is

of utmost importance that more efforts are devoted to historic preservation and informing the

public about the work. The public is interested and now it is up to the organizations and
government to protect York County’s history for future generations.

Future Research

This thesis focused on only a small percentage of the many people living in York County. Due to small sample sizes for both surveys and interviews additional research will be beneficial. One topic that future research can focus on is the role of the schools in educating children in York County about archaeology and historic preservation. For this current research only a few survey participants had children in school at York County but the source for information given most frequently was school. Future research could include surveying more parents of children in the county, the children themselves, and teachers at the schools. This line of inquiry would determine how well schools are teaching the students about archaeology. Additionally, larger

surveys of residents should be completed. More members of the public and professionals should be invited to participate in further research to provide a larger sample size. This would most likely support the findings from this research but could also provide additional ways to improve public education and historic preservation in the county.

Conclusion

York County is both archaeologically and historically of great importance. For this reason both the county and many organizations have made a number of efforts to protect the historic resources in the area. These efforts especially can be seen through the organizations and sites that were discussed in this research. Professional archaeologists and preservationists work every day to preserve more sites while also educating the public about the area’s history.
Despite these efforts, certain goals are not being met. Based on data collected through interviews and surveys in York County, the public is clearly interested in archaeology and historic preservation but there is a lack of communication from both organizations and the county government. More efforts need to be made to keep the public informed about events, programs, and archaeological sites that are in the county through more varied means of advertising and increased communication with the public. The organizations and county also need to put more effort into protecting archaeological and historic sites. Although many sites have already been protected there are still more that are in danger.

The public is already interested in archaeology and preservation but it is up to the professionals in the county to ensure historic resources are protected and that the public is informed about the important history and archaeology of the area. Without historic preservation an important part of York’s history would be lost. The preservation of historic and archaeological sites provides unique opportunities for the public to learn about and connect with the past. Through public education organizations can ensure that the community is aware of its history and the historic resources that represent it. Both historic preservation and public education allow a community to connect with its past while also looking to the future. Historic preservation is important because, in the words of the director of Historic York, Inc., “preservation is a true respect of past craftsmanship and knowledge that its permanence is worth keeping for generations” (Butcher 2008c: 150).
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Ricky, Donald B. (editor)

Schaefer, Thomas L.

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Sorg, David J.

Stewart, R. Michael

Stipe, Robert E., ed.

Stone, Peter G.

Swank, James Moore

Tanzola, Carol

Tooker, Elisabeth

Tyler, Norman, Ted J. Ligibel, and Ilene R. Tyler
Tyler, Richard

Wallace, Paul A. W.

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Wolensky, Kenneth C.

York County Agricultural Land Preservation Board.

York County Department of Parks and Recreation
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York County Park Staff

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APPENDIX A

Consent Forms

Interview Consent Form

You are invited to participate in this research study. The following information is provided in order to help you to make an informed decision whether or not to participate. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to ask. You are eligible to participate because you are an employee or volunteer at a historic preservation organization or archaeological site in York County. This study is being conducted by Erin Krepps, a Master’s degree candidate at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

The purpose of this study is to determine if York County organizations are effectively educating the community about archaeology. This includes historic preservation programs and archaeological sites designed to educate the public about archaeology that is done in York. Participation consists of an interview with the researcher to ask you some questions about your personal experiences and opinions. Your participation will aid the researcher in determining if there are any improvements that can be made to increase the public’s awareness of archaeology in York County.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You are free to decide not to participate in this study or to withdraw at any time. There are no known risks associated with your participation in this study. If you choose not to participate, you may withdraw at any time by notifying the interviewer. Upon your request to withdraw, all information pertaining to you will be destroyed. If you choose to participate, all information will be held in strict confidence. You will be identified only by the location at which you work or were a volunteer and no other personal information will be revealed.

If you are willing to participate in this study please sign the statement below and return it to the researcher. Please contact the researcher with any questions you may have.

Student Researcher: Erin Krepps
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e.r.krepps@iup.edu

Thesis Director Dr. Ben Ford, Ph.D.
Anthropology Dept.
McElhaney Hall G1G
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724-357-3932
Benjamin.Ford@iup.edu

This project has been approved by the Indiana University of Pennsylvania Institutional Review Board for the Protection of Human Subjects (Phone: 724/357-7730).
VOLUNTARY CONSENT FORM:
I have read and understand the information on the form and I consent to volunteer to be a subject in this study. I understand that my responses are completely confidential and that I have the right to withdraw at any time.

_________________________________________  ________________________________
Participant Name  Date

_________________________________________
Participant Signature

Survey Consent Form
You are invited to participate in this research study. The following information is provided in order to help you to make an informed decision whether or not to participate. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to ask. You are eligible to participate because you are, or previously were, a resident of York County.

The purpose of this study is to determine if York County organizations are effectively educating the community about archaeology. This includes historic preservation programs and archaeological sites designed to educate the public about archaeology that is done in York. Participation will require you to complete a survey at your convenience and return it to the researcher. Questions on the survey will focus on your knowledge of programs in the county related to archaeology and historic preservation. Your participation will aid the researcher in determining if there are any improvements that can be made to increase the public’s awareness of archaeology in York County.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You are free to decide not to participate in this study or to withdraw at any time. There are no known risks associated with your participation in this study. If you choose to participate, you may withdraw at any time by notifying the researcher or the individual who provided you with the survey. Upon your request to withdraw, all information pertaining to you will be destroyed. If you choose to participate, all information will be held in strict confidence and no personal information that could identify you will be used. Your response will be considered only in combination with those from other participants.

If you are willing to participate in this study, please sign the statement below and return it with your completed survey. If you would like to learn more about archaeology, historic preservation, or public programs in York County a list of organizations is provided. Please contact the researcher with any questions you may have.
Student Researcher: Erin Krepps  
M.A. Candidate  
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Thesis Director  
Dr. Ben Ford, Ph.D.  
Anthropology Dept.  
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VOLUNTARY CONSENT FORM:
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________________________________                     ______________________
Participant Name                                      Date

________________________________
Participant Signature

For Further Information

York County Heritage Trust  
250 East Market Street, York, PA 17403  
717-848-1587  
http://www.yorkheritage.org/

Historic York, Inc.  
465 Prospect St.  
York, Pa 17403  
717-843-0320  
http://www.historicyork.org/

Friends of Camp Security  
P.O. Box 20008  
York, PA 17402  
717-755-4367  
http://www.campsecurity.com/
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
http://www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com/
York and Lancaster Chapter: Conejohela Chapter #28
http://susquehannariver.net/id4.html

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Museum Building
300 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120
717-787-3362
http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/phmc_home/1426
APPENDIX B

Interview Questions

*Interview Questions for Employees*

Organization- Date of interview-

What does your organization do?

What is your organization’s budget?

What are your organization’s goals?

What is your job at the organization?

How does your organization work to preserve history and archaeology?

What kind of public programs does your organization offer?

Do you think the public is well informed about the work that your organization does?

Are there any ways that the organization could reach more of the public?

Does your organization currently plan to have more public programs?

Do you think the public is interested in archaeology and historic preservation?

Do you think the county does enough to educate the public about archaeology in York? Why?

Do you think the county effectively preserves historic and archaeological sites? Why?

*Interview Questions for Volunteers/Employees at Sites*

Site: Date of interview:

How did you become a volunteer?

What kind of site did you work at?

What did you do at the site?

Is the site open to the public?

If so, did any visitors come while you were volunteering?

If not, do you think it should be open to the public?

Do you think the county does enough to educate the public about archaeology in York? Why?
Do you think the public is interested in archaeology and historic preservation?

Do you think the county effectively preserves historic and archaeological sites? Why?

Would you like to do more archaeology? Why or why not?
APPENDIX C

Interview Transcripts

Interview #1

1. How did you become involved with Camp Security?
   I was a member of the Township Historic Preservation Committee. We were given the charge to identify the top 100 sites in the Township. Number one being the one you would lay down in front of the bull dozer for. Camp Security was number one. Myself and several other committee members formed Friends of Camp Security in order to continue the fight and not be in conflict with the Township.

2. Do you have experience with any other archaeological or historic sites in York County?
   No

3. Have there been any efforts to have Camp Security put on the National Register?
   Yes

4. Do you think the public is well informed or interested about Camp Security?
   Not well informed, but once aware, are very interested. Most don't even know of its existence.

5. What is the most recent news with Camp Security?
   We currently have willing sellers of the two largest parcels of the site and are negotiating through the Conservation Fund for purchase. FOCS is leading the fund raising effort which is currently being done privately.

6. Do you think the public is interested in archaeology and history in general?
   Yes, many people in the county are interested in both subjects

7. In general, do you think the public is well informed about history and archaeology in York County? Or should the county and various organizations be doing more to get the public involved?
   Yes, there is a very active York County Heritage Trust with programs and articles in the local press as well as great interest in the community.

8. Do you think sites in York County are adequately protected? Do you think more could be done to protect sites?
   No and Yes. Even though there are preservation efforts quietly underway all over York County, more could be accomplished if different organizations worked together to accomplish these goals.

9. Have there been any public programs about Camp Security that you have been involved with?
   Yes, informative meetings within the Township as well as to groups in Harrisburg, PA and Maryland. I have spoken to everyone from SAR, DAR and Women's Clubs to Paranormal groups.

Interview #2

1. How did you become involved with Camp Security?
   In 1979, I was employed as a work-study student in the library of the Historical Society of York County. During that summer, an archaeological dig was being done at the site of Camp Security and I assisted those individuals who came into the Society to do research on
the subject. The topic caught my interest, and I conducted additional research on the Camp and its history for a senior undergraduate thesis in 1981. To date, my thesis is recognized as the best and most complete study of the Camp’s history even though the work needs to be updated.

2. Do you have experience with any other archaeological or historic sites in York County?
   For an eighth grade history paper, I did a study of the mill at Menges Mills. I did some research into the history of the 1899 York County courthouse while in college. For an annual meeting of the Society of Industrial Archaeology, I believe that is the name of the organization, I compiled a guide to some of the historic industries in York County. In 2009, I participated in an archaeological excavation at the Schultz House.

3. Have there been any efforts to have Camp Security put on the National Register?
   I believe that an effort has been made to put the Schultz House on the National Register because it is one of the oldest houses in York County and it is alleged to have been the headquarters for the guards at Camp Security. No other structures remain from the Camp, so I am not certain that the site itself qualifies for the National Register. I personally am not familiar with what, if anything has been proposed for the National Register.

4. Do you think the public is well informed or interested in Camp Security?
   The public is interested but not well informed. Generally, the local press rehashes the same historical facts, some of which are questionable, and the public bases its knowledge on those statements. Whenever we have had public meetings, however, the public has shown a great interest in the subject. The Friends of Camp Security needs to update its website, and we need to hold more public information meetings.

5. What is the most recent news with Camp Security?
   A consortium is raising money and taking steps legally to purchase more than one hundred acres of land associated with the site of Camp Security, with the intention of keeping it from development and preserving it as a historical landscape for future study and appreciation.

6. Have there been any public programs about Camp Security that you have been involved with?
   I have been involved in a number of public programs about Camp Security. My senior honors paper was published in part as a chapter in the centennial history of Springettsbury Township. I have spoken to community and hereditary groups about the history of the camp. I gave presentations about Camp Security at the York County Heritage Trust and at Penn State York. I participated in an open house at the Schultz House in 2009 at which I displayed copied of documents relating to Camp Security and answered questions about the site’s history.

7. In general, do you think the public is well informed about history and archaeology in York County? Or should the county and various organizations be doing more to get the public involved?
   Overall, there is a lack of historical knowledge in York County. The historical organizations in the county are doing about as much as they can with the funds available to them to familiarize county residents with their history, but the county and municipal governments could show a greater appreciation for and interest in historical matters. The York County Heritage Trust, in particular, has many programs to involve the public in activities relating to the area’s history. The editor of the morning York paper, the York Daily Record, has done a great job over the past few years of including historical materials in both
the printed copy of the newspaper and on the newspaper’s website. Also, on that site, he has a blog devoted to local history and he had recruited at least three other local history bloggers.

8. Do you think sites in York County are adequately protected? Do you think more could be done to protect sites?

Sites in York County are not adequately protected from development and lack of financial support. Both the county and municipal governments and the community could do more to slow development around historical and archaeological sites. Planners, zoning boards, etc. should be more ready to take historical preservation into account when planning community growth or approving building projects.

Interview #3

1. Can you tell me a little about what you do at York County Heritage Trust?

My position with the Trust is the Director of Education. I have been with the Trust for about two and half years in various capacities (all within the Education Department.) In terms of the Department, responsibilities include planning, designing, and implementing virtually all of the Trust’s public programs. The Department is also responsible for the daily operation of many of sites, which include basic visitor services, conducting tours for public and school groups and tours for the general public at our guided sites. We also assist with special events and fundraising events of the Trust, often providing an educational component to such activities. We also recruit and train volunteers, serve on various activity or planning committees and work with our Marketing Director to provide copy and information for various publications, press releases, and other marketing literature that highlights or programming and events. The department on occasion will also conduct outreach programs in schools or for civic groups on various topics.

In my role I am responsible for coordinating the Department’s activities which includes supervising two staff members, creating new programs, goals/objectives, and assisting with program implementation and actually participating as necessary. Due to our small size I typically will have to provide tours on a regular basis and physically run various programs/events. I also work with the senior staff mainly Department Heads and the organization’s administration to craft broader goals for the institution assist with various decision making, and interact with the board and serve as the primary staff liaison for certain committees and activities.

2. What are some of the programs that are for the public? Are there any that seem to be really popular?

Our programs are fairly varied, which include lectures. We have a monthly lecture series Second Saturdays, we host a Civil War Round Table, and will hold independent lectures on various subjects throughout the year, we conduct living history programs, we have larger events such as an annual Family Day, and we also conduct seasonal programs- ghost tours around Halloween for example, or a small educational day during the winter holidays. We also hold Family Overnights at our various facilities, typically two or three a year, run a summer camp and partner with the County Parks Department for two weeks of an Archeology Camp for 9-12 years old. As stated above we also supplement larger special events and Fundraisers with educational programming typically related to the museum the event is held at.

Generally, speaking lecture programs seem to provide us with the most bang for our buck in terms of generating a lot of interest and bringing in a large audience with limited
marketing activities. Otherwise, most of our events that are annual or constant/cyclical also seem to do well. Within the last two to three years we have really focused on expanding our public programming and some of our newer events, mainly aimed at families, can be hit or miss, but seem to be growing in popularity. Due to some internal issues and staff limitations our living history programs have suffered in recent years but we are hoping to revive them in more focused efforts. We try to offer various topics and subjects through all of our programs, hitting different interest levels and areas. It is difficult to pin point what topics or programmatic formats work best – it really just depends on the context.

3. How is the YCHT funded? What is the budget (if you are able to share this information)?

The Trust is a non-profit 501 (c) 3 institution. We are funded by grants at federal, usually not for operations but for specific needs, state, and local levels. We also have revenue through memberships, program fees, and attendance. Those three categories are typically small percentages of our total budget. We also receive various sponsorships for certain events or activities and usually have countless in-kind donations that assist with our programming and events in multiple ways. General donations, sales from our gift shops, research fees from our library & Archives also augment our income.

4. How does YCHT get information about programs to the public?

We operate on a modest marketing budget for the entire organization. However, we are able to advertise efficiently. We have over 150 media contacts that will receive press releases and information. We advertise in local papers and publications, we benefit from free radio ads on occasion or newspaper space, and strive to be accessible to reporter and media inquiries. We also have published literature and brochures and issue two quarterly publications, one to members and one to general public inserted in local paper, that provide various information on upcoming events, achievements, historical topics, and more related to the Trust. Aside from the general avenues, we have a substantial electronic presence. We send weekly e-blasts, with a specific monthly newsletter to educators; we have a presence on Facebook and Twitter and use our website extensively for advertising purposes, and general inquiries.

5. Do you think the public is well informed about YCHT?

I believe the public is well informed about the YCHT if they are aware of the institution. Our biggest struggle is the first barrier in terms of getting the public to recognize what the Trust is and what we do. Once folks are engaged, i.e. members. I believe we are successful at getting information and content to them.

6. Are there currently any plans for new public programs?

The Trust is in the process of developing a strategic plan and creating a master interpretive plan to fit with thematic framework and approaches. This process will foster new program development and ways to reach the public. In general, our programs and events are re-evaluated on a regular basis and new ideas are often embraced and tried out. Even standing programs typically change in what they offer from year to year.

7. In general, do you think the public is well informed about archaeology and history?

Yes, those who are interested have plenty of opportunities to be involved. To really keep the public informed it has to start with the schools. The county tends to back events-horseshoe pitching tournaments, mobile home shows- rather than the area’s history so some work could be done there.

8. Is the county doing enough to protect historic and archaeological sites?
York County has many small museums and organizations so the major sites are covered and protected.

9. How many visitors does the Colonial Complex receive each month?

The Colonial Complex averages about 5,000-7,000 visitors annually. Monthly visitation varies but typically around 100-200. We get significant spikes in the spring with heavy school group visitation, and there are a few special events every year that will bring in 700-1,000 visitors which bring our total numbers up. In general, the spring in summer is probably our heaviest visitation time with a small spike in October especially from the public tour end.

10. What are some of the public programs specifically connected to the buildings in the Colonial Complex?

The Colonial Complex features four buildings the Golden Plough Tavern (1741) the General Gates House (1751) the Barnett Bobb Log Cabin (1812) also a relocated structure and the 1976 replica of the Colonial Court House (175) - Our public tours feature all four structures. Our current interpretation, although in the process of changing, focuses on early colonial settlement, daily life, the Revolutionary War especially in relation to the alleged Conway Cabal (Gates House) and the nine months the Second Continental Congress spent in York while Philadelphia was occupied. General themes of architecture, decorative arts, culture- PA German, English, Scotch-Irish, daily life, and class status are typically emphasized. This site has been the most successful in our Living history efforts which feature re-enactors and other interpreters that "ply" trades and conduct interpretive commentaries inside the structures. We are in the process of beginning to change our school tours into more interactive, i.e. activities such as candle dipping, or meeting a soldier etc., and spending less time inside the buildings.

11. How long has the Colonial Complex been open to the public?

The site was open to the public in 1968 - the Gates & Plough and Bobb Cabin were originally operated as a separate entity. They merged with the Historical Society in the 70s. The Court House operated independently by the Bicentennial Commission until 2000 when it was merged with the Trust.

12. How many children attend the archaeology camp offered by YCHT?

The two sessions have around 30 students (60/year).

13. Can you tell me more about the archaeology camp?

The Camp is now in its 19th year. The Trust partnered with the Parks about 7/8 years ago. Historically, the camp was held at Raab Park, former location of York Iron Mine - late 1800s. Essentially, campers are split into teams and are given squares to dig in for a week. The dig, catalogue, and basically practice archeology. Throughout the week there are usually small programs, presenters on relevant history or practices in the field, or even field trips to Trust sites.

This year the camp was moved to a state park to uncover the remains of an 18th Century Iron Furnace. The camp followed the same basic format. Although the camp is extremely successful and popular, I think the students could have a more formal education in archeology itself. At times the camp has struggled by lack of adult supervision and archeological expertise. We have a few retired archeologists that assist, the Parks Programmer is an experienced geologist with as strong background, but otherwise most are amateurs or background falls in history, usually Trust Staff), that does not always translate specifically to field digs and tenets of archeology itself.
14. Can you tell me more about the family overnights?

The overnights were started two years ago in an effort to increase our family programming. Our usual capacity is about 50 participants. We request at least one adult for every three children. Our overnights usually have a particular programmatic theme. For instance we had a Civil War Overnight in the Spring of 09 and had a Science theme in the fall; we used volunteer students from York College to have a variety of learning stations and experiments that related to history or exhibits at our Agricultural and Industrial Museum. They had initial success; however the last two scheduled have had little interest. We cancelled our last program in October- and ran only the programming portion last spring for a fairly small audience. We are reevaluating the program, but our challenge is that only two sites are feasible for the actual sleepover, the Agriculture and Industrial Museum and Historical Society Museum. We have held two at the Agricultural & Industrial Museum and one at the Historical Society.

Interview #4

1. Can you tell me a little about the Library and Archives? What kinds of services are offered?

The holdings of the YCHT Library and Archives focus on its mission to inspire people to explore the depths of York County history. Its extensive and varied collection on such subjects as genealogy, local history, decorative arts and military history is well illustrated with the thousands of books, maps, photographs, deeds, letters, diaries and numerous other examples of ephemera.

2. What is your role at York County Heritage Trust? What are you duties in this role?

The Director of the Library and Archives oversees the operation of the library, from assisting in-house researchers as they utilize the collections as well as answering phone calls and emails. The Director also coordinates the cleaning, cataloguing, organizing and stabilization of both new donations and existing collections through the efforts of the staff and volunteers.

3. About how many visitors do you get to the Library and Archives each month?

The YCHT Library and Archives receives an average of 300 visitors a month. This total includes members, non-members, local non-profit organizations, school and college students, and the media.

4. Does the Library and Archives run any programs for the public (such as lectures, discussions)?

The Library and Archives hosts two monthly programs; the South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society and the York Civil War Round Table. Library staff also provides programming dealing with York County history, such as genealogy, usage of the Library and Archives and other programs off-site to community organizations.

5. Overall, do you think the public is well informed about YCHT and specifically the services offered by the Library and Archives?

Yes, members receive a newsletter, Trust Talk, informing them first of all YCHT special events, activities, and lectures. These events are also submitted by press release to the local media. Through the courtesy of the local York newspapers, these events are also featured in a quarterly newsletter, the YCHT Chronicle which they publish and include with the newspapers.
6. Are there any plans for new programs or ways to get the public informed or involved with the YCHT and specifically the library?

Yes. The Library and Archives continues to develop its portion of the YCHT website with finding aids and other databases to inform of its holdings. Programming is centered on our collections and exhibits so there will be new programming developed in conjunction with the newest YCHT exhibit that will open in June, 2011- *From Porch to Front Lines: York County Goes to War.*

7. Do you think the public in general is interested in the history or historic preservation in York County?

Yes

*Interview #5*

1. Can you tell me a little about your role at PHMC and how it relates to historic preservation and public education?

I have worked for the Pennsylvania and Historical Museum Commission for 30 years. Currently I am the Senior Curator of Archaeology at the State Museum of Pennsylvania. In this position, I and my staff of four manage the archaeological collections of the State which number about 4 million specimens. We receive about 250,000 artifacts each year and these collections must be checked to make sure they are properly curated and recorded. The field notes and photographs are catalogued and filed. Researchers use our collections and we loan artifacts/collections to other institutions. We manage the Anthropology and Archaeology Gallery in the State Museum and design new exhibits. We conduct public outreach programs at large public events and give talks to schools and civic organizations. We also work with the state wide organizations such as the Pennsylvania Archaeological Council and the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. We conduct field work and publish on a regular basis.

2. How is the PHMC involved in historic preservation and public education in York County?

The Bureau for Historic Preservation within the PHMC acts as the State Historic Preservation Office and reviews all state and federal projects in York County. They provide grants for the preservation and enhancement of cultural resources within the county and also act as a source of information on a variety of historic preservation issues.

3. Are there currently any archaeological projects that the PHMC is conducting in York County?

The two main historic preservation projects that I am aware of are Camp Security and the preservation of the Byrd and Oscar Leibhart sites.

4. Does the PHMC have any programs for the public that take place in York County?

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology has a chapter that meets in York County. They are involved in a variety of public outreach programs. I don't know of any other specific programs at this time. But you may want to contact Andrea MacDonald or Michel Lefevre at the BHP.

5. Are there any plans for future work in York County involving historic preservation or public education?

Not that I know of, but the BHP may have some plans.

6. Do you think the PHMC is effectively reaching the public in York County? Are there any plans for changes to reach more of the public?
As well as we are in any other county. With more funding and more staff we could definitely do a better job.

Interview #6

1. How did you become involved with Dill’s Tavern?
   I live in Dillsburg and have been restoring Federal Period buildings for the last 25 years. I had worked on some estimates with the man who owned the building before the historical society got it. The previous owner recommended me to NYCHAPS (Northern York Co. Historical and Preservation Society) in 2006. I have been responsible for all restoration work ever since.

2. What is your role at Dill’s Tavern?
   I am responsible for all restoration work done on the tavern. I find the various people who help us in areas that we can’t do ourselves; paint analysis for example. I am also responsible for researching, planning and building any new buildings we put up on the property. At this time, those buildings are: a summer kitchen, a free standing bake oven building, a wood shed, and a wheelwright shop. We have two buildings that are yet to be built. One is a log barn and the other is a distillery. All these buildings are mentioned in the tavern ledgers from 1800 to 1830.

3. What archaeological work has been done at Dill’s Tavern?
   There are a number of areas that have been excavated and screened by volunteers, but only three of those areas were done with professional guidance. A well in front of the tavern was done by the previous owner. A survey study of the property was done by NYCHAPS after they purchased it. A cistern was done in the back of the tavern. These three jobs had some level of professional oversight. The rest of the work has been done by amateurs. A group of Boy Scouts did the basement for an Eagle Scout project. The floor under the 1794 portion of the tavern was done by NYCHAPS members. I did the 1819 kitchen crawl space. An area outside the 1819 kitchen was also done by my helper and myself. I am not sure where to find the reports of previous work. I will have to find out.

4. How many visitors does Dill’s Tavern have each month?
   I would guess that about 35 to 50 people visit as an average. Sometimes lots more, sometimes less.

5. Is the public well informed about Dill’s Tavern?
   I would say yes. It gets in the papers now and then. The regular activities are advertised locally. There is the NYCHAPS Chronicle that reports on the tavern progress. The web site gets reasonable traffic. My outreach preservation workshops make us known to other historical societies that we work with. For 3 years, I went to the Philadelphia Historic Home Show and had a display there, talking about the tavern and its development.
   An immersion weekend called Tavern Days is planned for next June. We may advertise that in Early American Life magazine.

6. Do you think the county does enough to inform the public about archaeology and historic preservation?
   I really don’t know. I think it is better to worry about your own advertising, than about someone else doing it for you. Any help the county, or others can give is welcome, but I don’t fret over their level of interest in us.
7. Is the county doing enough work to preserve sites?
   Again, I don’t know. It is all I can do to keep up with our site. I don’t know what goes on in the rest of the county. You can always do more, but money is basically non-existent these days. Everyone is going to have to get very creative to maintain their historical properties and especially to improve them.

8. Are there any plans for new projects at Dill’s Tavern?
   Getting the log barn up and distillery running. Developing more preservation workshop classes. Classes in woodworking, blacksmithing, gun making, making paint, masonry preservation, and plastering, are all possibilities. Other weekend immersions, involving different time periods will also be developed. We are all about hands on experience to history. We have some amazing people on our Tavern Committee, the NYCHAPS board, and in the area, that support our efforts. We are very fortunate.

Interview #7

1. How did you become involved with archaeology in York County?
   I was introduced to archaeology by my Mother, at the age of ten. I must have asked my Mother a thousand times, Is this anything? Once I found my first artifact in a well plowed, rained on field, the questions and curiosity became relentless. My very first hand held artifact was a quartz archaic projectile point. As I held it in my hand, I wondered what the material was called and who made it and then all the questions roared though my head. At the age of ten, as I stood there staring at this artifact, I thought to myself, I was the first person to hold this very old stone in my hand since the owner lost it! That very day began my quest for answers to all my questions: who, what, where, and how old is this old stone artifact. I spent the next 50-years having the time of my life as a full blown discoverer of ancient cultures in the Piedmont Region of Pennsylvania. I walked a million miles after studying U.S.G.S. maps every morning. All the clues to a settlement are right in front of your face, if you know what to look for. I can remember my Mother saying to me, Find a reduction flake and you have a site. She was so right in so many ways. Not only does a stone flake tell you someone was flint knapping there, but if you find a rhyolite flake that was not born in that place, then you needed to really take a much closer look at the ground because a human brought that lithic material to that new home. As a result of making tools and projectile points, building fires and leaving features in the soils, he left very important clues to which ancient culture he belonged to.

2. What is Down to Earth Archaeology?
   Funny you should ask. Because just about everyone I spoke to thought Native Americans only lived out west and prehistory meant dinosaurs, I decided in 2001 to start my own business, Down To Earth Archaeology. I saw a very real need for an archaeological educational source using down to earth terms and a hands-on approach to learning all about every prehistoric culture recorded in Pennsylvania. Our Woodland Indians did not live in teepees and our history did not begin with settlers. I was determined to preserve our local cultures through hands-on education!

3. What archaeological projects have you worked on in York County? What are you currently working on?
   I have worked as a volunteer with Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission learning just about every fancy and not so fancy way to excavate a project site. I donated
1,000’s of hours working on famous and not so famous prehistoric sites over the past 40-years.

I introduced a man named Paul Nevin to archaeology when he came to my chapter meeting one day. He told me about some strange carvings in the Susquehanna River. I told him the carvings were called, Petroglyphs. I thought they were recorded, but discovered they were not. I convinced Paul that together we could map, record, register, and preserve a few large rock artifacts in the Susquehanna River. Back then PHMC would not recognize a Petroglyph as an artifact and therefore would not register any Petroglyph site. I spent the next few months working with Paul recording hundreds of Petroglyphs. We convinced the state these sites needed recognition and finally had them recorded in the P.A.S.S. files. You can visit his site at susquehannariver.net.

I was invited to the Dritt Mansion site by Dr. Barry C. Kent. I enjoyed every minute researching that site. I am in the process of writing a book about that un-known miniature Williamsburg site with the address, in 1729, of Baltimore County, Maryland, Great Britain!

I am currently working on my Pleasant Garden Plantation book project and designing some Redware slip glaze reproduction Collector’s Edition plates I decided to reproduce from shards I recovered from the Dritt Mansion site. In the center of the plate will be a very rare Ritual Mark I found on one of the walls in the Dritt Mansion. It is a Lord Baltimore- English -protectorate mark - which means the Virgin Mary. It is the only VV ritual mark recorded in the P.A.S.S. (Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey) files in Pennsylvania.

4. What kinds of public programs have you been involved with?

Over the last 30-years, I have educated more students and our general public then I can even begin to count. In 1994, I formed the 28th Chapter of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc. and named it, Conejohela. Conejohela means, at the place of the boiling kettle. It is still going strong and has a wonderful membership who enjoys promoting archaeology in York and Lancaster Counties.

I am a member of the York County Parks and Recreation Board and promote educational archaeological programs.

5. How did you become involved with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area?

I invited them to join me in my fight to save the last known Susquehannock Indian Village, (36Yo170) which was being threatened with a huge housing development. I had seen a set of development plans at our township and knew where the old archaeological site was located when no one else did. These set of plans would have totally destroyed the now famous site which surrounded the famous Lauxmont/Eminent Domain fight. Today the site is preserved and is a York County Park. Only a hand full of dedicated people saved the last known Susquehannock Town from powerful developers. But we won that battle.

6. Can you tell me a little about the Dritt Mansion? Is there a site report available or someplace else where I could get more info about it?

The most interesting facts I discovered about the site was that the footprint of the mansion is within a 1729, 150- acre, Maryland plantation called, Pleasant Garden. It was settled by a man named, Thomas Cressup. The history of this place along the Susquehanna River is as exciting as the site was to discover its historic and prehistoric layers of artifacts. One of the most unusual layers of archaeology were the discovery of Ritual Marks in the mansion. I discovered two witches protectorate marks, one was the Virgin Mary and the other was a Daisy Wheel. They are both very English in origin and accompany very strange artifacts. Some artifacts associated with this layer were, shoes hidden under floors, dried rats,
dried cats, a flat old toad, and old bottles hidden in walls. If you have some time, go to the Maryland Archives and search the name, Thomas Cressup and Pennsylvania/Maryland Border War/Lord Baltimore/William Penn. There is a past which teaches all of us that our Indian predecessors who loved Pennsylvania, the wilderness, as we love Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth and whose cooperation with Lord Baltimore and William Penn made our early Colonial history the foundation of our later historic growth! It pays to do good research.

The other very, very interesting fact surrounding this site is the fact that it is located directly in front of the last known 1680 Susquehannock Fort!

What I learned most about researching an old historic site, is that you do not believe everything you read, unless it is well documented!

7. Have you worked on other projects with the Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area?
   Yes, I learned that the other Susquehannock Indian Village, (36Yo9) was going to be auctioned along with other private property. I stopped and told Mark Platts who then gatherer all the right people together to help save that prehistoric site. The Oscar Leibhart site is now preserved, also.

8. In general, do you think the public is interested and well informed about archaeology in the country? Could more be done?
   The public is very interested in archaeology and our past. They are unfortunately not well informed about what is hidden beneath their feet in Pennsylvania. I will bet you didn’t know that over 55,000 prehistoric people lived in a small area between Washington Boro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and Long Level, York, County, Pennsylvania. Now I will admit that the total population included, Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional and all the Woodland cultures, but my point is the accumulated population is phenomenal compared to anywhere else in Pennsylvania and not one school is teaching our children about prehistory in their own Pennsylvania back yard.

9. Do you think the county and organizations in York are doing enough to preserve archaeological Sites?
   How can the general public protect any archaeological site hidden beneath the earth when you can’t see it or even know where it is located? We can never do enough to protect and preserve our ancient past. We can only save one site at a time IF the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has more resources and laws to go after every single housing development project at the beginning of the project not during and toward the end of these projects. There is a joke among a lot of us that the state needs to enforce laws which protect archaeological sites. Not one arrest has ever been made for looting an archaeological site. We all need to communicate with one another with ideas to invest in our children’s future so they know our prehistoric and historic past is worth saving.

10. What do you think are the most important archaeological sites in the country?
   Every single one of them.

Interview #8

1. I don't have much information about the Conservation Society of York County. Can you tell me about some of the work it does in York County?
   CSYC maintains historic properties: Indian Steps Museum, Wills School and the Bonham-Wake Wildlife Sanctuary. More information about these sites may be found on www.indiansteps.org.

2. How is the society involved with historic preservation and public education?
We preserve the properties to which we are entrusted. Indian Steps and Wills School are in original condition.

3. How is the society funded? What is its budget?
   The society is funded from an endowment and private donations. The organization receives no tax money. We are unable to disclose the budget at this time.

4. What are the Society's current goals? Current projects?
   The maintenance of our properties is always our main goal.

5. What is your role in the Society or at Indian Steps Museum?
   I serve as the Co-Executive Secretary and Curator.

6. How many visitors does the museum get a month?
   We are unable to disclose the number of visitors at this time.

7. What programs are offered to the public at the museum?
   We conduct numerous programs which are fully described at www.indiansteps.org. We also conduct museum tours.

8. Do you think the public is well informed about the Conservation Society and the museum?
   Our visitor log indicates that our visitors come from all over the United States and foreign countries. Our visitor log and emails indicate good public relations.

9. Are there any plans to get the public more involved in the future?
   We are not contemplating additional marketing initiatives at this time.

10. Does the county do enough work to preserve archaeological and historical sites?
    Yes.

11. In general, do you think the public is interested in archaeology and history?
    Yes, the visitors we get here would indicate so.

12. Do you think the public is well informed about archaeology in the county?
    Yes, there are many resources available.

Interview #9

1. How did you become involved with history and archaeology in York?
   I have always been interested in York County history and have been active in many local history organizations. I joined the York County Heritage Trust staff in 1989, but I was involved in local and family history research before that, while on the staff of Kaltreider Library in Red Lion.

2. In what ways have you worked with history and archaeology in York?
   Besides still being involved with YCHT, I currently write a monthly York County history column for the York Sunday News and do shorter articles 2 or 3 times a week on the York Daily Record/York Sunday News website: www.yorkblog.com/universal I usually spend an extra day a week at the YCHT Library/Archives doing research for those articles.
   I have done, and am continuing to do, extensive research on Camp Security and also participated in cataloging the objects found during the dig at the adjacent Schultz House, owned by Historic York, Inc., in 2009. I recently joined HYI’s Schultz House Committee. HYI is hoping to authentically restore the house.
   I am also a board member of Farm and Natural Lands Trust of York County, and we were pleased to assist in the transfer of the Oscar Leibhart site from private hands to the Archaeological Conservancy.

3. How long did you work for the York County Heritage Trust? What did you do there?
I am now Librarian Emerita at York County Heritage Trust. I retired as Librarian/Archivist at YCHT in 2005, after 16 years on the staff and then went back to YCHT in 2007 for seven months as Interim President/CEO. I still volunteer there every Saturday, do programs on behalf of YCHT and serve on the Publications Comm. and Advisory Comm.

4. What did you do as a volunteer at the Schultz House?
   I couldn’t fit the 2009 dig itself into my schedule, but I did help clean and catalog the objects found there. I’m also on the HYI’s Schultz House Committee, currently reviewing research done on the house and property.

5. Is the Schultz House currently open to the public? If not, do you know of any plans to open it? Do you know if there are any attempts to have it put on the National Register?
   Right now, it is only open on special occasions. Future use will be determined after needed restoration is completed. The Schultz House Committee is working with Williams & Ports Architecture & Design on restoration plans. If I understand correctly, some restoration is needed before a National Register application would be submitted. Historic York, Inc. can tell you more on that.

6. Do you think the public in general is interested in the history or archaeology of York County?
   I certainly like to think so, since that is my field. York County is so rich in history that most people are interested in one of more aspects of our heritage: Native Americans, the Colonial era, Revolutionary War, Congress meeting in York, Civil War, World War II, the York Plan, archaeology, architecture, social history, family history, agriculture, industry, folk art, fine art, furniture, decorative arts.

7. Do you think the county and organizations in the county do enough to inform the public about history and archaeology in York?
   If you are referring to county government that sometimes depends on who is in charge at a given time, and perhaps how important a specific occasion is perceived. For example, during the 250th anniversary of York County in 1999 and the 225th anniversary of Congress meeting in York in 2002-2003 the county officials were very supportive and participatory.
   The York County Convention and Visitors Bureau does have links to Heritage Sites and Museum under its Things to Do tab, but they seem to be currently putting more emphasis on Factory Tours.
   As far as historical organizations themselves, I think all are trying as best they can to keep the public informed about history and archaeology through programming, newsletters, eblasts, Facebook pages, and press releases, but they are often limited by program and marketing funds and how much press coverage is picked up.

8. Do you think more could be done to get more of the public interested and involved with history and archaeology in York County?
   I think more can always be done, but then again, these organizations are non-profits, usually too short of staff and funds to do much that they would like to do to involve the public. These organizations heavily rely on enthusiastic volunteers to function. That is often a benefit--the volunteers usually care passionately about the organization and share that enthusiasm with others.

9. Do you think historic and archaeological sites are well protected in the county?
   Some are, for example: Just recently the two Leibhart Native American sites at Long Level were saved. On the other hand, the Camp Security site, the last Revolutionary War
prison camp that has not been fully developed, is still very much endangered. Some buildings and other sites are protected at present if they are owned by a non-profit historical organization, but buildings and sites can quickly deteriorate if the organization does not have funds for maintenance. Examples are the Red Lion railroad station, which the Red Lion Area Historical Society, so far, is restoring successfully. On the other hand, the Stewartstown Railroad and its buildings may be lost very soon because the railroad needs to sold to settle an estate, a dilemma that came about because they became indebted to an individual for maintenance funds. He has since passed away, and his estate needs to be settled.

10. What do you think are the most important archaeological and historical sites in the county?
   Personally, the ones above with which I am/have been involved, such as Camp Security, Gates House, Plough Tavern, Bobb Log House, Schultz House and the Native American sites at Long Level, but there are many scattered over the county that are important too, such as Indian Steps, Codorus furnace, Welsh cottages near Delta, the Dill Tavern in Dillsburg, Neas House in Hanover, several railway stations, many significant 18th and 19th century homes and taverns--I could go on and on. That is another dilemma with having such a long, deep history--there is just so much to preserve.

Interview #10

1. Can you tell me a little about the work that Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area does in terms of historic preservation and public education?
   We are one of 12 heritage areas of PA, under the organization Heritage PA (www.heritagepa.net). Our area is York and Lancaster Counties, with a focus on the Susquehanna River. We are located in a restored 1740’s home, which was donated to us in 2007.
   Our mission is to enhance our region’s quality of life and economic vitality by promoting the preservation, conservation and interpretation of the Susquehanna River’s cultural and natural heritage. We build public awareness and understanding of the river’s value to our region, state and nation and we preserve and enhance the river’s historical, environmental and recreational assets for the enjoyment of residents and visitors alike.

2. How is the organization funded? What is your budget (if you can disclose this info)?
   Our organization is funded in 2 areas – operations and projects. Projects are generally funded through grants from a variety of places, based on the scope of work – Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Fish and Boat Commission, Federal Transportation Enhancement funds, Chesapeake Bay Gateway Network, Department of Environmental Protection and others.
   Operations are funded through private donations as well as support from our Funding Partners – Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Lancaster County, Lancaster Solid Waste Management Authority, York County, York County Convention of Visitors Bureau, and the Community Foundation of York.

3. What are your organization’s goals?
   Heritage Area’s goals are to conserve historic and cultural resources, to conserve and enhance the development of natural and recreational resources, to develop educational and interpretive resources, to help stimulate heritage tourism and economic development, and to establish partnerships to help steward the advancement of the Heritage Areas.
4. What is your role in the organization? What are your duties in this role?

I am the Outreach and Communications Coordinator. My responsibilities focus around the marketing efforts of the organization and include promoting our organization as a whole through print and electronic media, developing and promoting our lecture series, workshops and other events, organize and run our annual fundraiser, manage our membership program, manage facility rentals, give tours, and speak to outside groups.

5. What projects are you currently involved with in York County? Any plans for future projects?

We work with many organizations on a variety of projects. Currently we are working to improve public access to the river at our site, the Zimmerman Center for Heritage by constructing a public dock, canoe and kayak launch, pavilion, and demonstration garden. We will also be improving the trail head behind our office which leads to Native Lands County park and also installing a pavilion there. Additionally, plans to add pedestrian crossing are part of the project. Completion is summer of 2012. In the future we plan to complete a similar project at Klines run park, in conjunction with York County Parks.

We are involved with the efforts to save Camp Security lands. We are working with Rivertowns PA USA on the Veteran’s Memorial Bridge Lighting project. We develop and maintain the trail map and guide for Native Lands County park and Highpoint Scenic Vista. We manage the Lower Susquehanna Water Trail map and guide and website. www.susquehannawatetrail.org. We are the co-regional lead organization for the Lower Susquehanna Conservation Landscape Initiative, which is a program through the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. This brings together various organizations and municipalities to work together on a cohesive plan for the area.

6. What kind of public programs do you offer? Any plans for new programs in the future?

Currently we offer the Susquehanna Heritage Lecture Series featuring a variety of local interest topics from PA German Gravestones, to the Petroglyphs of the Susquehanna River, to the Geology and Mining of York County. We also offer tours of our historic 1700’s home and permanent River Art collection Visions of the Susquehanna River. In 2011 we will be offering more hands on workshops, guided walks/tours, etc. in 2011 We are also planning to display some of the artifacts that were found at our office during the renovations that were done by the Zimmerman Family in the late 90’s and early 2000’s. We will also be displaying historic photographs as well as photos of the renovations.

7. How do you inform the public about your organization and any programs you are offering?

We have an e-newsletter that we send monthly to a list of nearly 1000 people and have a Facebook page. We submit press releases to the local papers. We also seek local groups to speak to about our organization and mission, as well as upcoming events.

8. Do you think the public is well informed about the work that Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area does? Any plans to try to get the public more involved or informed about it?

While many local organizations are aware of what we do, the general public is probably not as aware as they should be. We have been increasing the amount of press and public appearances we make in order to continue getting the word out about our organization.
APPENDIX D

Survey Questions

Participant Information

Age: 
Gender: 
Are you currently a resident of York County? What township?
If yes, for how long?
If no, when were you a resident of the county?

Archaeology in York

1. Where do you get the majority of your information on the history of York County?
2. Are you interested in archaeology? Why or why not?
3. Do you think archaeology is important in York County? Why or why not?
4. Are you familiar with any archaeological work that has been done in York County? How did you hear about it? What was it?
5. Have you ever visited an archaeological site in the county? Which one? What did you think of it?
6. Would you visit archaeological sites if they were open to the public?
7. Are you familiar with any the historic preservation organizations (such as a local historical society) in York County? How did you hear about it? What was it?
8. Have you ever visited a museum in York County that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation? Which one? What did you think of it?
9. Have you ever attended a program in York County that presented information on archaeology or historic preservation? Which one? What did you think of it?
10. Would you attend programs offered to the public about historic preservation or archaeology?
11. Do you think the public is well informed about archaeology in York County?
12. Do you have children that attend a school in York County? If yes, do they learn about archaeology in school?

13. Are you interested in learning more about archaeology in the county?
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<th>Gender</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>When Lived in York County</th>
<th>Question 1</th>
<th>Question 2</th>
<th>Question 3</th>
<th>Question 4</th>
<th>Question 5</th>
<th>Question 6</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Hellam</td>
<td>Currently, 3 months</td>
<td>From co-workers</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>Currently, 10 years</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Yes- but for bones of mummies/dinosaur</td>
<td>Yes- If enough people are (made) interested, then I definitely think it would be beneficial for the “York-iants” to know their historical background.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes and if the information drew my interest</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springettsbury</td>
<td>Currently, 23 years</td>
<td>Parents, School</td>
<td>Yes. There is a parent where I work who is an archaeologist.</td>
<td>I think archaeology is important everywhere. It teaches us new things all the time.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Lower Chanceford</td>
<td>Currently, 10 yrs, (East Hopewell-11 yrs)</td>
<td>From attending events such as Red Lion Olde Fashioned Days or Historical events in the city</td>
<td>No; I don’t see that it applies or has much meaning to me</td>
<td>It could be important to know the history of the land</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No, I do not think I know of any</td>
<td>Maybe if there was an event happening there</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springettsbury</td>
<td>Nov. 12-1983-June 1, 2007</td>
<td>Education/School System when I was younger and through the web</td>
<td>Yes, it is interesting. It can teach us things about ourselves we may not have known. Why we are the way we are because of where we live, our community, etc.</td>
<td>Yes, I think it is important anywhere.</td>
<td>No, not that I can think of</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>West Manchester</td>
<td>20+ years</td>
<td>The signposts in the historical part of York city is where I’ve gleaned most of my knowledge of the county's history</td>
<td>Yes. I majored in anthropology and love cultural history. My interest is not limited to this county.</td>
<td>To the extent that archaeology is important everywhere, yes.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Probably. Not frequently, but at least once in my lifetime.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>26 yrs</td>
<td>School and York County Heritage Trust</td>
<td>Yes, very interesting in learning history of area</td>
<td>Yes, uncover history of area</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>1985-2006</td>
<td>Historical Society of York County, Schools (York Suburban MS, HS)</td>
<td>Moderately, I don’t encounter it every day, but as a Social Studies teacher it is of interest.</td>
<td>I think archaeology is important everywhere, we need to discover and understand the past. I think York County is as important as any historical place. From Athens to London to Philadelphia, York has important life style information that should be discovered through archaeology.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>If I lived in York I would consider it</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>Currently, 19 yrs</td>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
<td>I am neither interested nor disinterested. If I am presented with the information, I'll consume it, but not likely to seek it.</td>
<td>From the standpoint of our human nature in wanting to understand and explore out past, it is important</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Township</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>1986-2009</td>
<td>From online searches I am interested a little for it is interesting to see what it was like before.</td>
<td>Yes because the past is important</td>
<td>No, not really</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>23 yrs</td>
<td>From school, mostly elementary school Not particularly. The past has never been very interesting to me.</td>
<td>Yes. I think it is important not just here but everywhere. People should have some idea of how we got to where we are today and what life was like previously.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Most likely not</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>1984-2008</td>
<td>Newspapers and local books on the area Not interested- it does not seem to have an impact on what’s immediately going on</td>
<td>It is important- it helps shape where the county has been and where it is going</td>
<td>Not really</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Conewago Township</td>
<td>Currently, 26 yrs</td>
<td>School and local libraries in York County, along with local bookstores Yes, because I live in an area that has had such an important past</td>
<td>Yes, because it is a historical area</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No, unless it was for families</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springetts bury Township</td>
<td>Currently, 27 yrs</td>
<td>Classes at college, articles I read in the newspaper Yes because I love history and previous civilizations and how they lived interest me</td>
<td>Yes because we have a lot of history in our small town</td>
<td>No, not really</td>
<td>Not in this county</td>
<td>Sure</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springettsbury Township</td>
<td>Currently, 9 yrs, in York County 42 years</td>
<td>Education and life experiences I am somewhat interested in archaeology - I like to know results of research, but do not actively seek out current studies, etc</td>
<td>I do think archaeology is important in York County - it reveals our history, and gives us a better understanding of our descendants, their lives and day to day experiences. I am not necessarily familiar with any one study in the county, but am vaguely aware of work at Camp Security, Lauxmont Farms, this small bit of information is from reading local papers.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>I would possibly consider visiting one if open to the public - and take my children as a way to supplement their education experiences</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>7 months Previous schooling (York Suburban) and the local newspaper</td>
<td>No, I don't know much about it Yes. It could help uncover more information about the past in this area</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springettsbury</td>
<td>8 years York County Heritage Trust</td>
<td>Not particularly. I tend to lean toward written, not physical history. I think any form of history is important. So yes, I think archeology is important in York County</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not really</td>
<td>I’ve been to Rail Trail hubs but never to a designated site</td>
<td>I would, if they were advertised.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Springettsbury</td>
<td>1984-2009 School</td>
<td>Yes, very cool to learn about the past and what was living on earth before us Could be, you never know what you may dig up!</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>I haven't visited one in York</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>17 years The internet</td>
<td>Yes, I love history Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>1 year, lived in county whole life</td>
<td>I received info in high school a little, I enjoy history Yes- York County has historical significance in early American events</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not really. We visited historical sites (such as courthouse where Continental Congress met) in grade school</td>
<td>Plough Tavern, very interesting to see how people lived in 18th century and stories about what was found</td>
<td>Not sure- depends what type of site it is</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>August 2007-July 2010</td>
<td>Yes, I think it’s intriguing. I tend to follow information that comes out of Egypt or abroad</td>
<td>Honestly no. I wasn’t aware there was much of our history underground since we aren’t ”that old”</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, if it was publicized I would check it out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Although I do not/never have actively researched York County History, I would most likely look for info on the internet</td>
<td>I think archaeology in general is pretty interesting as a means to learn about past times, but I do not have an ”above passive” interest</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, I most likely would. The subject matter uncovered would be the deciding factor. For example, dinosaur discoveries are really neat, imo.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>39.5 years</td>
<td>I received info in high school</td>
<td>No, no interest.</td>
<td>Yes, some people are interested and want to preserve history of area</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Dover</td>
<td>21 years</td>
<td>News/Internet research</td>
<td>Somewhat. I don't seek it out but I am interested when coming upon it or learning about it</td>
<td>Yes, because it gives us more information about our history</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Most likely because my husband is interested in it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>28 years</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>No, historical topics have never been my strong point</td>
<td>Yes, there is a lot of history in York County. Many original buildings in the city.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Different building in downtown York at a young age</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>42 years</td>
<td>Heritage Trust</td>
<td>Yes, I find it interesting to look back at the beginnings of the area I have lived in all my life</td>
<td>Yes, York County has a direct link to the nation's founding</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Hellam</td>
<td>25 years</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Yes, because of Indiana Jones</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>North Hopewell</td>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>No, I'm too old</td>
<td>Yes, discovery of past eras</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>North Hopewell</td>
<td>8.5 years</td>
<td>Do not</td>
<td>Yes, history is important</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>East Manchester</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>friends, historical sites, walking tours, other residents</td>
<td>Not really. I enjoy the historical knowledge that archaeology reveals but not interested in it specifically</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>13 years</td>
<td>Occasional (4-6 times per year) to county parks such as Nixon Park and Northern Central Rail Trail</td>
<td>Only moderate interest. Developed different interests/hobbies at an early age. Have only slight increase in interest in history with age.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Shrewsbury</td>
<td>11 years</td>
<td>From word of mouth</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>57 years</td>
<td>York County newspapers, Daily Record and Dispatch, TV coverage on channel 8</td>
<td>Have been interested in archaeology since 1955, freshman year of college. Perhaps even earlier, my mother found a(n) arrowhead while tending out victory garden in Johnstown PA (Oakland), Cambria County when I was approximately 10 years of age.</td>
<td>Being curious by nature my eyes and ears focus on any historical and archaeological news pertaining to York County</td>
<td>Willis Run, Susquehanna River lands including islands, Indian Steps and continuing struggle to save Camp Security. Media coverage.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>I would visit and introduce my 6 year old grandson to the thrill of treasure hunting he already knows about pirate treasure and as he matures the thrill of a button or pottery chard (sherd) will equate to pirate treasure</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>57 years</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>Yes, subscribe to archaeology magazine and travel quite a bit. Love to learn new information.</td>
<td>Yes, good to know what happened in the past.</td>
<td>Yes, paper. East York Camp Security.</td>
<td>Yes, Indian Steps and enjoyed it.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>Asking patients</td>
<td>Yes, best way to find truth in history</td>
<td>Sure, same reason</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>York Township</td>
<td>48 years</td>
<td>News channel and newspaper</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>York City</td>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>A little, like to learn new things</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>19 years</td>
<td>TV or newspaper</td>
<td>No, find subject to be uninteresting</td>
<td>Yes, to know history of county</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>19 years</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>No, not a topic I find interesting</td>
<td>Yes, it will allow us to have knowledge of past events in the area</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Winterstown Borough</td>
<td>54 years</td>
<td>Professors at Penn State York, Library</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, all history is important (especially future generations to come)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Penn Township</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>I don’t</td>
<td>Not really, just no interest</td>
<td>Yes, to understand the hx</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>39 years</td>
<td>Newspapers and TV</td>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>Moderately so</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Don't think so</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>39 years</td>
<td>Weekly newspaper articles in the Sunday News about York County history</td>
<td>Yes, I'm very interested in history and all that it entails. Have done genealogy studies and research.</td>
<td>Yes, it's important, enables you to learn more about areas history, people, how they lived</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td></td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Residents of the county and conversation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Talking to older lifelong citizens</td>
<td>Yes, preservation of our history is key in paving the way for the future</td>
<td>Yes, there are countless hidden gems in this area with untold histories. My family owns one of them.</td>
<td>Yes. News on television and Native American pow-wows. On the news about a Revolutionary Camp. Pow-wows told of Susquehannock Indians, villages, and digs being done here.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Hellam</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>Books, talking to people, internet</td>
<td>Yes, need to understand the past to have a future</td>
<td>Very important, same reason as above</td>
<td>Some, word of mouth, Heritage Trail, Camp Security, trying to preserve Chimney Rock</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce and my kids</td>
<td>Yes, I enjoy history</td>
<td>Yes, people learn from history</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Public library, friends who are natives</td>
<td>Yes, interesting how our current society evolved</td>
<td>Yes, history forgotten is wasted</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>East Prospect</td>
<td>11 years</td>
<td>From people who have lived here most of their lives</td>
<td>I think it is important to understand the history of an area to help preserve it for future generations, so yes.</td>
<td>I do, York County seems to have much history to share with this area being so close to the south</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>I have not</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>29 years</td>
<td>The Hanover library, WGAL</td>
<td>Not really</td>
<td>Yes, it is good for everyone to understand our history</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>28 years</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>Yes, it is interesting to see similarities and differences in people and how they lived long ago</td>
<td>Yes, it's needed so we can gain insight to where we came from</td>
<td>Some through field trips when I was in school to Plough Tavern, etc.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>23 years, lived in York County all my life</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Yes, it connects us with our past</td>
<td>Yes, it is the way we find out about the past, especially those that were not written down</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Spring Garden</td>
<td>40 years, County-80 years</td>
<td>York Historical Society, Osher Life Long Learning Institute, history of York County</td>
<td>Yes, it helps me to better understand the history of York</td>
<td>Yes, an understanding of the past gives you a better understanding of the present</td>
<td>Yes, my granddaughter, the Willis House</td>
<td>Yes, Willis home, very interesting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Question 7</td>
<td>Question 8</td>
<td>Question 9</td>
<td>Question 10</td>
<td>Question 11</td>
<td>Question 12</td>
<td>Question 13</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, I would</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, No</td>
<td>Yes, I would like to know more</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>I have visited the York County Historical Society. My parents visit it often to find out about our family. They have tons of records about everything in York.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>I don't think so</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Yes, I have heard about them in the paper or online or hear about them sponsoring various things</td>
<td>Particularly I remember the train station in Red Lion presenting information about preserving history and I know Red Lion in general works to preserve its history.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Yes. Most counties have such an organization, I have done family genealogy research which made me aware of the historical society as well.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Unsure. Probably one or two, with my children, when they're older.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No (not yet- oldest is 4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>York County Historical Society – went there for school, Northern Historical Society and Hanover Historical Society</td>
<td>Yes, York County Historical Society – it has been many years since I visited the museum so I do not really remember</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>I am familiar with local organizations (Historical Society for York County) from Middle and High School volunteer work</td>
<td>I have visited several Historical society museums (Gates House/ Plough Tavern, Agricultural Museum). I thought they were very interesting and appreciated the exhibits</td>
<td>No, I have not</td>
<td>No, because I do not live in York County</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Moderate interest, since it is not my place of residence I have less interest. However due to my experience and heritage in York, I would be interested in receiving information, I would not seek out information</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>I am familiar with them. I learned about them through Girl Scouts.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, if they were of interest to me</td>
<td>Not really</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>I believe we have a historical society. I don’t know much about them, and I only know of them because of signs that are downtown in front of some old buildings.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Probably not</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not really</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Not familiar with any</td>
<td>Don't believe I have visited anything like that</td>
<td>Not that I can remember</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>No I don't think we are well informed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, if it was presented in a fun and interesting way to learn and educate others about it</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Yes, I have heard about them from working in a local bookstore</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, the downtown York tour, it was worth seeing for high school age or older people</td>
<td>Good family events</td>
<td>Yes, if you read the newspaper, but otherwise not really</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Somewhat, for schools, or family activities</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Yes, I heard of it and visited there in middle school, but do not remember much about it</td>
<td>Just the local historical society. From what I remember, it was well organized and interesting</td>
<td>No, never attended a program</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, not really</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure!</td>
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<td>15. I have visited the York Historical Society museum as part of school curriculum many years ago.</td>
<td>I have also been happy to accompany both of my kids’ school trips to the Gates House/Plough Tavern, Fire Museum, Colonial Courthouse, and Ag/Ind Museum in the past few years. All tours were informative and interesting, and I would definitely recommend them to any visitors to our county.</td>
<td>I have not attended any other programs that presented info on archaeology or preservation.</td>
<td>I would certainly consider adding those types of programs to our schedule depending on topic and timing.</td>
<td>I am not sure that the public is well informed about archaeology, as I'm not sure that it is a topic that most people consider on a daily basis.</td>
<td>My children, students of York Suburban schools, certainly cover York County History in their curriculum - I assume that local archaeological discoveries are touched on - but I'm unsure that the topic is explored in depth.</td>
<td>Overall, I would be interested in updates about county archaeological “finds”.</td>
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<td>16. No</td>
<td>I visited a museum on Market Street in downtown York in elementary school, but I don't know the exact name of the museum. From what I can remember, I think I liked it.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>17. I’ve been to the Kruetz Creek building but that was for research for my senior honors course during college. I heard about it from the Heritage Trust website.</td>
<td>I’ve only been to the Heritage Trust and libraries, I don’t recall if they had an archeology exhibit.</td>
<td>Not a specified program, just visits to the Trust building and Kruetz Creek center.</td>
<td>I would love to attend programs on preservation. I’m working towards a degree in Library Science and Archiving.</td>
<td>No, not at all.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>18. Yes, I believe through school</td>
<td>I'm not sure I’ve been to one.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>If I was in town, then yes</td>
<td>No not at all... other than in school, I’ve really heard nothing about it in the county.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, absolutely</td>
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<td>19. No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>20 Yes- learned about in grade school</td>
<td>Agricultural museum- it was boring as a child- have not been back yet since , but would find it more interesting today</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>There isn't any emphasis on the current sites/finds, but if something new were to be uncovered, it would be featured on the news</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe if something new is discovered</td>
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<td>21 Yes, I was a member of York Young Professionals and I remember hearing of the organization</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure!</td>
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<td>22 No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Perhaps</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure, though I would most likely not actively seek it out</td>
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<td>23 Yes, friends told me about it. York Historical Society</td>
<td>Yes, York Historical Society</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>24 No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure!</td>
<td></td>
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<td>25 No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes but as far as time management is concerned it is not a priority at the moment</td>
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<td>26 Yes, York County Heritage Trust. Mother-in-law is a quilt documenter for the county</td>
<td>Yes, Heritage Trust, Plough Tavern, and Gates House</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Unsure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>27 Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>28 No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>29 No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>30 The Historic Trust, through friends</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No, not in my sphere of reference or among friends</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>York Heritage Trust. Most likely from fliers found at local establishments such as PA visitors center of farmer's markets</td>
<td>Nixon Park. A favorite of mine for nature center. York Fire Museum 10 years ago, don't recall very well, seem to have a good collection of historic tools and vehicles</td>
<td>Yes, Nixon Park hosted event from dinosaur speaker who catered to educating kids and sharing fossil examples</td>
<td>Yes on a limited basis</td>
<td>Don't know but assume only those with specific interest in history and archaeology have made effort to get information</td>
<td>Yes, Yes</td>
<td>Yes but personal interest is passing only</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Nixon Park, wonderful display of wildlife</td>
<td>Yes, various Nixon Park programs, interesting and informative</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Yes</td>
<td>Yes, when time allows</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>York County Heritage Trust, York County Farmla(nd)</td>
<td>Gates House, Plough Tavern Industrial Museum, Historical Museum, Wrightsville Museum, Indian Steps, Lauxmont Farms</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Since the media- newspapers and television- do their best to keep the public alerted to ongoing and updated information one could assume the public is well informed. However, to my dismay many people do not follow TV coverage (&quot;too depressing&quot;) at all or do not subscribe to newspapers (don't have time to read).</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 graduates of Suburban schools, in history classes in the 80s</td>
<td>Yes, I would be interested in the area's archaeological work</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Yes, school, paper, historical society</td>
<td>Yes, York Historical Society. Well maintained and enjoyed it.</td>
<td>Not a specific program.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Not sure, subject not discussed much with my friends</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Yes, attended wedding reception</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Yes, school field trip, wedding reception, and conversation from others</td>
<td>Historical Society field trip. It was fun, learned interesting facts about York and where we live</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Yes</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Yes, college professors, American studies</td>
<td>Landis Valley Museum, Indian Steps, PA Railroad Museum, PA Lumber Museum</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>York Historical Society, not sure</td>
<td>Yes, York Historical Society, enjoyed it quite a lot</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not likely</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The State Museum in Harrisburg, Thought it was interesting.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>A couple organizations. I can't say I recall the names. Received information by going to the sites.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Want to get more info</td>
<td>Not since I was a child</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Always want to learn (see survey for info on Chimney Rock)</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Somewhat, I've seen signs at the library</td>
<td>No, my kids have had field trips downtown</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, Suburban</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Yes, read signs downtown locations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No, some people have knowledge about relatively recent local history, very few of archaeological history.</td>
<td>Yes, Yes</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>50  No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Maybe</td>
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<td>51  Yes, visited the Historical Society on a field trip</td>
<td>Yes, the Historical Society, it was interesting</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52  Yes, school field trips</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53  Yes, Agricultural and Industrial Museum, Historical Society Museum</td>
<td>Yes, York Historical Society Museum, well presented</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes, OLLI, I learned a lot from it</td>
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<td></td>
<td>yes, it you are interested</td>
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