

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Colonial National Bank Building

other names/site number Myers, Grant, Building

2. Location

street & number 101 East Crawford Street N/A not for publication

city or town City of Connellsville N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Fayette code 051 zip code 15425

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Bruce D. Allen 9/14/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

foundation Granite

walls Marble

✓ roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	62 03 8 0	4 4 30 4 50
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Terry A. Necciai, RA, (principal)

organization Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting

date 28 February 2002

street & number 2334 Murray Avenue

telephone (412) 521-4084

city or town Pittsburgh

state Pennsylvania zip code 15217

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Grant and Toni Myers

street & number 247 Wills Road

telephone _____

city or town City of Connellsville

state Pennsylvania zip code 15425

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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*Colonial National Bank
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The Colonial National Bank Building, constructed in 1906, stands in a prominent location at one of Connellsville's most important intersections. Once the center of Connellsville's bustling business district, the intersection is now an important motor thoroughfare, but much of the economic activity has dropped off. Two historic buildings abut the former bank to the east and to the south. To the North is the Fayette Realty Building, a Queen Anne style, three story commercial row building with a somewhat altered storefront above which are two two-story semi-hexagonal bay windows and a pressed metal cornice. To the south is the Odd Fellows Temple Building, a three story Italianate meeting hall with a bricked-in first story storefront. Numerous other historic structures remain within a radius of several blocks, but slight alterations and lack of maintenance of these buildings, along with several newer buildings and several vacant lots, detract somewhat from the overall historic integrity of what might otherwise be a historic district. The Colonial National Bank Building retains exterior integrity with a strong reflection of the setting, time, place, style, and craftsmanship of the pre-Depression era in local banking. The interior architecture, however, once a large open banking hall, was almost completely altered or obscured after the bank's failure when it was remodeled during the Depression into a two story building with a series of small offices on each floor.

The Colonial National Bank Building has two pedimented classical temple facades, executed in bright white marble, with four two-story-tall fluted Doric columns supporting a pediment at the roof line of each street side. The base of the building is faced with polished granite. The white marble surfaces of the main body of the building, in the plane behind the columns and below the pediments, are rusticated. At the center of each elevation is a doorway with a tall, round-arched window extending to a total height of about twenty-five feet. The tall, arched window and door ensembles have small rectangular windows to each side of them, separated by the columns, in each of the two main elevations. On the Pittsburgh Street side, which is the longer of the two elevations, the pedimented assembly of columns and windows is flanked by one more tall arch with windows on each story, to each side of the outside columns.

The Colonial National Bank Building was constructed as a bank with a large one-room banking hall as the main organizing feature of the interior. While the exterior maintains practically all original elements, the interior has been substantially altered. The historic design included an interior which was "beautifully frescoed and finished in marble" according to contemporary accounts. It also had a substantial bank vault (see *Banks and Bankers of the Keystone State*. Pittsburg: Finance Company of Pittsburg, 1905). Neither the interior frescoed and marble surfaces nor the vault remains, though some elements may be hidden behind remodeling materials. After the Colonial National Bank failed at the beginning of the Great Depression, the building was purchased by a private individual who removed most of the original interior design elements, converting the space to a two story office suite for doctors. Though rather plain, and though there has been some subsequent remodeling, the interior retains stylistic vestiges of its 1930s renovation in such elements as woodwork, doorknobs, and light fixtures.

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The building is smaller than most of its neighbors: its 24 foot frontage along Crawford Avenue and 60 foot frontage along East Pittsburgh Street represent one of the smallest buildings lots in the central business district, though the two marble facades add grandeur that disguises the small size of the lot. The Colonial National Bank Building takes advantage of its special location at the corner of two main streets by having two main entrances. In the original design, this arrangement provided a clear relationship between the large central banking space and the important commercial streets. However, now the two grand entrances lead into much smaller spaces. Upon entering through the west entrance from Pittsburgh Street, the first room is a reception/office room for the insurance agency which presently occupies the first floor. Painted wood paneling runs around the room to a height of about three to four feet from the floor. To the right is a large office which runs the rear width of the building. A corridor (now used for storage) extends from it to the stairway in the northeast corner of the building. In the northwest corner of the building, adjoining the reception room, is another smaller office. Throughout this floor is a suspended ceiling with fluorescent lighting. From the reception room a short corridor leads to a small entrance area at the Crawford Avenue door. Access from the Crawford Avenue side to the second floor is made via a dog-leg staircase with a 90 degree corner and a landing about half way up.

The second floor consists of a long hallway which runs almost the length of the eastern side of the building. The second floor ceilings are plaster and are about eight or nine feet high. Four rooms of about 18 feet by 18 feet each oppose the hallway. The front two rooms, in addition to individual access to the hallway, have access to each other through a large opening, but the rear two rooms are only accessible from the main corridor. The rear room contains a small bathroom. Another bathroom is in the northeast corner of the second floor, above the stairway. Access to the attic, a residual space with some of the original ceiling features intact, is also from this corner. The attic space is not lit, and is not in use, but apparently retains a small amount of the decorative plaster. Built-in cupboards, streamlined Art Deco style light fixtures, a few sinks, and ceiling vents all remain from the 1930s renovation. Some decorative stained glass from the original bank building's windows is still visible, particularly from the second floor.

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The Colonial National Bank Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for architecture, as an excellent example of a small bank on a prominent corner rendered in a highly detailed and well crafted design following a trend in bank architecture that extended across the region and nation. Situated at the southwestern corner of Pittsburgh Street and Crawford Avenue, the most central intersection of the oldest part of Connellsville, the Colonial National Bank Building provides a distinctive centerpiece to Connellsville's central business district. It was built as a corporate extension of one of Connellsville's many large and significant banking institutions when this city had risen to international significance as the center of Pennsylvania's beehive coke industry. It is also the only one of Connellsville's historic bank buildings executed in a white marble rendition of the Classical Revival style. An excellent and striking example of this style, it stands out as one of the best small Classical Revival style bank buildings in the region south of Pittsburgh. At the time of its construction, in 1906, the bank was part of a larger national trend among financial institutions of building temple-like banking facilities.

Connellsville was founded in the 1790s as a pioneer-era shipping center, central to about ten charcoal-fired iron furnaces located in the nearby mountains. These furnaces, and others like them in the same mountains, provided most of the raw materials for Pittsburgh's iron industry until about 1860. However, since the Youghiogheny River is not navigable year-round, shipping was done only during floods, until the arrival of railroads. In the 1850s, construction of a railroad began along the Youghiogheny, from Connellsville to Pittsburgh with strong backing from the Connellsville business community. Even before the railroad was completed, the coal operators in the region had switched to beehive coke manufacturing because coke was a form of coal which was easier to transport. The introduction of coke as an iron smelting ore in Pittsburgh in 1859, and the introduction of the Bessemer steel process at Braddock, just outside Pittsburgh (at the junction of the Connellsville Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad) in 1873, made the Connellsville area's high-quality coking coal indispensable. Thus in a short period of time, the Pittsburgh iron industry did not need to buy smelted iron from Connellsville, but did need Connellsville area coke, and when the Bessemer steel industry (a process which requires coke) eclipsed the iron industry, the transition was complete. Connellsville coke grew in strategic importance with the growth of Pittsburgh industries, and for at least a half century, Connellsville was an internationally recognized name. With these developments, Connellsville became the shopping town of a large coal and coke area, and the city developed a series of banks built around the burgeoning coke industry capital. As the Connellsville area became a hub of mines, mining villages, and other industrial operations, the city became an important center of commerce and developed an unusually high number of successful banks in a short period of time.

The rise of large-scale industry in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville areas had a substantial effect on the capitalization system in the local area, as reflected in Connellsville architecture, especially Connellsville banks. Connellsville has always been somewhat reliant on outside capital. The land speculators who purchased some of the original parcels in the town represent one example. In 1816, Connellsville attempted to raise capital locally by forming a "navigation company" which was actually a bank. Both the borough and the navigation company issued currency in 1816. The navigation company served as Connellsville's only bank until 1831. The town briefly had a branch

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of a small regional bank in 1853-57, and had a second bank in 1867-75. However, the first bank to operate here for more than a decade was the Youghioghny National Bank, chartered in 1871. It was followed by the formation of the First National Bank of Connellsville in 1876. These two institutions succeeded into the twentieth century. In 1890-1904, they were joined by five others: Second National Bank of Connellsville in 1890; The Title and Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania in 1900, New Haven National Bank in 1902, Citizens National Bank in 1902, and Colonial National Bank in 1904 (McClenathan, J.D., M.D., *Centennial History of the Borough of Connellsville, Pennsylvania*. Columbus: Chaplin Press, 1906 and *Bankers of the Keystone State*. Pittsburg: Finance Company of Pittsburg, 1905). The formation of so many new banks in such a short period of time reflects the rapid rise of the coal and coke economy in the same years.

The proliferation of banks was related to banking policies of the pre-Depression era and to the structure of local and regional capital. Though most banks operated in very limited areas in this period, Pittsburgh's banks provided a regional source of capital. Pittsburgh banks, such as Mellon Bank and the Union Trust Company, had invested in the coke industry in the late nineteenth century. Some of the capital that allowed Henry Clay Frick to purchase and control nearly half of the Connellsville area mines in the 1870s and 1880s came from Mellon Bank. By 1890, a considerable portion of Connellsville's wealth came from powerful Pittsburgh steel magnates, such as Andrew Carnegie, who had a growing need for Connellsville coke as the steel industry expanded. By the time most of Connellsville's banks were founded, the Frick coke interests had been purchased in the formation of United States Steel. However, the larger scale developments also trickled down into local commerce and many local development efforts. Connellsville, like most successful towns in this era, had a variety of different kinds of banks chartered to do specific kinds of local business.

Colonial National Bank was one of the last banks created in a series of interrelated organizations with related boards. The make-up of the boards of the Connellsville banks by 1905 reflects the willingness and importance of regional and local businessmen working together. The board of Citizens National Bank included representatives of the W.J. Rainey estate and the W.H. Brown family, two of Frick's main competitors. However, the president of Citizens Bank was a former Connellsville druggist. Joseph R. Stauffer who was vice president of First National Bank was also a director of Yough National Bank, was involved in at least five banks in other towns in the area, and was president of a bank in Scottdale, five miles north of Connellsville. J. R. Boyts, a manufacturer of mining equipment, was vice president of Yough National Bank and a director of Citizens National Bank. John D. Frisbee, who was longtime president of First National Bank, and a founder of Yough National Bank, was also a director of Second National Bank. The meeting to form First National Bank was held in Frisbee's General Store in 1876. Yough National Bank boasted of having been a training ground for officers of other banks: vice presidents of both Mellon National Bank and Pittsburgh National Association began their careers here, as did the presidents of two Connellsville banks and the cashiers (managers) of two others.

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Colonial National Bank played an important role as a bank created as a subsidiary of a trust company, which itself had been formed as a consortium of the other, older banks. The banks were not all of one kind: there were important differences between banks, trust companies, holding companies, and savings and loan associations, especially before the Depression. In 1899, several officers of the three oldest banks in the town met to form a Trust Company, which evolved into the fourth bank, the Title and Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania. In 1902, the officers of the Title and Trust Company formed Colonial National bank, which was wholly owned by Title and Trust Company interests. The president of both was L.F. Ruth, who was the son-in-law of a former president of Yough National Bank. Connellsville also had a holding company which dealt entirely in securities, and three building and loan associations one of which was closely associated with several of the larger banks in town. Additionally, there were also several foreign exchange banks in the town where immigrant workers could deal with bankers who spoke their native tongue and could convert their earnings to European currency in order to mail it home to their families. Several of the larger Connellsville banks also had their own foreign departments serving the same purpose (*Banks and Bankers of the Keystone State*).

Connellsville's seven banks had a tremendous architectural impact on the town. Prior to 1900, the banks were housed in small two or three story store buildings, some dating from before the Civil War. In 1900, First National Bank and the Title and Trust Company built large buildings that were to dominate the architecture of the town through the twentieth century. First National Bank brought the New York architectural firm of Mobraay and Uffinger to design a six story building on a site a half block west of the Colonial National building, along Crawford Street. Designed in the French Renaissance Revival style, it was originally intended to house a theater, but was redesigned as an office and department store complex before it was constructed. Only half of the first floor housed the bank, while the other half served as the main space of a department store. The upper stories contained offices. After many years of neglect, it was demolished in 1997. The Title and Trust Company Building, built the same year, was in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. Five stories high, it occupies the corner of Pittsburgh and Crawford Streets north of the Colonial National Bank Building. Although the architect is not known, the building was constructed by a Pittsburgh construction firm, James Wherry and Company. In 1906, Second National built a new building at the northwest corner of Pittsburgh St. and Crawford St. The 24 ft. by 165 ft. lot at this intersection was purchased in 1902 and was easily one of the most valuable parcels in the town. The adjoining parcel was owned by J.D. Frisbee, a director of Second National and officer of two of its competitors. Local folklore indicates that he would not sell the lot to Second National (Interview with Fred Hetzel). As a result, Second National built a seven story steel frame building that was only 24 feet wide. The Second National "skyscraper" stood at this location until it was demolished in 1983 (*Daily Courier*, 11 July 1983). Citizens National Bank occupied the four story Märkell Building, located a block north on Pittsburgh St. and named for its founding president. Although a much simpler Classical Revival design, it is a large, five bay by six bay, flat roofed building, which was representative of the newer, larger generation of buildings from around 1900.

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The Great Depression brought an end to most of Connellsville's banking institutions. The Yough National Bank, the Title and Trust Company, the Colonial National Bank, and the Citizens National all failed at about the same time. L.F. Ruth was convicted of fraudulent banking practices, and was sent to jail where he died. First National Bank briefly relocated to the Title and Trust Company building before it closed. Only Second National Bank survived. In 1975, the directors of Second National sold to Pittsburgh National Bank, and eight years later, the Pittsburgh institution demolished the seven story building to make way for a modern building. Gallatin National Bank of Uniontown came to Connellsville and built a similar modern structure in 1960, a few doors west of the Pittsburgh National Building.

The Classical Revival building built in 1906 by the Colonial National Bank across Crawford Street from the Title and Trust Company is an architectural design that plays off of its highly visible location. This imposing white marble temple, though small, forms a focal point for one of the most intact blocks of small commercial buildings within the city. Though the architect of the building is not known, the effect of this little gem-like centerpiece on the surrounding central business district shows a skillful architectural hand.

The Colonial National Bank Building is remarkably similar in many respects to the Second National Bank of Meyersdale Building in Meyersdale, Somerset County. Both buildings have stone Classical Revival elevations along two perpendicular streets, although the Meyersdale Building has its entrance only on the narrower of the two facades, while Colonial National opens dramatically to both streets. Like the Colonial National Bank, the Second National Bank of Meyersdale Building is a small building with two Classical Revival elevations facing the two main avenues of the town, which meet at the most central intersection of the business district. However, unlike the Colonial National Building, the Meyersdale building is only entered from its facade which faces Main Street. The Main Street facade of the Meyersdale building bears strong similarity to Colonial National's Crawford Avenue facade. It is three bays wide, crowned with a pediment resting on freestanding Ionic columns. Almost everything about the facade of the Second National Bank of Meyersdale Building is similarly proportioned and similarly detailed to analogous elements at Colonial National. Colonial National's columns, however, are fluted, and there are four freestanding columns instead of the two columns flanked by square engaged columns at Meyersdale. A key difference between the two buildings is that the Colonial National building is built of white marble above the exposed foundation, while the Meyersdale Building is of Indiana limestone. The architect of the Meyersdale building was Wright Butler of Cumberland, Maryland. While it is not known who the architect of the Colonial National Bank building was, Wright Butler may not be a likely candidate. Connellsville was much more closely connected to Pittsburgh than Meyersdale, and its wealthy banking institutions are known to have used architects from New York, and contractors as well as architects from Pittsburgh.

Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architecture were very common in southwestern Pennsylvania after 1890, although until about 1910, the styles were usually blended, especially in the region's small towns. By contrast to Connellsville, most of the many other small cities and towns in the Pittsburgh region that grew rapidly in the 1900-1920 period saw new bank buildings constructed

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only in brick with some stone trim, and usually in the Colonial Revival style, until after 1920 when large Classical Revival buildings were built to replace them. Architect R.L. Barnhart, for instance, who moved from New York City to Charleroi in the 1890s, designed about a dozen two or three story Colonial Revival banks there and in the nearby towns of Donora, California, and West Newton. Yet the largest banks in Charleroi are Classical Revival style buildings built about 1925, after Barnhart retired. Similar two-to-three-story, granite-faced Classical Revival style buildings were built in Monongahela City, Brownsville, Washington, Waynesburg, Somerset, Claysville, Clairton, Homestead, and many communities closer to Pittsburgh in the 1920s. The only Classical Revival bank building Connellsville has from this latter era is the Youghiogheny National Bank building. It is among the town's most modestly-sized structures. Its modest size is undoubtedly due to the fact that the bank was established prior to the ca.1900 building boom, in an existing building that was not replaced by new construction (the present building) until the 1920s, after Connellsville economy had peaked and begun to decline. Although Classical Revival in style, the Youghiogheny National Bank Building differs in important ways from the Colonial National Bank design. It is a rowbuilding, originally attached on each side to another commercial building. Thus only the facade is stone and detailed with Classical Revival style features. The Youghiogheny National facade is polished granite, unlike Colonial National's white marble. It also lent itself more easily to conversion to a traditional commercial storefront after the bank closed, and thus the first story is clad in black Carrara glass and plate glass, in an Art Deco style design installed for either a clothing store or jewelry store. The pairs of Doric pilasters which flank the second and third story windows of the Youghiogheny National Bank Building are only offset from the rest of the facade by about five inches, and thus though monumental in height (about 18 feet tall, from the top of the first story doorway to the top of the third story windows) they are almost shallow enough to call "bas-relief."

Though Colonial National is smaller than the rest, it is the most central symbol of banking in this historic industrial town. Connellsville's late nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings provide a clear text about the importance, evolution, and growth of an internationally-known industrial center. Although the significant earlier chapters of the town's history are not as well represented in the business district's presentday fabric, the sudden evolution of an economy with the potential of transforming Connellsville into a much larger city is seen in the construction of bank office towers and related buildings in a brief period of time, between 1900 and 1910. Colonial National Bank Building's centrality and dramatic effect are remarkable as the focal point of a business district once in the process of being transformed by other bank buildings from a plat of three story buildings to a dense city of six and seven story bank towers. Yet it is easily most recognizable bank building in the community, and the most striking example of the Classical Revival style, temple-fronted bank design trend in this community and in the surrounding area.

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Interview with Frederick Hetzel, 31 January 1999

Interview with William Balsley, 1 February 1999

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Description: This nomination includes and is limited to all the land and the building thereon in tax parcel 5-7-103 in the City of Connellsville.

Justification: The boundaries of this tax parcel contains all the land historically associated with the present Colonial National Bank Building.

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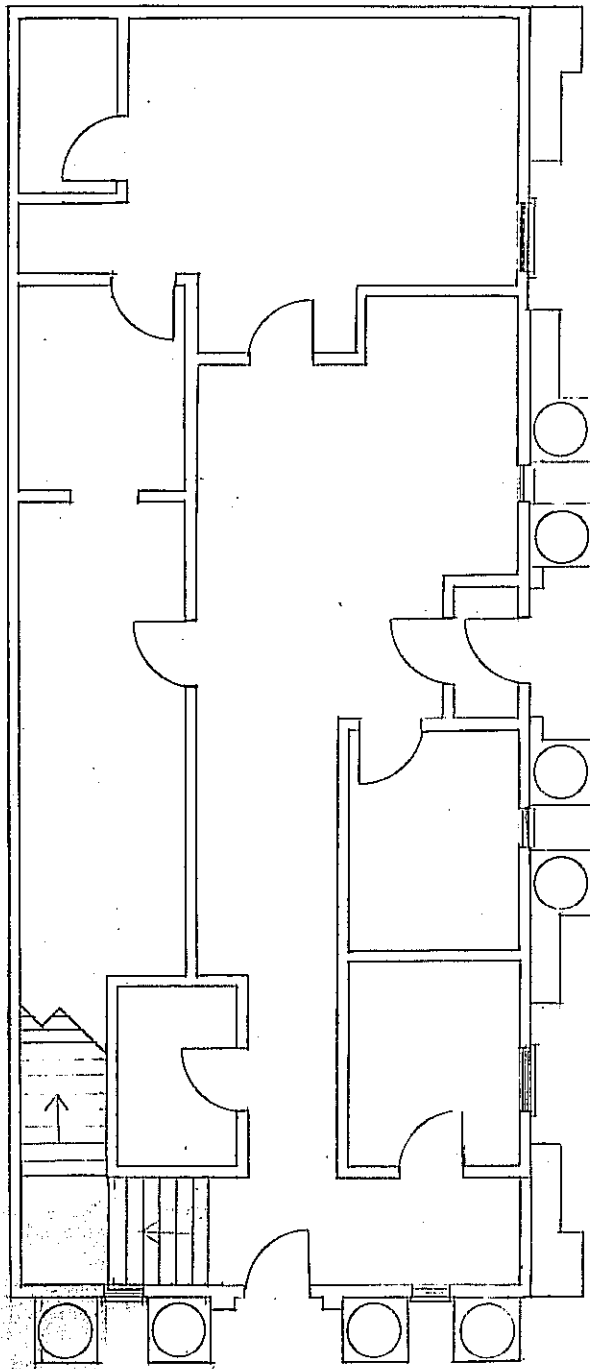
Section Number list of photographs **Page 1**

Photographs

Information for numbers 1-5 is the same for all photographs:

1. Colonial National Bank
2. City of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania
3. Brendan Froeschl
4. 9 September 2000
5. Negative Location: Offices of
Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting
2334 Murray Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION
No. 1	North and west elevations	SE
No. 2	Bank building within streetscape	NE
No. 3	West elevation and adjoining building	E
No. 4	Main office room, first floor	SW
No. 5	Stairway with landing	E
No. 6	Detail of doorknob from 1930s renovation	SW
No. 7	View to top of stairs	S
No. 8	Front room on second floor with doorway to next room	S
No. 9	Detail of light fixtures and vent, second floor	up
No. 10	Ceiling water damage in SW corner of second floor	up
No. 11	Detail of original window, view from second floor	W
No. 12	View down hallway towards top of stairs	N
No. 13	Original safe in basement, with "Colonial National Bank"	down



24 x 60'

DRAWING TITLE
FIRST FLOOR
SCALE **DATE**
NTS 31 JANUARY 2001
DRAWN BY **CHECKED**
ALG

Colonial National Bank Building
City of Connellsville
Fayette County, PA

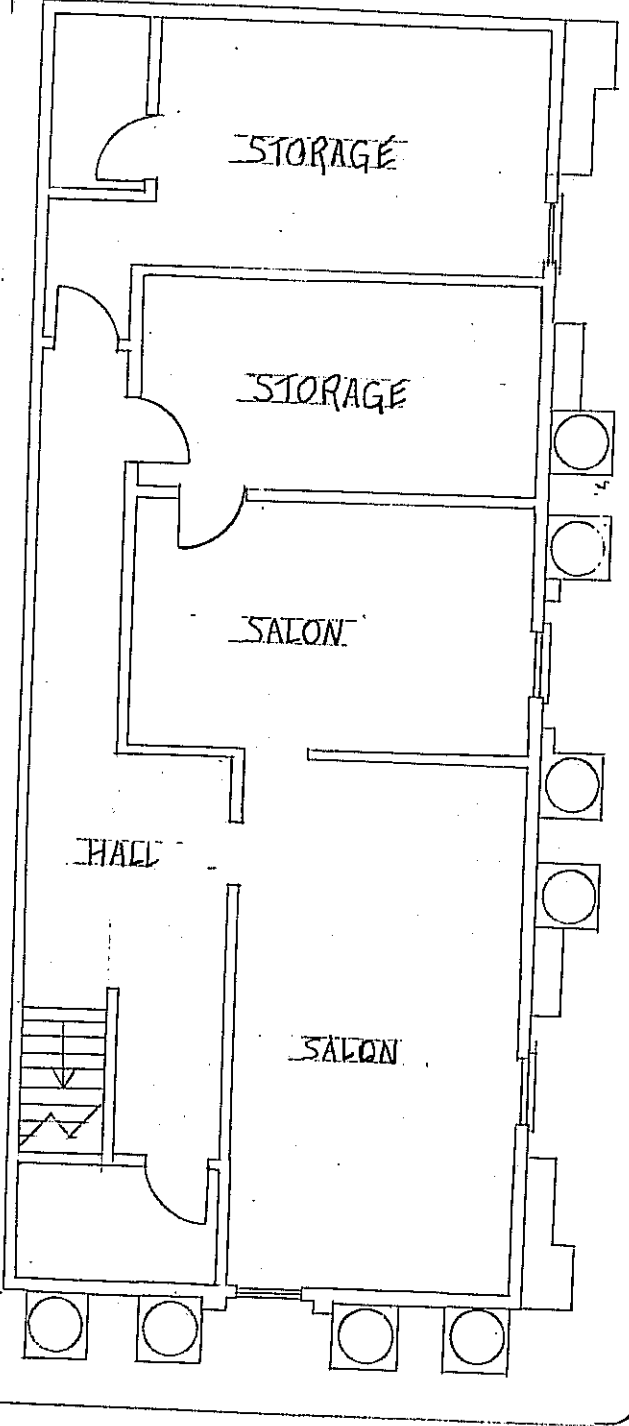
TERRY A. NECCIAL, R.A.,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CONSULTING
2334 Murray Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15217
(412) 521-4084



ADJOINING BUILDING

SOUTH PITTSBURGH ST.

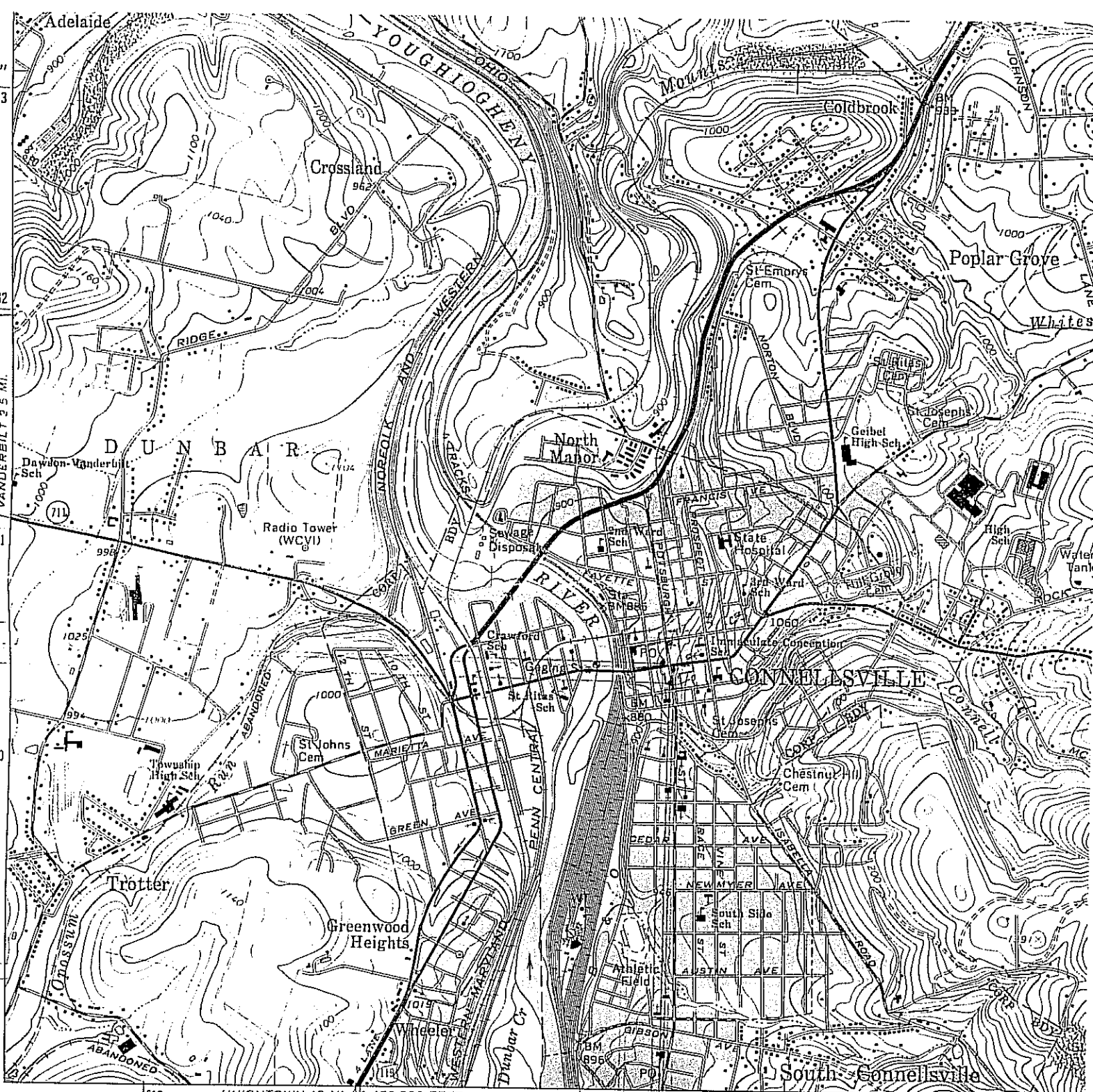
EAST CRAWFORD AVE.



DRAWING TITLE
 SECOND FLOOR
SCALE **DATE**
 NTS 31 JANUARY 2001
DRAWN BY **CHECKED**
 *ALG

Colonial National Bank Building
 City of Connellsville
 Fayette County, PA

TERRY A. NECCIAI, R.A.,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CONSULTING
 2334 Murray Avenue
 Pittsburgh, PA 15217
 (412) 521-4084



7°30" 1618 UNIONTOWN 12 MI. 480 000 FEET 1620 35' 1621 1622

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

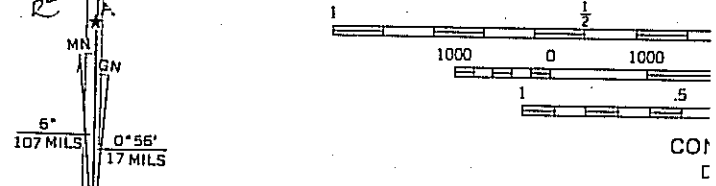
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
 State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs
 taken 1973. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Map photoinspected 1977
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

THIS MAP COMPLIES
 FOR SALE
 DENVER, COLORADO
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHY