

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Aaronsburg Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Pa. Rt. 45 _____ not for publication

city, town Aaronsburg _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 23

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Centre code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Centre County Courthouse

street & number High Street

city, town Bellefonte state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Inventory of
Historic Places

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 8/8/78 federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

At present the settlement is entirely residential in nature and is concentrated along Plum Street west of Rachel's Way, Aaron's Square (Pa.Rt.45) and West Alley south of Appletree Alley. The rural character of the town is accentuated by the association of barns with the houses along Aaron's Square. There is one grocery store (Inv.88) and a post office (Inv.96) both houses in structures historically used for the same purpose.

Aaronsburg's architecture is particularly distinctive in terms of type and method of construction. Among the historically significant houses, five moderately exclusive house types, which may be isolated for purposes of analysis, immediately present themselves: a Vernacular Georgian sidehall plan house, frequently of log construction and often with a two story rear ell; a house in the English I tradition; a large 7-12 bay connected or double house that may be one or two rooms deep and associated with industry or commerce on the site; a simple Gothic house type; a miscellaneous category containing types with less than three representatives; and an eclectic cubic house dating from the early twentieth century.

The following descriptions, while perhaps not including all characteristics of a particular house, provide most of the elements of each type that serve to distinguish it from the others.

Two Deep/Sidehall Type: A two story house with two or three bays and a sidehall plan, it is two rooms deep. It often has a two story rear ell, internal gable end chimney(s), symmetrical placement of windows and doors, rubble stone foundation; medium low pitched roof. The house is usually lacking entirely in stylish trim with the exception of a simple transom and occasional sidelights. Many of these houses appear to be of log construction. The Exterior fabric is almost always white clapboard (three examples are brick). Although this type may have its origins in a German tradition of central chimney log houses it has more the feeling of a Georgian townhouse. Good examples of this type of house are the Jacob Oliver House c. 1820 (Inv.60), the Michael Bollinger House and Shop pre 1806 (Inv. 93) and the Dr. Michael Kloepper House c. 1803 (Inv. 139). All three houses are very typical of the lines, proportions and character of this descriptive type. The Bollinger House appears to be of log construction.

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English I Type: A two story house with four to six bays and a center hall plan, it is one to one and a half rooms deep. It usually lacks a two story rear ell. Like the sidehall type above, it usually has an internal gable end chimney, symmetrical placement of windows and doors, rubble stone foundation and a medium pitched roof. It is similarly lacking in stylish trim with the exception of a simple transom and occasional sidelights. Few of these houses appear to be of log construction. The exterior is almost always of white clapboard. An example of this type is the John Donner House c. 1816 (Inv. 83). The hip roofed later addition front porch is typical of many houses in Aaronsburg.

Connected or Double Houses: A two story house with from 7-12 bays and as many as two entrances, it is apparently a product of the early addition of additional length to a three or four bay I or sidehall type house. For this reason the entrance bays tend to lie irregularly along the length of the facade. It may be one or two rooms deep, often with a two story rear ell, internal gable end chimney, symmetrical placement of windows and doors, rubble stone foundation, and a medium low pitched roof. Houses of this type usually lack stylish trim with the exception of a simple transom and occasional sidelights. Many of these buildings appear to be of log construction. The exterior fabric is most often of white clapboard. Two good examples of the large double or connected house type are the George Hess House and Shop c. 1812 (Inv. 84) and the George Bowersox House c. 1806 (Inv. 131). The eastern rectangle of the George Hess House is the original structure and is of log construction. The latter shop (western rectangle) was added in 1815. The eastern two story rectangle is approximately three feet shorter than the western rectangle. Historical documentation and the house's appearance indicate that the former was built earlier and is of log construction. The Bowersox house has no such discontinuities in its facade and in this respect is typical of other double houses on the southern side of Aaron's Square.

Simple Gothic Type: A two story house with main axis perpendicular to the street, it has its entrance on the gable end in one of two bays. Most often it has a stone foundation and symmetrical placement of

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windows and doors. Some have a decorative attic vent in upper gable. The exterior is of narrow white clapboard. The D. O. Bower Store c. 1847-61 (Inv. 95) is an excellent example.

Eclectic Cubic Type: As the name suggests this is a cube shaped house with two bays on each floor on each facade. The roof is hipped with dormers in each hip. There is often an original front porch. There are three examples of this type. The type dates from 1900-1920.

Others: Types with less than three representative, untyped structures, schools, churches, barn related outbuildings and barns. There are 14 structures in this category.

The overall character of the town in terms of style is vernacular Georgian modified by Victorian addition of decorated proches, brackets and headers above the bays. The scale of the houses is uniformly two to two and one half stories. Houses may have from two to twelve bays with 3 to 5 bays being the most common. Wood frame and log are the most common construction methods with a few houses of brick or stone. The majority of the houses exhibit a high standard of workmanship as evidenced by their fine structural condition.

The facade lines follow the same regular pattern established in the scale and proportion of individual houses mentioned above. For the most part one sees unbroken lines of two and 2½ story buildings stretching down Aaron's Square and Plum Street. The main gable of these Georgian structures is invariably parallel to the fronting street.

The town plan consist^{ed} of 144 blocks described by five streets and five alleys running north and south and 8 streets and 8 alleys running east and west. The town plan includes one park (Inv. 63) and a square (Inv. 111). The square measures approximately 150' by 2800'. Most blocks are divided into four lots measuring 60' by 230'. Settlement is most dense along Aaron's Square with an average of 0.86 principal or intrusive structures per lot. Plum Street is next with 0.58 per lot, followed by West Alley with 0.54 principal structures per lot.

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The areas north of Plum Street and south of Apple-tree Alley are open grassy spaces many of which are under cultivation in the summer and fall.

Intrusions have at this time a limited negative impact on the overall character of the town. Fortunately, the majority lie at the northern and southern extremes of the town plan. Few of the intrusions can be seen from the core area along Aaron's Square. This development has been rapid and a proliferation of structures that are small in scale (1 story) and long in their proportions will severely conflict with the facade lines and scale of the areas containing the concentrations of 19th century buildings. The negative impact of this trailer development is heightened by the accompanying breakdown in traditional alignment to the facing street.

The physical condition of buildings within the district ranges from poor to extremely well preserved. Given the quality and craftsmanship exhibited in most of the residences, it would be possible to make economical repairs that would restore each building to its original condition, and adapt it to modern use. There are several examples of buildings being brought up to good repair with paint and traditional materials. In most cases this is not due to any "preservation consciousness" in the cosmopolitan sense of the term, but rather it is due to local pride and appreciation of traditional design values. Some lack of appreciation is evident in several homes that have been sided with asphalt or aluminum. These buildings still retain their integrity, however, and have the potential to be restored.

The district is distinguished from its surroundings by several means. A grid reminiscent of a much more urban setting introduces a geometric order of settlement that clearly stands out on the rather undeveloped valley floor. The scale proportion and alignment of the buildings on this grid pattern give a sense of cohesiveness to the village and a feeling of separation from its surroundings, a sense which is heightened by similarities in style, color and construction materials. The district in general is an excellent example of a village environment which retains the essential characteristics of the 19th century small town.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric.	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1786 Builder/Architect Laid our by Aaron Levy

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Aaronsburg is a well preserved rural Pennsylvania village that possesses significance in the areas of settlement/community planning (including the industrial, commercial and transportation developments which shaped the growth of the village and its development of institutions, services and other accouterments of settlement) and architecture. The settlement of the town was a part of the boom in land speculation following the American Revolution which resulted in the acquisition and settlement of the newly reopened central and western territories of Pennsylvania. Aaronsburg was the first town laid out in present-day Centre County. The town's founding was an early attempt to establish an inland city not directly connected with a natural route of water transportation. At a point very close to the geographic center of state (Inv. 112) the town's location was clearly intended to have statewide significance. This location, removed as it was from river transportation and subsequent canals and rail lines, was probably responsible for the functional shift from a commercial post village to residential settlement in the later part of the 19th century. As a result of this shift, the town today appears much as it did in the first half of the 19th century and, with its unusually concentrated collection of vernacular Georgian log houses, retains the flavor and sense of an early 19th century settlement. Rapid mobile and modular home development on the open spaces to the north of the district, while presently having only a limited negative impact on the visual and architectural integrity of the core area, does not threaten the district as a whole.

Family tradition has it that Aaron Levy was born in 1742 in Amsterdam and arrived in the Colonies from Europe in 1760 to join relatives in Philadelphia and Lancaster. By the summer of 1772, Ley's name appears in Northumberland County records barely three months after that county was constituted. At this time he took our an application for a town lot in Sunbury. Levy probably moved to Northumberland in 1769 with the first wave of settlers following the New Purchase of 1768, for he is well established as an outfitter, Indian trader and land speculator in the town of Northumberland by 1774. By 1775, Levy owned three tracts in Northumberland County, warrants totaling 1,000 acres in or near Sunbury, land in Buffalo Township and a 1,300 acre tract in Lancaster County. Levy was caught

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up in the general panic during the summer of 1778 and he had taken up residence in Lancaster.

This period in Lancaster was an important one, for it was at this time that he established close contacts with Robert Morris, financial strategist of the Revolution, and James Wilson, jurist and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Levy would later act as agent for both of these men; locating vacant lands and supervising the steps necessary to take out warrants. The size of these dealings may be judged by the fact that in 1794 Morris was indebted to Levy for 26,687 acres, at one dollar an acre, in Loyalsock Township. This acreage represents only a fraction of the land Levy transferred to Morris and his business associates. In the same year Levy agreed to sell Wilson claims totalling 500,000 acres. In addition to procuring lands for these and other men, Levy maintained his own interest in land speculation. Upon his return to Northumberland in 1783, he is known to have possessed a considerable amount of land in the towns of Northumberland and Sunbury, tracts in at least 14 townships in Northumberland County and warrants in 10 of Pennsylvania's 13 counties.

It is clear, then, that Levy's actions were tied to those of the colony, and later to the state, through his economic involvement with the settlement of the western territories. Whether for speculative reasons or because of his contact with the prominent political and financial thinkers, Wilson and Morris, Levy did in fact reaffirm his commitment to settlement and the principle of religious freedom by establishing Aaronsburg in 1786.

Aaronsburg was laid out on a 334' acre tract purchased by Levy from John Weitzel of Sunbury in summer, 1779. The town plan he chose resembled that of Northumberland and especially that of Sunbury with respect to the alteration of streets and alleys, the presence of a large central square oriented east to west, and the size of the lots. The town was expected to be on the road leading to Pittsburgh (Fort Pitt) from Philadelphia (there already existed a road linking Penn's Valley to Sunbury and Philadelphia).

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The town grew steadily until the end of the 19th century. There were approximately 36 principal structures (houses, stores, schools, inns, churches, mills) in 1806, 66 in 1822, 76 in 1840, 90 in 1861 and 108 in 1874. An estimation of the population based on assessment records and census data shows that there were approximately 180 persons living in Aaronsburg in 1806, 330 in 1822, 380 in 1840, 450 in 1861 and 540 in 1875.

This growth and apparent prosperity may be explained by Aaronsburg's position as a post town along an important road linking Penn's Valley with the Susquehanna River. Much of the early commerce in the town was organized around the road. It should be noted that both population and construction rise dramatically in the period immediately following the completion of the turnpike (1810) through Aaronsburg.

The cause of the transformation of Aaronsburg from a busy commercial post town to a purely residential village most probably lies in the radical economic changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution combined with the devolution of services along the road as Penn's Valley was settled. In 1800, Bellefonte became county seat over Milesburg. Aaronsburg does not seem to have been part of the competition. Parallel to Aaronsburg's development as a service center was that of nearby Woodward and Millheim. Both towns had inns and industries that catered to road travellers. Millheim had the further advantage of water power to drive grist and saw mills. The effect of these changes in transportation and diversification of transportation services was to suspend Aaronsburg's physical character in time. As a result the village appears today much as it did in the early 19th century.

Aaronsburg's architecture is significant because it represents an unusually dense collection of essentially unaltered Georgian log and frame houses modified by late 19th century additions of ornate proches, bay headers and brackets. The core area of the district is almost devoid of intrusions. As a result the town retains the sense and character of its origins as a frontier settlement. The simplicity of the architecture (as expressed in the almost total lack of the classical orders in the original decoration) may be traceable to a mixing of English and German folk housing traditions and stands in interesting contrast to the ornate Victorian decoration added toward the end of the town's period of growth. The architecture thus anchors the district at several points throughout its development.

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The Aaronsburg Historic District is significant as a record of American settlement history, early town planning and architectural history because of its integrity, visual architectural unity and association with the westward expansion following the Revolutionary War. This latter association is especially important because the town was founded by and retains the name of Aaron Levy: prominent pioneer, land speculator and associate of Robert Morris and James Wilson.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Starting at a point at the southeast corner of West Alley and Cherry Alley, moving east along southside of Cherry Alley for 1050 feet to SE corner of Cherry Alley; then north along eastside of Pine Street for 250 feet to SE corner of Pine Street and Vine Street; then east along southside of Vine Street for 256 feet to SW corner of Vine street and Spruce Alley; then south along westside of Spruce Alley for 250 feet to SW corner of Spruce Alley and Cherry Alley; then east along southside of Cherry Alley for 1400 feet to SW corner of Cherry Alley and East Street; then south along westside of East Street for 1600 feet to NW corner of East Street and Mulberry Alley; then west along northside of Mulberry Alley for 2675 feet to NE corner of Mulberry Alley and West Alley; then north along eastside of West Alley for 1600 feet to starting point.

Historically, the grid pattern laid out by Aaron Levy on the original 334 acre tract, has provided a focus for and limit to settlement in the immediate vicinity of Aaronsburg. However, Aaronsburg did not grow to fill the grid pattern laid out in 1768 and today only fills a portion of the original plan. For this reason the boundaries relate to consistent patterns of settlement and land use throughout Aaronsburg history and include only the original town plan actually developed historically.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 99.71 acres

Quadrangle name Millheim, Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

18	29	34	60	45	30	73	0
Zone	Easting			Northing			

B

18	29	35	40	45	30	73	0
Zone	Easting			Northing			

C

18	29	37	90	45	30	61	60
Zone	Easting			Northing			

D

18	29	37	90	45	30	09	0
Zone	Easting			Northing			

E

18	29	29	60	45	30	11	00
Zone	Easting			Northing			

F

18	29	29	60	45	30	06	40
Zone	Easting			Northing			

G

Zone	Easting			Northing			

H

Zone	Easting			Northing			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter C. Stockman

Centre County Library

organization Historic Registration Project

date

street & number 203 North Allegheny Street

telephone 814-355-3249

city or town Bellefonte

state Pennsylvania 16823

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title ED WEINTRAUB, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6/6/80

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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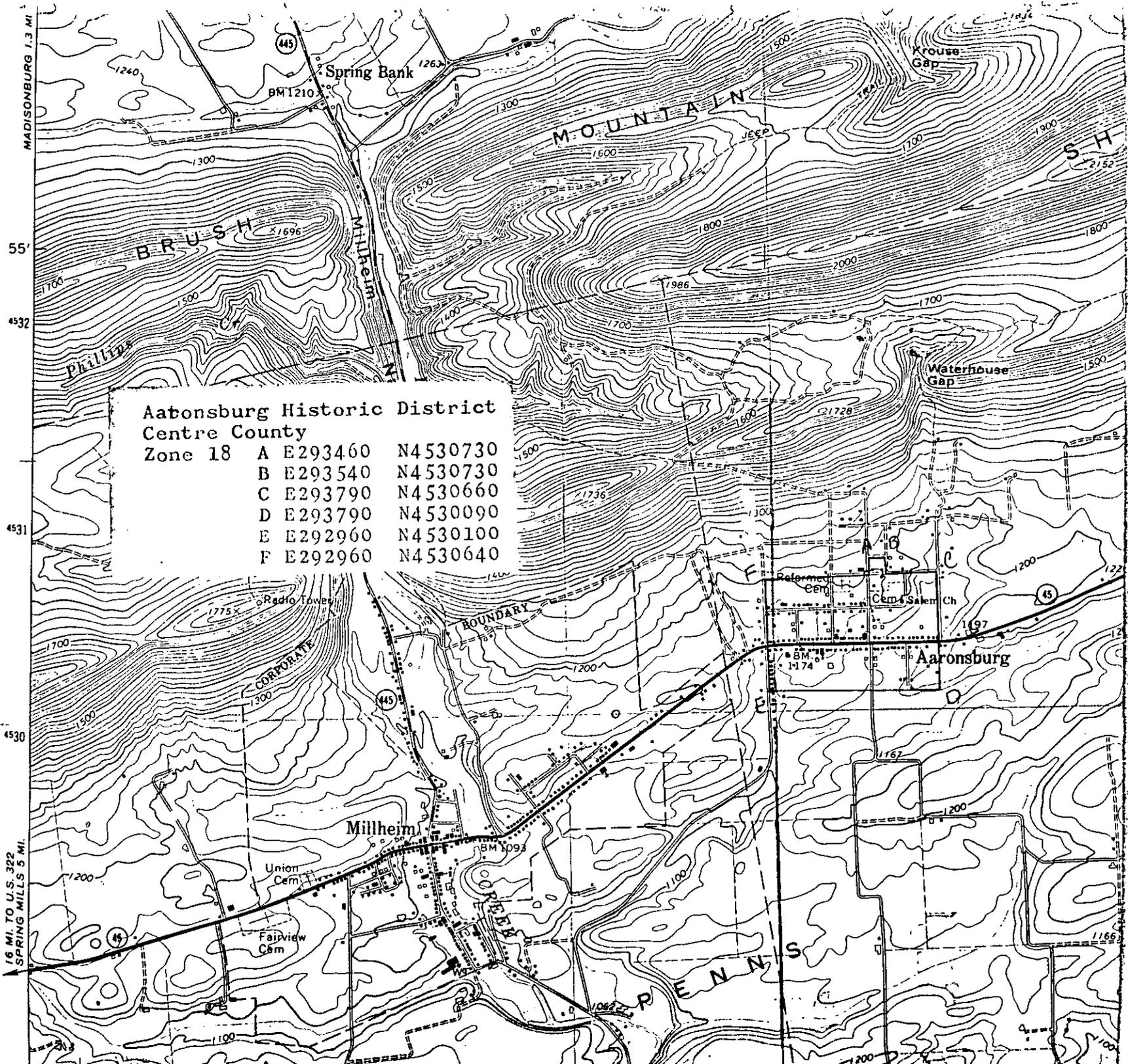
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**Aaronburg Historic District
Centre County**

Zone 18	A	E 293460	N 4530730
	B	E 293540	N 4530730
	C	E 293790	N 4530660
	D	E 293790	N 4530090
	E	E 292960	N 4530100
	F	E 292960	N 4530640

MADISONBURG 1.3 MI
55'
4532
4531
4530
16 MI. TO U.S. 322
SPRING MILLS 5 MI.

Spring Bank

MOUNTAIN

BRUSH

KROUSE
Gap

Waterhouse
Gap

Radio Tower
CORPORATE

BOUNDARY

Reformed
Cem

Aaronburg

Millheim

Union
Cem

Fairview
Cem

PENNS