

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

OVERVIEW

This section provides a brief overview of the region's history. The Historic Resources section includes maps of Historic Resources that remain in the region.

The original inhabitants of the area were Native-Americans of the Lenni-Lenape tribe. The first European settlers arrived in the area in the early 1700s, primarily from Britain and Germany. The first settlers of Brecknock Township were Jacob, Christian and John Bowman, who settled in 1735. The first settler in Cumru Township was Hugh Jones in 1732. By 1759, Cumru Township's tax records showed 162 men as residents.

Cumru Township was established in 1737, while Brecknock Township was incorporated in 1740. Both names are Welsh in origin. The area was originally part of Lancaster County, until Berks County was formed in 1752. Spring Township was originally part of Cumru, until it was separated in 1850.

The entire area was densely wooded, requiring enormous amounts of physical labor in order to clear land for farming. Many early settlers also operated sawmills and other types of mills. Most early industries were along the river and the creeks. These included a brick mill, hat factories, a woolen factory, a wire plant, a grist mill, an iron forge, and rifle factories. Ice was also produced along the Angelica Creek. By the mid-1850s, several churches were established in the area.

Thomas Mifflin was a prominent resident who farmed over 1,200 acres. He served in public offices throughout his entire lifetime. He left his seat in the Continental Congress to become an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He served as Quartermaster General for the Army, in charge of all of its supplies. He later rose to the rank of Major General. After the war, he served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and was one of the signers of the U.S. Constitution. He also served in the U.S. House of Representatives and as Governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1849, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed an Act to promote the construction of public schools throughout the State. Prior to this time, most schools were either run through churches or were only available to the wealthy. As a result, a number of one-room school houses were constructed throughout the area, with each township forming their own school system.

Two of the earliest villages were Gouglersville and Shillington. Gouglersville was recognized with a post office in 1855. The villages mainly included stores and mills to serve the surrounding residents and inns to serve travelers. Lancaster Avenue was built by 1762, connecting Reading to Shillington to Lancaster. Old Lancaster Pike was the original route for this road. Other early roads were Neversink Road, which was built in 1753 from Reading to Flying Hills and became Route 10, and Schuylkill Road was built in 1750, which became Route 724. Some of the earliest taverns/inns in the region were Three Mile House in Shillington and Five Mile House, which was built on Old Lancaster Pike in 1858. These inns served travelers along stage coach routes. Stone markers were placed along Old Lancaster Pike to mark each mile between Reading and Adamstown.

Berks County's Poor House or "Alms House" was developed on 417 acres near Shillington on Lancaster Pike.



The Christian Bowman Homestead, located in Brecknock Township, was home to one of the first settlers of the Township

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Most of the land is presently occupied by the Governor Mifflin High School/Middle School complex. The Poor House opened in 1825 with 130 occupants. By 1878, it had reached 613 occupants. Many of the occupants were older persons. In 1837, a building was completed for persons with mental illnesses and a hospital was completed by 1874.



The John Updike Birthplace in Shillington

John Updike was born and raised in Shillington. His first novel was entitled “The Poorhouse Fair” and described the Poor House in Shillington.

The development of the Union Canal in the 1830s along the Schuylkill River from Philadelphia to Reading to Lebanon helped to generate development of the area. The Canal was soon followed by railroads along the Schuylkill River, which made the canal obsolete.

Shillington, Kenhorst and Mohnton were each formed as boroughs from land that was part of Cumru Township. Shillington was first settled in 1844 but became a borough in 1908, and was named after an early settler Samuel Shilling. Mohnton was settled in 1846 and became a borough in 1907. Kenhorst was incorporated as a borough in 1931. Reading also annexed parts of Cumru over the years, until a change in State law in the 1960s made annexations almost impossible.

A trolley line was completed from Reading to Shillington and Mohnsville by 1890, and another trolley route passed through Mohnton and Kenhorst areas by 1905. Many early homes and businesses were developed along these trolley routes, which provided the primary method of transportation. The development of the trolleys made it practical for an average person to work in Reading and live in outlying areas. The trolleys ended service after World War II.

The Governor Mifflin School District was formed to unify the school systems of each of the five municipalities in 1954.

The region experienced substantial growth after World War II as part of the trend of suburbanization. The completion of major highways, such as Interstate 176 and Route 422 helped to spur this growth.

The region has a rich heritage, as described above. The Historic Resources Maps and the accompanying list on the following pages shows important historic buildings and resources throughout the region.

TOOLS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Consider zoning provisions to help preserve the most important historic buildings.

Some form of zoning provisions should be considered by each municipality to protect important historic resources. Historic preservation provisions can now be included in a zoning ordinance under the authority of the State Municipalities Planning Code (MPC). Article VII-A of the MPC (passed in 2000) includes more authority to protect historic resources outside of a formal historic district. Sections 603(b), 603(c), 603(g), 604(1) and 605(2) of the MPC also provide authority to protect historic buildings through zoning.

Unlike a separate historic district ordinance created under the State Historic District Act, these historic zoning provisions are not intended to regulate all exterior changes to buildings and all new construction. Instead, this

Plan recommends consideration of historic zoning provisions that regulate demolition, demolition by neglect, adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of historic properties. The greatest emphasis should be placed within the downtowns of Shillington, Mohnton and Kenhorst, which includes the largest concentrations of historic buildings and present the highly visible “face” of much of the region.

The zoning ordinance could state that demolition of a historic building would only be allowed if the applicant proved that the building could not be economically reused or that the demolition is necessary to allow a project of special public importance (such as an intersection improvement needed to improve public safety). This prohibition on demolition would only apply to buildings listed as the most significant.

As well, the zoning ordinance could address demolition by neglect of historic structures and properties. This would prevent homeowners from allowing the historical building to deteriorate ‘naturally’ when upkeep becomes a hardship or too costly.

An alternative to requiring zoning approval of demolition would be to simply require a delay of up to 90 days from the time a person applied for a demolition permit until it could be approved. This delay would only apply to a list of important historic buildings. This delay is intended to provide time for interested persons to convince a property owner that there are alternatives to demolition. For example, a new buyer might be found who would be willing to restore the building, or the owner might be persuaded to incorporate the building into their plans for the property.

An exception to demolition regulations should be provided where the municipal building inspector certifies that a building needs to be demolished because of an imminent public safety hazard.

Provide zoning incentives to encourage adaptive reuse and rehabilitation of historic buildings.

If a designated building is preserved and rehabilitated in a sensitive manner, it should be able to be used for certain additional uses beyond those uses that are normally allowed under zoning. Therefore, for example, an historic building that was previously a residence in a non-commercial zoning district should be allowed to be used as a bed and breakfast inn, office, day care center, antique store, funeral home or similar light commercial use. This should help create a stronger market to encourage investment in the restoration of these buildings. These uses would only be allowed within existing buildings, plus modest-sized building additions that are designed to be compatible with the historic building as viewed from the road.

The applicant would need to submit plans prepared by a registered architect showing that the important features of the building that are visible from a public road will be preserved and rehabilitated. Modern features could be added in areas that are not visible from a public road.

Promote increased interest and awareness in historic resources, and more detailed identification of historic buildings.

Increased public interest in historic buildings can help spur interest in persons buying and rehabilitating historic properties. Berks Nature and the Historical Society of Berks County are the lead historic organizations in the County.

Efforts should be considered to have additional buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing on the Register does not by itself involve any additional regulations upon a private property owner. It does offer public recognition of the importance of a building, and can provide limited Federal income tax benefits as part of a major historic rehabilitation of an investment property. Listing on the National Register provides protection against actions involving Federal or State funds in ways that would adversely affect the building.

Encourage property-owners to follow proper standards in making changes to older buildings.

It is important to make property-owners aware of appropriate ways that old buildings can be modernized or

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rehabilitated in ways that retain their historic appearance as viewed from a road.

Under programs using Federal funds or Federal income tax benefits, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation need to be followed. Such standards are intended to take into consideration economic and technical feasibility. These standards are as follows:

1. *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*
2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
3. *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*
4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.*
6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.*
7. *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*
8. *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*
9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and the environment.*
10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired."*

The following additional standards should be considered when rehabilitating historic buildings. The changes should consider the design, arrangement, texture and material of the building and in relation to nearby historic buildings.

1. The proportional relationship between the width and the height of the front of the building.
2. The proportional relationship between the width and height of the windows.
3. The maintenance of a rhythm of solid wall areas and windows and doors.
4. The maintenance of any rhythm of building masses to spaces between them, if such rhythm exists along a street.

5. The continuation of setbacks from a road that are similar to adjacent historic buildings.
6. The maintenance of a rhythm of entrances and building projections and roof lines.
7. The use of materials (such as brick, stone and older styles of siding), that is similar in appearance to authentic materials of surrounding buildings.
8. The continuation of rough or smooth textures.
9. The maintenance and continuation of architectural details, such as cornices, lintels, arches, railings, shutters, iron work and chimneys.
10. The use of compatible roof shapes and lines.
11. The use of appropriate fences and walls.
12. The maintenance of barn walls in wood, preferably painted red, white or other historic colors.
13. Views of outdoor storage from streets and residential properties should be minimized.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

The cultural heritage of the Governor Mifflin Region is evident in the many older individual buildings, structures, and sites throughout the Region. Local officials and residents recognize the value of conservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive reuse of these historic features as a means of providing a glimpse into the Region's important past. Additionally, historic preservation can provide educational opportunities regarding historic life and architectural styles. Well maintained historic sites and areas can create a sense of unique identity and stimulate civic pride, economic vitality and tourism opportunities.

To identify the Region's specific historic sites, the Berks County Planning Commission Historic Resources Inventory was used. This inventory includes Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), Meiser, Berks Nature, and other resource data. The inventory includes 190 different sites and seven different districts that have been identified as important from a local, State and National perspective. The Region has one site and one district listed on the National Register.

The following identifies those sites in the Berks County Historic Resources database with their respective name, municipality, data source, and National Register status:

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List of Historic Resources (See numbers on Historic Resources Maps)

Brecknock

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
1479	Abraham Ziegler House	PHMC	Undetermined
1480	Addams Spring	PHMC	Ineligible
1481	Allegheny Church	PHMC	Undetermined
1482	Allegheny Church School	PHMC	Undetermined
1483	Mennonite Meeting House	PHMC	Listed
1485	Brecknock Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
1486	Christian Bowman Homestead	PHMC	Undetermined
1487	Dam Site	Meiser	Unknown
1488	David H. Martin Jr. Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1489	Fitterling Farm	PHMC	Eligible
1490	Gebhart Homestead	PHMC	Undetermined
1491	Gehman Mennonite Meetinghouse Site	Meiser	Unknown
1492	Old Gehman Mennonite Church Site	Meiser	Unknown
1493	Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
1494	Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
1495	Horning Farm	PHMC	Undetermined
1496	Hummel's Store	Meiser	Unknown
1497	Jacob Sweitzer Farm	PHMC	Undetermined
1498	Remp's School House	PHMC	Undetermined
1499	Scattered Acres	PHMC	Undetermined
1500	Eight Mile House	PHMC	Undetermined
1501	Lewis Pollack Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1503	Pennypacker Gun Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1505	George Glass House	PHMC	Undetermined
1506	Simmerman Farm	PHMC	Eligible
1507	Stafford School	PHMC	Undetermined
1508	Sweitzer Homestead	PHMC	Undetermined
1509	Sammy Blimline's Church	PHMC	Undetermined
1510	Weber Homestead	PHMC	Undetermined
1511	Christian Huber Farm	PHMC	Undetermined
1512	Ziemer's Public House	PHMC	Undetermined
6685	John Schweitzer	BCPC	Unknown
6686	Peter Ziemer Sr (1858 Atlas)	BCPC	Unknown
6687	Peter D. Ziemer House	BCPC	Unknown
6688	Samuel Hart House	BCPC	Unknown
6689	Wert (Jacob) House (1858 Atlas)	BCPC	Unknown
6690	Henry Kachel	BCPC	Unknown
6691	Hoschaar	BCPC	Unknown

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6692	No Name - Building on Gebhart School Road	BCPC	Unknown
6693	N. Mohr House	BCPC	Unknown
6694	Fritz Tilt Forge	BCPC	Unknown
6695	A. Peter Schweitzer House (half 109)	BCPC	Unknown
6696	John Schweitzer House	BCPC	Unknown
6697	Isaac Bixler House	BCPC	Unknown
6698	Phillip Wert House	BCPC	Unknown
6699	Deismond House	BCPC	Unknown
6700	J. Ninzehelfzer	BCPC	Unknown
6701	A. Ziegler House	BCPC	Unknown
6702	George Schlouch Farm	BCPC	Unknown
6703	No Name - Building on Kurtz Mill Road	BCPC	Unknown
6704	Schlouch Farm 2	BCPC	Unknown
6705	No Name - Building on Bowmansville Road	BCPC	Unknown
6706	Peter Beam House	BCPC	Unknown
6707	Steffy House	BCPC	Unknown
6708	Gebhart School	BCPC	Unknown
6709	James Schnader	BCPC	Unknown
6710	Burkhardt House	BCPC	Unknown
6711	No Name - Building on Bowmansville Road	BCPC	Unknown
6712	Samuel Kachel House	BCPC	Unknown
6713	Bixler House	BCPC	Unknown
6714	Rudolph Matz	BCPC	Unknown

Cumru

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
1629	Althouse Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1632	Central House Hotel	PHMC	Undetermined
1633	Conrad Kohl - Frank Keim Gunsmiths	BCPC	Unknown
1634	Cornelius Richwine Gunmaker	Meiser	Unknown
1636	Cyrus Hornberger Gun Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1637	Gougler & Heberling Gun Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1639	Eberly Estate	PHMC	Undetermined
1640	Eberly Gas Station Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1641	Edmund & Joyce Wendler Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1642	Ernest W & Bertha E Hill Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1643	Five Mile House	PHMC	Eligible
1644	Flying Hills Co. Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1645	Forester's House	PHMC	Undetermined
1646	Frank Miller Gunsmith	Meiser	Unknown
1647	Reichwein Gun Shop	Meiser	Unknown

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1648	Frey Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1649	George L. Bennethun Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1651	Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
1652	Greaves File Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1655	Highland House Site	BCPC	Unknown
1656	Howard Noecker Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1657	Huyett Farm	PHMC	Ineligible
1658	J. Matz Farm	PHMC	Eligible
1659	J. Rufner File Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1660	J.H. Whites Gunsmith	Meiser	Unknown
1661	Jacob Nolde House	PHMC	Undetermined
1662	James & Gail Lentz Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1663	James B. Egan Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1664	John Lied Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1665	John Snyder Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1666	Joseph Houltry	Meiser	Unknown
1667	Kachel Farm	PHMC	Undetermined
1669	Keim Gun Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1670	Kohl Tavern	Meiser	Unknown
1671	Kohl's Mill	PHMC	Ineligible
1672	Kuser Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1674	Lewis Forge	PHMC	Undetermined
1675	Lincoln Ramsey Farmstead	PHMC	Ineligible
1676	Locktenders House	Meiser	Unknown
1677	Locus 18 Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1678	Maltzer Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1679	Mary Archer Home	PHMC	Undetermined
1680	Matz Farm	PHMC	Ineligible
1681	Moses Ruffner File Factory	Meiser	Unknown
1682	Mountain View Hotel	PHMC	Undetermined
1683	Mt. Penn Furnace	PHMC	Undetermined
1684	Mt. Penn School	PHMC	Undetermined
1685	Nathaniel Schnader	BCPC	Unknown
1686	Nolde Mansion	PHMC	Undetermined
1688	Potter's Field	Meiser	Undetermined
1689	Prosperi House	PHMC	Ineligible
1690	Ralph Kaufman Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1692	Reddig Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1693	Richard Eshelman Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1695	Robert O. Baker Property	PHMC	Undetermined
1697	Schuykill Navigation Lock #49	Meiser	Unknown

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1698	Sheerlund Forest	PHMC	Undetermined
1699	Sheldon W. Lee Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1700	Shennauer Tavern	PHMC	Eligible
1701	Sorrel House Tavern	PHMC	Undetermined
1702	Speedwell Forge # 1	PHMC	Undetermined
1703	Speedwell Forge # 2	PHMC	Undetermined
1705	Trinity Lutheran Church	PHMC	Undetermined
1706	Ulrich Werner House	PHMC	Undetermined
1708	Union Canal Lock #54	PHMC	Undetermined
1711	White School	PHMC	Ineligible
1712	White House Hotel	BCPC	Unknown
1714	Wyomissing Church	PHMC	Undetermined
1715	Yocum Forges	Meiser	Unknown
1716	Yocum's Church	PHMC	Undetermined
1717	Yocum's School	PHMC	Undetermined
2728	Daniel Glass - Gougler & Heberling	Meiser	Unknown
6524	High House	PHMC	Eligible
6526	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6527	Bridge	PHMC	Eligible
6528	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6529	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6530	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6531	Bridge	PHMC	Eligible
6532	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6533	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6534	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6535	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible

Kenhorst

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
2264	Carol Dehais Property	PHMC	Undetermined
2265	Fairview School	PHMC	Undetermined
2266	High Homestead	PHMC	Undetermined
2267	Kenhorst Fire Hall	PHMC	Undetermined
2268	Kurtz House	PHMC	Undetermined
2269	Lancaster Avenue Row	PHMC	Undetermined
2270	New Holland Road Row	PHMC	Undetermined
2271	William R. High Property	PHMC	Undetermined

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Mohnton

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
2726	Benjamin Mohn & Henry Worley Gun	Meiser	Unknown
2727	Calvary United Methodist Church	PHMC	Undetermined
2729	Eckert & Voight Wire Mill	Meiser	Unknown
2730	Franklin Warner House	PHMC	Undetermined
2731	George H. Leininger House	PHMC	Undetermined
2732	Griffith House	PHMC	Undetermined
2733	Jonathon Miller House	PHMC	Undetermined
2734	Joseph Hornberger House	PHMC	Undetermined
2736	Village of Mohnton	Meiser	Unknown
2738	Mohnton Public School	PHMC	Undetermined
2740	St John's Church	PHMC	Undetermined
2741	William Pannebecker Gunmaker	Meiser	Unknown
2742	Wyomissing Valley Bank	PHMC	Undetermined
2743	Zion Evangelical Church	PHMC	Undetermined
6012	Cyrus D. Hornberger Wheelwright and Carriage Works	PHMC	Undetermined
6652	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible
6653	Bridge	PHMC	Ineligible

Shillington

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
5106	Almshouse Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
5107	Brownstone wall	Meiser	Unknown
5108	Dr. R. Zerbe Property	PHMC	Undetermined
5109	George Riehm Farmhouse	PHMC	Undetermined
5110	Harry E. Hawman Property	PHMC	Undetermined
5111	Hendel Hat Factory	PHMC	Undetermined
5112	Henry Fritz House	PHMC	Eligible
5113	Immanuel Church	PHMC	Undetermined
5114	Independent Order Of Americans Lodge #186	PHMC	Undetermined
5116	Jacob Weiss House	PHMC	Undetermined
5117	John Updike Birthplace	PHMC	Undetermined
5118	Miller Family Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
5119	Millers House	PHMC	Eligible
5120	Philadelphia Avenue Houses	PHMC	Undetermined
5121	Robert Moyer Property	PHMC	Undetermined
5123	Village of Shillington	Meiser	Unknown
5125	Shillington Elementary School	PHMC	Undetermined
5126	Shillington Town Hall	PHMC	Eligible
5127	Thomas R. Dobson Property	PHMC	Eligible

5128	Welsh Baptist Church	Meiser	Unknown
5129	Welsh Graveyard	Meiser	Unknown
5130	William High House	PHMC	Eligible

**List of Historic Districts
(See numbers on Historic Resources Maps)**

Brecknock

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
1484D	Village of Alleghenyville	PHMC	Undetermined

Cumru

Resource ID	Historic Name	Source	National Register Status*
1635D	Cyrus Derr Property	PHMC	Ineligible
1650D	Village of Gouglersville	PHMC	Ineligible
1653D	Village of Grill	PHMC	Undetermined
1694D	Ridgewood Farm	PHMC	Listed
6380D	Schuylkill River Desilting Project	PHMC	Eligible
6525D	Nolde Forest Environmental Education Center	PHMC	Eligible
6330D	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad: Reading Beltline Railroad	PHMC	Ineligible
6335D	Schuylkill Navigation Company Canal	PHMC	Eligible
6341D	Wilmington and Northern Railroad	PHMC	Ineligible
6377D	Reading Railroad Main Line (Philadelphia to Port Clinton)	PHMC	Eligible
6392D	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	PHMC	Eligible
6393D	Pennsylvania Railroad Schuylkill Valley Branch	PHMC	Ineligible
6642D	Wilmington and Northern Railroad (aggregate file)	PHMC	Undetermined

* National Register Status Defined

Listed: Historical site/district is listed on the National Register

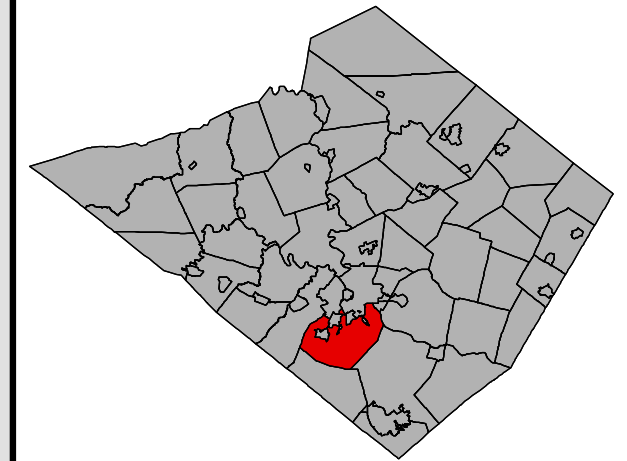
Eligible: Historical site/district is considered eligible according to the PA State Historic Preservation office

Ineligible: Historical site/district is considered not eligible according to PA State Historic Preservation office.

Undetermined: The PA State Historic preservation office has record of the historical site/district, but it has never been evaluated to determine if the site/district is eligible, ineligible or listed.

Unknown: This is not a national register status. This status signifies a historical site/district identified by George Meiser, IX or surveys returned to the Berks County Planning Commission that are not identified in the National Register database, but are still historically significant to Berks County.

Historic Resources Cumru Township



Legend

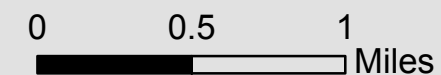
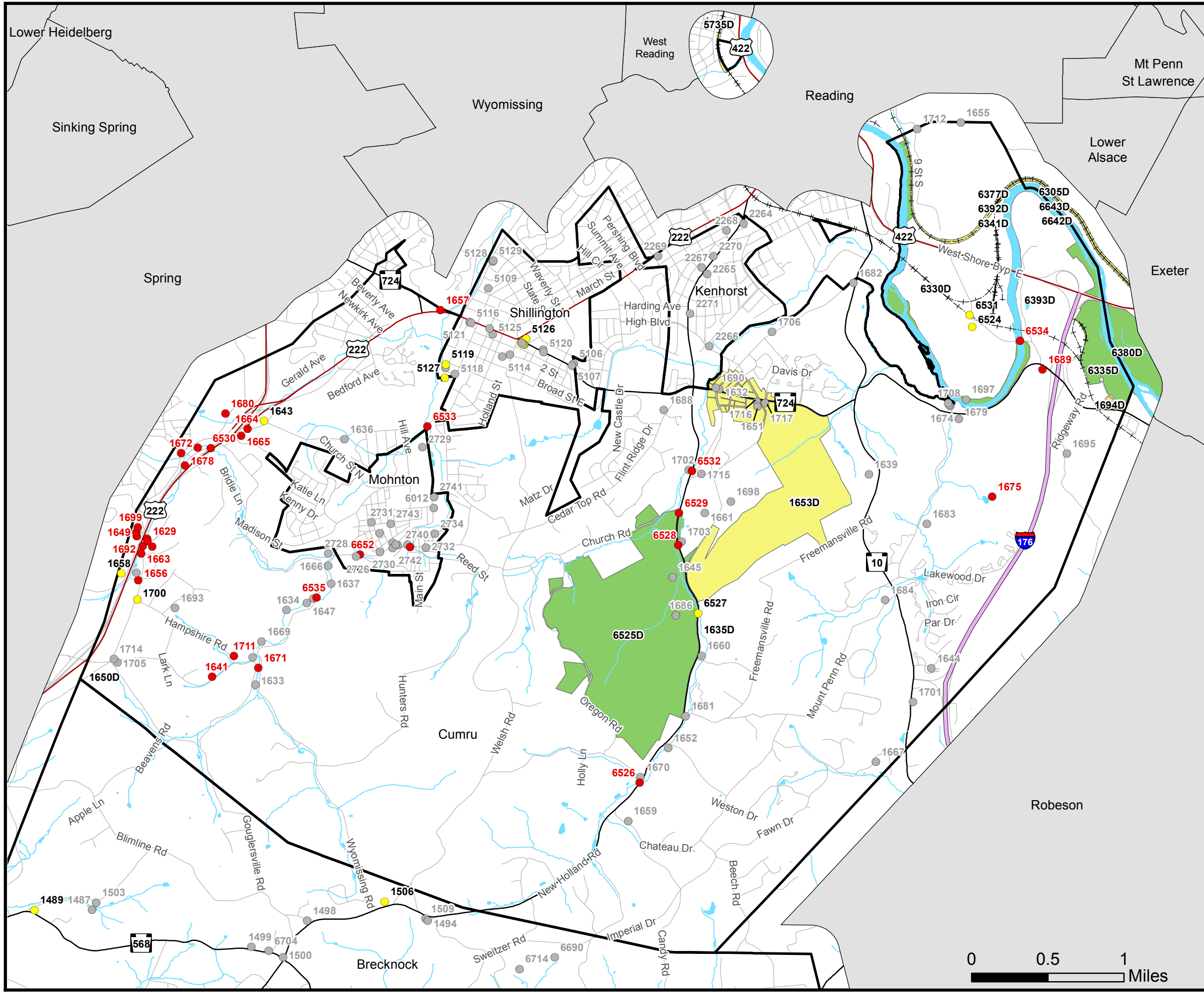
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- National Register Eligible
- National Register Ineligible
- Other Historic Sites*
- National Register Listed Districts
- National Register Eligible Districts
- National Register Ineligible Districts
- Other Historic Districts*
- Water Bodies
- ~ Streams
- Roads
- + -+ -+ -+ Railroads
- Municipal Boundaries

* Includes sites identified by surveys conducted from one or more of the following groups: Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission, Berks Nature, George Meiser and local historical societies.

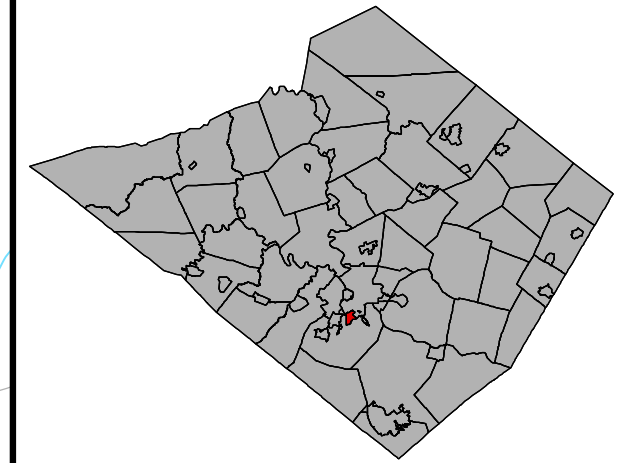
Source data: Berks County Planning Commission GIS, Berks County GIS/IS, Berks County Mapping, Berks DES

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Historic Resources Kenhorst Borough



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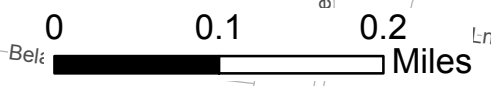
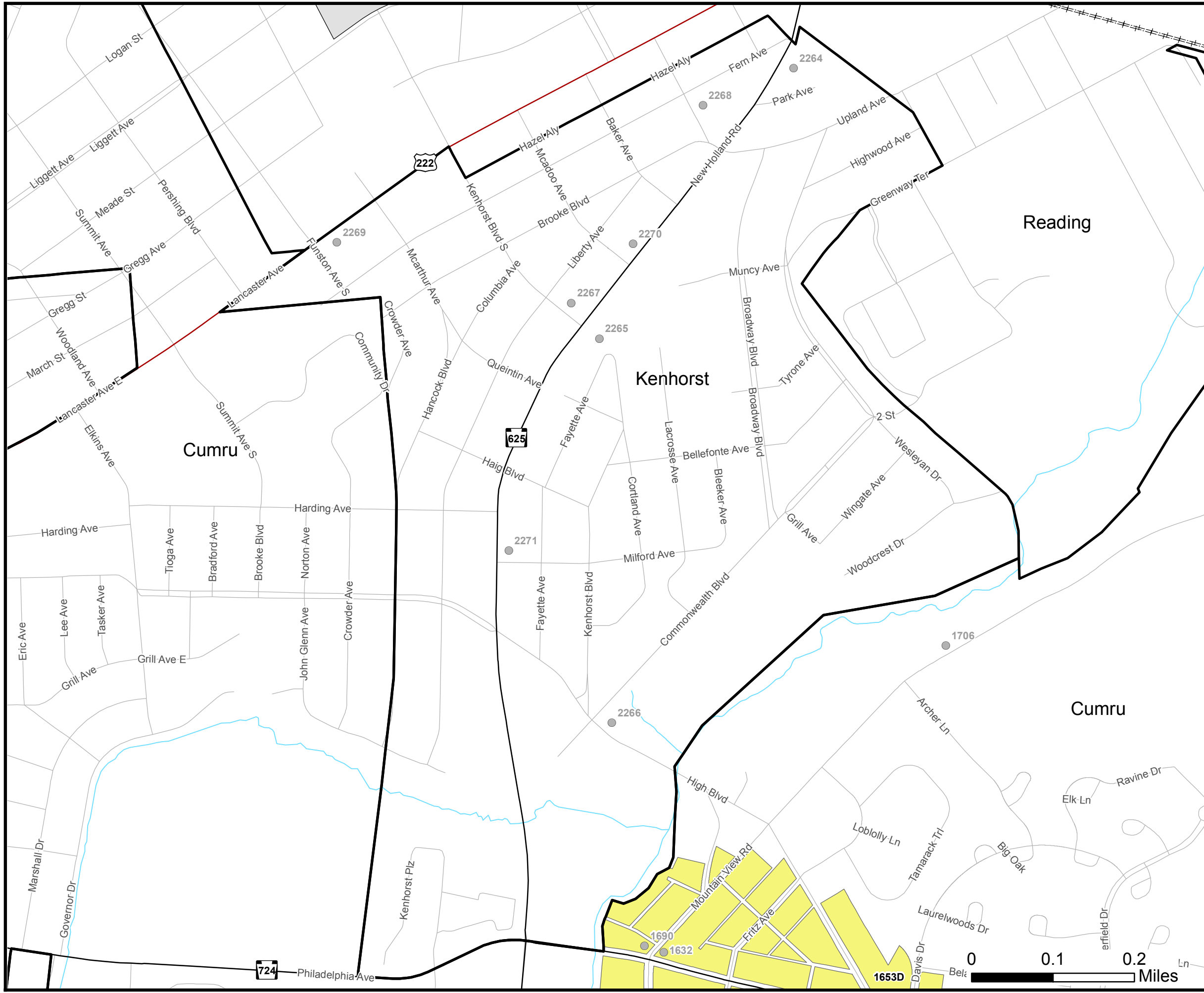
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- National Register Eligible
- National Register Ineligible
- Other Historic Sites*
- National Register Listed Districts
- National Register Eligible Districts
- National Register Ineligible Districts
- Other Historic Districts*
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- Streams
- Roads
- Railroads
- Municipal Boundaries

* Includes sites identified by surveys conducted from one or more of the following groups: Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission, Berks Nature, George Meiser and local historical societies.

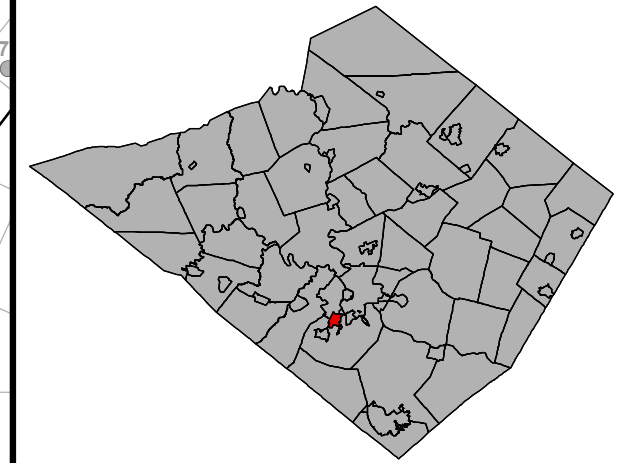
Source data: Berks County Planning Commission GIS, Berks County GIS/IS, Berks County Mapping, Berks DES

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Historic Resources Shillington Borough



Legend

- National Register Listed
- National Register Eligible
- National Register Ineligible
- Other Historic Sites*
- National Register Listed Districts
- National Register Eligible Districts
- National Register Ineligible Districts
- Other Historic Districts*
- Water Bodies
- ~ Streams
- Roads
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