

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic City of Franklin Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Portions of First and Second Wards

N/A not for publication

city, town Franklin

N/A vicinity of

state PA

code 042

county Venango

code 121

3. Classification

Category

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

Ownership

- public
 - private
 - both
- Public Acquisition**
- in process
 - being considered

Status

- occupied
 - unoccupied
 - work in progress
- Accessible**
- yes: restricted
 - yes: unrestricted
 - no

Present Use

- agriculture
 - commercial
 - educational
 - entertainment
 - government
 - industrial
 - military
- museum
 - park
 - private residence
 - religious
 - scientific
 - transportation
 - other:

4. Owner of Property

name (see attached schedules)

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register & Recorder's Office, City of Venango

street & number Venango County Courthouse, Liberty Stret

city, town Franklin

state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Venango County Historical
Site Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 1980

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town Franklin

state PA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u> N/A </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Franklin Historic District encompasses a diverse array of 19th & early 20th century structures and streetscapes. The district is composed of 410 buildings, of which 380 (93%) are contributing and 29 (7%) are intrusive. The district covers 26 city blocks and includes the commercial core as well as residential neighborhoods ranging from the earliest permanent dwellings in the city to Miller Park, an early twentieth century development built by Franklin's wealthiest citizens. Every major architectural style found in northwestern Pennsylvania between 1830 and 1930 is represented in the district.

Franklin's first period of permanent construction extended from 1830 to 1860. During that time English settlers from southeastern Pennsylvania brought traditional English and German forms while New Englanders bound for Ohio's Western Reserve carried the Greek Revival style to Franklin. The earliest structure in the district is a rural Federal style structure built in 1828. The structure illustrates many typical Federal style elements, including a long narrow form and a flat, and symmetrical facade. Example of eastern-Pennsylvania frame I-house and 4-over-4 forms are scattered throughout the district, and at least two, one at 1117 Elk Street and the other at 1035 Elk, illustrate the late survival of these types. Greek Revival structures also exist throughout the district. A section known as Federal Hill in the northwestern part of the city offers four of the best examples of Greek Revival in Franklin. Most of the Greek Revival achieves a striking balance and simplicity by flanking the central temple form with 1-story wings. There is also one example of a New England saltbox, a form very rare in Venango County, within the district.

Franklin's second period of architectural important can be defined as beginning with the introduction of Gothic Revival structures followed by the succession of Victorian styles from 1860 through the end of the century. This influx of styles coincided with the heyday of the local oil industry. During this time the immense revenues from oil production combined with the desire to construct homes illustrative of the new wealth. The results were often impressive.

The first Victorian style to appear in Franklin was Gothic Revival. The style was not especially popular, probably because of the stylistic emphasis on "quaintness" rather than grandeur. It is represented by only two examples one at 917 Elk Street and one at 1415 Elk Street. The Italianate style, with its large, imposing forms, was much more attractive to Franklin residents. During the 1860's and 1870's a large number of well developed Italianate homes were built within the district. There are at least two dozen examples of the Italianate form in the city. The finest example is a house at 307 South Park Street which was built for Senator Thomas Hoge in 1865. Characteristically rectangular in shape, with narrow paned windows, low hipped roofs and wide bracketed eaves, the Italianate style structures are among the most beautiful in Franklin. A few local examples of the Italian Villa style were also constructed around 1860.

The richness of ornamentation associated with the Second Empire style also appealed to Franklin's new wealth. Several good examples of Second Empire stylings can be found throughout the district. These structures feature tall paned windows, some hooded by heavy tin surrounds an elaborate wooden ornamentation, dentil moldings and brackets and surmounted by concave mansard roofs with dormers. These Second Empire dwellings give full expression to the style. The Queen Anne style was also among the most popular Victorian trends. Examples run the full gamut from elaborate multi-leveled and turreted structures to modest "worker" homes embellished with projecting bays, varied surface textures and multiple gables. There are a few Stick style structures in Franklin; however, the style was soon eclipsed by Colonial Revival during the early twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet City of Franklin His. Dist. Item number 7

Page 2

#7.

The city's final period of architectural excellence began around the turn of the century. By that time fortunes had matured and Franklin was known as "the nursery of great men". A new generation, anxious to make its mark, left the exuberance of the Victorian styles but not the tradition of quality and workmanship as Franklin turned to the quiet dignity of the Colonial Revival style. Most of the Colonial Revival structures rely on a combination of colonial styles and contemporary elements. The use of colonial form and details such as roof dormers, corner pilasters and fan and side lights are common to structures from this period. The richest expression of the era is Miller Park in the northwestern portion of the district. A planned development with narrow streets and reserved open spaces, the park contains a dozen of Franklin's grandest homes, most in Colonial Revival style. Not all the houses from the early 20th century are Colonial Revival. Outside Miller Park are a number of Arts and Crafts homes.

Franklin's commercial area stands at the center of the historic district. The buildings comprising the downtown have been altered more severely than the residential areas, but the changes are confined to first floors and are usually sympathetic to the structures. Although the impression of the streetscape is of 19th century commercial structures with Italianate detailings, there is actually more diversity. Similar in scale and general design to the earlier commercial structures, the 20th century buildings show the beginning of the movement away from flat, repetitive facades and offer a pleasing contrast to the adjacent Italianate structures.

Along with commercial and residential structures, the district includes some churches and public buildings. Nearly all of these structures are well-designed and preserved. Several of these buildings are also significant as the only examples of certain styles within the town. For instance, the County Jail and the First United Methodist Church are Franklin's only Romanesque Revival structures. The most important public building in Franklin is the Venango County Courthouse designed by Sloan and Hutton of Philadelphia in 1867 and built in the Italianate style. (A rear addition designed by Samuel Brady was added in 1931-32). Featuring simple, balanced proportions and outline, a variety of classical ornamentation, and an impressive facade with a pedimented and pilastered central pavilion, the two towered building, located at the center of the district, has become the symbol of Venango County.

The Depression ended Franklin's amazing capacity to build on the same scale as in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the fortunes born in the oil fields were wiped out in the stock market crash. Nevertheless, the preceding century endowed the town with an architectural heritage that is remarkably complete. This heritage has been well preserved by the city.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The primary significance of the historic district of the City of Franklin is its architecture. Most of the architectural styles used in northwestern Pennsylvania between 1830 and 1930 are found here, and most exist not in isolation but in multiple examples, making the district valuable for comparison and study. The variety of Italianate homes, for instance, provides a large number of examples ranging from stylistically pure representations to vernacular buildings influenced by and incorporating simplified Italianate features. The same variety exists for the Queen Anne and Colonial revival styles, and even those styles with fewer examples, such as the Greek Revival, folk forms and Second Empire, give a good understanding of how a single stylistic approach can be interpreted and re-interpreted with individuality and success.

The consistent quality of the district in terms of design and workmanship is also important. With early settlers eager to recreate the townscapes of New England and eastern Pennsylvania, forms were kept intact and accurately followed Greek Revival or simple Federal lines. When new construction methods, money and the Victorian concept of domestic ostentation combined to create styles which came in and out of fashion, Franklin's builders, evidently relying on design books, again created stylistically pure structures. The oil industry made possible the importation of stained glass, scrollwork and other details not available locally but needed to complete these buildings so no ingredient was omitted. Conservatism encouraged, over the years, an impulse to keep the town's buildings as created, assuring private and practical preservation of the community's townscape.

The district's architecture is of regional importance. While other communities may rival Franklin when individual structures are compared, none surpass Franklin in terms of comprehensiveness and compactness. Few towns in the region, for example were founded as early as Franklin so pre-Victorian architecture is missing. In contrast, a six-block walk along Elk Street provides examples of all the region's major styles, from Federal through Arts and Crafts structures.

The district's buildings are also of importance as a means of preserving a tangible link to the beginning of the oil industry. The early derricks are disassembled or rotted away, and the presence of major oil companies in Franklin has ceased. What remains are the homes and commercial buildings, and there is no question most of these were built with oil revenues. Prior to the oil days, Franklin was a small river town along the Allegheny River and French Creek, the main trade route between Pittsburgh and Erie. In 1850, its population numbered fewer than 1,000 and while it boasted two churches. The town apparently had no school. By 1873, as a result of the oil boom with its population approaching 7,000 the town had "elegant" business blocks, "very handsome" residences and a new courthouse which "would contrast favorably with many of the buildings in more pretentious cities," churches "of almost every denomination," and a school "capable of accomodating the thousand children." Much of the population, of course, was temporary, if not migratory, following each new oil discovery. What is remarkable, then, is that the town was built to survive and did survive even beyond the end of the region's dominance of the oil industry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet City of Franklin Historic Dis Item number 8

Page 2

#8.

Some of Franklin's residents made important contributions to the petroleum industry. The names of Joseph Sibley and Charles Miller do not rival Rockefeller, yet their oil refining process created a lubricant which assured that trains could operate in winter weather, helped to standardize transportation, made Galena Signal Oil world-famous and themselves very rich. These men left their marks on Franklin. Many of the town's churches, as well as Miller Park, are direct links to them.

Franklin's historic district is centered by the Courthouse and its flanking parks, and the streets which radiate out from that point form, insofar as the narrow valley permits, regular rectangular blocks along which the buildings are situated. The town was created on State lands by an Act of the General Assembly and plotted in 1795 by General William Irvine and Andrew Endicott. It is an 18th century street plan, and while the approach was not always continued as the town expanded, the area included in the district, retains the design created by Irvine and Endicott.

The ways in which the houses are situated along the streets is also of interest. Most of the district's blocks contain a variety of buildings from different time, but a few blocks were developed within a short span and have remained unchanged. In these blocks, it is possible to see how changing social philosophies were expressed in the town's architecture in terms of proximity of dwellings, sizes of lots, etc. The Greek Revival homes on Federal Hill, for example, were built from 1835 to 1845. They were placed close to the sidewalk and to one another, fronting the commons and having all dependencies to the rear. Fifty years later, when the 1400 block of Elk Street developed the large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes were built not only on a different scale but as different means of expression. Each is surrounded by large expanses of lawn, insulating the buildings from one another; dependencies matching the architecture of the main structures, are larger and visible; even the lawns are expressions of wealth. In short, the need for a community symbolized by the houses of Federal Hill had given way to a desire for display which created not only larger, more elaborate houses but also more individual and private space.

This shift in philosophy is most visible in Miller Park, another development which has survived much as it was created. On a hillside denuded by oil drilling, General Charles Miller and others created a park-like setting for their mansions. The Park is a direct outgrowth of the 19th century ideal suburb created by Frederick Law Olmstead and others. With its narrow drives, jointly owned open spaces and stables and private zoo, it was a retreat for the wealthy, a closed community. A cooperative venture in the sense of mutual responsibility for the area, each house was, nonetheless, designed to be quite separate from the next. Hillsides, trees, streets and streams were all used to screen the houses from one another, and the absence of sidewalks discouraged the casual observer from intruding. The ideas behind such a development are clearly very different from those which created the houses of Federal Hill.

Franklin's historic district is, therefore, significant for a variety of reasons: its architecture is comprehensive and high quality, preserving not just the town's but the region's architectural heritage; most of its buildings are direct results of the birth of the oil industry, the most tangible links remaining to the beginnings of an industry which changed the world; and its remarkable integrity as a district allows the observer to see the ways in which the community defined itself and the relationships of its citizens over the years. For all these reasons, it deserves recognition so its richness can be preserved for generations to come.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District Item number 10

Page 1

The City of Franklin Historic District boundary begins along the rear property line of those structures along the southside of Liberty Street between 8th and 9th Streets and travels northwest to the south side of 9th Street; then, south to the southern property line of the lot 412 and the rear property lines of those structures fronting Liberty between 9th and 10th Streets; then, across 10th and along the south property line of lot 412 and along the rear property lines of those structures fronting Liberty between 10th and 11th; then, to the west side of 11th and south to the rear property lines of those structures fronting the southside of Buffalo Street; then, north along the side of 12th; then, southwest along the rear property lines of those structures fronting the south side of Liberty between 12th and 13th; then, southeast along the west side of 13th to the south property line of lot 516 and running southwest along the rear property lines of the lots fronting the south side of Buffalo; then, fronting north along east side of 14th; then, west along the rear property line and of those structures fronting Liberty and the south property line of lot 411 between 14th and 15th Streets; then, across 15th and south along 15th to Plummer Avenue; then, along the west side of Plummer to Wiley Avenue, then south along the west side of Wiley to Miller Avenue; then, west along the southern most lot in Miller Park to the city boundary (which also comprises the rear property line of Miller Park properties); then, north along the city line to the north property line of lot 314 on 16th Street; then, east along lot 314 across 16th along the rear property line of those structures fronting the north side of Liberty to the east side of 15 Street; then, northwest to the rear property lines of those properties fronting the north side of Elk; then, east across 14th; then, northwest to Otler and along the south side of Otler to 13th; then, southeast along 13th and across 13th to the north property line of lot 217 and the rear property lines of those structures fronting the north side of Elk; from 12th to 9th Streets and including all side lots south of the northern property lines of lot 213 on 12th, lots 215 on South Park, lot 214 and 213 on 11th, and lot 218 on 9th along the rear property lines of those structures fronting the north side of Liberty; then, south along the west side of 8th to the starting point.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet City of Franklin Historic District item number 10

Page 2

10. Verbal Boundary Justification:

Because the major significance of Franklin's historic district rests on its architecture, its boundaries were carefully drawn to include the full range of styles represented in the town. The cohesion of the principal residential and commercial districts benefited this selection, and Liberty and Elk Streets, traditionally the best locations, form the core of the district. Its boundaries sometimes cross onto other streets, notably Buffalo and Otter Streets, because good examples of certain styles are found there as well. Generally speaking, however, Elk and Liberty Streets are Franklin's most important.

To a large degree, existing natural and political boundaries from the district's boundaries. The Allegheny River crosses behind several blocks fronting on Elk Street, and the City Line defines the rear of Miller Park. These boundaries, of course, were the easiest to locate.

Most of the other boundary decisions were also simple to resolve. Beyond the district's boundaries, the residential areas quickly become less well built and preserved. The 1200 block of Buffalo Street, for example, has been largely demolished to provide space for parking lots on one side and lawn areas for two highrises for the elderly on the other. The 1500 block of Elk Street, on the other hand, was developed in the 1930's and 1940's, creating little architecture of interest, and the end of the block abutting the district was redeveloped in the 1960's as an apartment complex. Typically, though, the surrounding blocks are composed either of mixed uses or undistinguished residences: the 1000 block of Buffalo Street is compromised by a car lot, a supermarket, a lumber yard and a playground; the 1100 block of Otter Street was historically subjected to periodic flooding and the houses built there were of lesser value because the lots were undesirable.

There were a few blocks where the decision of whether or not to include a block was difficult to make. The 800 block of Elk Street, for example, contains a significant Colonial Revival home, but the rest of the block is composed of undistinguished older homes, many of which have been altered, and new homes built in the 1960's when a school building was demolished. The decision was made, therefore to exclude the block from the district because of its lack of integrity. However, the 800 block of Liberty Street was included despite two intrusions because it contained the only saltbox in Franklin as well as an interesting Second Empire home, an excellent Colonial Revival house, an I-frame structure and a Greek Revival home. The other houses, however, are only contributory. Another problem arose in the 1300 block of Otter Street where the district jogs to include one side of the street where a fine Queen Anne residence and some good vernacular structures are located. The side of the block not included contains several small, early (1840's and 1850's) homes, and it was felt that, because of their age, they should be included. The houses have so little architectural integrity, however, that their ages were determined only by researching assessment records. The decision was made, therefore, to exclude them.

As described in the "District Description", the rating formula for significant, contributory and non-contributory structures involved adherence to a recognized style or building tradition as well as the degree of architectural integrity remaining. These standards were applied uniformly and, while no percentage of significant structure per block was established for inclusion, it was felt that blocks with only one or two noteworthy structures should not be included if the additional houses in the block were

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Franklin Historic District

Item number 10

Page 3

10. Verbal Boundary Justification:

compromised architecturally or simply nor of architectural interest. By applying these standards, the district as created retains good overall representation and integrity, with over 40% significant structures and only 7% non-contributory structures.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Geographical Data Item number 10 Page 4

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
I	- 1 7/ 4	97 - 4 8 0/	4 5 8 3 - 3 2 0
J	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 3 8 0/	4 5 8 3 - 3 2 0
K	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 2 6 0/	4 5 8 3 - 1 2 0
L	- 1 7/ 4	9 6 - 9 6 0/	4 5 8 2 - 8 2 0
M	- 1 7/ 4	9 6 - 9 6 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 0 0
N	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 3 0 0/	4 5 8 3 - 4 6 0
O	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 3 2 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 6 0
P	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 5 0 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 4 0
Q	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 5 2 0/	4 5 8 3 - 6 0 0
R	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 7 0 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 8 0
S	- 1 7/ 4	9 7 - 7 0 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 4 0
T	- 1 7/ 4	9 8 - 0 8 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 6 0
U	- 1 7/ 4	9 8 - 4 2 0/	4 5 8 3 - 5 6 0
V	- 1 7/ 4	9 8 - 3 4 0/	4 5 8 2 - 6 2 0
W	- 1 7/ 4	9 8 - 3 8 0/	4 5 8 2 - 4 0 0

9. Major Bibliographical References

Venango County History

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 152.9

Quadrangle name Franklin

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

E	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

F	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

G	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

H	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
---	-------------------	---	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state	code	county	code
PA			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William P. Buchanan, Manager

organization City of Franklin

date 10/83

street & number 430 Thirteenth Street

telephone 814/437-1485

city or town Franklin

state PA

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 12/23/83

For NPS 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

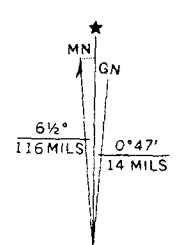


1420000 FEET 8 9 MI. TO PA. 308 597 501 598 599 (KENNERDELL) 5066 IV SE 47'30"

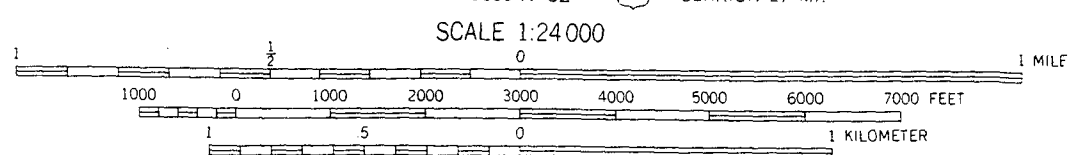
Published by the Geological Survey

Methods from aerial
checked 1963
North American datum
Pennsylvania coordinate system, north zone
Use Mercator grid ticks,

Selected fence and field lines where
graphs. This information is unchecked
only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revised
State of Pennsylvania
1972
Plate