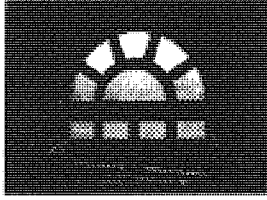# HUNTINGDON COUNTY

HERITAGE PLAN

HUNTINGDON COUNTY HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department

July 1996

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For the past year and a half, the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee has been asking residents the question, "What is Huntingdon County's heritage?" This was a coordinated effort by a dedicated group of individuals that acknowledged the need to preserve and protect the historic, cultural and natural environments of our communities for our children and future generations. The plan not only identifies many of the county's heritage themes, sites and events, but also addresses their preservation and development in order to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to learn from the past and experience it in the future.

The staff would like to thank everyone who dedicated their time and energy to create this exciting vision for Huntingdon County's future. Without your wisdom and encouragement, this plan would have been impossible to produce. A list of Heritage Committee members can be found in the Appendices of this report.

Huntingdon County Heritage Committee
Courthouse
Huntingdon, PA 16652

July 1996

Citizens of Huntingdon County:

The following "Huntingdon County Heritage Plan" has been developed to guide
the preservation, interpretation and development of heritage sites. It has been
developed with a great deal of input from you: a survey of community leaders,
several public meetings, and regular meetings of the Huntingdon County
Heritage Committee.

Now it is up to you! This plan cannot be implemented solely by the County. It
will require each historical society, community organization, municipality and
citizen to do their part. This partnership extends beyond the boundaries of the
County to the Path of Progress Region and beyond. We are pleased that many
of the actions recommended in the Plan have already been initiated at the grass
roots level.

The County Heritage Committee will continue to meet and act as a forum for
discussions on how to realize the economic benefits of heritage preservation.
We urge you to stay involved with the Committee and to work with us to secure
the "vision" presented in the Plan.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Stahl

Nancy Shedd
Co-chairs
Huntingdon County Heritage
Committee

Allegheny Traveler ™

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A VISION FOR HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of preparing a Heritage Plan for Huntingdon County is three-fold: to examine what important remnants of the county's history survive and remain meaningful to its residents; to suggest a means by which the historical resources that are identified can be preserved and used; and to offer strategies for turning the county's heritage sites and stories into opportunities for economic development.

As a starting point for identifying the county's important historical resources - particularly the physical remains of significant industries and historical periods that have created its cultural landscapes and have shaped the lives of its people - it is appropriate to review the economic history of the area, for, aside from the natural landscape in which Huntingdon Countians live their lives, nothing is more essentially linked to the reality of who they are.

A people's sense of who they are arises from a shared understanding - both conscious and unconscious - of the history of the place where they live. That sense of a shared history may be long or short; it may be confined to the length of an individual's life; or, in a place like Huntingdon County, where many families have lived for generations in roughly the same area, it may extend farther into the past and may encompass a longer view of what it means to say one is a Huntingdon Countian.

Over time, a place develops a personality that is created by the surrounding environment: by the natural landscape, and by the marks that its residents have made on nature in the course of living their lives - its cultural landscape. Those landscapes - natural and cultural - are invested by the people who live in them with powerful and deeply felt emotions. The emotions we associate with a particular place are complex, for inevitably they include some sense, however vague, of past lives that contributed in myriad ways to the experience of living in the town or in the countryside where we now live. We live in a world made by others, and although we may make our own small alterations to that world, we cannot erase the sense of place formed by nature and by those who have left their marks on the land before we appeared on the scene.

The twin engines that drove the economic development of Huntingdon County in its early years were agriculture and iron manufacture. They attracted both settlers and capital to the region, and were the principal industries that provided employment, both directly and through the demand for goods and services required by those who were engaged in these pursuits. The milling industry, for example, developed in response to the production of grains on area farms; it supplied flour to the residents of the region and chop to feed the farm and domestic animals, including the mules and horses owned in large numbers by those engaged in iron manufacture. As early as the 1780's, area farmers were producing grain in excess of these local needs, and were shipping flour and whiskey to distant markets in exchange for money and essential goods not manufactured locally.

The development of improved transportation systems during the early period of the county's history also served the needs of the area's agricultural and iron-producing industries, and thus may be seen as created by and dependent upon the demands of those segments of the economy. Thus, it is fair to say that the transportation industry, which eventually provided considerable employment in the region, began in response to the demands of a local economy founded on the principal economic engines of agriculture and iron.

This first stage of the county's economic history, dominated by agriculture and iron production, began as the area advanced beyond its primitive frontier period following the Revolutionary War, and continued to the Civil War period, when two closely linked factors created sweeping changes in the larger economic picture. The development of vastly improved transportation, in the form of railroads, along with the opening of the West, brought challenges to local agriculture and iron production that they were eventually unable to meet.
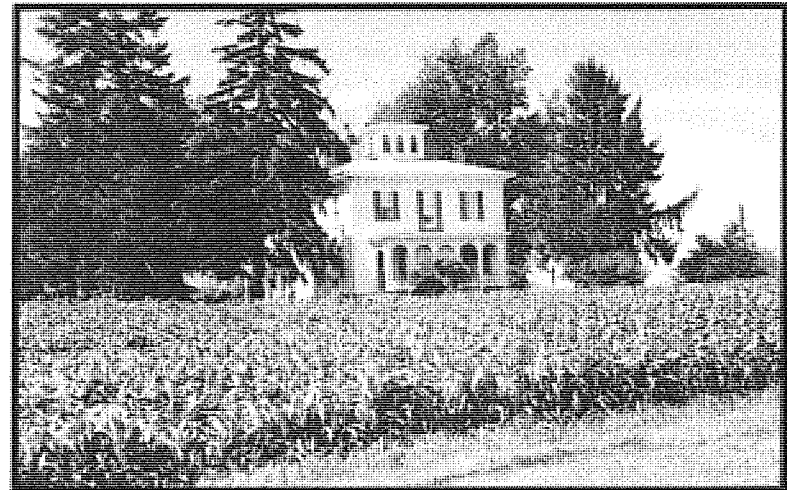
Farmhouse
A circa 1850 farmhouse near Alexandria.

1

While agriculture, as a segment of the local economy, survived the changes brought by competition with the West, local farmers, on average, were never again as well off as when they had been major participants in the production of the nation's grain supply. The large number of substantial farmhouses found throughout the county built during the years from 1825 to 1865 — attest to the prosperity area farmers experienced during that period. Farmers were second only to the ironmasters in their ability to afford large, stylish houses, principally of stone and brick, that stand as symbols of their personal wealth and their prominent place in the area's economy.

The ironmasters, who reached the zenith of their dominance of the market for iron during the period from 1830 to 1850, did not survive the challenges presented by improved transportation, the discovery of large iron ore deposits in the West, and the technological advances within the industry that occurred following the Civil War. Their largely self-sufficient iron plantations were based where the raw materials for making iron were located - often remote from improved transportation. When railroads made the transportation of raw materials feasible, and technology made the highly labor-intensive methods of charcoal iron production economically unfeasible, the charcoal iron producers of the Juniata Valley were unable to compete with modern ironworks in larger centers of population and capital that were better served by networks of modern rail transportation. Many faltered and then failed in the post-Civil War period, and only Greenwood Furnace survived into the first decade of the 20th century.

The Rockhill Iron & Coal Company attempted to bring the benefits of the second stage of iron technology to Huntingdon County, employing somewhat the same system of self-sufficiency that characterized the charcoal iron industry. To be successful the company had to construct its own rail transportation system (the East Broad Top Railroad), develop its own sources of fuel from coal mines on the east side of Broad Top Mountain, mine its own ore resources, and even build the towns to house its employees. Rockhill Iron & Coal's success was limited - and of shorter duration than that of the best capitalized of the earlier ironworks at Huntingdon and Greenwood Furnaces - largely because of rapid advances in production methods that soon rendered obsolete the technology it employed. The company survived for a half-century beyond its iron-producing days, which ended in 1908, only because of continuing demand for coal from the mines it had originally developed to provide fuel for its twin furnaces at Rockhill.

The coal mining industry on the west side of Broad Top Mountain, which spurred construction of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad in 1855 to 56, was less vertically integrated than that on the east side of the mountain. Though its coal was used to fuel iron furnaces in Bedford County, which were served by the H&BT, the mines, the railroad, and the furnaces

were more independently owned and capitalized, and, thus, were supported by a broader capital base than was the Rockhill Iron & Coal Company.

The combined coal and iron-producing industries that developed in the Broad Top region during and after the Civil War laid the foundation for a segment of the Huntingdon County economy - coal production - that remained important for a century, before succumbing to competition from cheaper alternative fuels.

By the end of the Civil War in 1865, the nation's and the region's rail transportation system presented new opportunities to the towns and cities along its corridors to begin participating in expanded trade and commerce with a much larger market. Huntingdon Borough, advantageously situated on both the Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and already the county's largest town, grew rapidly, gaining more than a thousand new residents each decade in the 1860's, the 1870's, and the 1880's. This increase in population - from less than 2000 in 1860 to more than 5700 in 1890 - spurred a building boom unlike anything experienced previously, and resulted in the town's assuming the size and appearance of a small industrial city - an appearance which, in many respects, it retains today.

Just as the fine houses built by area farmers at the height of their prosperity stand as reminders of their economic dominance during a particular era, so many of the buildings erected during Huntingdon's economic boom stand as reminders of its sustained period of prosperity during the late 19th century. In both cases, the built environment that was created during a period of economic opportunity can lead us to a better understanding of the history and the heritage of the places where we live today, if we are prepared to read and interpret the landscapes that surround us.

Huntingdon's economic boom created a resident workforce eager for jobs in the manufacturing concerns that began to line the railroad tracks in the west end of the borough. These factories turned out a variety of products - railroad cars, boots and shoes, brooms, bicycles, bricks, and finished lumber products - but none better illustrates the opportunity to link local manufactures with distant markets than the J.C. Blair Company. J.C. Blair began the manufacture of paper tablets in 1879, and by 1882 his tablets were being shipped to every state in the union. By 1889 the factory could make 16,000 tablets per day, and its products were distributed all over the world. Promotion and marketing were the keys to Blair's phenomenal success, but without the railroad that delivered paper to his factory and carried its tablets and other paper products to market, all the promotion in the world would not have allowed him to succeed as he did. A legacy of the strong foundation on which the business was founded is its current position as Mead Corporation's Blair Plant as one of the most stable constituents of the manufacturing segment of the local economy.

2

Huntingdon's wave of prosperity gave rise, at about the same time as the Blair Company was established, to the organization of a local Board of Trade which figured importantly in efforts to encourage further expansion of the town's economic base. Called upon in 1877 to provide a permanent site for the Brethren Normal College (later Juniata College), the Board responded swiftly in order to prevent the school's removal to another community that was eager to have it relocate. Energized by the success of that effort, the Board went on to lobby for Huntingdon as the site of Pennsylvania's proposed Middle Penitentiary (later the Reformatory and now the State Correctional Institution). The college and the prison diversified Huntingdon's employment opportunities, and have both proved to be enduring segments of the town's and the county's economic base.
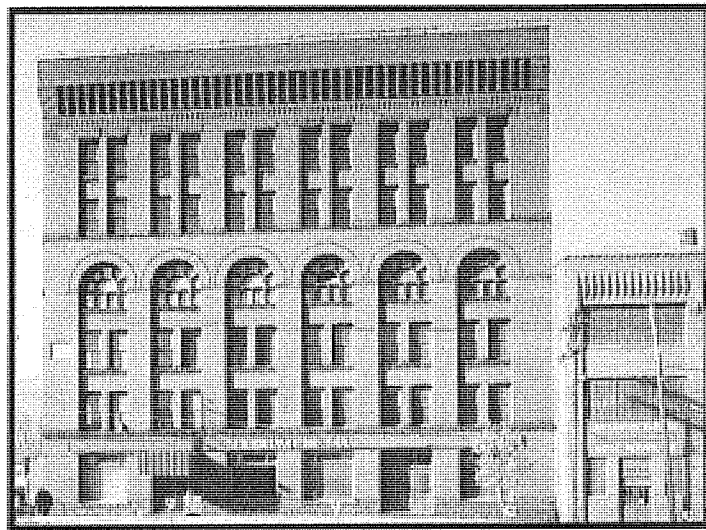
JC Blair Building

The 1889 portion of the Blair Factory Complex has been adapted as an apartment building

A side effect of Huntingdon's expanded employment opportunities and increased population was a complementary diversification and expansion of its role as the commercial center of the county. Thus, as transportation improved, customers from a larger area surrounding Huntingdon were attracted to do some of their trading where a greater variety of merchandise was available. This trend is worth noting, for it was the beginning of a gradual movement that eventually saw the demise of commercial activity in many of the county's smaller towns, and which today sees an ever more mobile population willing to travel greater and greater distances to do business where a wider variety of goods and services are available.

At the turn of the century, Mount Union became the focus of a period of unprecedented growth and industrial development. Like Huntingdon, it was situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was the northern terminus of one of the county's two coal-hauling rail lines. The advantages of rail connections and a ready coal supply made exploitation of the area's huge store of ganister rock attractive to three refractory brick manufacturers, which found their products much in demand in the rapidly developing steel and coke industries. Soon Mount Union was calling itself the "Silica Brick Capital of the World," and its population of slightly more than 1000 in 1900 doubled by 1910, and more than doubled again by 1920, as hundreds of workers were attracted to its expanding job opportunities.

Characteristics of the period in which Mount Union boomed survive in its built environment, and are keys to understanding its history and heritage. The onion dome of Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Church and Saint Catherine's Roman Catholic Church on Catholic Hill speak of the Eastern and Southern European origins of many immigrants to the United States and to Mount Union in the first two decades of the 20th century. Bethel A.M.E. and Mount Hope Baptist Churches recall the Great Migration of African-Americans from the South to the industrial centers of the North during the period when Mount Union was drawing workers to its refractory plants. The concrete block construction of those Black churches, and of many other Mount Union buildings, reveals the arrival of new, locally manufactured building materials on the scene, just as the stylistic details of the Central National Bank and the Shapiro movie theatre document the architectural styles of the period when the town developed a new business district to serve its expanding population.

In the post-World War I period, both Mount Union and Huntingdon participated in the expansion of the textile industry into areas where male-dominated industries ensured a significant population of wives and daughters who entered the labor market to supplement family incomes. The Greif garment plant in Mount Union and the Susquehanna Silk Mill in Huntingdon employed larger numbers of women than had previously been counted in the work force of the area. The J.C. Blair Company had employed a substantial number of women since the 1880's - primarily single women and widows in the early years. In the 1920's it became increasingly common for married women to be employed outside the home; and in the Depression years of the 1930's and the war years of the 1940's, women's earning power was often essential to sustaining family incomes. While the depressed economy caused a significant contraction of the labor force in the refractory industry in Mount Union during the 1930's, the garment factory employed increased numbers of women throughout the period. Changes in ownership and products have transformed Greif and the Silk Mill into Dallco and Owens-Corning Fiberglas.

Other industries that employed significant numbers of county residents in the first quarter of the 20th century - refractories, coal mining, railroading - experienced a gradual decline in the period between the World Wars, but rebounded during the World War II years. Following 1945, their decline resumed and worsened. General Refractories closed its Mount Union plant in the 1950's, Federal Refractories in Alexandria closed, and both the East Broad Top and the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroads shut down, as coal production in the county plummeted. The unemployment that resulted was the most serious the county had witnessed since the labor-intensive iron industry had declined and died. The difference was that many of the iron workers had moved on to similar jobs in the expanding steel industry, while the industries of which these mid-20th century workers had been a part were in decline everywhere.

In response to the need for new employment opportunities for area residents, economic development organizations were formed in a number of communities, beginning with Mount Union Area Development in 1956. Like Huntingdon's Board of Trade in the 1870's, these organizations' endeavors were two-fold - to recruit new businesses that would employ substantial numbers of workers and also to retain existing employers who might consider, for a variety of reasons, leaving the area. The interesting difference between the Board of Trade and its later successors was that the Board was formed early in a period of economic expansion, while the more recent groups organized only after large numbers of workers had been displaced. These community-based groups were successful, however, beginning in the 1960's, in adding a considerable number of manufacturing jobs to the county's economy, but were unable to prevent further decline and the eventual demise of the refractory industry in Mount Union in the 1980's.

The loss of industries that have played a major role in the development of a town or region for an extended period goes beyond the loss of jobs, important as they are. There is also a general psychological dislocation that arises from the failure of enterprises and the loss of identity as brickyard workers, or coal miners, or railroaders, which defined the lives of generations of community members. What is Mount Union without the brickyards that made it the Silica Brick Capital of the World or the Broad Top without the coal mines and railroads that gave the region its reason for being?

Communities struggle to answer these questions in a variety of ways. A practical approach is that taken by the development organizations - to recruit other sources of employment that can alleviate the economic anxiety created by the loss of jobs. But death - whether of a person or a way of life - inspires memorials; thus, it is understandable that communities which have suffered the loss of a significant industry seek ways to memorialize its importance in their lives. They write community histories, hold reunions of workers, gather

oral histories, create exhibits, preserve the location and the artifacts of the industry as historical sites. Just as Philadelphia preserves the memory of its history as the birthplace of the Declaration of Independence, or Boston its memory of the Tea Party, so Robertsdale rightly seeks to preserve the memory of its coal mining importance in a museum in the community theatre.

Mount Union - Peduzzi's
Peduzzi's survives as part of the Mount Union Historic District

The sites at which industries important in the county's history are recognized are many and varied: in addition to the Coal Miners Museum and displays in the depot at Robertsdale, there is the H&BT railroad site at Dudley, iron sites at Paradise Furnace and Greenwood Furnace State Park, the transportation museum at the HUNT Tower and the J.C. Blair Company Museum in Huntingdon, the farm museum at the County Fairgrounds, and the area's premier industrial site - the East Broad Top Railroad at Orbisonia/Rockhill. In addition, the Railways to Yesterday museum in Rockhill operates and displays trolley cars from all over the country, and the Swigart Museum near Mill Creek displays a significant collection of antique and classic automobiles. These sites - augmented by documents, photographs, and artifacts in the collections of the Huntingdon County Historical Society, the Hartslog Museum, and the Mount Union Area Historical Society - make Huntingdon County especially rich and varied in opportunities for participating in heritage tourism.

While the county's heritage sites have often been developed for local residents, they are a proven draw to visitors from outside the area as well, as are the outstanding recreational opportunities in the area - Raystown Lake, State parks, the Lower and Mid-State Trails - which combine well with its heritage sites to attract family vacationers. An important goal of Huntingdon County's Heritage Plan is to suggest strategies for further development of these existing heritage sites in ways that will make them more attractive to an increasing audience of people looking for new and interesting places in which to spend their leisure time. The success of recently developed bed-and-breakfast establishments, for example, proves that expanded and more varied accommodations have a role to play in attracting travelers to stay in the area. Package tours, built around heritage themes, could make the area's attractions better known and more accessible to those unfamiliar with what the region has to offer. These kinds of enhancements are the key to setting the county on a path that leads to economic development that is appropriate to the area and that preserves the scenic, cultural, and historical values that make it a good place to live and work.
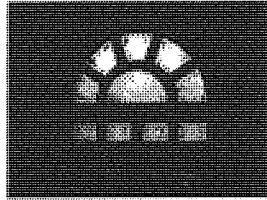
BACKGROUND DATA

LOCATION

Huntingdon County is located in south-central Pennsylvania. The County Seat of Huntingdon lays 90 miles west of Harrisburg, 30 miles south of State College and 30 miles east of Altoona. The County can be reached by automobile via US Routes 22 and 522, PA Route 26 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Miles

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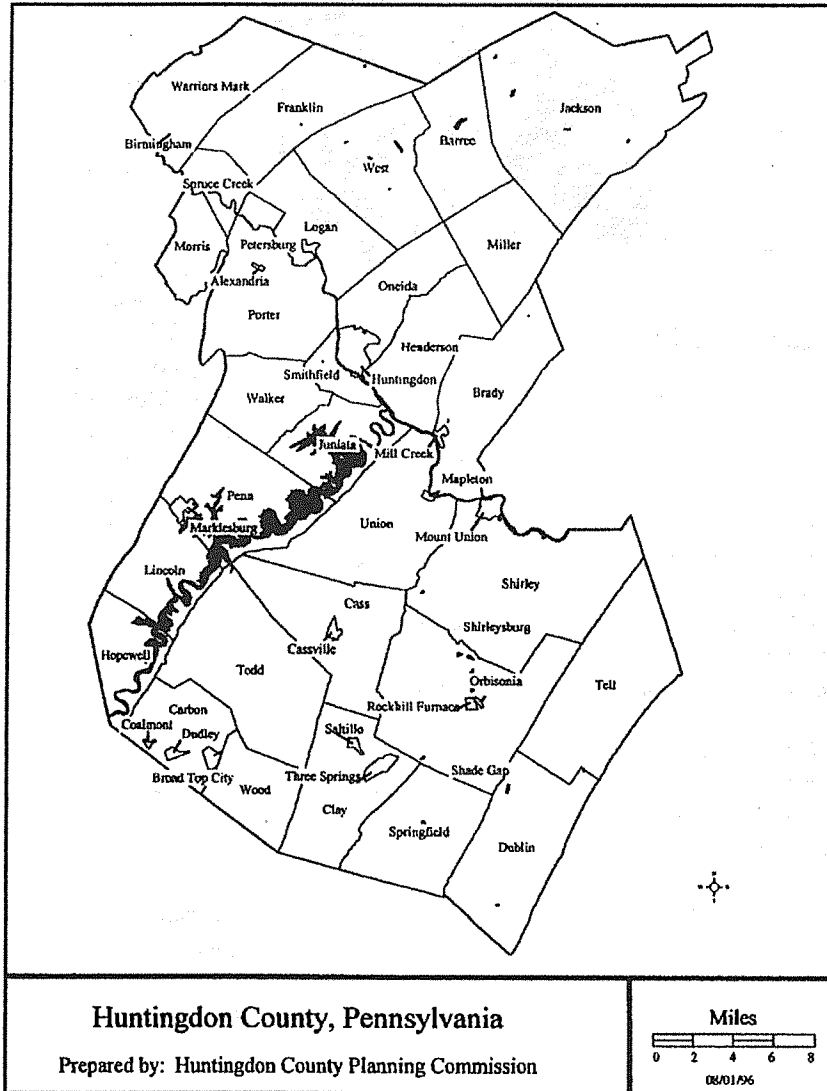
GEOGRAPHY

The county is in the midst of the Ridge and Valley region of the Appalachian Mountains and covers a total of 895 square miles (572,480 acres). Steep hills, running northeast to southwest, have narrow ridgetops that dominate the landscape. There are some moderately broad level areas on the terraces and flood plains along the rivers and streams. This relief creates wonderful vistas. The highest point in the county is Big Flat in Jackson Township (northern Huntingdon County) with an elevation of 2,400 feet, while the lowest point is near Mount Union, where the Juniata River leaves the county. The elevation here is 520 feet.

Huntingdon County is part of the Allegheny Mountain range and the Susquehanna River basin. The county has abundant water of very good quality. It is one of the County's prime advantages, not only for recreational purposes, but for community development as well. The county is drained by the Juniata River and its tributaries. North of the river, Spruce Creek, Shavers Creek, Standing Stone Creek and Mill Creek flow in a southerly direction into the Juniata. South of the river, the Aughwick Creek and Raystown branch of the Juniata flow north into the Juniata. Many of these rivers have limestone beds, which reduce the acidity of the water and create ideal trout breeding grounds. These rivers support an excellent fishery, as well as opportunities for canoeing and kayaking.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources found throughout the county have played a continuing role in the development of Huntingdon County and its industrial heritage. The most consistent use of the resources has been agriculture and forestry. Mining and extraction of minerals has occurred throughout the county. Coal mining has been extensive in the Broad Top Region and ganister rock has been mined for the manufacture of silica brick in several areas in the past. Limestone and sandstone quarrying continue in the county. Today there are approximately 406,700 acres of woodland; roughly seventy-one (71%) percent of the entire county. Of these lands, 18% or 77,100 acres are state and public lands.

RAYSTOWN LAKE

The 32-mile Raystown Lake impoundment, operated for flood control and recreational purposes, is on the Raystown branch of the Juniata River. Raystown Lake provides 8,300 surface acres of aquatic habitat. The lake provides excellent warm-water and cold-water fisheries, which are stocked annually.

With an annual attendance of almost 2 million visitors, Raystown Lake is Huntingdon County's premier tourist attraction. Within the U.S. Army Corps

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of Engineers' 29,820 acres, the lake hosts a variety of attractions and activities. For seasonal boating, eleven boat launches and two privately owned and operated marinas can be found on the lake (Seven Points Marina located just beyond Hesston and Lake Raystown Resort & Marina at mile marker 8 just past Entriken). There are also five campgrounds: Three operated by the Corps of Engineers and two by private concessionaires. Evening programs and entertainment are also available.

STATE PARKS

The history of Huntingdon County combines with the attraction of the natural environment in the county's three state parks: all were developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's and all are classified as heritage sites. Today these parks offer unique natural and cultural resources to experience, and recreational activities to enjoy. These state parks are: Greenwood Furnace State Park, Whipple Dam State Park and Trough Creek State Park.

Greenwood Furnace State Park is located in Jackson Township in northern Huntingdon County. This 423- acre park provides swimming, fishing, picnicking (seven pavilions), hiking, as well as winter ice fishing, snow mobiling and cross country skiing. A six acre lake and 51 modern camp sites are also found in the park. The park contains remnants of two early iron furnaces which operated here from 1834 to 1904, Greenwood Church, an old stone dam, several houses, a cemetery and other vestiges of the community. This portion of the park has been designated as a historic district by the National Park Service. Interpretive programming, including first-person portrayals from the furnace era, is available from April through November. Guided hikes, films, day and evening programs interpret much of the natural and historic resources of the park. The park was founded in 1925. Many of the improvements at the park are the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Whipple Dam State Park is a 256 acre park located in Jackson Township. It contains a 22- acre lake which is open to non-powered and electric-powered boating, swimming, and fishing. Picnicking (three pavilions) is available. Winter activities include ice fishing, snow mobiling, cross country skiing. Founded in 1927, the park was once a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) worksite. The Whipple Dam Day Use District is a federally designated historic district.

Trough Creek State Park is located in the southern part of the county along a scenic gorge formed as Great Trough Creek cuts through Terrace Mountain on its way to Raystown Lake. This 544- acre park was formed in 1936 as part of a Civilian Conservation Corps project. It contains the remnants of Paradise Furnace (1830-1867), a National Historic Site, including an Iron
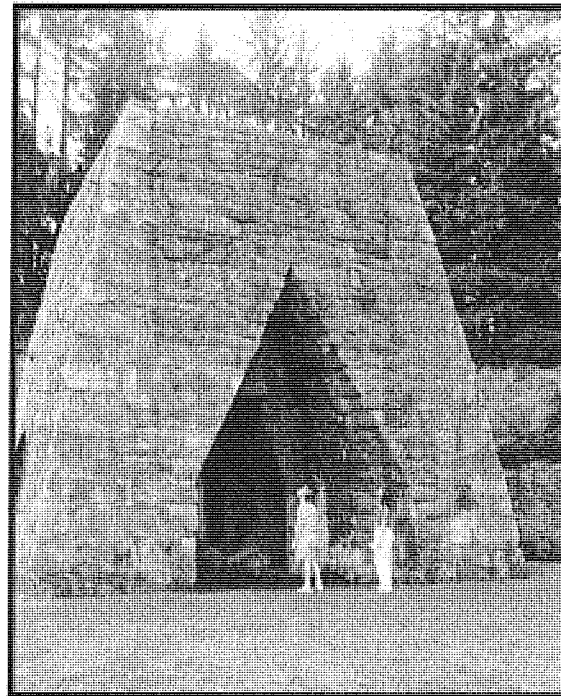
Greenwood Furnace

Greenwood Furnace is the only interpreted charcoal iron furnace in the Path of Progress region.

Masters Mansion, furnace stack, worker's log house and cemetery. Recreational activities available at the park include: hiking, picnicking, camping, visitor center, fishing, hunting, lodge and snow mobiling.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

In addition to three state parks totaling 1,220 acres, the county has 32,605 acres of State Game Lands, 66,345 acres of State Forest Land and 29,820 acres of Corps of Engineers land. Most of this land is open to the public. One out of every four acres, or roughly 24%, of the land in Huntingdon County is open to the public. An abundance of wildlife is found throughout the county, on both public and private lands. Deer, bear, wild turkeys and small game are hunted, while trout, muskies and bass are subject to sport fishing. Licenses for fishing and hunting can be obtained from the PA Fish and Boat Commission and PA Game Commission at numerous local outlets.

NATURAL AREAS

Huntingdon County contains five unique and rare natural areas that are located on public lands and protected from development (see the map in the Appendix).

Bear Meadows Natural Area, located in upper Jackson Township and Centre County contains unique vegetation and landscapes not typically found in Pennsylvania. Roughly 325 acres in size, Bear Meadows resembles glaciated or "floating bogs" as found in Canada. It has been hailed as a botanist's paradise.

One hundred and fifty acres are designated as Alan Seeger Natural Area. Also located in Jackson Township, it is a primeval tract of virgin white pine and hemlock, some estimated to be over 500 years old. The understory consists of towering stands of native rhododendron. The Mid State Trail passes through the area.

Detweiler Run Natural Area, containing roughly 45 acres, is located close to the head of the Detweiler Branch of Standing Stone Creek. The remote forest is characterized by virgin white pine and hemlock with a heavy undergrowth of rhododendron.

In the Spruce Creek Area, the Little Juniata Natural Area is of special geological interest. Within the water gap is exposed one of the most prominent mountain-making formations in Pennsylvania, the Tuscarora Sandstone. In addition to these formations, the quality and productivity of the river has made it a favorite area for trout fisherman.

Recently added to the county's Natural Areas is Rocky Ridge Natural Area. Composed of nearly 150 acres, it is located off Frew Road in Martins Gap. This area is unique in containing a large outcropping of unmined Oriskany Sandstone, as well as a combination of soils including acidic sandstone and limestone. A multitude of plants and trees, including the endangered pennywort or Obilaria, and yellow and pink Ladyslippers, can be found in this area, along with a variety of animals including bear.

Although not an official natural area, the Shale Barrens at Raystown Lake also are home to several rare and endangered species. The shale barrens are found adjacent to Raystown Lake on steep south or south-west facing slopes, composed primarily of shale. Shale Barrens are rare xeric communities that support several special concern plants and rare invertebrate fauna. Barren's plants include the endangered Kate's Mountain Clover and the Shale Barren Primrose, designated as threatened species.

OTHER NATURAL FEATURES

Lincoln and Indian Caverns are commercially operated and open to the public. Numerous other caves are located on private property and are not open to the public; however, the Huntingdon County Cave Hunters Club has access to many, and allows guests and potential members to join their adventures.

Spectacular rock faces and cliffs for rock-climbing are also natural features of this county. "The Cliffs," adjacent to Taylor Highlands in Huntingdon Borough, as well as Pulpit Rocks and other rock formations on Warrior Ridge, offer some of the best rock climbing spots in southwestern Pennsylvania.

TRAILS

Hiking and biking trails provide ready access to the more remote parts of the County (see the map in the Appendix), and bisect some of the countyís most beautiful country. The Lower Trail links Alexandria and Williamsburg with a well designed and maintained multi-use trail. This eleven mile facility serves hikers and walkers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It was opened to the public in 1994 and is owned by Rails to Trails of Central Pennsylvania. It follows the historic route of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal and the Petersburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trail

The Lower Trail follows the path of the canal and railroad between Alexandria and Williamsburg

Huntingdon County is also host to the Mid-State and Link Trails, as well as numerous other trails. The Mid-State Trail is a fifty-mile cross-country hiking trail that runs through the Ridge and Valley region parallel to the route of the old Penns Creek Indian Path. The Link Trail connects the Mid-State with the Tuscarora Trail. Numerous shorter trails are found on State Gamelands, State Forests, State Park land and surrounding Raystown Lake.

THE ECONOMY

Employment trends in the County mirror those throughout Pennsylvania: a decline in manufacturing industry and growth in retail and service industries. Despite this trend, manufacturing employs the largest number of County workers, 4,074. The second largest employment sector is professional and related services with 3,757 workers. Retail employment is the third largest employment category at 2,587 persons.

While employment in agriculture, forestry and mining was once a mainstay in the County, it has now fallen to only five percent of the total employment. The number of farms has fallen from 635 in 1987 to 558 in 1992, and the total acreage devoted to agriculture has also dropped, from 134,544 to 129,503 acres. Despite this, farming still covers 23% of the land area of the County and is an important industry.

Tourism provides a significant economic benefit to the County. A 1993 study by Penn State University estimated that 1,244 jobs could be attributed to travel and tourism along with $37.4 million in economic benefit. Over 80% of this impact are credited to tourism. Travel and tourism mainly impact the service sector of the economy, mostly lodging and restaurants. The major draw for tourists in the County is outdoor recreation including: Raystown Lake, State Parks, State Forests and State Gamelands.

The bulk of the County's employers are located within a narrow corridor parallel to US 22 and the Conrail Mainline. This historic transportation corridor contains the County's largest communities, and it is within this corridor that the major employers can be found: the two Pennsylvania State Correctional Institutions, Owens Corning, Mead, Berg Electronics, Fluid Containment, J.C. Blair Hospital, Juniata College, Bonney Forge, US Sports, and Fleming Foods.

Between 1980 and 1990 the County had a 21% growth in employment. The total County workforce was 19,700 in 1995 with an unemployment rate of 7.9%, one of the state's highest according the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. 1990 US Census figures show that 30% of the County's workforce was employed outside of the County, primarily in Centre, Blair and Mifflin Counties. This is fairly typical of rural counties in central Pennsylvania.

THE PEOPLE

Huntingdon County had a population of 44,164 in 1990 according to the US Census Bureau. The largest municipality, and county seat, is Huntingdon Borough with 6,843 persons. Population density is only 49.6 persons per square mile compared with 258 for Pennsylvania as a whole. While the County is primarily rural, 33% of the population lives in the County's 18 boroughs. The median household income of the County is $23,067; far less than that of the state as a whole ($29,069).

The people are mostly white and of European ancestry. German ancestry, by far the most common ethnic background for County residents, is followed by Irish and English. A significant number of persons are also of Dutch, Scotch Irish and Italian ancestry. Ninety percent of County residents were born in Pennsylvania.

While only 4.5% of the population is black, this is relatively high for a rural area in Pennsylvania. This is accounted for by the historic recruitment of blacks to work in the brick industry and by the presence of two large state correctional institutions in the County. The largest non-institutional concentration of Afro-Americans can be found in Mount Union Borough.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY
7 - HISTORIC DISTRICTS
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HISTORIC SITES, DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

Huntingdon County did not experience rapid growth and development after World War II. Therefore, the county's boroughs and rural villages still retain their vernacular architecture and historic character. Many of these well-preserved sites and structures have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Huntingdon County currently has more National Register districts and sites than any of the other eight counties in southwestern Pennsylvania. There are thirty-one National Register Historic Sites, two National Register Historic Landmarks (the East Broad Top Railroad and Pulpit Rocks), and seven National Register Historic Districts.

Following is a brief description of each historic district:

Huntingdon Borough Historic District is located in Huntingdon County on Route 26, and was designated in 1986. The historic district contains the entire downtown area which includes the Courthouse, old jail, shopping district and recently restored Blair Building and Hunt Tower Transportation Museum. The historic district is supported by a successful Main Street program managed by Huntingdon Revitalization & Development Incorporated (HRDI). HRDI has been in operation since 1982 with a full time Main Street Manager. The historic district does not have a Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB) or any other legal protection.

Mount Union Borough Historic District designated in 1994, was once home to some of the finest silica brick manufacturing plants in southwestern Pennsylvania. Mount Union's Historic District includes the remnants of these yards, as well as all of the downtown shopping district and many of the company houses along Pennsylvania Avenue and in the old canal section of

town. Some of the highlights of the district are the Sharrar House Museum and Peduzzi's. The historic district does not have a HARB.

Robertsdale and Woodvale Historic Districts were both designated in 1992. These two communities located in Wood Township were designed as company towns during the coal era, by the Rockhill Iron & Coal Company. Robertsdale was the original southern terminus of the East Broad Top Railroad, which hauled coal from this area. Each community has retained its integrity and efforts are underway to revitalize both. The Reality Theater & Broad Top Area Coal Miners Museum is located in Robertsdale. Currently, these two districts are not protected by any kind of ordinances including a HARB.

Greenwood Furnace Historic District, located within Greenwood Furnace State Park on Route 305 in Jackson Township, was designated in 1989. Greenwood Furnace was once home to the only two simultaneously working charcoal fired iron furnaces in southwestern Pennsylvania. The district contains remains of both furnaces, an ironmasters house, multiple out-buildings, a church, a few company houses. Greenwood Furnace State Park features interpretive programs about the iron era and is currently involved in creating a Visitor Center that will greatly enhance the educational exhibits and programs already designed for the historic district.

Whipple Dam National Register Day Use District was designated in 1987. This district is not a typical historic district in that it was recognized for its historical recreational value, not the usual remaining artifacts and structures. Whipple Dam was developed by workers from nearby CCC Camp # 60 at Owl's Gap. Whipple Dam continues to be a popular spot for recreational activities including swimming, hiking, and fishing.

PRR National Register Historic District is not a typical historic district, but is a corridor containing two tunnels and seven significant railroad bridges that pass over the Little Juniata River between Birmingham and Barree. This district was designated in 1990.

Marklesburg Borough Historic District is the County's newest district, designated in 1996. Marklesburg is a small community on PA Route 26 that has become a popular spot for visitors to Raystown Lake. The town has seen quite a bit of new construction in the past few years and is working hard to preserve its historical integrity while building up its economic base. The town is currently working to design a HARB.

East Broad Top Railroad National Register Historic Landmark
The East Broad Top Railroad (EBT), a National Historic Landmark with an international reputation, is a 33-mile narrow gauge railroad which connects

several boroughs and towns in southern Huntingdon County. Built by the Rockhill Iron & Coal Company to haul coal out of the Broad Top Region, the EBT has gone from being a small but important piece of an industry, to the country's only remaining steam-powered, narrow-gauge railroad east of the Rocky Mountains. Today the EBT operates tourist passenger service over a 4.5 mile section of track from Rockhill to Colgate Grove.
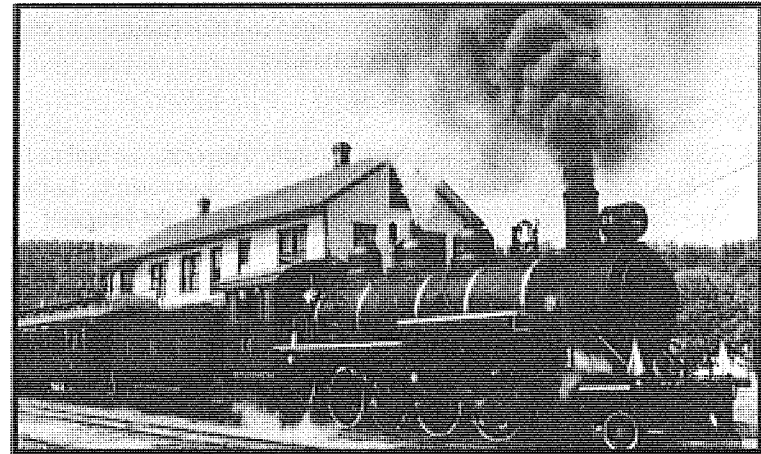
EBT
The restoration of the East Broad Top Railroad is a key to economic development in Southern Huntingdon County.

During the 1950's the coal industry collapsed in the Broad Top Region, thereby shutting down most of the mines and eliminating the need for a railroad. In 1956 the EBT yards closed. Nicholas Kovalchick, a salvage dealer from Indiana, Pennsylvania, bought the EBT later in the year with the intention of scrapping it. In 1960, he was requested to open the railroad to passengers as part of the Orbisonia Homecoming. The narrow gauge railroad has continued to operate on a seasonal basis to the present. The future of the EBT is very uncertain. Revenues from ticket sales are not sufficient to cover the cost of operations and much of the railroad rolling stock and buildings are suffering the ravages of time. The owner has indicated a willingness to sell the railroad.

In 1990 the *Study of Alternatives East Broad Top Railroad* was produced by the National Park Service. The study recommended restoring all 31 miles of track between Robertsdale and Mount Union and operating it as a National Park. Federal budget cutbacks have doomed the proposal. The Allegheny Ridge State Heritage Park, the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission (SPHPC) and others, operating as The EBT

Partnership, completed a plan titled "Full Steam Ahead East Broad Top National Historic Landmark" in 1996. This plan outlines the creation of a non-profit EBT Trust to own the railroad and a public-private partnership to finance the acquisition and rehabilitation.

In 1995 the National Endowment of the Arts funded a project titled "More Than a Train Ride." This project, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Rural Arts Alliance, has encouraged communication and community involvement throughout the EBT corridor and has encouraged corridor residents to start planning for the future "second coming of the EBT."

Pulpit Rocks
Pulpit Rocks are significant as landmarks for early Travelers, as well as for their connection with the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. Located approximately two miles west of Huntingdon on SR 4005, the irregular columns of rock tower fifty feet over the former route of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike. The site, which is owned by Juniata College, was named a National Historic Landmark on November 4, 1993.

A plaque at the base of the rocks reads, "'Pillars of sandstone of the Ridgeley Formation,' an erosional remnant whose layers were deposited in an ancient sea nearly 390 million years ago, These rocks were visited by geologists of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania during 1836." In fact, a watercolor of Pulpit Rocks by George Lehman was the frontispiece of this publication.

Heritage Tour Route
In 1995, the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee, in cooperation with the SPHPC, developed the *Huntingdon County Heritage Guide*. This guide was created to encourage residents and visitors to explore the county's vast array of historic resources and natural attractions. The tour consists of two loops (northern and southern) covering nearly 200 miles of the county (see map in Appendix). Each loop passes approximately 24 sites, attractions, landmarks, historic villages and museums, providing the traveler with a view of the county's most beautiful landscapes. The guide is available through the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau at various sites.

County Government
Huntingdon County is a sixth class county with a population of 44,164. As such, the County is administered by three County Commissioners elected at large. The office of County Commissioner is part administrative and part legislative. Duties include: voter registration and elections, assessment of persons and property, and taxation and budgeting. The County Commissioners appoint many boards and commissions, which have a far - reaching impact: Huntingdon County Planning Commission, Huntingdon

County Industrial Development Authority, Huntingdon County Conservation District, and agencies dealing with aging, mental health and retardation, and various other authorities. Other important functions of county government include: the court system, recording of deeds, filing of court documents, serving summons and legal papers, operating the county jail.

Local Government
Huntingdon County has 48 units of local government: 30 townships of the second class and 18 boroughs. The townships are governed by three elected supervisors, while boroughs elect councils of five, seven or nine members. Townships and boroughs have powers granted to them under their respective statutes. Only Mount Union and Huntingdon Boroughs have full-time administrative staff. Most municipal governments have only a part-time secretary.

Land Use Planning and Regulation
County, local, state and federal laws and regulations have been adopted to assure that land is developed without harming the health, safety or welfare of residents. These regulations are designed to protect drinking water, to provide safe streets and highways, to plan for compatible uses of the land, and to provide for needed services and public facilities. Many measures are also designed to protect the natural environment from the negative side effects of development: erosion, water pollution, flooding, loss of agricultural land and destruction of wildlife habitat.

Of the 48 municipalities, 26 have adopted a Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance, 7 municipalities have adopted a Zoning Ordinance, and 46 have adopted a Building Permit Ordinance. There are currently no land development ordinances at the county level. While the Huntingdon County Planning Commission reviews development proposals submitted to it by local municipalities, these reviews are advisory only with final action taken by the local governing body. For those forty-six municipalities that have adopted building permit ordinances, each municipality has its own building permit officer. For the six municipalities that have adopted a zoning ordinance, only two - Huntingdon and Mount Union- have code enforcement officers.

Education
Four school districts provide elementary and secondary education in the county: Juniata Valley, Huntingdon Area, Mount Union Area and Southern Huntingdon. Two additional districts from adjacent counties serve several municipalities: Tyrone Area and Tussey Mountain. There are also several private elementary and secondary schools.

Juniata College is a private liberal arts institution of higher education located in Huntingdon. The Pennsylvania State University is located within easy driving distance of county residents, in State College Borough.

Other Agencies and Organizations

Huntingdon County Historical Society - A non-profit organization located in the McMurtrie House in Huntingdon Borough. The society maintains archival collections, a house museum, a research library, and a meeting and exhibit gallery. The director of the Historical Society is currently the co-chair of the Heritage Committee, vice-president of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, and one of five members of the Heritage Planning Committee.

Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department - A county agency, the planning office's mission is to provide planning and grant management services to the county commissioners. The Department serves as staff to the Huntingdon County Planning Commission. With a staff of two planners and three support staff, the planning office has been instrumental in the promotion of heritage preservation by serving as staff to the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee. The Director of the planning office is co-chair of the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee, and one of five members of the Heritage Planning Committee. The heritage planner position has, for the past year, been housed in the planning office.

Raystown Country Visitors Bureau - A non-profit organization, the visitors bureau's mission is to develop marketing strategies with the primary purpose of attracting visitors to Huntingdon County. The Visitors Bureau was founded in 1973 as the Huntingdon County Tourist Promotion Agency. A staff of two serves a membership of 170. The director of the agency is currently one of five members of the Heritage Planning Committee

Huntingdon County Business and Industry - A non-profit membership driven organization, HCB&I's mission is to advance the commercial, industrial, recreational, educational, and agricultural interests of Huntingdon County. Founded in 1988 with the merger of several county economic development organizations, HCB&I is staffed by an executive director and office manager. The organization is a member of the Heritage Committee and supports heritage tourism efforts. The director of the agency is currently one of five members of the Heritage Planning Committee.

Local Historical Societies and Community Organizations - Huntingdon County has nine local historical and/or community organizations: Aughwick Valley Heritage & Preservation Association, Broad Top Area Coal Miners Historical Society, Fort Shirley Heritage Association, Hartslog Heritage Museum, Huntingdon Revitalization and Development, Inc., Mount Union Area Historical Society, Petersburg Community Development Association, Three Springs Historical Society and Woodcock Valley Historical Society. These organizations are dedicated to preserving, educating and promoting local historical sites, events and persons, as well as encouraging community planning and economic development.
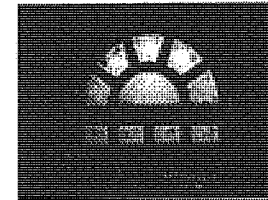
1990 HERITAGE PLAN UPDATE

Introduction

In 1990, the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee completed the *Huntingdon County Historic Preservation Plan.* The Plan outlined projects in support of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission's vision in the *America's Industrial Heritage Project.* The County Plan included eleven areas targeted for preservation, interpretation and development: East Broad Top Railroad, Swigart Auto Museum, Huntingdon Borough Historic District, Williamsburg to Alexandria Trail, Juniata River Project, Broad Top Area Coal Field, Alexandria Historic District, Mount Union Historic District, Juniata Iron Industry, Heritage Tour Route.

Inclusion in the Plan allowed project sponsors to seek federal funding assistance through the Commission and provided an agreed upon set of heritage goals and objectives for the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee.

The following section includes brief accounts of the substantial progress made on the various projects outlined in the 1990 Plan:

A. East Broad Top Railroad

Goals for the East Broad Top Railroad included the stabilization, restoration, maintenance and operation of the East Broad Top Railroad, to be accomplished in accordance with the *Study of Alternatives, East Broad Top Railroad, 1990,* published by the National Park Service. Efforts are underway to implement the "All Aboard" alternative, which envisions the complete restoration of the EBT from Mount Union to Robertsdale. A report titled, *Full Steam Ahead: East Broad Top National Historic Landmark* published in 1996, envisions the EBT being owned by a non-profit trust and carrying over 100,000 passengers between Mount Union and Robertsdale by the year 2005. $30 million has been set aside in the State Capital Redevelopment Budget for the restoration of the EBT.

B. Swigart Auto Museum

The objectives for this project involved the preservation of this privately owned antique car museum and the artifacts contained therein. The development of a museum management plan for the collection, including an inventory, and an evaluation of memorabilia and of the current site and structure, was proposed. A grant for the development of a management plan was offered by the Heritage Commission, but arrangements satisfactory to the owner and the Commission were not completed, and the plan was not prepared. The Museum remains open to the public.

C. Huntingdon Borough Historic District

A goal for Huntingdon Borough Historic District was to develop a portion of the historic district as a tourist destination consisting of restored buildings, museums, shops, and significant buildings. Many objectives for achieving this goal have been successfully completed. The following is a list of the objectives accomplished:

> * The Allegheny/Penn Street Museum and Business District study was completed in 1993 and treats land-use, zoning, and signage issues and design plans for streetscapes.

> * A Historic Huntingdon Walking Tour Brochure has been created. The brochure is distributed in various locations throughout the borough.

> * In 1991 an exhibit outlining the history of the Courthouse, Standing Stone and Huntingdon County was created in the lobby of the Courthouse.

> * Improvements of the downtown streetscape have continued to progress for the past couple years. New trees have been planted on Penn and Washington Streets; sidewalks have been replaced on several blocks of Washington Street with brick accented concrete.

> * Many significant historic buildings have been adaptively reused and rehabilitated. One of the downtown's biggest projects was the adaptive reuse of the J.C. Blair Building from a vacant industrial building to apartments for the elderly. The Union Depot and the PRR Waiting Shelter remain in disrepair.

D. Williamsburg to Alexandria Trail

The goal for this project was to develop a trail for biking, walking, hiking, horseback riding and cross country skiing, between Williamsburg and Alexandria Boroughs on the abandoned PRR and canal bed. The "Lower Trail" was completed in 1994 and a plan to extend the trail to Petersburg and Huntingdon/Smithfield has been prepared.

E. Juniata River Project

The Juniata River Project proposed improvements to the recreational facilities along the river, as well as development of additional river access points for the use of fisherman and recreational boaters. Of the ten objectives identified, nearly half have been completed. However, a Scenic Rivers Study, river guide brochure, the developments of lodging facilities and canoe

and river equipment rental facilities have yet to be developed. These objectives are incorporated into the current plan.

F. Broad Top Coal Field

The goal for this project was the interpretation of the history of the East Broad Top Railroad and the coal industry in the Broad Top Area of southern Huntingdon County. The project would focus on the villages of Robertsdale and Woodvale that would include the restoration of buildings associated with the themes, developing museums, and providing historical interpretation. Following is a list of those objectives that have been either successfully accomplished or are currently underway:

* Robertsdale and Woodvale were both officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

* Development of a locally sponsored miners' museum in Robertsdale, housed in the Reality Theater, has been successfully achieved. The museum is currently expanding.

* Acquisition of a company house in Robertsdale is currently underway for interpretation as part of the Broad Top Area Coal Miner's Museum.

* Restoration of the Robertsdale Post Office is currently underway by the Friends of the East Broad Top.

* With the publication of *Full Steam Ahead: East Broad Top Railroad National Historic Landmark*, development plans and funding sources have been identified to interpret and restore the villages, structures and track that encompass the EBT, Robertsdale and Woodvale.

* Development of Walking Tour Brochure for Robertsdale.

G. Alexandria Historic District

Project goals for Alexandria's Historic District include protecting the historic character of the borough and the surrounding environment while seeking to develop low-impact tourism. The projects outlined would coordinate opportunities presented by rails-to-trails, canal interpretation, Hartslog Heritage Museum, Alexandria Memorial Public Library and Juniata River corridor recreation improvements. The following is a list of those initiatives currently underway or successfully accomplished:

* A walking tour of Historic Alexandria has been completed and is distributed at various locations.

* The Lower Trail was completed and opened in 1994.

* The National Register Nomination for the Historic District is currently in process.

* Alexandria is host to two Bed & Breakfast establishments as well as the Main Street Cafe, providing needed tourism infrastructure.

* Add Plan developed by Sutter.

H. Mount Union Historic District

Project goals for Mount Union's Historic District include interpreting the Pennsylvania Canal, the East Broad Top Railroad and the brick industry. The project outlined the preservation of historic sites and buildings, the interpretation of local history for visitors, and the development of tourist-related businesses. The following is a list of those objectives successfully completed in Mount Union as outlined in the plan:

* Mount Union was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Districts in 1994.

* The Sharrar House, Mount Union's oldest stone structure, restored by the Mount Union Area Historical Society, has now become a focal point for heritage activities. The house is a small museum that depicts the canal era and is host to the Canal Era Days festival.

* The Historic District has a facade improvement program that numerous small business owners have taken advantage of.

* Mount Union was host to the first African-American Reunion which placed special emphasis on the black culture of the town.

* A few specialty shops have opened in the historic downtown.

* Development of Walking Tour Brochure.

I. Juniata Iron Industry

This project, which included Greenwood, Paradise, Monroe, Barree, Pennsylvania, Huntingdon, Etna and Rockhill furnaces, as well as Colerain and Juniata forges, targets the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the structures and sites related to the history of Juniata Iron. In the case of extant stacks from iron furnaces, these were to be maintained as a visible reminder of this history. Efforts to preserve iron industry remains are being addressed, particularly at Greenwood Furnace State Park, which has taken the most active role by completing a study to increase the visibility of its historic

LEGEND

━━━ Heritage Route

▪ Path of Progress Route

● Historic Guide Site

HERITAGE TOUR ROUTE

Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Miles

0   2   4   6   8

07/11/96

resources and provide interpretation. Funds have been earmarked for a new visitor center at Greenwood Furnace and development of a Heritage Resource Management Plan has recently been completed.

J. Heritage Tour Route

The Heritage Preservation Plan proposed the development of automobile tour routes linking Huntingdon County historic sites. The "Huntingdon County Heritage Guide" was completed in 1995 and has been incorporated into various promotional literature, thanks to a strong partnership with the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau and Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission. Efforts to develop signage and scenic waysides along the tour route are outlined in this plan but have not been completed.

17
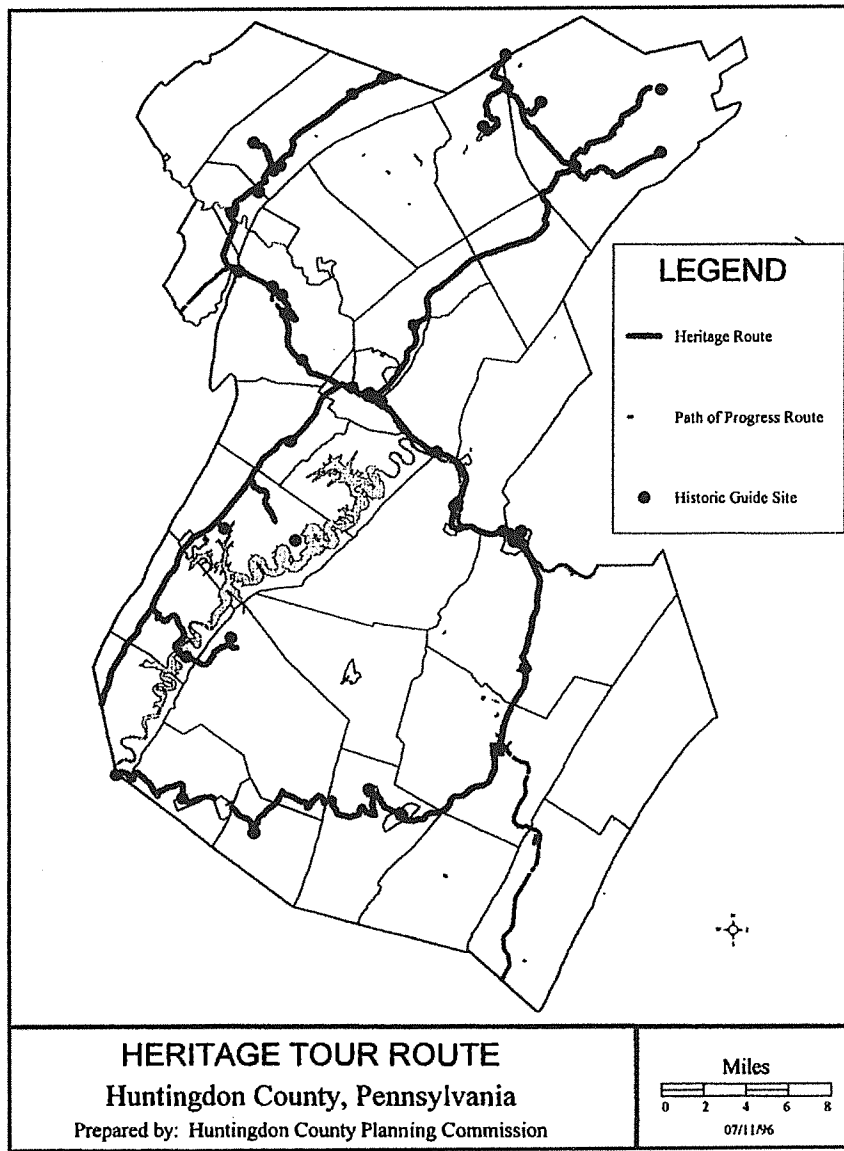
A SUMMARY OF COUNTY PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Preservation is not a new idea. On the contrary, preservation has been practiced for many years. Natural wonders are preserved as National Park and Wilderness Areas, and man-made features are now celebrated as National Historic Districts, Sites and Landmarks. Examples of society's efforts to record and preserve the past include the construction of cemeteries and mausoleums, war memorials, historic markers, written histories, family genealogies, and the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. Formal efforts in historic preservation are largely the result of threats to the built environment caused by rapid economic and population growth in the United States and mankind's desire to maintain links to the past.

Huntingdon County has celebrated its past for over two centuries through the efforts of its citizens. While it is not possible to list all of the individual and community preservation activities, following is a partial list of Huntingdon County's efforts in historic preservation:

1768   A second Standing Stone was erected to replace the ancient stone erected by the Indians that first inhabited the area now called Huntingdon.

1887   A Huntingdon County Historical Society was formed to prepare for the County Centennial; it dissolved shortly thereafter.

1896   The third (and present) Standing Stone was erected.

1902   The Commonwealth purchased the first forest lands in Huntingdon County. This was later to become the Bureau of Forestry's Tuscarora State Forest.

1906   The Greenwood Furnace site was purchased by the Commonwealth of PA as part of the Rothrock State Forest.

1921   500 people gathered for Greenwood Furnace "Old Home Days", a reunion to celebrate their former home and place of employment.

1925   Due to the unprecedented response for the "Old Home Days" Reunion, the Commonwealth of PA established the Greenwood Furnace Public Camp.

1927   Whipple Dam Public Camp (later Whipple Dam State Park) was created.

1929   The Bureau of State Parks created a portion of the Greenwood Furnace site as a Public Camp. Greenwood Furnace and Whipple Dam became state parks.

1931   Riverview Cemetery Civil War Monument was dedicated to the Huntingdon County soldiers who served in the war.

1936   The Huntingdon County Historical Society was formed for the second time to prepare for the County Sesquicentennial.

1938   The Huntingdon County Historical Society was chartered as a continuing organization.

1947   The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission erected 15
thru   Historical Markers throughout the county recording important
1950   aspects of the county's history.

1955   Three more historical markers were erected by PHMC.

1956   Mr. Nick Kovalchick bought the East Broad Top Railroad and decided to save it from demolition.

1960   The East Broad Top Railroad opened for rail excursions as part of the Orbisonia Homecoming celebration.

1963   Trough Creek Public Camp opened as a State Park.

1964   The East Broad Top Railroad was designated a National Historic Landmark, and was the first site in Huntingdon County listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.

1966   The Huntingdon County Historical Society restored the McMurtrie House on 4th Street in Huntingdon as its headquarters.

1969   The Huntingdon County Historical Society accepted title to the Shaver's Creek Presbyterian Church at Manor Hill.

1973   Plans to demolish the Brumbaugh Homestead were shelved by the Army Corps of Engineers upon the appeal of the Huntingdon County Historical Society.

1975 The Hartslog Heritage Museum organized "Hartslog Day" to support the museum's activities.

1976 The Broad Top Area Historical Society developed a site in Dudley commemorating the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad.

1976 Mount Union Area Historical Society was formed and bought the Sharrar House.

1978 Restoration began on the Sharrar House.

1982 Friends of the East Broad Top (FEBT) was formed to document the historic resources of the railroad.

1982 Huntingdon Revitalization and Development, Inc. was organized to focus on historic preservation and economic development in Downtown Huntingdon Borough.

1986 Part of Huntingdon Borough was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Greenwood Furnace was listed as a historic district in 1989.

1987 Whipple Dam State Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1987 The FEBT bought the Robertsdale Post Office in order to preserve and restore it.

1988 The Three Springs Historical Society was formed to erect the Korean/Vietnam Memorial for those who served from the Three Springs area. The group remained active after the dedication.

1991 The Broad Top Area Coal Miner's Historical Society was incorporated.

1991 The Huntingdon County Courthouse exhibit was created to interpret the history of the County's Courthouses, the county and the area's unique geography.

1992 Robertsdale and Woodvale were officially designated National Register Historic Places.

1992 The Reality Theater was purchased to transform it into a museum honoring and remembering the life of the coal miner.

1993 The Blair Building, after two unsuccessful restoration proposals in the late 70s and 80s, was finally restored and adapted to provide housing for the elderly.

1994 A portion of Mount Union Borough was officially listed on the National Register of Historic Districts.

1994 The Lower Trail, a rails-to-trails project built on former canal and railroad land, was opened from Alexandria to Williamsburg.

1994 Alexandria's Railroad Station was restored by the Hartslog Heritage Museum.

1995 The Woodcock Valley Historical Society was formed to address issues of growth and preservation.

1995 The Aughwick Valley Heritage and Preservation Association was formed to preserve the heritage of the surrounding communities and address issues of growth and development.

1995 Marklesburg was officially listed as a National Register Historic District.

1995 The PRR Freight Station in Mount Union was preserved and adaptively restored for use as the Bricktown Senior Center.

PRODUCING THE HERITAGE PLAN

Heritage Partners

The Huntingdon County Heritage Plan is a collaborative effort between several agencies and numerous area citizens. Funding for the Heritage Planner has been provided by the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission. Project management and administration have been provided by the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department. In addition to the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee, the Huntingdon County Commissioners support several key heritage partners financially including: Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department, Huntingdon County Business and Industry, Raystown Country Visitors Bureau and Huntingdon County Historical Society. Heritage attractions, members of local historical societies and civic groups and citizens have supported the Plan through their active participation in its development.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission

In November 1988, and in accordance with the 1987 *Action Plan*, Congress passed legislation that established the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission (SPHPC). The Commission provides a unique opportunity to unify a nine-county region, which includes Huntingdon County, to achieve common goals and objectives. The commission's mission for the nine-county region is to ensure that the cultural heritage of southwestern Pennsylvania is recognized, preserved, promoted and interpreted for the benefit of the public. In essence, the vision is to:

Celebrate and conserve the cultural heritage of the region, vigorously promote high-quality visitor experiences, and provide regional economic revitalization and opportunities to maintain the quality of life for residents by telling the story of America's industrial heritage and the people who have lived and are living it.

A key aspect of the SPHPC's mandate is the formulation of creative, cooperative approaches called "partnerships." The partnership involves the voluntary efforts of local, regional, state and federal agencies, the private sector, and most importantly, the residents of the region to promote, conserve

and interpret the region's cultural and natural resources. The Commission serves as a catalyst to bring these organizations together while acting as a clearinghouse through which the region's diverse interests gather and collectively work to achieve a common vision, as well as common goals and objectives.

Huntingdon County Heritage Committee

The Huntingdon County Heritage Committee was created in 1988 to coordinate regional heritage activities on a local level. The Heritage Committee meets quarterly, is open to the public and is co-chaired by Nancy Shedd, director of the Huntingdon County Historical Society and Richard E. Stahl, director of the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department. Representation includes directors of agencies such as Huntingdon County Business and Industry, Raystown Country Visitors Bureau, Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department, and the Huntingdon County Historical Society, representatives of heritage attractions and local historical societies and interested citizens.

Huntingdon County Heritage Planning Committee

To lead the plan's development, a five member Heritage Planning Committee was appointed from the membership of the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee. The five members of the group are: Nancy Shedd, Executive Director of the Huntingdon County Historical Society; Pam Filson, Executive Director of the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau; Barry Wolfe, Superintendent of Greenwood Furnace State Park; Michael Keating, Executive Director of Huntingdon County Business and Industry; and Richard Stahl, Director of the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department. The committee met frequently with the heritage planner to edit and discuss the content of the heritage plan.

Methodology

The four basic steps in the planning process are:
Task 1: Data Collection; Task 2: Analysis; Task 3: Issues Identification & Goal Setting, and Task 4: Strategies Identification & Development.

The first planning step is data collection and research. Background data pertaining to Huntingdon County and its heritage was collected. This data includes information pertaining to the physical environment (e.g. land use, geography, infrastructure, environmental quality), human environment (e.g. historic resources, local history, demographics, past preservation activities), economic base (e.g. local industries, occupations, tourism), and legal and administrative (e.g., local government structure, heritage partners, local financial capability, local land development regulations). Previously written plans and studies were researched and persons knowledgeable about the area were consulted. This data included the Huntingdon County Comprehensive

Plan, various County histories and heritage studies, census data and nominations for National Register Historic Districts and Sites. The bibliography at the end of the Plan lists these documents.

In the second task, analysis, the data is evaluated to determine the feasibility for heritage development. Here several questions must be answered: What development opportunities already exist? Where are development opportunities limited by the local stock of resources? Are there any serious hindrances to heritage development and tourism? What must take place to enable full capitalization of existing heritage resources and development opportunities?

Task 3- in order to identify issues & set goals, public concerns and attitudes need to be determined. The Heritage Plan is a plan by and for the people of Huntingdon County. Public input was gathered through a mail-out survey for community leaders and a series of public workshops. To reach a broad spectrum of residents the workshops were held in six locations throughout the county. The issues and opinions expressed through this process have been incorporated into the Plan.

Finally, Strategies Identification & Development is the heart of the Plan. In this chapter, goals are established, strategies identified, and actions developed based on the data collected and analyzed, and the public input. The goals are broad statements of intent. However, objectives and actions are measurable, stating "who", "what", and "when." Before the plan was finalized, a draft plan was made available for additional public comment. This process assures the heritage planning committee that public concerns are addressed adequately and effectively.

Upon completion, it is anticipated that the *Huntingdon County Heritage Plan* will be adopted as part of the Huntingdon County Comprehensive Plan by both the Huntingdon County Planning Commission and the Huntingdon County Commissioners.

The planning process does not stop with the publication of the Plan - on the contrary, that is just the beginning. Since the Plan reflects this process of data gathering, analysis and goal setting, it will serve as Huntingdon County's official guide for heritage development. It will be continuously reviewed and revised as necessary by the County Heritage Committee and the Huntingdon County Planning Commission.

ISSUES IDENTIFICATION & GOAL SETTING

Public participation played a key role in the development of the Heritage Plan. The Heritage Plan must reflect the ideas and vision of the entire community, not only the planning and preservation professionals. The Planning Committee decided to conduct a survey of County residents and to hold public meetings at various sites.

Heritage Survey

In an effort to reach a broad spectrum of the public in Huntingdon County, 676 Heritage Surveys were mailed to community leaders: historical societies, parks/recreation areas, attractions, bed & breakfasts, churches, ten largest industries, heritage committee, county, township, and borough officials, school districts, Raystown Country Visitors Bureau and HCB&I board members. The survey asked questions pertaining to the history of the county, such as what sites are important, what themes should be emphasized, what techniques can be used to promote heritage, as well as questions concerning the most important factors surrounding vacation planning. Of the 676 surveys sent out, 112 were returned for a response rate of 16.5%. The complete text of the questionnaire is contained in the Appendix.

The heritage survey provides a good sampling of public sentiment regarding heritage development in Huntingdon County, as well as laying the foundation for the "public meeting" process. Survey results reflect a desire to preserve the heritage of the county; from iron furnaces to downtown streetscapes.

The survey identified the top six county sites that should be preserved as: the East Broad Top Railroad, Huntingdon County Courthouse, Union Station in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania Canal, Company Square in Robertsdale, and Greenwood Furnace State Park.

According to the survey, the most important historic themes in Huntingdon County history, in priority order, are: Railroad, Canal, Paths & Highways, Native Americans, Iron, Agriculture, Coal, Logging, Ethnic Diversity, and Limestone.

If visitors to Huntingdon County are like local respondents, heritage sites are an important consideration when planning a vacation destination. When asked, what is important when choosing a vacation destination, the top responses, in descending order, were: Cost, Sight Seeing, Heritage Sites,

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TOP HISTORIC SITES IDENTIFIED BY SURVEY

1. EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD
2. HUNTINGDON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
3. HUNTINGDON UNION DEPOT
4. PENNSYLVANIA CANAL
5. COMPANY SQUARE, ROBERTSDALE

Relaxation, Distance, Natural Parks, Friends & Relatives, Culture, Museums, Water, The Arts, Mountains, Fishing & Hunting, Physical Activities, Theme Parks, Business and Spectator Sports.

Finally, participants were asked to choose what services they looked for at their destination. The top responses, again in descending order, were: Dining, Accommodations, Entertainment, Visitor Centers, Guided Tours, Shopping, Service Stations, Medical Facilities, Public Transportation, Car Rental, Banking and Equipment Rentals.

Responses to the vacation and services questions have given the Heritage Committee a better understanding of what Huntingdon County might consider in order to provide visitors with more enjoyable vacation experiences. The responses show that heritage sites are viable attractions for visitors and that restaurants, accommodations and entertainment are most important services for visitors.

Public Meetings

Six public meetings were conducted to give citizens an opportunity to express their thoughts and ideas about the development of the Heritage Plan. Approximately 180 persons attended these meetings.

The public meetings were sponsored by the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee and local organizations such as the Broad Top Area Coal Miners Historical Society, Mount Union Area Historical Society, Huntingdon Revitalization and Development, Inc., Petersburg Community Development Association, Rockhill/Orbisonia Borough Councils, and Dell's at Cedar Hill Farm and Eden Croft Bed & Breakfasts. The six meetings were held in Robertsdale on February 7; Mount Union on February 9; Huntingdon on February 16; Petersburg on February 22; Spruce Creek on February 23, and Rockhill\Orbisonia on March 9, 1995.

The meetings included a brief introduction to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, a description of the planning process for the development of the heritage plan, and a review of progress made on implementation of the 1990 Heritage Plan. This report included sections on: Preservation and Adaptive Reuse, Studies and Plans, Management and Financial Assistance, Interpretive Materials and Programs, Districts and Landmarks, Tour Routes and Trails, Museums and Exhibits, and Promotion. The presentation was designed to make participants aware of just how much of the 1990 Heritage Plan has been accomplished. The meetings were conducted by the Heritage Planner and members of the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee.

After the initial presentation, the groups were separated into small discussion groups. Two Questions were asked to guide the discussion: *"What themes (iron, coal, railroad, canal, native american, paths & highways, limestone, logging, ethnic diversity, agriculture and other) are important in County history? What activities may be used to encourage the preservation and development of your group's top five themes or stories?"* A detailed list of the ideas expressed at the public meetings is contained in the appendix of this Plan.

Analysis
The results of both the survey and public meetings are analyzed and compared below. The information gained from both the survey and the public meeting was essential to the development of this plan. Many of the goals and objectives outlined in the body of the plan reflect the ideas expressed by the public.

Six themes were identified as important to the development and preservation of the county's heritage. Figure 1 shows that, while there was substantial agreement, the top themes varied slightly between survey respondents and meeting attendees. Railroad was ranked number 1 in both the survey and the public meetings. Canal was ranked #2 in the survey and #3 in the public meetings; Coal was ranked #2 in the public meetings but not in the top five from the survey, Paths & Highways were ranked #3 in the survey and #4 in the public meetings. Iron was ranked #4 and #5 respectively and Native American #5 and #4.

TOP HISTORIC THEMES

RAILROAD
CANAL
PATHS AND HIGHWAYS
NATIVE AMERICANS
IRON
COAL

Figure 1

TOP HERITAGE THEMES

Chart data (HERITAGE SURVEY / PUBLIC MEETINGS):

Theme	Heritage Survey	Public Meetings
Agriculture	346	107
Canal	565	183
Coal	345	189
Ethnic Diversity	208	72
Iron	376	167
Limestone	124	0
Logging	215	49
Native Americans	403	157
Other	85	0
Paths & Highways	460	146
Railroad	725	327
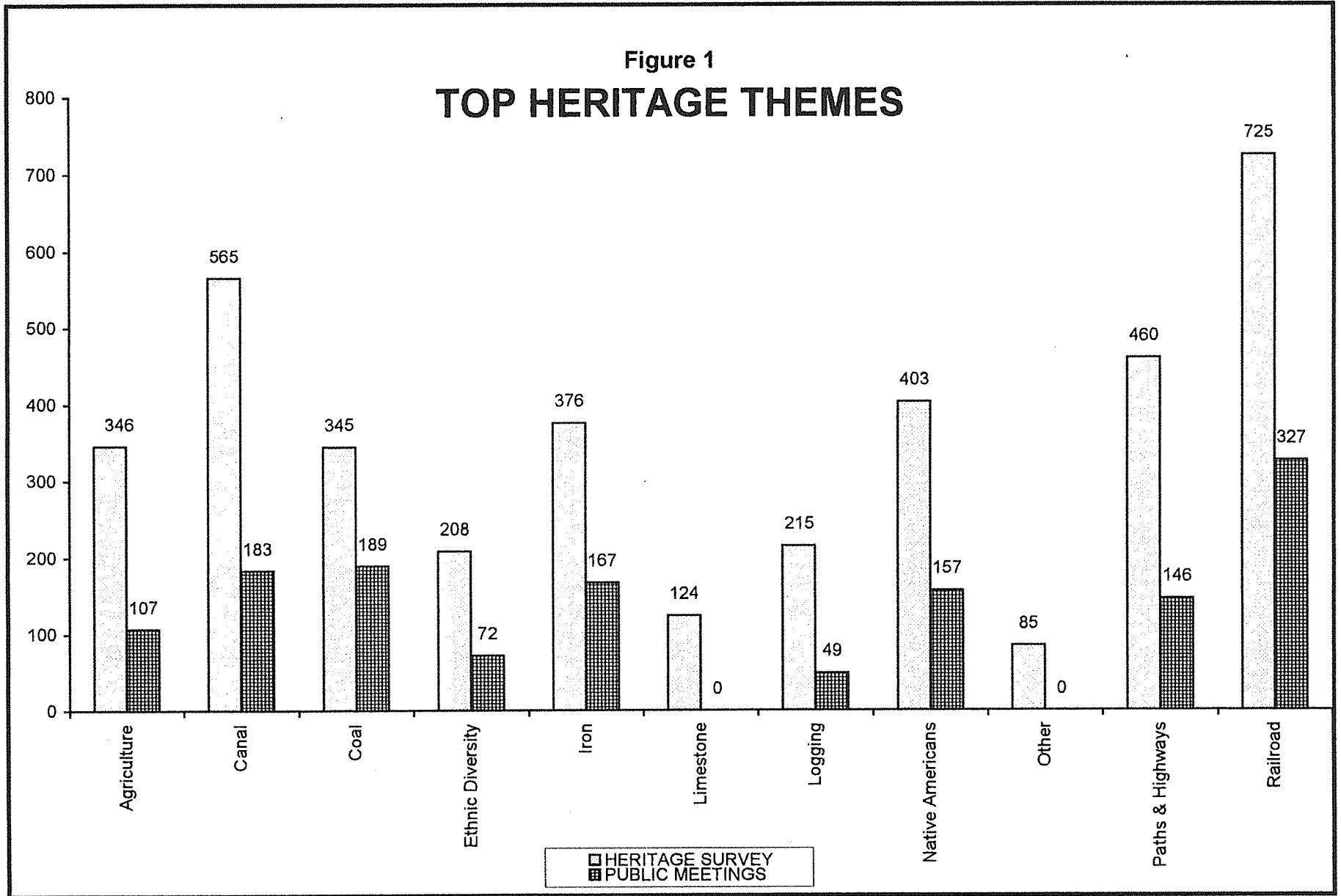
FEASIBILITY OF HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT

Huntingdon County has a variety of excellent heritage resources on which to base heritage development. The feasibility of heritage development is affected by many factors other than the presence of historic resources. These factors include location and geography, natural resources and physiography, economic base, financial resources, local leadership and institutional factors. This chapter analyzes the feasibility of heritage-based economic development in the County.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

PROS

* The East Broad Top Railroad is the most complete example of a regional narrow gauge railroad east of the Mississippi River.

* Greenwood Furnace State Park is the only place within the Path of Progress Region where the charcoal iron industry is being interpreted.

* The Sheep Rock Shelter archeological site is one of the most important archeological sites in Pennsylvania and has been well documented.

* Huntingdon County has 2 National Historic Landmarks, 7 National Register Historic Districts and 31 National Register Historic Sites

* Huntingdon County has an abundance of written histories, an historic site survey, and other heritage publications.

* The abundance of public lands protects some historic sites and provides a tourist attraction.

* Potential historic districts have been identified in a number of communities: Alexandria, Petersburg, McAlevy's Fort, McConnellstown, Orbisonia, Rockhill, Saltillo, Shirleysburg, Spruce Creek, Three Springs.

* There is a considerable interest in historic preservation and heritage among local organizations.

CONS

* Many of the county's historic sites are privately owned, and their preservation is dependent upon the owner's sensitivity to its history.

* The oral history of the county is being lost as many of the older generation are passing on without telling their stories.

* There is a perception among many in the community that our heritage is not worthy of saving or promoting to tourists.

* The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for preservation are not widely known and/or are not followed by local developers and contractors.

* Historic Sites and Districts are not protected by local ordinance.

* Development of visitor services is hindered by the lack of public utilities and various topographic features.

NATURAL RESOURCES

PROS

* Huntingdon County's location in the Ridge and Valley Province of the Appalachians provides outstanding scenic vistas.

* The abundance of public lands protects natural resources and historic sites and provides an attractive outdoor recreation location for hiking, hunting, fishing, boating, and camping.

* The interconnectedness of public lands provides protected corridors for trails.
* The presence of fertile valleys provides an area where family farms can thrive.

CONS

* The topography of the area restricts east-west access into the County and restricts development in areas of steep slopes and flood prone valleys

* Development of visitor services is hindered by the lack of public utilities and by various topographic features.

* The environmental quality of some areas of the County has been degraded by extractive industries such as coal strip mining.

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

PROS

* The County has a County Historical Society and nine other local historical societies.

* Huntingdon has a Main Street Program sponsored by Huntingdon Revitalization and Development, Inc.

* Community planning, business and industrial development and promotional activities are managed by the Huntingdon County Planning and Development Department, Huntingdon County Business and Industry, and Raystown Country Visitors Bureau.

* The Friends of the East Broad Top and Railways to Yesterday provide a cadre of volunteers interested in preserving the EBT.

* The Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission provides leadership and coordination in the field of heritage preservation.

* Juniata College provides a good source of management and business expertise.

* The County has a strong tradition of volunteerism.

CONS

* The Huntingdon County Historical Society has only part-time staff and other societies have no staff.

* There is a lack of land use planning & management in the municipalities.

* Distances within the county make it difficult for residents to come together for heritage activities.

* Lack of communication and coordination among historical societies in the County.

* There is inadequate staff to coordinate heritage activities.

* Financial constraints often limit the effectiveness of local agencies.

EDUCATION

PROS

* The Heritage Planner has spoken to many civic organizations concerning heritage development.

* There is an abundance of written material on County history which can be used as resource material by educators.

* The Heritage Planner and Heritage Committee have conducted several heritage workshops.

* The Huntingdon County Historical Society offers a rich collection of research materials to the public in its research library

CONS

* Local history and local ethnic culture are not regularly taught in local schools.

* Areas outside of Huntingdon Borough do not have the availability of a Main Street Manager.

* School curriculums tend to ignore the ethnic culture of Huntingdon County.

* Lack of staff prevents the Huntingdon County Historical Society from opening its library more than two days per week and limits its ability to provide educational services to the schools.

* Schools are not taking advantage of the historic resources available.

PROMOTION & MARKETING

PROS

* Raystown Lake is well known and draws approximately 1.5 million visitors to the County each year.

* The Raystown Country Visitors Bureau is experienced in promoting the area and receptive to including "heritage tourism" in promotional literature.

* The *Huntingdon County Heritage Guide* provides an appealing tour of county historic attractions.

* The Path of Progress is being promoted nationally and internationally as a tourist destination.

* The heritage theme has been incorporated into the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau "Brochure" and "Guide."

* Huntingdon County is well located for attracting visitors; within a day's drive of over 33 million people.

CONS

* General public is not well aware of local attractions and history and hence cannot be effective citizen ambassadors for visitors to the area.

* Additional local marketing is needed to increase tourism in the County.

* Public attractions such as Raystown Lake and State Parks do not have a marketing program.

* Visitor related services are limited or non-existent (emergency services, restaurants & accommodations)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROS

* Local elected officials see economic development as a high priority and support agencies such as HCB&I and RCVB that deal with business development and visitor services.

* The Economic Impact and Tourism Studies provide useful information about the economic impact of tourism within the county and region.

* HCB&I has experience planning and developing large development projects such as the Riverview Business Center.

CONS

* Limited financial resources restrict the ability of local agencies to address small business and heritage development.

* There are few financial incentives available to the small businesses which deal with tourism.

* There is a continuing need to make historic districts and downtowns attractive to new business and to adapt these areas to changing business patterns.

* The major investment needed to purchase and develop the East Broad Top Railroad is beyond the ability of local institutions.

INTERPRETATION

PROS

* Five informative and attractive Historic District Walking Tour Guides have been published for Alexandria, Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon, Mount Union and Robertsdale.

* Agricultural artifacts have been preserved and interpreted by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Association at the Huntingdon County Fairgrounds.

* Railroad and other transportation stories are told at the HUNT Tower.

* The McMurtrie House is interpreted with house tours and is open to the public.

* The Sharrar House provides an interpretive look into the history of Mount Union and the Pennsylvania Canal Era.

* Plans for a new visitor center at Raystown Lake may provide an opportunity to interpret Sheep Rock Shelter and the history of Raystown Dam.

* Greenwood Furnace State Park has an effective "first person" interpretation of the charcoal iron industry.

* The Broad Top Area Coal Miners Museum provides a facility for the interpretation of coal mining.

* The Hartslog Museum provides an excellent opportunity for interpreting the early history of Alexandria.

* Lincoln Caverns provides excellent tours and information on the development of limestone caves.

* The Courthouse exhibit provides an excellent introduction to the County's history.

* The Swigart Museum offers guided tours.

CONS

* The Sheep Rock Shelter archeological findings are not exhibited in Huntingdon County.

* The East Broad Top Railroad presently provides little information about its history and development.

* There is a need for scenic overlooks, roadside kiosks and signs to provide better visitor information.

* Ethnic culture is not widely celebrated or preserved in the county.

* Lack of interpretational skills within historical organizations and museums.

* Local architecture is not interpreted.

* The Rockhill Trolley Museum currently provides little interpretation on the development of electric railways and trolleys.
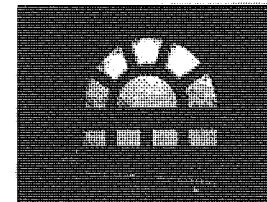
PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Plan was created to guide heritage efforts into the future. In addition to the themes and activities identified in the heritage survey and public meetings, issues of concern were raised by the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee and the Heritage Planning Committee. After careful analysis and research, these issues were incorporated into a chart that outlines a plan of action for the next ten years. The chart, which is the substance of the Heritage Plan, has been broken into six strategic areas: historic resources, interpretation, planning and management, economic development, promotion and marketing, and education. The following pages contain a brief summary of each area's goals and objectives. For the reader's convenience, a chart outlining each area's goals and strategies follows the summary.

The charts are made up of six sections: goals, objectives, projects and tasks, lead agencies, potential funding sources, and time frame. The goals and objectives and projects and tasks incorporate the issues raised by the Heritage Planning Committee, Huntingdon County Heritage Committee and public sessions which have not necessarily been agreed to by these organizations. Agency names or abbreviations which are underlined are suggested lead agencies. The lead agencies, potential funding sources and time frame are suggestions. While the Plan lists organizations that might undertake various tasks, these are only suggestions. It is hoped that the Plan will stimulate discussion of the various implementation activities.

ABBREVIATIONS

ARCHITUR - Nonprofit Housing and Consulting Corporation
BOF - Bureau of Forestry
BSP - Bureau of State Parks
BTACMHS - Broad Top Area Coal Miners Historical Society
CDBG - Community Development Block Grant
COE - Corp of Engineers
CRP - Center for Rural Pennsylvania
DCA - Department of Community Affairs
DCNR - Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
DEP - Department of Environmental Protection
FEBT - Friends of the East Broad Top
FSHA - Fort Shirley Heritage Association

GFSP - Greenwood Furnace State Park
HAM - Huntingdon Area Merchants
HCAC - Huntingdon County Arts Council
HCBI - Huntingdon County Business and Industry
HCC - Huntingdon County Commissioners
HCCD - Huntingdon County Conservation District
HCHC - Huntingdon County Heritage Committee
HCHS - Huntingdon County Historical Society
HCPC - Huntingdon County Planning Commission
HCTS - Huntingdon County Transportation Society
HHM - Hartslog Heritage Museum
HOME - (Investment Partnerships Program)
HRDI - Huntingdon Revitalization and Development Incorporated
ISTEA - Intermodel Surface Transportation Enhancement Act
JC - Juniata College
LHS - Local Historical Societies
MPC - Municipalities Planning Code
MUAAO - Mount Union African American Organization
MUAHS - Mount Union Area Historical Society
MUCC - Mount Union Chamber of Commerce
MUN - Local Municipality
MUSB - Mount Union School Board
NEA - National Education Association
NTHP - National Trust for Historic Preservation
PCDA - Petersburg Community Development Association
PFBC - Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission
PGC - Pennsylvania Game Commission
PHMC - Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission
PRAA - Pennsylvania Rural Arts Alliance
PSU - Penn State University
RCVB - Raystown Country Visitors Bureau
AVHPA - Aughwick Valley Heritage and Preservation Association
RSF - Rothrock State Forest
RTM - Rockhill Trolley Museum
RTT - Rails-Trails of Central Pennsylvania
SPHPC - Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission
TCSP - Trough Creek State Park
TIU - Tuscarora Intermediate Unit
TSHS - Three Springs Historical Society
WPC - Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
WVHS - Woodcock Valley Historical Society

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Introduction

Huntingdon County's historic resources range from Native American artifacts, and family farmsteads, to iron furnaces and railroads. The culture of Huntingdon County revolves around the presence of numerous historic resources that still exist and are very visible. Unfortunately, many of these resources are deteriorating or disappearing. This section identifies some of the most significant resources found within the county and proposes strategies for preservation or conservation. The following is a description of the goals and objectives as outlined in the planning chart under Historic Resources.

Goal #1 - Preserve The Historic Resources Of Huntingdon County.
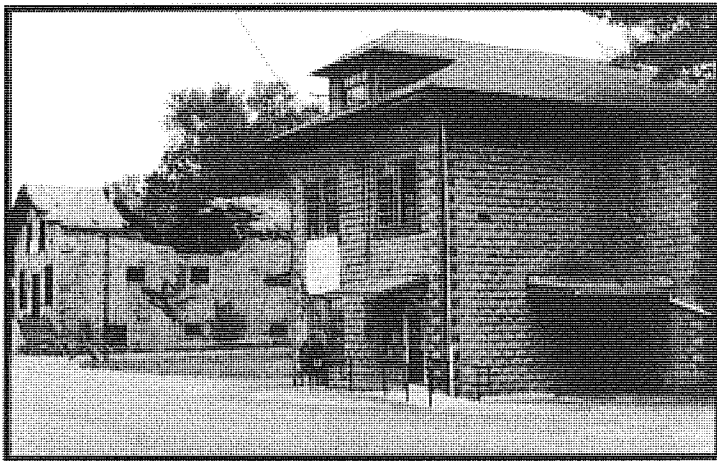
Robertsdale
Historic buildings, such as, the EBT company store and former company offices, pictured here are threatened by deterioration.

Under goal #1, "Preserve the historic resources of Huntingdon County," fall six objectives. The first objective is to, *Focus heritage activities on Huntingdon County's National Register districts, sites and landmarks.* Altogether, Huntingdon County has seven designated National Register Historic Districts: Mount Union, Huntingdon Borough, Robertsdale, Woodvale, Greenwood Furnace, Whipple Dam Day Use District and Pennsylvania Railroad District. Activities need to be focused in these

districts to ensure their survival, as well as promotion. Residents of these communities should be aware of their district's history, as well as the benefits offered through the designation. Activities within these districts should attempt to create awareness, promote the preservation and adaptive reuse of historic structures within the district boundaries, and pursue funding sources available to historic districts. Each National Register Historic District is considered individually in the following matrix.
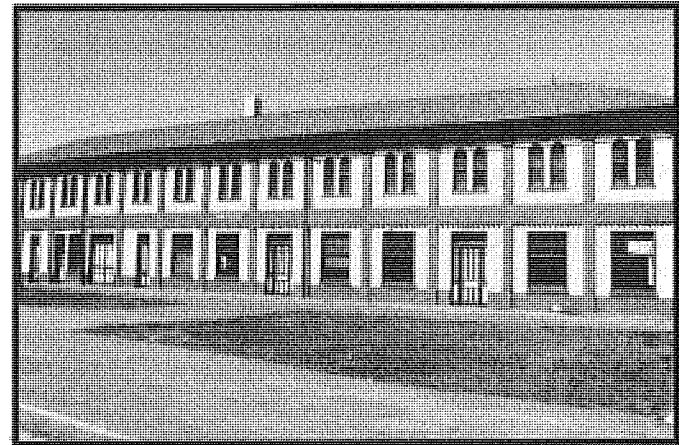
Union Depot
Huntingdon's Union Depot is an ideal candidate for adaptive reuse.

The second objective is, *Nomination of potential historic districts.* Many of the small villages scattered throughout the county retain much of their historic character. Residents' efforts to keep their community's history intact should be recognized. Although designation as an historic district is primarily honorary, the designation can be a tool for preserving the community. Tax incentives and grant programs may be available to owners and small businesses within designated National Register Historic Districts. The plan suggests the nomination of additional historic districts.

The third objective highlights the importance of preserving our built environment - *Encourage the preservation, restoration and adaptive reuse of the built environment.* The built environment is the most visible aspect of Huntingdon County's cultural heritage. The goal is not salvation of every building and ruin, but the protection of those structures unique to individual and community history. Residents are encouraged to preserve and maintain the buildings significant in interpreting their community's heritage. Please see the chart on page 25 to find out what buildings the public has deemed important.

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Historic Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
Historic Resources Goal: Preserve the Historic Resources of Huntingdon County				
Focus heritage activities on Huntingdon County's National Register Districts, Landmarks and Sites:				
Huntingdon Borough National Register Historic District	1. Adaptive reuse of Union Train Station	HCHC, HRDI, HCPC, HCHS, HCBI, Owner	SPHPC, Keystone, ISTEA, Private	1-2 years
	2. Coordinate heritage activities of HRDI with the HCHC	HCHC, HCBI, HRDI, HAM, RCVB	NA	ongoing
	3. Extend the Historic District Boundaries	HCHC, HCHS, PHMC, HRDI	SPHPC, PHMC	2-5 years
	4. Enforce local codes and ordinances	Boro	N/A	1-2 years
	5. Draft a historic preservation ordinance	HCHC, HCPC, Boro, HCHS, HRDI, HAM	N/A	5-10 years
Mount Union National Register Historic District	1. Implement the Linear park concept along PA Ave.	MUAHS, Boro, MUCC	SPHPC, Keystone, Local	1-2 years
	2. Develop a campaign for the awareness of MU's ethnic cultures	MUAHS, HCHC, PHMC, Boro, MU School District	Private, MUAHS	1-2 years
	3. Develop Brick Industry Interpretive Programs (slideshow, movies, museum)	MUAHS, HCHS, HCHC, PHMC, HCBI	PHMC, SPHPC	2-5 years
	4. Develop a transportation link between EBT RR and Downtown Mount Union	EBT Trust, HCHC, SPHPC, HCBI, MUAHS, MUCC, Boro	EBT Trust, ISTEA	1-2 years
	5. Continue the Mount Union Grant & Loan Program to promote downtown revitalization	HCHC, MUAHS, MUCC, Boro	State	Ongoing
	6. Interpretive display of the PA Canal housed in the Sharrar House Museum	MUAHS, HCHC, RCVB	MUAHS, SPHPC	2-5 years

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Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Historic Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
	7. Preserve and develop the remains of the Harbison Walker Brick Refractories	MUN, MUAHS	Unidentified	2-5 years
	8. Preserve and restore the Shapiro Theater	MUN, ARCHITUR	HOME, Private, State	1-2 years
	9. Enforce local codes and ordinances	MUN	NA	1-2 years
	10. Encourage the rehabilitation of neighborhood housing	MUN, ARCHITUR	NA	1-2 years
Robertsdale National Register Historic District	1. Encourage the rehabilitation of neighborhood housing	HCHC, HCPC, ARCHITUR, SPHPC, BTACMHS	SPHPC, CDBG, State	2-5 years
	2. Preserve and restore the Company Store	HCHC, SPHPC, BTACMHS, FEBT	SPHPC, Keystone, FEBT	1-2 years
	3. Expand the exhibits at the Reality Theater - Coal Miners Historical Society	BTACMHS, HCHC, SPHPC	Private	2-5 years
	4. Restore a company house as a museum	BTACMHS, HCHC	SPHPC, PHMC, Private	5-10 years
	5. Enforce local codes and ordinances	MUN	NA	1-2 years
Woodvale National Register Historic District	1. Encourage the rehabilitation of neighborhood housing	HCHC, HCPC, ARCHITUR, SPHPC, BTACMHS	SPHPC, CDBG, DCA	1-2 years
	2. Develop a transportation link from Robertsdale to Woodvale to interpret Coal mining\train	FEBT, BTACMHS, SPHPC		2-5 years
	3. Adopt and enforce local codes and ordinances	MUN	NA	1-2 years
Greenwood Furnace National Register Historic District	1. Implement the Heritage Resource Management Plan	GFSP, HCHC, SPHPC, BSP, BOF, HCPC, RCVB, RSF	ISTEA, SPHPC, Keystone, State, Capital	2-5 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Historic Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
	2. Implement the Greenwood Furnace State Park Interpretive Plan	HCHC, HCPC, RCVB, GFSP, SPHPC	ISTEA, SPHPC, State	2-5 years
	3. Continue to present and develop first person interpretive programs	GFSP, HCHC, RCVB	ISTEA, SPHPC, Keystone, State	Ongoing
	4. Establish additional lodging facility including the existing Iron Masters Mansion	GFSP, HCHC, RCVB	ISTEA, SPHPC, Keystone	2-5 years
	5. Establish a "Friends of the Park" Group	GFSP, HCHC, RCVB, BOF, BSP, RSF	NA	1-2 years
Whipple Dam State Park Day Use Area National Historic District	1. Implement the Whipple Dam State park Interpretive Plan	GFSP, SPHPC, BSP, BOF	ISTEA, SPHPC, Keystone	2-5 years
Pennsylvania Railroad National Historic District	1. Include information on the engineering feat represented by this district in publications or museum exhibit possibly in the HUNT Tower	HCTS, HCHC, RCVB, HCHS	NA	2-5 years
	2. Place markers along the rail line to interpret the 11 bridges found along the five mile stretch.	HCHC, HCHS, SPHPC, PHMC	SPHPC, PHMC	1-2 years
Marklesburg National Register Historic District	1. Develop the Comprehensive Plan	HCPC, MPC, MUN	HCPC	1-2 years
	2. Encourage the rehabilitation of neighborhood housing.	MUN, HCPC, ARCHITUR		1-2 years
	3. Enforce local codes and ordinances	MUN, MPC	N/A	1-2 years
National Register Historic Sites	1. Investigate the development and interpretation of Brumbaugh Homestead as a potential site for heritage and lake activities.	HCHC, COE, RCVB, PGC, PHMC	SPHPC, COE, PHMC	2-5 years
	2. Interpret and link the Minersville Coke ovens to the historic site in Dudley.	BTACMHS, Boro, HCHC, Owners	SPHPC, PHMC, Private	2-5 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Historic Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
East Broad Top National Historic Landmark	1. Support the redevelopment of the EBT as recommended in the "Study of Alternatives" and "Full Steam Ahead" reports	SPHPC, HCHC, HCPC, HCHS, HCC, Local boros, PHMC, FEBT	NA	1 year
	2. Purchase the Conrail Spur in Mount Union, preserving it for a possible EBT connection to the Conrail Mainline.	MUN, HCBI	MUN	1-2 years
	3. Incorporate the EBT Trust and purchase the EBT	SPHPC, HCC, HCHC, EBT Trust	State, SPHPC, Private	1-2 years
	4. Incorporate an EBT/Tourism Authority or similar public financing agency.	HCC	NA	1 year
	5. Restore service from Rockhill to Mount Union	EBT Trust, EBT Authority, HCHC, HCBI	See EBT Plan	1-2 years
	6. Restore service from Rockhill to Robertsdale	EBT Trust, BTACMHS, HCHC, HCBI	See EBT Plan	5-10 years
	7. Support the recommendation in "Full Steam Ahead" that the EBT be designated as a partner in the Allegheny Ridge State Heritage Park	SPHPC, HCHC, RCVB, HCPC	N/A	1 year
	8. Provide interpretive material and signage for the EBT	EBT Trust, EBT Authority, HCHC, RCVB, SPHPC	See EBT Plan	2-5 years
	9. Support the continuation of "More Than A Train Ride" NEA Grant in order to ensure coordination of communities along the EBT Corridor	SPHPC, HCPC, HCBI, NEA, PRAA	PRAA, CRP	1-2 years
Nomination of potential Historic Districts & Sites	Nominate the following:			
Potential Districts	1. Alexandria - currently in preparation	HHM, HCHC, PHMC	NA	1 year
	2. Shirleysburg- declared eligible	HCHC, PHMC, FSHA	NA	1-2 years
	3. McAlevy's Fort	HCHC, PHMC	NA	1-2 years
	4. Petersburg - interest expressed	PCDA, HCHC, PHMC	NA	1-2 years
	5. Rockhill - interested	HCHC, PHMC	NA	1-2 years
	6. Orbisonia - interested	HCHC, PHMC	NA	1-2 years
	7. Spruce Creek	PHMC, HCHC	NA	2-5 years
	8. McConnellstown	WVHS, PHMC, HCHC	NA	2-5 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Historic Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
	9. Brumbaugh Homestead, St. Matthew's Stone Church, Brumbaugh Cemetery, and adjacent Schoolhouse and farmstead buildings.	WVHS, HCHC, PHMC	NA	2-5 years
	10. Three Springs	TSHS, MUN		2-5 years
	11. Saltillo	TSHS, MUN		2-5 years
Potential Historic Sites	Nominate the following:			
	1. Dudley H&BT Water Tower should be considered for nomination	BTACMHS, Boro, HCHC, PHMC	NA	1-2 years
	2. The Palace Hotel (Ethnic Hotel), in Dudley to be preserved and considered for nomination	HCHC, PHMC, BTACMHS, Owner	PHMC, Private, SPHPC	1-2 years
	3. Juniata College buildings such as Cloister, Founders Hall, Oller Hall, Shoemaker Gallery, and Stone Church of the Brethern	PHMC, HCHS, JC, HCHC	N/A	2-5 years
	4. Monroe Furnace heritage "Discovery" site	PSU	PSU	6-10 years
Encourage the preservation, restoration and adaptive reuse of the built environment	1. Identify historic resources which are threatened by neglect or demolition	HCHC, LHS, Municipalities	N/A	1-2 years
	2. Provide technical assistance and preservation guidelines to residents interested in preserving and/or rehabilitating their historic property.	HCHC, HCPC, Municipalities, SPHPC	N/A	1-2 years
	3. Identify canal remains for preservation.	Owners, HCHC, HCHS	N/A	2-5 years
	4. Stabilize & protect significant historic sites and structures: iron furnaces, coke ovens, 1850 PA railroad bridge, PA canal artifacts	HCHC, HCC, HCPC	SPHPC, Keystone	2-5 years
	5. Create an upper Stone Valley Preservation Plan	HCHC	SPHPC	2-5 years

NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The County has a tremendous treasure of natural resources ranging from pristine natural areas to areas heavily impacted by human habitation - farmland and Raystown Lake. Natural resources such as limestone, iron ore and coal have supported the industrial development of the area. The visual landscape is still a powerful attraction.
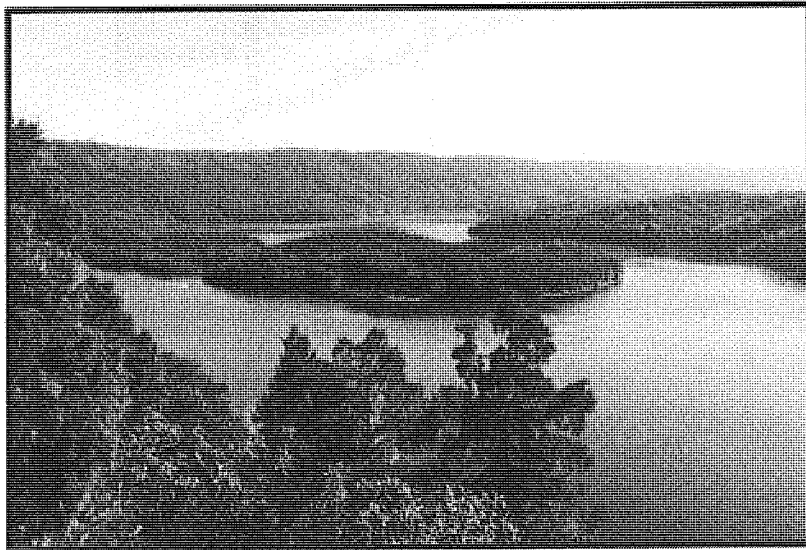
Raystown Lake
The natural beauty of Raystown Lake makes it one of Huntingdon County's premier tourist attraction.

Agriculture, hunting and fishing have always been staples in the average Huntingdon Countian's life and should remain so. Therefore, residents of the county must make a conscious effort to preserve the environment that makes their lifestyle and recreational pursuits possible. The county's population is growing steadily. If future generations are to enjoy the natural environment as their ancestors have, then efforts must be made to regulate the growth and expansion that will inevitably take place.

Following is a description of the goals and objectives as outlined in the planning chart under Natural Resources.

Goal #1 - Conserve the Natural Resources Of Huntingdon County.
Under this goal fall three objectives. The first objective is to, *Encourage the preservation of rural landscapes.* The unique mix of forests, farms and of small towns, which exists in central Pennsylvania, is valued by residents and visitors alike. Huntingdon County needs to consciously work to retain this mixture of land use. It is the belief of this plan that the County can accommodate considerable growth and still retain this character.

The second objective, *Encourage the conservation of natural resources,* will assure sustainable development. The term "conservation" implies the use of resources without undue exploitation for the long-term good of the community rather than short-term profit as was the case at the turn of the century when mining and logging industries spoiled thousands of acres of land and polluted streams.

Because walking, hiking, and biking are gaining popularity as ways to enjoy and experience the heritage of Huntingdon County, this section includes objective #3, *Encouraging the development and conservation of trails throughout Huntingdon County.* Trails provide a means for safe, family-oriented recreation, low and high impact exercise, as well as the interpretation of historic resources. Trails are also a creative way to conserve and protect the natural environment along a particular corridor. For example, the popular Mid-State and Link trails are consistently used by county residents and visitors for recreational and educational activities. Trails are both a recreational resource and tourist attraction.

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Natural Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
Natural Resources Goal: Conserve the natural resources of Huntingdon County.				
Encourage the preservation of rural landscapes	1. Support the creation of agricultural security areas	HCHC, HCPC, HCC	NA	1-2 years
	2. Develop community water & sewer services to encourage efficient landuse & protect water quality	HCPC, MUN	State, Federal, Municipal	Ongoing
	3. Encourage the use of creative land development techniques such as: transfer of development rights, cluster development & planned residential development to conserve rural land.	HCPC, MUN, HCBI, RCVB	NA	Ongoing
	4. Encourage local municipal land use, zoning & subdivision ordinances	HCPC, RCVB, HCBI	NA	1-2 years
	5. Support agencies working with land conservation issues	HCPC, HCHC, BOF, HCCD	NA	1-2 years
	6. Encourage the donation of scenic easements to the Southern Alleghenies Conservancy	HCHC, HCCD	NA	1-10 years
	7. Develop an Agricultural Preservation Plan	HCPC	State, HCPC	1-2 years
	8. Support changes in the PA state Planning code Act 247 that allows urban growth boundaries.	HCPC, HCC, HCBI	NA	1-2 years
	9. Initiate a countywide sign ordinance to regulate the development of advertising billboards and small signs.	HCC, HCPC, RCVB	NA	1-2 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Natural Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
Encourage the conservation of natural resources	1. Nominate eligible local rivers as PA Scenic Rivers	HCPC, DCNR	NA	2-5 years
	2. Prepare a Natural Resources Inventory of Huntingdon County	HCPC, HCC, HCCD	Keystone, WPC	1-2 years
	3. Protect floodplains & wetlands from development thru enforcement of local floodplain management ordinances	HCPC, DEP, MUN	NA	Ongoing
	4. Encourage conservation practices in farming, mining, logging and other natural resource industries which protect the natural environment from degradation	HCCD, DEP	NA	Ongoing
Encourage the development and conservation of trails throughout Huntingdon County	1. Support the development and maintenance of trails including:	RTT, RCVB, HCHC, HCPC, SPHPC	Private, ISTEA, State	1-2 years
	Lower Trail Extension	HCHC, RCVB, MUN, Owners, RTT	ISTEA, SPHPC, State	1-2 years
	Investigate Huntingdon\Smithfield to Mount Union trail	MUN, HCPC, RCVB, HCHC, Owners, RTT	ISTEA, SPHPC, State	2-5 years
	Develop EBT right-of-way as temporary trail between Rockhill and Robertsdale	EBT Trust, RCVB, HCHC, MUN, RTT	ISTEA, SPHPC, State	2-5 years
	Implementation of a hiking\biking trail around the lake as outlined in the Raystown Lake Master plan	COE, RCVB, HCHC	ISTEA, COE	2-5 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Natural Resources

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
	Investigate the development of a hiking trail with some interpretation through the ghost town of Joller.	HCHC, Owners, RCVB	ISTEA, private, SPHPC	5-10 years
	Investigate the development of a scenic hiking trail along the old H&BT railroad line.	HCHC, RCVB, COE, Owners, RTT	SPHPC, ISTEA	2-5 years
	Work with owners to develop and interpret the 1,000 Steps as a heritage resource and trail, including an overlook, exhibit and directional signs	Land Owners, HCHC, MUAHS, SPHPC, RCVB	MUHS, SPHPC	1-2 years
	2. Review and update the trails inventory created by the HCPC, to make sure work on multiple trails is progressing.	HCPC, HCHC, RCVB	NA	Ongoing
	3. Coordinate regional trail planning and development with regional trail initiatives.	HCHC, RCVB, RTT, HCPC	NA	1-2 years

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INTERPRETATION

Introduction

One of the main objectives of the *1995 Heritage Plan* is the development of quality interpretation at local heritage sites and events throughout the county, as well as through publications and written materials. Interpretation is the presentation of information by compelling means which stimulate an individual's curiosity and imagination. When a site is interpreted with imagination and style, the stories of the places and people come alive to the audience, and their visit becomes exciting and memorable. The way a site or event is interpreted may determine whether it is publicly supported and financially successful. This section outlines various objectives in achieving high-quality interpretation. It must be stressed that the individual organizations and/or sites must take the lead in the initiatives identified.

Goal: Interpret the local, regional, and national significance of Huntingdon County's historic resources.

Two main objectives have been identified in achieving this goal. The first - *Provide high quality interpretation at heritage sites and events* - encompasses a wide range of projects and tasks including signage, first person interpretation, exhibits and workshops. It is important to note that quality interpretation will mean planning and networking among local heritage partners. For example, an organization or attraction interested in developing a first person interpretive program, should contact Paul Fagley, an experienced first-person interpreter at Greenwood Furnace State Park, for information and assistance. Stronger programs can be created when sites, attractions, and organizations work together, and learn from each other.

Objective #2, *Provide interpretive publications for Huntingdon County,* includes any materials that are designed to provide visitors with information they can take with them. This includes posters, books, guides, and brochures that are distributed at the site or event, or by the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau. The goal is to make materials informational, as well as promotional, in order to create greater understanding of the county's heritage and history.

Walking Tour Brochures
Several of the county's historic districts are described and interpreted through walking tour brochures.

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Interpretation

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Interpretive Goal: Interpret the local, regional and national significance of Huntingdon County's historic resources.				
Provide high quality interpretation at heritage sites & events.	1. Develop workshops for local historical societies and museums on historic interpretation and presentation.	HCHC, HCHS, PHMC, BSP, GFSP	HCHC	1-2 years
	2. Work with local historical organizations to interpret the link between various heritage themes and stories (Coal, Iron & Railroad).	HCHC, HCHS, RCVB, LHS, SPHPC	HCHC, PHMC	2-5 years
	3. Coordinate interpretive materials with the development of trails and tour routes.	Land Owners, HCHC, LHS, HCHS, SPHPC, RCVB	MUHS, SPHPC	1-2 years
	4. Encourage the creation and development of first person interpretative programs at sites like: Trough Creek State Park and BTACM Museum	LHS, HCHS, HCHC, GFSP	individual sites	2-5 years
	5. Implement the Trough Creek State Park Interpretive Plan	BOF, BSP, TCSP, HCHC, RCVB	State	2-5 years
	6. Provide exhibits or develop brochure on the historic transportation routes (Indian paths, canal paths, old rail lines) through Huntingdon County: ex. HUNT Tower revolving exhibits	HCHC, HCHS, LHS, RCVB, HUNT Tower	PHMC,	2-5 years
	7. Implement the Canal\Rail Public Park outlined in the Alexandria Area Preservation Plan, to provide visitor information & small trail head for Lower Trail Extension	Boro, HCHC, RCVB	SPHPC, Keystone, Private	1-2 years
	8. Develop Canal and Railroad Interpretive exhibit at the Hartslog Museum.	HHM, HCHC, RCVB, HCHS	SPHPC, Private	2-5 years
	9. Develop a virtual reality exhibit on coal mining: ex. room in the Coal Miners Museum that looks, smell, feels and sounds like you're in coal mine. - movie to follow or precede.	BTACMHS, HCHC, SPHPC, BSP	SPHPC, PHMC	5-10 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Interpretation

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency	time frame
	10. Develop and maintain scenic overlooks & tour routes with interpretive exhibits or kiosks	PennDOT, RCVB, HCHC, RSF	Private, SPHPC, PA DOT	2-5 years
	11. Improve interpretive facilities at the Rockhill Trolley Museum.	RTM, HCHC, RCVB	Private, SPHPC	2-5 years
	12. Develop Monroe Furnace "Discovery Site"	PSU, HCHC	PSU	2-5 years
	13. Implement the development of a visitor center at Raystown Lake as outlined in the Master Plan, including exhibits on Sheep Rock Shelter and development of Raystown Dam.	COE, HCHC, RCVB, HCBI	COE	3-5 years
Provide interpretative Publications for Huntingdon County	1. Create a fun map/poster of Huntingdon County identifying where the significant heritage sites and transportation routes are located.	HCHC, RCVB, HCHS, LHS	SPHPC, RCVB	1-2 years
	2. Develop a publication on the significant historic architecture of Huntingdon County.	HCHC, HCHS	PHMC, HCHS	2-5 years
	3. Update or revise the existing biking and hiking trail book for Huntingdon County	RCVB, HCHC, HCHS, BOF, BSP	RCVB	1-2 years
	4. Work with Mifflin & Juniata Counties to update the regional Juniata River Guide and incorporate canal and other histories into it.	HCHC, RCVB, HCHS, PFBC	RCVB	1-2 years
	5. Publish a simple guide and a comprehensive book on Juniata Iron resources in Huntingdon County	HCHC, HCHS, BSP	PHMC	2-5 years
	6. Publish a map and brochure to coal sites & stories in the Broad Top Area	HCHC, HCHS, BTACMHS	BTACMHS	2-5 years
	7. Reprint, update if necessary and distribute the walking tour brochures for historic districts	HCHC, RCVB, LHS	LHS, RCVB, HCHC	ongoing
	8. Continue to develop additional walking tour brochures for new historic districts Marklesburg, Petersburg, etc.	HCHC, RCVB, LHS	LHS, HCHC, PHMC, SPHPC	1-2 years
	9. Publish material on Native American history in Huntingdon County (Sheep Rock)	HCHC, HCHS	HCHC	2-5 years

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Planning and management are important aspects of the 1995 Heritage plan. This is where the balance between growth and stability occurs. A portion of the heritage plan reflects a desire to promote and capitalize on the cultural heritage of the County, while other portions of the plan address preservation of the natural environment and rural countryside. This balance is very fragile, and officials within the County hold the keys to make sure Huntingdon County's heritage is not spoiled. The following section identifies four major objectives in preserving the landscape and quality of life that residents have enjoyed for so long.

Goal: Support public & private agencies and individuals in efforts to develop and implement the Huntingdon County Heritage Plan.

Following development of the Heritage Plan, through the current planning process, the plan should be monitored by the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee on a regular basis.

The second objective, *Provide adequate staffing and funding to carry out the goals of the heritage plan,* includes budgeting funds for the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee, as well as continuing financial support for the heritage planner position. It is critical that the momentum created be maintained. Residents need to be educated about the benefits that Historic Preservation has to offer, and organizations throughout the community need to be encouraged to become involved in the planning, development and implementation of various heritage projects and activities. Heritage planning has to become a grass roots effort by communities, if it is to prove its worth as a force that protects the environment and fosters economically healthy communities.

The third objective, *Provide planning assistance to heritage partners,* outlines services a heritage planner can provide to organizations and individuals, in order to assure the implementation of the Heritage Plan. These include technical information and assistance, coordination of grants, public speaking to create awareness of the aims of Heritage Planning and guidance on implementation of the plan. If the heritage planner's position is not continued, there should be a network created within the Huntingdon County Heritage Committee to provide the necessary support for these efforts.

The fourth and final objective, *Support county and local historical societies,* proposes increased communication among the societies in order to effectively implement the numerous heritage projects and tasks. The historical societies are active participants in not only the Heritage Committee, but in their communities as well. Some of the historical organizations serve as an educational facility and research library, while others act as a community activities coordinator. In whatever capacity, the historical societies/museums should be aggressively promoted and supported by all of the residents of Huntingdon County. Workshops, technical information, funding, and networking are a few of the services that these societies may be able to provide each other, as well as interested citizens.
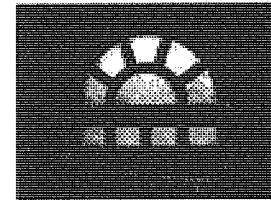
Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Planning and Management

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Planning and Management Goal: Support public & private agencies and individuals in efforts to develop and implement the Heritage Plan.				
Implement Huntingdon County Heritage Plan	1. Review progress of Heritage Plan yearly	HCHC, HCPC	N/A	starting now
	2. Update the Heritage Plan every year, and make available to the public	HCHC, HCPC	HCHC	Ongoing
Provide adequate staffing and funding to carry out the goals of the Heritage Plan	1. Continue to budget funds for the County Heritage Committee	HCC	HCC	Ongoing
	2. Continue to provide financial support to major heritage partners: HCBI, RCVB, HCHS	HCC	HCC	Ongoing
	3. Assign Heritage Planning responsibilities to one of the heritage partners & fund a full or part time heritage planner position.	HCPC, HCC, HCHC, HCBI, RCVB, HCHS	HCC	1 year
Provide Planning Service to heritage partners	1. Coordinate grants & provide sources of technical information	HCHC, SPHPC, HCPC	N/A	Ongoing
	2. Assist communities in their efforts to implement the Heritage Plan	HCPC, Boros, HCHC, HCBI, SPHPC	N/A	Ongoing
Support county and local historical societies	1. Encourage communication and cooperation among local Historical societies	HCHC, HCHS, LHS	N/A	1-2 years
	2. Host a "summit meeting" of local historical societies once a year	HCHC, HCHS	N/A	1-2 years
	3. Develop an oral history program to be shared by countywide historical organizations	HCHC, HCHS, LHS, GFSP	LHS, HCHS, PHMC	1-2 years

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The sites that once housed railroad, coal, brick and other industries have the potential to attract significant numbers of tourists. National studies show historic sites a leading drawing card for tourists. A regional marketing study by Penn State revealed that visitors to heritage sites spend more than those to outdoor recreation sites. There is great potential for small business development through the adaptive reuse of historic structures, identification and nomination of historic districts and development of historic sites and attractions. The following section identifies objectives to stimulate economic development through Heritage Tourism.

Goal: Stimulate Economic Growth Through Heritage Tourism.

Objective one, *Encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures,* has two aspects: the preservation of historic structures, and possible creation of small businesses. Downtown rehabilitation for example, gives new life to well built but deteriorating structures, thus maintaining a healthy, tax-producing commercial center within walking distance of many residents while helping to control the migration of businesses to the edges of the community, where costly new construction and extensions of infrastructure are required.

Objective two, *Provide assistance and information to existing and potential small business entrepreneurs,* will aid in the development and implementation of ideas for new businesses. Many residents have good ideas for small businesses, but need assistance in planning and financing. By promoting the network of agencies available to support small business development, residents will be able to access information regarding grants and loans, business plans, financing, and restoration techniques, as well as zoning regulations for their community and Labor and Industry requirements.

Franklinville Store

Franklinville Store (top) in Spruce Creek Valley and Wildflower Cafe in Huntingdon represent the successful combination of historic preservation and economic development.

Wildflower Cafe

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Economic Development

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Economic Development Goal: Stimulate economic development through heritage tourism.				
Encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic structures	1. Develop countywide financial incentive program (grants) for existing & eligible National Register Historic Districts	HCHC, HCBI, HCC	CRP	2-5 years
	2. Identify and promote heritage related business opportunities to encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings: ex. Historic B&B's, small shops, restaurants, etc.	HCHC, HCBI, RCVB, HRDI	NA	1-5 years
	3. Publicize the availability of tax credits and grants for restoration of historic structures	HCHC, MUN, HCBI	HCHC	1-5 years
Provide assistance & information to existing and potential small business entrepreneurs.	1. Support small business development efforts through HCB&I	HCPC, HCHC, HCBI, HRDI	NA	1-10 years
	2. Support the development & continuation of the Penn State Economic Impact of Tourism study and other studies	RCVB, HCHC, SPHPC, PennST, HCBI	NA	1 year
	3. Provide technical assistance to existing & potential heritage businesses: ex. business plans, etc.	HCBI, HCHC, SPHPC	NA	1-5 years
	4. Support development of high quality visitor services including hotels, B&Bs, restaurants & other commercial recreational opportunities (mini golf, drive-in, canoe livery, bike sale & rental, etc.)	RCVB, HCBI, HCC, HCPC, SPHPC	NA	1-10 years
	5. Provide "Main Street" services (facilitator) to small communities throughout Huntingdon County to encourage historic preservation & economic development	HCBI, HCHC, LHS	CRP	2-5 years

PROMOTION & MARKETING

Introduction

Tourism is a leading industry in Huntingdon County. According to a 1993 Penn State study, 2 million visitors are attracted to Huntingdon County annually, and according to the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau (RCVB), 1.4 million visitors a year flock to Raystown Lake. Heritage Tourism is a major component of the local tourism industry, with such sites as: Greenwood Furnace State Park, Trough Creek State Park, Swigart Museum, Lincoln and Indian Caverns, East Broad Top Railroad, and the Rockhill Trolley Museum. The Raystown Country Visitors Bureau, one of the county heritage partners, is the primary agency responsible for visitor promotion and marketing. The following section highlights some of the major tasks and initiatives proposed for increased marketing & promotion.

Goal: Promote Huntingdon County Heritage Sites, Attractions And Events.

The main objective is to *inform the public of heritage sites, events and attractions.* The Raystown Country Visitors Bureau (RCVB) can assist in assuring that sites and events are promoted not only within the county, but also on a regional and national level in order to attract a larger audience.

Options for the promotion of heritage sites include listing in RCVB guides and brochures, the development of a visitor center, provision of financial incentive programs for cultural events, and continued printing of the Huntingdon County Heritage Guide, just to name a few. Many of these promotional tools are currently in use, and need continued support in the future.
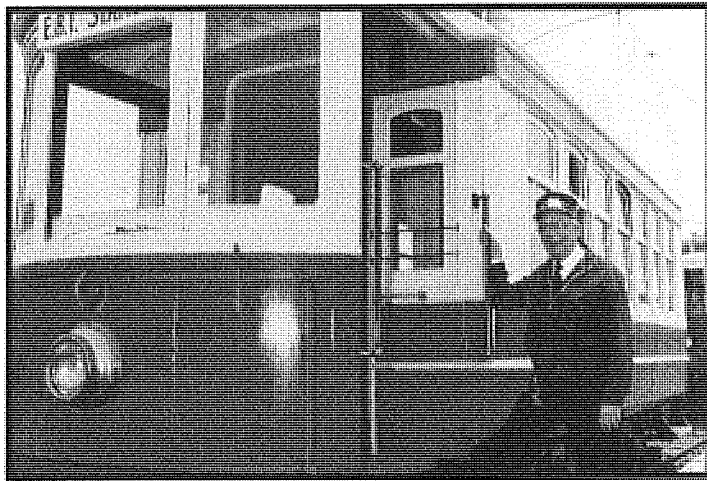
Rockhill Trolley Museum
Heritage Sites such as Rockhill Trolley Museum benefit from promotional efforts by the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau.

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Promotion and Marketing

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Marketing and Promotion Goal: Promote Huntingdon County heritage sites, events and attractions.				
Inform the public of heritage sites and events	1. Promote existing heritage festivals and events in the Raystown Country Guide	RCVB, HCHC, HCHS, LHS	RCVB	Ongoing
	2. Provide financial incentive grants for cultural activities at local festivals and events (festival fund)	RCVB	SPHPC	Ongoing
	3. Continue to distribute heritage promotional literature through Raystown Country Visitors Bureau	RCVB, HCHC	N/A	Ongoing
	4. Develop a major visitor center at a central location in Huntingdon County	HCHC, HCPC, RCVB, HCBI, SPHPC		3-10 years
	5. Maintain the local satelite/literature distribution centers	RCVB	N/A	Ongoing
	6. Develop signage for Visitor Info locations	HCHC, RCVB, PennDOT		Ongoing
	7. Provide for the recruitment and training of volunteers to guide visitors through Huntingdon County (step-on-guides for motor coach tours)	HCHC, RCVB		1-3 years
	8. Continue to publish and distribute the Huntingdon County Heritage Guide	HCHC, RCVB, SPHPC	SPHPC	Ongoing
	9. Coordinate the promotion of local heritage activities with regional events such as: Heritage Holidays	HCHC, SPHPC, RCVB, HRDI, HAM, LHS	N/A	1-5 years
	10. Support the Raystown Country Visitors Bureau in the development of a calendar of county events	HCHC, HCHS, Media, LHS, RCVB	N/A	Ongoing
	11. Continue to publicize local heritage initiatives and events through local media articles, quarterly insert, radio & TV coverage	HCHC, Media	N/A	Ongoing
	12. Support Path of Progress tour route and regional heritage partnerships.	RCVB, HCHC	N/A	Ongoing

EDUCATION

Introduction

Education is one of the most important aspects of historic preservation and heritage planning. If residents of the county are aware of their families' heritage, as well as their communities' history, this will foster community pride and bring a community together to pursue historic preservation and community planning. While these two concepts are often linked by opponents with the loss of individual control over property, historic preservation and heritage planning can offer numerous benefits to property owners and communities that they need to be aware of. The following section identifies some activities that attempt to create public awareness of ways to preserve the quality of life found here in Huntingdon County.

People at historic site
An interpreter at Greenwood furnace explains the blacksmith craft to onlookers.

Goal #1: Increase The Awareness Of Local History Among Local Residents.

The first objective under this goal is, *Provide opportunities for Huntingdon County residents & visitors to learn about the County's heritage.* If residents are to appreciate their neighborhoods, small towns, rural landscapes, and historic structures, they need to understand why they were created. Once residents understand their community's history, they will be more inclined to take pride in its appearance, maintenance, and development. A healthy community is a community that can use its past in preparing for the future.

The second objective focuses on, *Teaching Huntingdon County school children about their heritage.* The goal of the Heritage Committee is to incorporate local history into the schools' existing curriculums, while taking advantage of the local historic resources such as Greenwood Furnace State Park, the East Broad Top Railroad, or the Broad Top Area Coal Miners Museum.

Goal #2: Educate Residents As To The Benefits Of Community Planning & Historic Preservation.

The first objective under this goal is to, *Encourage residents to better understand Historic Preservation.* Many people associate preservation with stringent regulations, strict building codes and control of color schemes; in essence, telling them what they can and can not do with their property. This may not be the case at all. Instead, historic preservation may preserve a community's character while allowing appropriate change and development. It may make communities eligible for rehabilitation grant programs, and it may raise and or maintain property values.

Projects and tasks in this section address issues of quality design and creativity versus, neglect and poor design. The proposals do not extend to actual implementation; on the contrary, the issue is education: knowing and understanding the differences between healthy growth and development and the degradation of a community. The more aware the public is of the directions change may take in a community, the better chance Huntingdon County has to preserve the best of its culture and way of life.

The second objective, *Educate the residents as to the benefits of quality community development,* will directly affect the way residents look at planning as a tool for healthy growth and development. These ideas were taken from *Save Our Lands, Save Our Towns,* by Thomas Hylton. The ideas are not new or unique, they are possible solutions to problems that are facing communities all over the United States, and they stem from concern raised by residents. Here in Huntingdon County, the same concerns have been raised, and need to receive attention.

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Education

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Increase the awareness of local history among local residents.				
Provide opportunities for Huntingdon County residents & visitors to learn about the County's heritage.	1. Develop a heritage slide program, speakers bureau and publications focused on local history.	HCHC, HCHS, RCVB	HCHC	1-2 years
	2. Develop and support local museums and visitor centers	HCHC, HCPC, HCC, LHS, HCHS, RCVB	NA	Ongoing
	3. Continue to publish brochures and guides about the various themes (Native Americans, canal, etc.) making up Huntingdon County's history	HCHC, LHS, HCHS, RCVB	NA	1-2 years
	4. Make existing publications on county history better known and more widely available to the public.	HCHS, LHS, HCHC, RCVB	NA	
Educate the school children of Huntingdon County about their heritage	1. Incorporate local history into existing school curriculums.	HCHC, HCHS, School Districts, GFSP	NA	1-2 years
	2. Huntingdon County organizations and societies create local history packages to offer in classrooms.	HCHC, RCVB, HCHS, LHS, School Districts, GFSP	NA	2-5 years
	3. Make teachers and administrators more aware of the local heritage sites and programs available throughout the county.	HCHC, RCVB, LHS, HCHS	NA	2-5 years
	4. Develop corporate sponsors for heritage curriculum development and distribution.	HCHC, LHS, HCHS	Private	2-5 years
	5. Develop a guide to interpretive field trips.	HCHC, LHS, HCHS	Private	2-5 years

Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Education

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
Educate residents as to the benefits of community planning and Historic Preservation.				
Encourage residents to better understand "Historic Preservation."	1. Educate the public as to the benefits of local codes & ordinances including HARB's	HCHC, HCPC, HCBI	N/A	1-2 years
	2. Provide workshops for local contractors on historic preservation and restoration techniques	HCHC, HCPC, Builders Assoc., NTHP, PHMC, SPHPC	Builders Assoc., HCHC	1-2 years
	3. Organize and co-sponsor National Historic Preservation Week	HCHC, HCHS, RCVB, LHS	HCHC	1-2 years
	4. Continue to support and promote the Preservation Initiative Award.	HCHC, HCHS, LHS	N/A	Ongoing
Educate residents as to the benefits of "quality community development."	1. Educate communities on "a sense of place" and the benefit of clearly defined boundaries and "green belts."	HCPC, HCC, HCHC, MUN	N/A	2-5 years
	2. Educate the public as to the benefits of creating "human scale" communities rather than "car scale" communities.	HCPC, HCC, HCHC, RCVB, HCBI, MUN	N/A	2-5 years
	3. Educate local developers and officials on the benefits of "self-contained neighborhoods."	HCPC, HCC, HCBI, RCVB, HRDI, MUN	N/A	2-5 years
	4. Stress the importance of "Diversity" (all ages & races) in developing neighborhoods and mainstreets.	HCPC, HCC, HCBI, HRDI, RCVB, MUN	N/A	2-5 years
	5. Educate the public as to the benefits of trees and the positive effects they have on communities.	HCPC, HCHC, HCC, BOF, HRDI, MUN	N/A	1-2 years
	6. Educate and stress to builders the importance of "humane architecture," architecture that is beautiful, hospitable and harmonizes with the surroundings.	HCPC, HCC, HCBI, MUN, HRDI	N/A	1-2 years
	7. Educate the public as to the benefits of "outdoor rooms/living spaces" (park spaces) that gives a person the feeling of enclosure and security.	HCPC, HCC, HCHC, HCBI, RCVB, MUN	N/A	2-5 years

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Huntingdon County Heritage Plan
Education

objectives	projects & tasks	lead agencies	potential funding agency.	time frame
	8. Stress the important relationship between "maintenance & safety" for neighborhoods and communities.	HCPC, HCHC, HCC, MUN	N/A	2-5 years
	9. Develop a slide program depicting the "Rules for a Quality Community." (the categories listed above)	HCHC, HCPC	HCHC	1-2 years

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APPENDICES

SURVEY RESULTS

1. What municipality do you live in? _See attached table._

2. In what municipality do you work? _See attached table._

3. How long have you lived in Huntingdon County? _average of 34 years_

4. What are your favorite leisure time activities or interests?

5. Which five County historic sites and/or buildings do you think should be preserved?
* East Broad Top Railroad   * Greenwood Furnace
* County Courthouse
* Union Depot, Huntingdon   * Canal Sites

6. What stories or themes in Huntingdon County should be preserved and developed? Please prioritize with 1 being most important!

1 Railroad 725	___Coal 345	___Ethnic Diversity 208
2 Canal 565	___Limestone 124	___Agriculture 346
5 Iron 376	___Logging 215	4 Native Americans 403
3 Paths & Highways 460	___Other _architecture, religion, brick industry 85_	

7. The Heritage Committee is considering several heritage related workshops to present to the citizens of the county. Please circle the ones that you may be interested in attending.

-How to start your own Bed & Breakfast
   15 expressed interest.

-Preserving our historic landscapes
   53 expressed interest.

-How to start a small businesses in historic downtowns
   26 expressed interest.

*-Other _various_*
   12 expressed interest.

8. What do you think could be done to revitalize some of Huntingdon County's small towns and villages?

     See attached table.

9. Which of these are important to you when choosing your vacation destinations? Circle those that apply to you.

1 *Cost 73	4 *Relaxation 54	*Friends & Relatives 39	*Theme Parks 11
5 *Distance 51	*Physical Activities 14	*Fishing & Hunting 24	*Natural Parks 46
*Spectator Sports 6	3 *Heritage Sites 55	*Musuems 34	2 *Sight Seeing 59
*Water 28	*Mountains 25	*Business 7	*Culture 37
*The Arts 25	*Other _8 other_		

10. What services do you look for once you are there?

2 *Accomodations 87	4 *Visitor Centers 51	*Banking 5	*Public Transportation 13
1 *Dining 89	*Medical Facilities 14	3 *Entertainment 54	*Car Rental 8
*Shopping 41	*Service Stations 15	*Equipement Rentals 3	5 *Guided Tours 44
*Other _4 other_			

11. Would you like to be on our mailing list?   Circle One   YES   NO
     If yes, please write in your name and address below.

         52 asked to be included on the mailing list.

QUESTION #1- WHAT MUNICIPALITY DO YOU LIVE IN?

Countywide

Alexandria	3
Barree	1
Birmingham	1
Brady	0
Broad Top City	2
Carbon	0
Cass	1
Cassville	0
Clay	0
Coalmont	0
Cromwell	2
Dublin	0
Dudley	1
Franklin	1
Henderson	1
Hopewell	0
Huntingdon	16
Jackson	3
Juniata	1
Lincoln	0
Logan	2
Mapleton	0
Marklesburg	3
Mill Creek	0
Miller	2
Morris	0
Mount Union	9
Oneida	6
Orbisonia	4
Penn	7
Petersburg	5
Porter	3
Rockhill Furnace	2
Saltillo	2
Shade Gap	1
Shirly	1
Shirleysburg	0

Smithfield	3
Springfield	0
Sruce Creek	1
Tell	0
Three Springs	2
Todd	2
Union	2
Walker	2
Warriors Mark	1
West	0
Wood	2
County Total	**95**

Non-County Responses

Altoona City	1
Donation	1
Fergusen Twp	1
Saxton	1
Williamsburg	1
Unknown	1
Non-County Total	**6**

QUESTION #2- WHAT MUNICIPALITY DO YOU WORK IN?

Countywide

Alexandria	1
Barree	0
Birminghan	1
Brady	0
Broad Top City	0
Carbon	0
Cass	1
Cassville	0
Clay	0
Coalmont	0
Cromwell	2
Dublin	0
Dudley	0
Franklin	1
Henderson	1
Hopewell	0
Huntingdon	24
Jackson	3
Juniata	0
Lincoln	2
Logan	0
Mapleton	0
Marklesburg	1
Mill Creek	0
Miller	1
Morris	0
Mount Union	5
Oneida	1
Orbisonia	2
Penn	7
Petersburg	1
Porter	2
Rockhill Furnace	0
Saltillo	0
Shade Gap	0
Shirly	0
Shirleysburg	0
Smithfield	4
Springfield	0
Sruce Creek	0
Tell	0
Three Springs	0
Todd	2
Union	0
Walker	1
Warriors Mark	0
West	1
Wood	0
County Total	**64**

Non-County Responses

Belleville	1
Center County	1
Fergusen Twp	1
Saxton	2
Liberty-Bedford County	1
Penn State Univ.	1
State College	1
Not in Huntingdon County	1
All Over	4
Unknown	1
Non-County Total	**14**

Retired   22

REVITALIZATION OF EBT	BETTER GOVERNMENT	BEAUTIFICATION (planting trees, shrubs, flowers, creating parks, etc..)	EDUCATION	CLEAN UP (painting, picking up eye sores, restoration of old structures, etc..)	HERITAGE AWARENESS	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (small shops, restaurants, accommodations, etc...)	FUNDING (federal, state, local and raising money, etc...)
DEVELOP THE EBT. IT WOULD BE LIKE A WILLIAMSBURG, VA WHERE BUSINESSES WOULD BE INSPIRED AND DEVELOPED	BRING OUR COUNTY GOVERNMENT INTO THE 20TH CENTURY	TREE PLANTING	DISCUSS PRESERVATION WITH CITIZENS	CLEAN TOWNS UP	ANALYZE SPECIFIC FEATURES & HISTORY OF TOWNS	ADDING A FEW ATTRACTIONS AND BUSINESSES	ASSISTANCE FROM GOV. TO FIX ROADS IN SMALL TOWNS & BOROUGHS
		CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT	HOW AND WHY WE SAVE BUILDINGS	CLEAN UP ROUTE 22 FROM MOUNT UNION TO HUNTINGDON	CONTINUE TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SHOPPING WITHIN OUR OWN COMMUNITIES	CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES-GOOD WAGES, NOT MINIMAL	FUNDING TO RESTORE OLDER HOMES
		CLEAN UP TOWNS TO MAKE THEM APPEALING TO TOURISTS	GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING STRUCTURES	CLEAN UP MAINSTREETS- PUT ELECTRICAL WIRES UNDERGROUND	CONNECTION TO OUR HERITAGE	CREATE EMPLOYMENT	FUNDING TO PRESERVE STRUCTURES
REVITALIZATION OF THE EBT - TOURISM	ELECT NEW PEOPLE IN HARRISBURG & DC	ADD FLOWERS	EDUCATION	CLEAN UP	AROUSE INTEREST	ANTIQUE SHOPS	FEDERAL & STATE FUNDING
		BEAUTIFICATION BY BURYING UTILITIES	EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS ON THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS	CLEAN UP HOUSES AND SIDEWALKS	CAMPAIGN TO REGISTER HISTORIC BUILDINGS	BED AND BREAKFASTS	FINANCIAL GUIDANCE & SOURCES OF FUNDING
		MORE RAILS-TO-TRAILS	INCORPORATE LOCAL HISTORY INTO THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS	CONTROL UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS	ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC GROWTH	DEVELOP A CATALOGUE "HUNTINGDON A-Z" WITH ALL THE TOWNS LISTING THEIR STORES, SERVICES & SHOPS	MORE FEDERAL MONEY
		PLANT FLOWERS, TREES AND SHRUBS	SMALL BOOKS ON HISTORY, FAMILIES, INDUSTRY, "THE FORT BOOK"	ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO RESTORE OLD AREAS TO WHAT IT LOOKED LIKE YEARS AGO	ENCOURAGE LOCAL AWARENESS AND PRIDE	DRAW IN MORE BUSINESSES	MORE MONEY IN THE BUDGET
		PROVIDE OPEN SPACES- TRAILS, PARKS	HELP COMMUNITIES SEE THEIR FUTURE AS IT RELATES TO THE PAST	PAINT	ENCOURAGE LOCAL RESIDENTS TO DISCOVER THE LOCAL HISTORY	ENCOURAGE SMALL ENTREPRENEURIAL BUSINESSES	POOL GRANT & LOAN FUNDS FOR BUILDING REHABILITATION
		RECREATION AND PARKS		PAINT STRUCTURES	INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS	ENHANCED NIGHTLIFE	POOL GRANT AND LOAN FUNDS FOR STREETSCAPES
		SMALL PARKS IN LOCAL DOWNTOWNS		PRESERVE HOMES	LOCAL PEOPLE TO TAKE A POSITIVE ATTITUDE	EXTEND BUSINESS HOURS	SEEK FUNDING TO RECLAIM AND RESTORE HISTORIC PROPERTY
		LANDSCAPING		RESTORE OLD HOMES	PRESENT A STORY TO THE COUNTY AND HAVE THEM BUY INTO IT	MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES	TECHNICAL ADVICE AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
				RESTORE SIDEWALKS	PRIDE	MORE JOBS	TOWN BUSINESSES TO CONTRIBUTE TO A REVITALIZATION FUND
				RESTORE STORE FRONTS	PRIDE IN OWNERSHIP	MORE AGGRESSIVE BUSINESS PEOPLE	
				RESTORE STREETS	RAISE AWARENESS OF RESIDENTS-MAKE THEM WANT TO BE PROUD OF WHERE THEY LIVE	PROMOTION OF SPECIALTY SHOPS	
				TEAR DOWN BUILDINGS THAT CAN NEVER BE SAVED FOR ANY REASON	REPAIR	RESTAURANTS & ACCOMMODATIONS	
				ENCOURAGE LOCAL CITIZENS TO CLEAN UP, RESTORE & MAINTAIN HISTORIC PROPERTIES	SENSE OF AWARENESS OF HISTORICAL ASSESTS WITHIN EACH COMMUNITY	SMALL BUSINESSES INTO DISTRICTS	
				RENOVATE BUILDINGS	SPUR PUBLIC INTEREST	SMALL HOTELS	
					TOWN MEETINGS	SMALL RESTAURANTS	
					ENCOURAGE "PRIDE" IN THE COMMUNITY	SMALL SHOPS	
						SMALL STORES IN TO SMALL TOWNS	
						SPECIALIZATION- UNIQUE SHOPS	
						SUSTAIN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS & PROGRAMS	
						DEVELOP SMALL SHOPS	
						DEVELOP LOCAL ARTS & CRAFTS	
						ICE CREAM PARLORS	
						ENTICE CRAFTS PEOPLE TO SET UP SHOPS ALONG A BIKE PATH DOWN RT 26	
						SPECIALTY SHOPS-LOCAL CRAFTSMAN, ANTIQUES	
						BED & BREAKFASTS	

TAX BREAKS	BETTER ROADS & HIGHWAYS (rebuild, patch, reroute, etc..)	FESTIVALS	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BIG BUSINESS (walmart, factories, shopping malls, etc..)	INCENTIVES & LOWER RENTS	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	TOURISM	PLANNING
LOWER TAXES	ASSISTANCE FROM GOV. TO FIX ROADS IN SMALL TOWNS & BOROUGHS	CULTURAL EVENTS	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	BRING IN WALMART	LOWER RENT COSTS IN HUNTINGDON	COMMUNITY ACTION	ATTRACT TOURISTS	CAREFUL ROAD AND HIGHWAY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT
	BY PASS MOUNT UNION AND 522 LEADING TO ORBISONIA	PROMOTE LOCAL CELEBRATIONS				COOPERATION		DEVELOP A BIKE PATH ALONG RT 26 WITH HISTORICAL SITES IMPROVED ALONG THE WAY
	BETTER THE ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	PROMOTE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC FESTIVALS				COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT-PERSONAL APPROACH	REVITALIZATION OF THE EBT-TOURISM	ENACT & ENFORCE BUILDING CODES & ZONING
TAX BREAKS	BETTER HIGHWAYS	FESTIVALS TO BENEFIT THE LOCAL PEOPLE AND INDUSTRY	REVISE RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION		LOWER RENTS	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	BRING TOURISTS IN BUT KEEP RENTS REASONABLE	IMAGINATIVE PLANNING TO DEVELOP UNIQUE AMBIANCE AND PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE
TAX BREAKS	BETTER ROADS	IMPROVEMENTS-SIGN, FESTIVALS, BIKE ROUTE EVENTS, CRAFT SHOWS, MUSIC CONCERTS			OFFER INCENTIVES (FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION	DEVELOP COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	PLANNING
	REBUILD ROUTE 22 THROUGH THE COUNTY	SEASONAL ACTIVITIES				COUNTY WIDE MAINSTREET PROGRAM		
	ROADS NEED TO BE FIXED	HOLD A ANNUAL FESTIVAL FOR A BIKE PATH ALONG RT 26				DEVELOP THEMES TO DRAW FROM LARGE COMMUNITIES - 1 FOR EACH TOWN		
	ROUTE TRAFFIC FOR SAFETY					GET TOGETHER TO DISCUSS WHAT IS POSSIBLE FOR THE TOWN		
						LEADERSHIP		
						SPECIAL HELP PROJECTS		

PUBLIC MEETINGS

WELCOME

* Thank you for coming....

* Introduction of Heritage Planning Committee Members present....

* Meeting Overview (structure)....

* How the Huntingdon County Heritage Plan fits in with the SPHPC's vision....

      The purpose of the Huntingdon County Heritage Plan is to develop Huntingdon County's heritage so that it will become a viable part of the region's economy. Huntingdon County by itself is not a major draw to visitors; however, when grouped within the Path of Progress it becomes a major attraction. Huntingdon has many wonderful resources that must be identified, preserved, and promoted. This is why these meetings are so important. The citizens of Huntingdon County are a major part of the county's heritage. Those of you that are here tonight are being asked to remember those places and events throughout the county that hold so much meaning for your family and friends.

      Many of you present tonight may remember when the EBT ran from Robertsdale to Mount Union, and many may have had relatives, friends or neighbors working in the coal and coke mines that became the hub of Huntingdon industry. Huntingdon is a county that has been shaped by many different kinds of events, industries and individuals. The 1995 Heritage Plan will attempt to preserve and develop the history of Huntingdon's various communities, sites and events, then promote them for both residents and visitors.

The strategy for the plan is directly tied to the SPHPC's regional vision called the...

* The Allegheny Experience

      The mountains and foothills of Southwestern Pennsylvania set the stage for the transformation of America from a wilderness frontier to its modern landscape. A living museum, the Allegheny region serves as a microcosm of the evolution of our nation.

      Our transportation routes, mineral resources an our ability to move local products to market laid the foundation for Southwestern Pennsylvania to serve as a building block in the nation's Industrial Age.

      Engineering conquered the mountains. Canal builders conquered the mountain ridge with their steam powered incline system, called the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Canal boats were hauled up and down the steep mountainsides. The Pennsylvania Railroad also took on the challenge of how to raise and lower trains safely and swiftly by developing an ingenious switchback system, known today as the Horseshoe Curve.

      Meanwhile the skies glowed at night from the hot ovens as coal, mined in the nearby rich bituminous fields, was processed into coke, a high burning, more efficient fuel that helped southwestern Pennsylvania's industry evolve from iron into steel making. The coal, coke, iron and steelworkers who came to labor in southwestern Pennsylvania's industries, bought their strong ethnic identities and their dreams of opportunity.

The Federal Government launched the first transcontinental road system here in southwestern Pennsylvania-the Lincoln Highway (US Rt. 30). Pennsylvania was a first again when it developed the first four-lane, limited access superhighway in the nation- the Pennsylvania Turnpike (Interstate 76).

From Native American footpaths to the first modern super-highway, southwestern Pennsylvania represents the passage of American history over two centuries. That development is now interpreted along in a 500-mile tour route called the Path of Progress, which has been developed by the federally appointed Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission.

With the opening of the Path of Progress the summer of 1994, visitors from across the region, around the nation and over the oceans are being invited to Southwestern Pennsylvania. As they travel the Path of Progress, they will discover the Allegheny Experience: An American Transformation.

* Huntingdon County's 1990 Heritage Plan Progress Report

So what has Huntingdon County accomplished thus far that directly corresponds tot he regional vision? This next presentation is called the Huntingdon County Progress Report.

* Overhead for displaying the steps to developing the Plan

This plan will include steps for developing an awareness of the County's heritage by preserving important sites and environments, while developing and expanding themes, and creating educational programs for the public. The plan will include the necessary steps, players, cost factors and funding sources, as well as, potential projects for future consideration.

METHODOLOGY/AGENDA FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Primary Goal

The primary goal for these meetings is to establish a foundation for the Comprehensive Heritage Plan. The participants will be asked two, possibly three, questions which pertain to preserving sites, structures, landscapes and themes throughout the County, while giving the committee ideas on how to achieve preserving and promoting the history of Huntingdon County.

Agenda

I   **Introduction**

II   **Goals**

a. What the goal of the Huntingdon Heritage Plan is & why the need for public participation.

b. Outline the concept of the Heritage plan as seen from the SPHPC's perspective. (why the need for a Heritage Planner and a Plan.)

II   **Review of 1990 Heritage Plan's Significant Progress**

a. This will be a short run through the goals that were set in the 1990 Heritage Plan. It will include a short description of how each was achieved and the success of it. May include slides where it is convenient.

III   **Nominal Group Activity (Questions)**

a. Present the information collected in the survey and explain what it means, how it will be used in the Plan, and how the questions to be asked are in direct response to the information gathered.

b. Describe the nominal group activity and how it will work in the meeting. Everyone will be broken into small groups. Each group will have a drawing pad which will be used to record their answers. Each person will take turns giving answers until there are no more possible answers to give.

c. Questions
    1. Participants will be asked to rank the themes/stories (from the survey) them from 1 to 10, 1 being the most important. After everyone is finished the groups will tally and compile their top five themes.

    2. They will then be asked: What activities may be used to encourage the preservation and development of your groups top five themes or stories? All answers will be recorded on the tablets provided. If time allows we will clarify and discuss the ideas.

GROUP PROCESS INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions will be followed to help set the mood or atmosphere in your workshop for a good, healthy expression of ideas.

1. Explain to the group that there are two questions to go through tonite. You will be going around the table so that each person has an opportunity to express ideas or ask questions. You will keep going around the table until all questions are answered or all ideas given.

2. Moderator will record participants questions, comments and ideas. Ideas will be recorded just as they are, without judgment.

3. This is a time for free flow of comments. All work will be done in a positive, friendly manner. The goal of the workshop is to draw people out in a non-confrontational atmosphere.

4. There will be no judgment nor debate of other's ideas.

5. There is no need to defend the policy or project.

YOU MAY DECIDE TO READ ALL OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR GROUP AS PART OF THE EFFORT TO CLEARLY DEFINE THE MANNER IN WHICH DISCUSSION WILL TAKE PLACE.

GROUP PROCESS

1.   First Question - THEMES

Pass a sheet to each group member and ask them to rank the themes listed from 1 - 10. After this is finished, go around the table and ask each person for their top five. Record each answer with the appropriate points (1 = 5pts, 5 = 1pt etc...). The highest scoring theme is number 1, , the second highest is number 2, and so on.

*The themes should be written out on the tablet provided, and tallied in front of the group.

For the next question, write out the top five themes on a clean piece of paper, tear it off and set it in the middle of the table so everyone can see it.

2.   Second Question - Developing the Themes

Take five new pieces of paper and write down the top five themes; one to a paper (Each group will have different themes). The groups will be given ten minutes to think of possible programs, ideas, projects etc... for each theme (each theme should be discussed individually, and the moderators may need to get the discussions going).

*After the fifty minutes are up, each group will hang their ideas on a wall in front of the entire group. A spokesperson from each group will then briefly present, and explain their ideas to the rest of the groups.

*After each group is finished presenting, all of the participants will be given five dots to vote with. Sarah will explain this to the entire group.

Meeting is then concluded.

DATES FOR THE
HERITAGE PUBLIC MEETINGS

*ROBERTSDALE   TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1995 AT 7:00PM

LOCATION: ROBERTSDALE FIRE HALL

SPONSORED BY: BROAD TOP AREA COAL MINERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REFRESHMENTS
PROVIDED BY: BROAD TOP AREA COAL MINERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*MOUNT UNION   THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1995 AT 7:00PM

LOCATION: BRICKTOWN SENIOR CENTER

SPONSORED BY: BRICKTOWN SENIORS &
MOUNT UNION HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REFRESHMENTS
PROVIDED BY: MOUNT UNION HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*HUNTINGDON   THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1995 AT 7:00PM

LOCATION: BLAIR BUILDING DINING ROOM

SPONSORED BY: HUNTINGDON REVITALIZATION & DEVELOPMENT INC.

REFRESHMENTS
PROVIDED BY: HUNTINGDON REVITALIZATION & DEVELOPMENT INC.

*PETERSBURG   WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1995 AT 7:00PM

LOCATION: ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

SPONSORED BY: PETERSBURG DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

REFRESHMENTS
PROVIDE BY: PETERSBURG DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

*SPRUCE CREEK   THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1995 AT 7:00PM

LOCATION: LOWER SPRUCE CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SPONSORED BY: EDEN CROFT & CEDAR HILL BED & BREAKFASTS

REFRESHMENTS
PROVIDED BY: EDEN CROFT & CEDAR HILL BED & BREAKFASTS

PLEASE JOIN US AND BRING A FRIEND!!!!!

TALLY SHEET FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

ROBERTSDALE

21 PEOPLE ATTENDED- FROM: ROBERTSDALE, CASSVILLE, SAXTON, SIX MILE RUN, BROAD TOP, WOOD & DUDLEY

3 GROUPS - LED BY: BARRY, RICH, SARAH

TOP FIVE THEMES

SARAH'S
1. COAL
2. RAILROAD
3. IRON
4. CANAL
5. LOGGING

RICH'S
1. COAL
2. RAILROAD
3. IRON
4. PATHS & HIGHWAYS
5. NATIVE AMERICANS
5. LOGGING

BARRY'S
1. COAL
2. RAILROAD
3. PATHS & HIGHWAYS
4. IRON
5. NATIVE AMERICANS

TALLY SHEET FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

MOUNT UNION

14 PEOPLE ATTENDED- FROM ORBISONIA, MOUNT UNION, SHIRLEYSBURG & HUNTINGDON

2 GROUPS- LED BY RICH & SARAH

TOP FIVE THEMES

SARAH'S		RICH'S	
1.	RAILROAD	1.	RAILROAD
2.	CANAL	2.	CANAL
3.	COAL	3.	COAL
4.	NATIVE AMERICANS	4.	IRON
5.	ETHNIC DIVERSITY	5.	PATHS & HIGHWAYS
		5.	ETHNIC DIVERSITY

TALLY SHEET FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

HUNTINGDON

21 PEOPLE ATTENDED-FROM HUNTINGDON, HESSTON & ALEXANDRIA

3 GROUPS- LED BY BARRY, NANCY/RICH & SARAH

TOP FIVE THEMES

SARAH'S
1. RAILROAD
2. CANAL
3. PATH'S & HIGHWAYS
4. NATIVE AMERICANS
5. COAL

NANCY'S
1. NATIVE AMERICANS
2. CANAL
3. RAILROAD
4. AGRICULTURE
5. IRON

BARRY'S
1. RAILROAD
2. NATIVE AMERICANS
3. CANAL
4. AGRICULTURE
5. COAL

TALLY SHEET FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

PETERSBURG

10 PEOPLE ATTENDED - FROM **PETERSBURG, ALEXANDRIA & GREENWOOD FURNACE**

1 GROUP LED BY **SARAH & BARRY**

TOP FIVE THEMES

1.	RAILROAD
1.	CANAL
2.	AGRICULTURE
3.	NATIVE AMERICANS
3.	IRON
4.	PATHS & HIGHWAYS

TALLY SHEET FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

SPRUCE CREEK

18 PEOPLE ATTENDED - FROM **SPRUCE CREEK, TYRONE, PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE, JAMES CREEK, HOLIDAYSBURG, ALEXANDRIA & HUNTINGDON**

3 GROUPS - LED BY SARAH, PAM & BARRY

TOP FIVE THEMES

SARAH'S
1. AGRICULTURE
2. LIMESTONE
3. IRON
4. CANAL
5. NATIVE AMERICANS

BARRY'S
1. RAILROAD
2. CANAL
3. IRON
4. NATIVE AMERICANS
5. AGRICULTURE

PAM'S
1. RAILROAD
2. CANAL
3. AGRICULTURE
4. PATHS & HIGHWAYS
5. NATIVE AMERICANS
5. IRON/LEAD HISTORY

SPRUCE CREEK HISTORY CATEGORY

TALLY FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

ROCKHILL/ORBISONIA

19 PEOPLE ATTENDED - FROM ORBISONIA, ROCKHILL FURNACE, MOUNT UNION & THREE SPRINGS

2 GROUPS - LED BY SARAH & RICH

TOP FIVE THEMES

SARAH'S	RICH'S
1. RAILROAD	1. RAILROAD
2. IRON	2. IRON
2. COAL	3. COAL
3. PATHS & HIGHWAYS	4. NATIVE AMERICANS
4. AGRICULTURE	
5. ETHNIC DIVERSITY	5. LOGGING

ROCKHILL/ORBISONIA HERITAGE

	RAILROAD - 327 VOTES
47	Restore - Rebuild entire EBT
9	Hunt Tower - expand outdoor display
8	Huntingdon Union Station (restaurant & retail)
8	M.U. Linear Rock - hands on museum with train stuff
8	Oral - Living History
7	Reconstruct Petersburg Railroad Station
6	Develop Public Transportation System using existing railroad
5	EBT Railroad Museum
5	Emphasize Hunt. & BT. Mountain Railroad & Coal Co. - Standard Gauge Rail.
5	Petersburg Railroad (Business) District w/ facade grant
4	Complete Lower Trail (Petersburg)
4	Developing the Coke Ovens, Merchandise Shops, Iron Furnaces, Etc.
3	Highlight Railroad in Petersburg Museum
3	Old Dinner Car Train at EBT
2	Advertising (PA Magazines)
2	More accommodations (B & B)
2	Educational programs
2	Bring Train cars to display at the Transporation Museum
2	Sell "Shares" in EBT
2	Walk thru Spruce Creek Tunnels
2	Rails-to-Trails & Bike-Hike Trails
	COAL - 189 VOTES
18	Open a mine exhibit - Living History
8	New overall owner for coal and railroad properties
5	Rebuild a small coal town like Joller
5	Coal Mining video
2	History of Mining-Discovery-Geology
2	Business development related to mining RE: retail sales
1	Linear Park w/ child size coal tipple (whole process) that the kids work
1	Illustrate uses & destinations of the Broad Top Coal
1	Company Houses
1	Fossil collecting - tour guide
	CANAL - 183 VOTES
25	Restore section of canal in Huntingdon Boro/County
5	Alexandria to Petersburg Trail
3	Remains - Sites
3	Old canal beds to biking and hiking trails
2	Float along the canal on restored or imitation canal boat with mules
2	Transportation Museum - Large diorama of this area as it was in 1830
2	Preserve & Identify old mills (Spruce Creek & Alexandria)
2	Working canal boats
1	Canal visitor center
1	Aquaduct
1	First person Living History - workers of the period
1	Dig out canal behind Alexandria Library & create a park - restore locks
	IRON - 167 VOTES
10	Mapping of ore mines/furnaces/ kilns/forges., etc.

8	Make Greenwood a major site for interpretation of charcoal-iron
5	Written interpretation
5	Research & preserve Huntingdon Furnace, etc.
5	Iron man contest at Greenwood (Old Home Days)
5	Identify furnaces & Iron Masters houses (County wide)
5	Coke ovens researched & preserved (Rockhill & Riddlesburg)
4	Preserve historic structures (Adaptive Reuse); Greenwood Furnace Church
4	Museum at Greenwood Furnace
2	Paradise Furnace
2	Lodging at Greenwood Furnace - Cabins/Rustic Lodge or B & B
2	Brick Co. Store - Mount Union
1	School group tours w/ historic characters interpreting
1	Iron driving tour
1	Huntingdon - Broad Top Railroad hiking trail
1	Guided tours, seasonally
1	Emphasize Huntingdon Counties Iron Industry as biggest in PA
1	Demonstration of Brick making
1	Bedford Furnace site
	NATIVE AMERICANS - 157 VOTES
15	Sheep Rock exhibit at Brumbaugh Homestead
15	Research Indian Tribes, Camps, Lifestyles, Names, etc. (Video, slides, etc.)
10	Brochure - Strictly Native American Paths throughout Huntingdon Co.
8	Return Sheep Rock Shelter to new Native American Museum at Raystown
8	Research stories of Herman's Farm, Jane McQuire, etc. (more research - less myth)
6	Research "Warrior's Mark" name
5	Fort Shirley Trading Post
4	Set up or reconstruct Old Indian Village (Mitchel Site)
4	Promote Indian Caverns
3	Indian Massacre & Other Stories - record/write (scalping in Hesston, Levi Hicks, etc.)
3	Publicize Indian Pow-Wows
2	Bouquet Spring
2	Anderson Fort
1	Indian Heritage Festival
1	Research, Document - Mg. Brumbaugh, David Porter, David Speer, McMurtrie & Smith
1	School programs
1	Search for artifacts
	PATHS & HIGHWAYS - 146 VOTES
10	Comprehensive map of paths, roads, etc. (Indian Paths) hike, bike, ski, horseback, etc
5	Scenic overlooks - Picnic areas
4	Riverside Park Access
3	Lower Trail, Petersburg, Mount Union & Huntingdon (Connection)
3	H & BT from Riddlesburg to Hopewell
2	Construction of the "Conestoga Wagon" to put on display
1	Improvements of walking trails
1	More food services & amentites
1	Frankstown Path through Woodcock Valley
	AGRICULTURE - 107 VOTES
10	Preserve farm land, (zoning); what do we need to do?

4	Farmers market in this area
3	Year round Agricultural Musuem (fairgrounds)
3	Reserve cultural landscape along PA 45
3	Need a definition - where are the natural resources
3	Tell the "Huckster" story - Peddling Wares
3	Farm Vacations with working components
2	Agricultural tours - "Behind the Scenes" work with PSU (small & large farms)
2	1900 style farmhouse - Heritage farm with authentic stuff
1	Hayrides
1	Limestone linked with farming
1	Open farm museum more
1	Oral History of local farmers
1	Highway overlooks of farming areas with interpretive kiosk
	ETHNIC DIVERSITY -72 VOTES
8	Oral Histories, questioneers, censuses, etc. (Mount Union)
5	Huge ethnic food festival
1	Mount Union ethnic food festival
1	Require students to do thier geneology before graduation
	LOGGING - 49 VOTES
4	Demonstrate logging operations to children using a program where the children
	spend the day with loggers, helping to replant trees
	Interforest Corp. - Modern logging tour

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC SITES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
HISTORIC DISTRICTS, LANDMARKS AND SITES
HUNTINGDON COUNTY

MUNICIPALITY	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS		
BARREE TWP	OYER MANSION	T-513		
BARREE TWP	MONROE FURNACE	RT. 26 4 MI. NW OF MCALEVY'S FORT	DATE LISTED	KEY
CARBON TWP	MINERSVILLE COKE OVENS	1 MI. E. OF COALMONT, N. SIDE OF RT. 913	6/5/95	SITE
CROMWELL TWP	ST. MARY'S COVERED BRIDGE	T 358 4.5 MI. S. OF ORBISONIA	10/30/89	SITE
DUBLIN TWP	SHADE GAP MILL	RT. 522 1 MI. N. OF SHADE GAP	3/20/90	SITE
FRANKLIN TWP	COLERAINE FORGES MANSION	RT. 45 .75 MI S OF FRANKLINVILLE	3/20/80	SITE
FRANKLIN TWP	HUNTINGDON FURNACE	2 MI. NW OF TR 31106 AND	3/20/90	SITE
FRANKLIN TWP	PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE MANSION	.10 MI. W. OF RT. 45	3/20/90	SITE
FRANKLIN TWP	SPRUCE CREEK ROD AND GUN CLUB	RT. 45 NORTH	3/20/90	SITE
HENDERSON TWP	PENNSYLVANIA CANAL GUARD LOCK AND FEEDER CANAL	2.5 MI. E. OF HUNTINGDON, S. OF RT. 22	3/20/90	SITE
HUNTINGDON BORO	HUNTINGDON ARMORY	STANDING STONE AVE	2/18/91	SITE
HUNTINGDON BORO	HUNTINGDON HISTORIC DISTRICT	PENN, WASHINGTON, MIFFLIN, CHURCH, 2ND-9TH STS.	3/20/90	SITE
HUNTINGDON BORO	LLOYD AND HENRY WAREHOUSE	S. 8TH ST.	12/22/89	SITE
HUNTINGDON BORO	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER STANDING STONE CREEK	S. OF PENN STREET BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND STS.	4/24/86	DISTRICT
JACKSON TWP	GREENWOOD FURNACE	GREENWOOD FURNACE STATE PARK 4 MI. E. OF MCALEVY'S FORT	3/20/90	SITE
JACKSON TWP	GREENWOOD LAKE DAM	GREENWOOD FURNACE STATE PARK	3/20/90	SITE
JACKSON TWP	WHIPPLE DAM STATE PARK, DAY USE DISTRICT	WHIPPLE DAM STATE PARK	11/13/89	DISTRICT
JUNIATA TWP	CORBIN BRIDGE	2 MI. SE OF HUNTINGDON ON TR	5/11/87	SITE
LOGAN TWP	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER SHAVERS CREEK	S. END OF PETERSBURG. SHAVERS CREEK & JUNIATA	2/12/87	DISTRICT
MARKLESBURG BORO	MARKLESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT	RT. 26, BEDFORD STREET	3/20/90	SITE
MOUNT UNION BORO	HARBISON WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY	W. END OF W. SHIRLEY STREET	3/20/90	SITE
MOUNT UNION BORO	MOUNT UNION REFRACTORIES COMPANY	E. END OF PENNSYLVANIA AVE.	2/16/96	SITE
MOUNT UNION BORO	MOUNT UNION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WATER, SHIRLEY, JEFFERSON AND DIVISION STREETS	3/20/89	DISTRICT
NUMEROUS	EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD	US 522, 1 MI. W. OF ORBISONIA	3/20/90	SITE
PENN TWP	BRUMBAUGH HOMESTEAD	T .5 MI. SE OF JCT W/ T419 & RT. 26	5/26/94	DISTRICT
PORTER TWP	PULPIT ROCKS	2 MI WEST OF RT 26	10/15/66	LANDMARK

PORTER AND LOGAN TWPS	WARRIOR RIDGE DAM	2 MI. S. OF PETERSBURG	3/28/79	SITE
PORTER TWP	BARREE FORGE AND FURNACE	N. SIDE OF JUNIATA RIVER, OPPOSITE BARREE	11/4/93	LANDMARK
PORTER TWP	JUNIATA IRON WORKS	1.5 MI. E. OF ALLEXANDRIA ON RT. 885	4/26/90	SITE
SALTILLO	HUDSON GRIST MILL	RT. 829, MAIN STREET	3/20/90	SITE
SHIRLEY TWP	LEWIS SMALLEY HOMESTEAD	RT. 103, 2 MI. E. OF 522	3/20/90	SITE
SHIRLEY TWP	RUNK BRIDGE	OVER AUGHWICK CREEK	3/20/90	SITE
SHIRLEYSBURG BORO	BENJAMIN B. LEAS HOUSE	US 522	11/14/78	SITE
SPRINGFIELD TWP	FREHN BRIDGE; HUNTINGDON COUNTY BRIDGE #1	2 MI. W. OF SR 475	3/20/90	SITE
SPRUCE CREEK TWP	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DISTRICT	LITTLE JUNIATA RIVER BRIDGES AND TUNNELS O	2/23/84	SITE
TODD TWP	BAKER BRIDGE; HUNTINGDON COUNTY BRIDGE #14	1 MI. E. OF NEWBURG, TR 370	3/20/90	SITE
TODD TWP	PARADISE FURNACE	PART OF TROUGH CREEK STATE PARK	3/20/90	DISTRICT
UNION TWP	H O ANDREWS FEED MILL	N. SIDE OF WEST MAIN ST.	3/20/90	SITE
WARRIORS MARK TWP	BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE; HUNTINGDON COUNTY BRIDGE #15	RT. 453 & JUNIATA RIVER	3/20/90	SITE
WOOD TWP	ROBERTSDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT	MAIN STREET	3/20/90	SITE
WOOD TWP	WOODVALE HISTORIC DISTRICT	ASH, HIGH, NORTH, FULTON, AND BROAD STREETS	3/20/90	SITE
			5/7/92	DISTRICT
			7/24/92	DISTRICT

HISTORIC MARKERS

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Since 1946 over 1600 State Historic Markers have been erected by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to commemorate significant people, events, and landmarks. Following is a list of Huntingdon County Historic Markers:

(1) HUNTINGDON COUNTY
Formed on September 20, 1787 out of Bedford County. Named for the Countess of Huntingdon to honor her support of the University of Pennsylvania. Huntingdon, the county seat, incorporated 1796. County noted for fertile land , iron, timber, water power, roads.

City type: County Courthouse, Penn St. (PA 26), Huntingdon. Dedicated Sept. 20, 1982

(2) GREENWOOD FURNACE
Built about 1837 to supply iron to Freedom Forge near Lewistown. Restored stack, the church, Big House, and store common to ironmaking communities remain. Works closed 1904, the last to operate in this region.

PA 305 at Greenwood Furnace State Park. Erected Apr. 30, 1947.

(3) PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE
The remaining buildings here were part of the iron works established about 1810. Operating first as a charcoal iron manufactory, the furnace later used coke. Iron was made here as late as 1888.

PA 45 at Pennsylvania Furnace. Erected Apr. 30, 1947.

(4) SPRUCE CREEK CHURCH
Present church built 1858 by a Presbyterian congregation organized in 1798. Their first house of worship, a log church built in 1805, was within old Graysville Cemetery on the hilltop opposite.

PA 45 just NE of Graysville, opposite church. Erected Apr. 21, 1949.

(5) COLERAINE FORGES
Nearby are sites of two forges, built in 1805 and 1809 by Samuel Marshall. Juniata iron became famous as the best of the charcoal iron made 1790-1850. Spruce Creek was noted for its ironworks.

PA 45, 1.6 miles NE of Spruce Creek. Erected Apr. 30, 1947

(6) FORT ROBERDEAU
The revolutionary fort site is located a few miles from here. Built 1778 by Daniel Roberdeau to protect lead mines in Sinking Valley which supplied the Continental Army.

PA 453 & Truck PA 45 just S of Union Furnace Erected Apr. 30, 1947.

(7) JUNIATA IRON

Along the streams of this region are ruins of many charcoal iron furnaces and forges built between 1790-1850. Juniata iron was the best in America. Its reign ended with the rise of coal and coke iron making.

US 22 just E of Water Street. Erected Apr. 29, 1947.

(8) FRANKSTOWN PATH

The path turned south, up the Frankstown Branch of Juniata. The Warriors Path from Great Island came in at Water Street, so named because the river bed was used as a passage through Tusseys Mountain.

US 22 just E of Water Street. Erected Mar. 16, 1949.

(9) HART'S LOG

The Frankstown Path, highway of early traders to the West, passed through Hart's Log, now Alexandria, across the river. It was named after John Hart, a trader, who hollowed a log here as a feeding trough for his pack horses.

Junction US 22 & PA 305 just S of Alexandria. Erected Mar. 16, 1949.

(10) MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

Governor of the State, 1915-19, outstanding educator, was born near here April 14, 1862. Superintendent county schools, 1884-90. Juniata College president, 1895-1906; 1924-30. Died March 14, 1930. Buried in Valley View Cemetery.

PA 26, 1.3 miles NE of Marklesburg. Erected July 23, 1948.

(11) MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH

World War I Governor from 1915-19, one of the most prominent educators of the state, was born a few miles SW, April 14, 1862. Buried in Valley View Cemetery in the same neighborhood. In 1895-1906; 1924-30, he was president of Juniata College.

Junction US 22 & PA 26 W of Huntingdon. Erected July 1, 1949.

(12) DAVID R. PORTER

Ironmaster and Governor of the State, 1839-45, lived in this house. A leader in local affairs, he was called "our own Davy R." His son Horace, soldier and diplomat, was born here, 1837.

City type: 3rd & Penn Sts. , Huntingdon. Erected Oct. 15, 1955.

(13) McMURTRIE MANSION

David McMurtrie built this house in 1817. A pioneer family; leaders in local political and business affairs. Now houses the Historical Society and the Library of Huntingdon County.

City Type: 4th & Penn Sts., Huntingdon. Erected Oct. 15, 1955.

(14) FORT STANDING STONE

Built to protect the settlers against Indian raids. In July, 1778, Continental troops and Militia were ordered here as part of plan of defense against Indian attacks. Old Fort stood 200 yards south, at Stone Creek and the Juniata.

City type: Penn St. (PA 26) near Front St., Huntingdon. Erected Oct. 15, 1955.

(15) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In 1936 seventy-five percent of Pennsylvania farms had no electric service. During the next five years, with Federal support, 14 consumer-owned cooperatives were formed in this State. Valley Rural Electric Cooperative, serving seven counties from headquarters at Huntingdon, was incorporated November 1, 1938.

PA 26 at N end of Huntingdon. Dedicated July 18, 1990.

(16) FORT SHIRLEY

Built 1755-56 by George Croghan. First a stockade and then a major link in the frontier fort chain west of the Susquehanna. Base for the Armstrong expedition, 1756. Site on opposite knoll.

US 522 at N end Shirleysburg. Erected Apr. 25, 1947.

(17) FORT SHIRLEY

One of the chain of frontier defenses of the Province of Pennsylvania in the French and Indian Wars stood on this knoll, built 1756 by its commander, the noted Indian trader and agent George Croghan. Here in 1753 at the site of Aughwick Indian Town he had located his trading post and here, September 3-6, 1754, Conrad Weiser, the noted Indian interpreter and agent, had held a conference with the great Iroquoian half king Tanacharison and other chiefs of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. Marked by the Pennsylvania Women in New York, 1926.

Plaque: US 522 (W side) near Aughwick Creek, Shirleysburg. Dedicated May 29, 1926.

(18) ADMIRAL WM. SIMS

Commander of the American naval forces in European waters in the first World War, naval writer and critic, entered the U. S. Naval Academy from his community in 1876. From 1883 to 1902, Sims' family occupied the house opposite.

PA 994 in Rockhill W of US 522. Erected Oct. 23, 1950.

(19) JUNIATA IRON

Same text as Juniata Iron above.

US 522, 1 mile S of Orbisonia. Erected Oct. 25, 1948.

(20) BEDFORD FURNACE

First iron furnace in the Juniata region, famous as a center for making quality charcoal iron. Located on Black Log Creek below its junction with Shade Creek. Completed about 1788.

US 522, 1 mile S of Orbisonia. Erected Apr. 28, 1947.

(21) "SHADOW OF DEATH"

The name applied to this locality by Conrad Weiser and other travelers on the Frankstown Path in the mid-18th century.
Its local significance is now unknown.

US 522 N of Shade Gap. Erected Apr. 28, 1947.

COUNTY HISTORY

HISTORY OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY

Huntingdon county was established on the 20th day of September, 1787. It had been created out of Bedford County which in turn had been part of Cumberland County. Land taken from Huntingdon county to form parts of Centre and Cambria Counties reduced the size of Huntingdon County, and, on February 26, 1846, with the erection of Blair County its present boundaries were fixed.

According to recent archaeological evidence, the area now known as Huntingdon County was inhabited some 8,000 years ago. These early inhabitants of the Archaic Culture survived by hunting, fishing and gathering. Vegetation covering the area included hickory, oak, chestnut, beech, elm, spruce, hemlock and pine. The Archaic man hunted moose, white-tail deer, black bear, beaver, turkey, and many other animals in the forests and along the rivers. These mobile people, who existed in bands or groups of not more than 100 persons, moved within well defined territorial limits, often on a seasonal basis. Recent evidence uncovered at the Sheep Rock archaeological sites in the Raystown Valley of Huntingdon County gives positive evidence of the existence of this Culture in Huntingdon County. This evidence indicates, too, that the Transitional, Woodland, Proto-Historic, and Shenk's Ferry Cultures were also present in the area.

The local inhabitants first seen by the white traders who began to frequent the area in the early 1740's were the Susquehannock Indians, but unfortunately the traders left little record of their contacts with them. These first white traders used the existing Indian paths to make the journey from the east to the land of the Ohio River. One important route through the County extended through the Tuscarora Valley, Shade Gap, Black Log, Aughwick, Standing Stone, Water Street, Frankstown, and across the Allegheny Mountains at the Kittanning Point. Other historic Indian Paths which were used extensively during this period included Bald Eagle Creek Path, Frankstown Path, Frankstown-Burnt Cabins Path, Georgetown Road, Juniata Path, New Path, Penns Creek Path, Raystown Path, Standing Stone Path, Standing Stone-Fort Littleton Path, Three Springs Path, Warriors Path through Bloody Run and Warriors Mark Path.

Two well-known landmarks of the County which stand as a monument to the day of the white trader are Jack's Narrows and Jack's Mountain. These were named for Jack Armstrong, a trader who, with his two companions, was killed by the Indians in February, 1744. It was along these trails, the great highways of the day for traders, government agents and pioneers, that much of the early history of Huntingdon County took place. Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter, traveled this route in early 1748 to bring gifts to the Indians and to ascertain their sentiment in the growing conflict between the English and French interests in the area.

The first settlers began crossing the Tuscarora Mountain in 1748, and again Weiser visited the area to warn the squatters to move from the lands not yet purchased from the Indians. The Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy and the Delawares joined in the complaint, and decisive action was taken to pacify the Indians when settlers were driven from the area and their cabins burned. It was becoming increasingly clear that the time for new territorial purchases by the proprietors had arrived, and on July 6, 1754, the Treaty of Albany with the Six Nations extinguished the Indians' title "as far as the Province extends". The Delawares, angered at having their lands sold from beneath them, joined the French and began to terrorize the frontier.

Aughwick, a settlement located where Shirleysburg now stands, became the center of events in Huntingdon County during the French and Indian War. Aughwick was developed as a white settlement by George Croghan about 1750. Because of Croghan's friendly manner with the natives, many Indians also were soon attracted to this settlement, and by 1754 it was a community of some 200 inhabitants. Croghan succeeded in maintaining the loyalty of the Indians, and he and a small band of Indians were the only men supplied by Pennsylvania to Braddock's army in its expedition against the French in the west.

By 1755 the frontier was filled with terror and there was great danger to residents of the new treaty land. As the Scotch-Irish, English and Germans continued to come to the County from eastern Pennsylvania and by way of Maryland, Croghan fortified Aughwick with the erection of Fort Shirley and supervised the construction of a chain of frontier forts for the protection of the new settlers. Other forts built in the County about this time included McAlevy's Fort, Fort McCormick, Fort Roberdeau, Anderson's Fort, Fort Lowry, Fort Lytle and Fort Hartsock. The situation The town of Huntingdon was laid out in 1767 by Reverend William Smith, first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, Huntingdon contained four or five houses and was still known as Standing Stone. Fort Standing Stone, named for the distinguishing landmark, was built on the high ground west of the confluence of Standing Stone Creek with the Juniata River and covered some ten acres.

During the Revolution there was opposition to independence in Huntingdon County, although those favoring it were in a large majority. The Tories were strong in the area but their several attempts at warfare were unsuccessful. The frontier was left largely unprotected during the ware and self reliance was the order of the day. Arms were scarce and the services of the men to bear them were generally required in the conduct of the war in the east. In 1779 Congress adopted resolutions authorizing the raising of five companies of rangers for service on the frontiers. The Cumberland county militia seemed most ready to send men to protect the frontier, though at times protection was almost completely lacking. During the latter part of the war one or more companies were enlisted from Huntingdon County and sent to the front in the eastern part of the State.

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1787, but hostilities with the Indians continued. Peace came at last to the frontier in 1782, nearly twenty-eight years after the Indians had begun to harass the pioneer settlers.

on the frontier stopped the development of the land purchased through the Treaty of Albany, and from 1755 to 1762 little land was settled in the area. One deed from Hugh Crawford conveyed 400 acres of land at Standing Stone to George Croghan on June 1, 1760. In 1762 and 1763 warrants were issued and surveys returned to the Land Office, mostly for lands along the streams and other fertile agricultural lands. Danger from the Indians increased again in 1763 and conflicts continued until 1766. However, by 1767 all good lands in the valleys and along the rivers had been taken up.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the forests were perceptibly disappearing and the soils had begun to yield rich harvest under the cultivation of man. Flour mills were built along all streams where sufficient water power was available.

For the improvement of travel and internal commerce an Act of Assembly was passed March 9, 1771, to make a number of streams navigable. Included eventually within this plan were the Juniata River to Frankstown, the Raystown Branch to Bedford, the Little Juniata and Standing Stone Creek. Funds were to be provided through contributions from those using the streams as highways and this inadequate financial arrangement resulted in few improvements. Even though the Juniata was not improved, its waters were used by the arks and keel boats, along with those of the Susquehanna, to carry the products of Huntingdon County, principally flour, grain and whisky, to the tidewater at Baltimore.

The manufacture of iron in Huntingdon County had its origin in 1780 with the erection of Bedford Furnace within the present Borough of Orbisonia. It was the first furnace west of the Susquehanna River and had a capacity of thirteen tons per week. Pig iron was converted to wrought iron at Barree Forge in 1794. In 1795 Huntingdon Furnace began its profitable operation in Franklin Township. Other furnaces which flourished in this period were: Monroe Furnace, Stockdale Furnace, Union Furnace, Mill Creek Furnace, Paradise Furnace, Rough and Ready Furnace, Winchester Furnace and Chester Furnace.

The first newspaper, "The Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser", was published by Michael Duffy on July 4, 1797. The first post office was established at Huntingdon during October or November of 1797.

As the demand for the products of the county increased and better communications were required, the Indian paths were widened into wagon roads. The stage line appeared as a first solution to a more rapid means of transportation. In 1808, the Juniata Mail Stage began a regular route between Harrisburg and Alexandria, taking one week to make the round trip. In 1829 the route was divided into two sections, each terminating at Huntingdon. Passengers were then conveyed from Philadelphia to Huntingdon in two days and on to Pittsburgh in three and one-half additional days. The construction of turnpikes later reduced the time for the entire trip to three days. In 1819 the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike was completed between Huntingdon and Blairsville, and within several years the Huntingdon and Lewistown Turnpike was completed. Mail service was generally improved.

To handle the increasing demands of the budding communities the Huntingdon Bank was organized on April 16, 1813 and operated until 1831 when it ceased business. The County was without banking facilities until the banking house of Bell, Garretson and Company was opened in July, 1854. On June 22, 1863, Bell, Garretson and Company was merged into the First National Bank which, along with others, has served the County since that time.

Education in Huntingdon County was furthered by the adoption of the common school system of Pennsylvania in 1835. Prior to that time the education of its citizens depended upon subscription schools. The first grammar school was opened in Huntingdon in 1791 under the direction of Reverend John Johnston, the resident Presbyterian clergyman. Many private schools were established in the County during this period including the Shirleysburg Academy and Seminary; Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap; Cassville Seminary, later the Soldiers' Orphan School; the Huntingdon Academy; the Stone Valley Academy at McAlevy's Fort; and the Mountain Seminary which exists today as the Grier School at

Birmingham. The County school system was placed under the direction of a superintendent in June, 1854, and has progressed to the modern system of today. Juniata College began as the "Brethren's Normal School and Collegiate Institute" at Huntingdon on April 17, 1876.

In 1831 the first canal boat arrived in Huntingdon, introducing a new era of transportation to the region. Travel was more comfortable and great quantities of materials could be transported with relative ease along the Pennsylvania Canal. The manufacture of canal boats became an important industry in the county and many communities along the canal including Petersburg, Spruce Creek and Water Street flourished as trans-shipping points for interior villages.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been incorporated in 1846 and the first surveys through the county were made in the summer of 1847. The first train arrived in Huntingdon on June 6, 1850 and was greeted with the enthusiasm which had been given to the coming of the canal boat. Mount Union, Mapleton and Mill Creek owe much of their early development to the construction of the new railroad. Gradually the railroad displaced the canal and in 1881 the last boat left Huntingdon. In 1857 the Pennsylvania Canal was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Numerous north-south railways were proposed to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company completed its line from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas in 1857. Marklesburg was located along the railroad in 1855. The East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company joined the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union and was completed to Robertsdale in 1874.

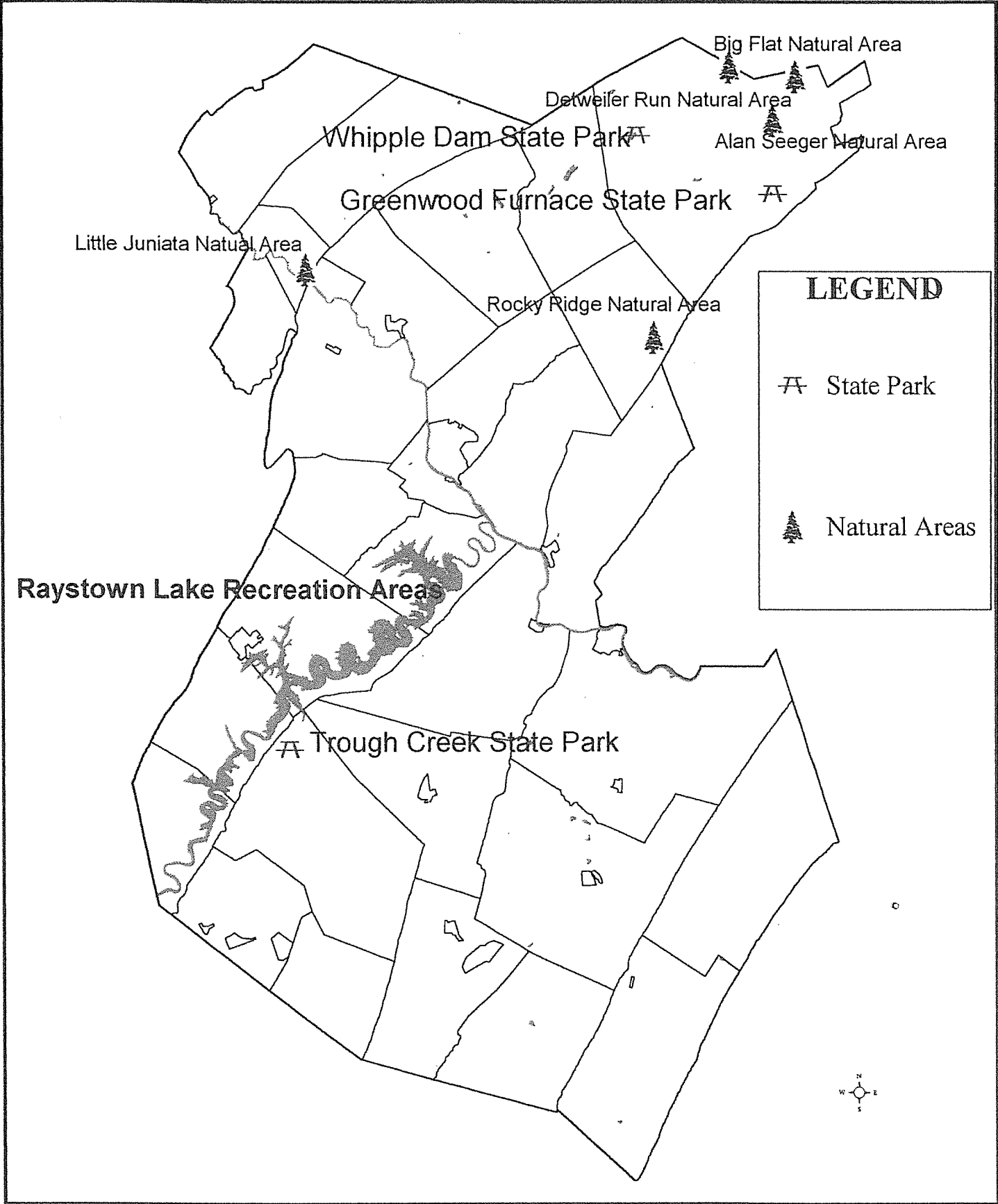The completion of the East Broad Top and Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroads led to the highest development of the Broad Top Coal Fields in southern Huntingdon County. Coalmont, Broad Top City, Robertsdale, Dudley, Orbisonia, Rockhill and Shirleysburg were important communities along the railroads and prospered as production from the coal fields reached a peak of 2,422,000 tons in 1918. Competition from other

fuels has resulted in coal production dropping to 30,451 tons in 1962, the abandonment of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, and the operation of only a small portion of the East Broad Top Railroad as a tourist attraction.

Iron manufacture continued its importance through the nineteenth century and "Juniata Charcoal Iron" was known far and wide for its quality. The production of charcoal for iron making provided considerable employment in the area, but diminished about 1875 as forests disappeared. As the iron industry declined in Huntingdon County with the development of richer ore deposits elsewhere, other natural resources were discovered. A fine glass sand was found near Mapleton which continues to be important today. Silica brick has been manufactured in great quantities from ganister rock found in the Mount Union and Alexandria areas, but new materials have reduced the importance of this industry to the economy of the County.

Industrial development in nonmineral-based industries was slow until about 1875. At that time the Orbison family built a car manufacturing works in Huntingdon which functioned for a number of years. Later the plant became a radiator manufacturing establishment which produced quality radiators until 1940. A successful industry developed around the writing tablet invented by J.C. Blair of Huntingdon in 1879. In 1912 the textile industry was established with the erection of a large silk mill in Huntingdon. Industrial development has continued in the county and at the present time a large proportion of the population is employed in manufacturing.

MAPS

Big Flat Natural Area

Detweiler Run Natural Area

Whipple Dam State Park ⊼

Alan Seeger Natural Area

Greenwood Furnace State Park ⊼

Little Juniata Natural Area

Rocky Ridge Natural Area

LEGEND

⊼ State Park

🌲 Natural Areas

Raystown Lake Recreation Areas

⊼ Trough Creek State Park

PARK AND RECREATION AREAS
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania
Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Miles

| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |

08/01/96

EXISTING and PROPOSED TRAILS
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania
Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

08/01/96

Jo Hays Vista

Pennsylvania Furnace Mansion

Monroe Furnace

Alan Seeger Natural Area

Upper Spruce Creek Presbyterian Church

Whipple Dam State Park

Huntingdon Furnace

Shaver's Creek Environmental Center

Greenwood Furnace State Park

Colerain Forges Mansion

Indian Caverns

McAlevy's Fort

Colerain Picnic Area

Village of Spruce Creek

LEGEND

⎯⎯ Heritage Route

- - Path of Progress Route

● Historic Guide Site

Alexandria Historic District

Woolverton Mansion

Lower Trail

Juniata Iron Works

Standing Stone Golf Club

Lincoln Caverns

Pennsylvania State Correctional Institution

Huntingdon Historic District

Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge & Blair Park

McConnellstown Playhouse

Swigart Museum

Silica Company

Keystone Works

Jack's Narrows

Brumbaugh Homestead

Seven Points Marina

Sharrar House

Russian Orthodox Church

Freight Depot

Company Houses

Mount Union Borough

Trough Creek State Park

Lake Raystown Resort and Lodge

Shirleysburg

East Broad Top Railroad

Saxton Borough

Rockhill Trolley Museum

Rockhill Iron & Coal Company Houses and Hotel

Saltillo

Dudley Historic Site

Three Springs

Robertsdale

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HERITAGE TOUR ROUTE
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania
Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Miles

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08/01/96

Pennsylvania Furnace Mansion

Monroe Furnace National Historic Site
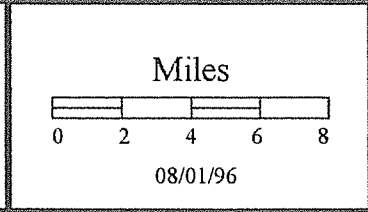
WHIPPLE DAM S.P.

Spruce Creek Rod & Gun Club

Huntingdon Furnace

GREENWOOD FURNACE S.P.

Birmingham Bridge

Greenwood Lake Dam

Colerain Forges Mansion

PRR DISTRICT

Oyer Mansion

Barree Forge & Furnace

Shaver's Creek Railroad Bridge

Juniata Iron Works

Warrior Ridge Dam

Pulpit Rocks National Historic Landmark

HISTORIC HUNTINGDON

Lloyd & Henry Warehouse

PA Feeder Canal and Guard Lock

Corbin Bridge

H.O. Andrews Feed Mill

Brumbaugh Homestead

HISTORIC MOUNT UNION

HISTORIC MARKLESBURG

Lewis Smaller Homestead

Paradise Furnace

Benjamin B. Leas House

Baker Bridge

Runk Bridge

East Broad Top Railroad National Historic Landmark

Minersville Coke Ovens

Hudson Grist Mill

St. Mary's Covered Bridge

HISTORIC ROBERTSDALE

Shade Gap Feed & Flour Mill

HISTORIC WOODVALE

Frehn Bridge

LEGEND

+-+-+ Active Railroad

.... Inactive Railroad

Historic District

National Register Historic Landmark

▲ National Register Historic Site

N

HISTORIC SITES
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania
Prepared by: Huntingdon County Planning Commission

Miles

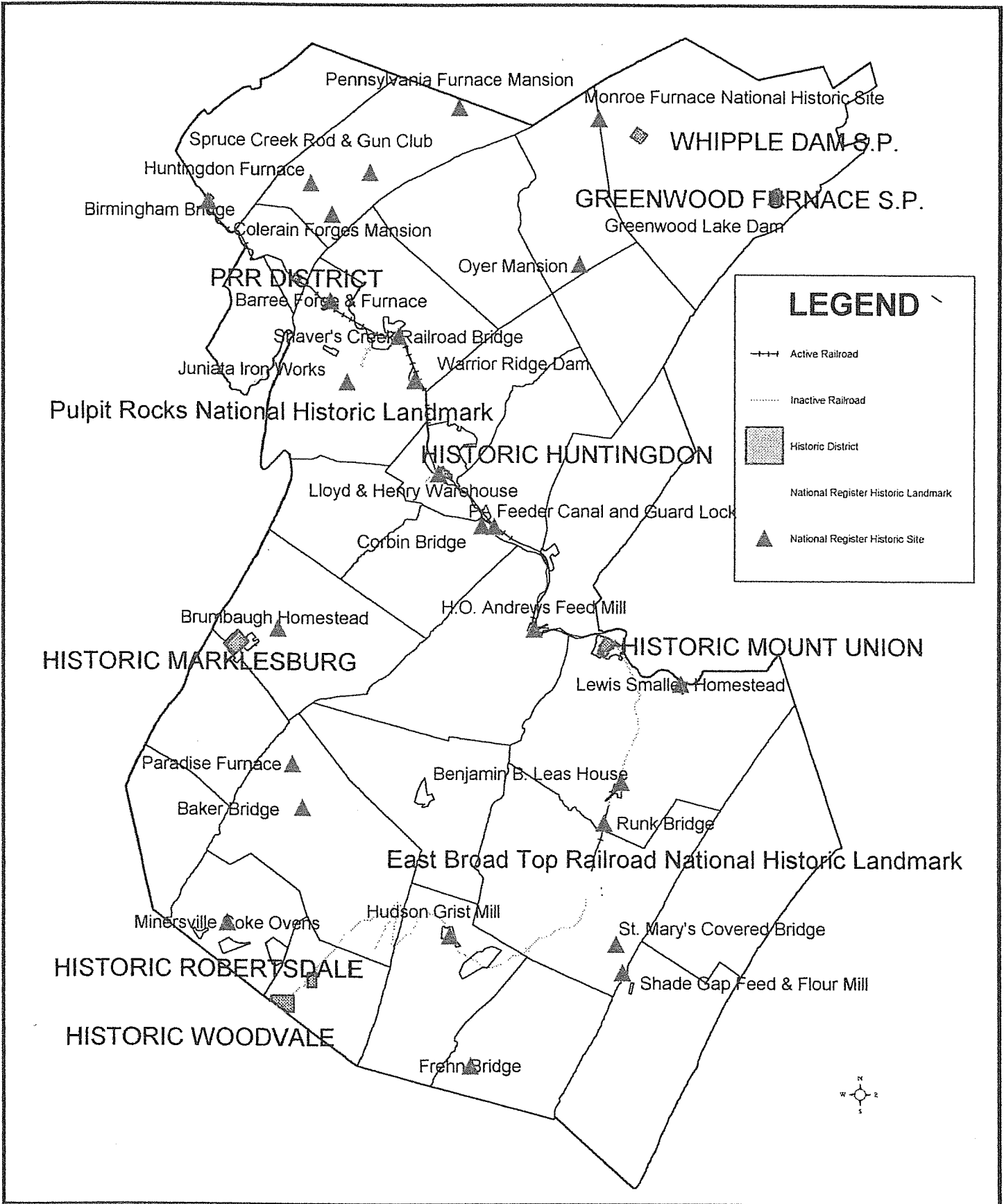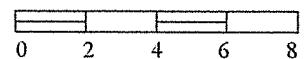0   2   4   6   8

08/01/96

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HUNTINGDON COUNTY HERITAGE COMMITTEE

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