

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cameron, Colonel James, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number PA Route 405, River Road N/A not for publication
city, town Milton (West Chillisquaque Twp.) N/A vicinity
state PA code PA county Northumberland code 097 zip code 17847

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Dr. Brent Glass, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/Museum**7. Description**Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls Brickroof Metalother Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The James Cameron House is located in West Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, on the east side of PA Route 405, approximately one mile south of the PA Route 642 bridge in Milton Borough. The house is set back 76 feet from the state highway and is nearly centered within its front footage. The siting of the house on a slight rise conveys a feeling of prominence. The nominated property lies between the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and two important nineteenth century transportation routes, the former Sunbury and Erie Railroad and the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The current neighborhood surrounding the Cameron House is composed of mixed residential and commercial uses -- most all of which were built during the twentieth century. The James Cameron House is composed of four sections. The formal dwelling space consists of a two and one-half (2½) story, three-bay Flemish bond brick building with a two-story, three-bay common bond side addition set five feet back from the front facade of the two and one-half story section. A one and one-half (1½) story brick section and a one-story wood frame section comprise the rear kitchen wing. The formal two and one-half story brick section and the one and one-half story brick kitchen were built between 1840 and 1842. Exact dates of construction for the two-story brick addition and the one-story wood frame rear kitchen are unknown; however, the two-story brick addition appears to have been built circa 1860. The rear wood frame kitchen incorporates materials from the mid- and late-nineteenth century and no specific date of construction is known. The James Cameron House is a vernacular structure with Federal style characteristics. It is in excellent physical condition and retains a very high degree of integrity. The nominated property contains one contributing outbuilding located at the rear corner of the wood frame kitchen.

The formal two and one-half (2½) story portion of the James Cameron House exhibits several distinguishing characteristics. It consists of a three-bay side hall plan with common bond brick coursing on three sides and Flemish bond coursing on the front. Although nearly square, 30 feet by 36 feet, its shortest dimension extends across the front and rear facades. The eight-panel front entry door is recessed within a raised panel frame accented by a semi-circular fanlight transom with radiating muntins. Like the front facade, the rear or east facade

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repeats the three-bay fenestration. The north gable end is two bays deep with an attic-story Palladian window positioned between the two interior gable end chimneys. The only fenestration visible on the south gable end are the two attic-story window openings. With the exception of the north wall Palladian window, all window openings hold double hung 6-over-6 window sash. Solid and louvered exterior shutters are hung with period hardware at all first and second story windows. Beneath the flared eaves of the standing seam metal roof is a boxed cornice supported by scroll brackets. These brackets only appear on the front facade and beneath the cornice returns on both gable ends. The rough cut stone foundation is only slightly visible above ground level.

The one and one-half (1½) story common bond brick kitchen was built at the same time as the two and one-half story formal dwelling space and attaches to its southeast corner. At the point of junction, the kitchen structure relies upon the two and one-half story section for structural support. The fenestration in this section is asymmetrical. Both the north and south first story facades incorporate a door and window bay; not positioned opposite each other. The north and east second story facades each display a single opening. Like the formal dwelling space, all window openings hold 6-over-6 double hung window sash. The first floor windows are flanked by solid exterior shutters with period hardware. The flounder or shed roof is covered with standing seam metal. Like the rear roof of the two and one-half story section, snowbirds exist at each seam. The interior chimney for the kitchen fireplace extends through the flounder roof at its peak. The two exterior door openings contain six-panel doors -- the bottom two panels of which comprise raised solid panels; the upper four panel spaces hold glass lights.

The interior treatment of both 1840-42 brick sections further substantiates their simultaneous construction. The window and door architrave and the chair rails in both sections are similar although the kitchen is less refined. The two and one-half story section includes a hallway extending along the south wall on the first floor from the front to the back. Flanking this hall to the north are two parlors separated by two large ten-panel hinged doors. Each of these parlors includes a fireplace, a chimney closet, a cupboard, chair rail, and a raised panel door to the hall. The second story of this section is divided into three rooms: two bedrooms and a bathroom. Each bedroom has a fireplace and cupboard and is an extension of the first floor plan. The chair rail on the second floor matches the design used in the one and one-half story brick kitchen. The bedroom fireplace mantels are a simplified and slightly smaller version of those used on the first floor. Bathroom fixtures were added to the room at the front

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end of the hall without destroying the chair rail and window trim. Throughout the two and one-half story section, the walls and ceilings are plaster and the floors are random width tongue and groove pine boards. The integrity of these five rooms and the hall is excellent. They convey a very formal atmosphere and are representative of the restrained elegance of the Federal style.

The two-story, three-bay section set to the south and front of the 1840-42 sections is a circa 1860 addition to the James Cameron House. In comparison, this section is much less formal and lacks the elegance inherent in the 1840-42 constructions; however, it is very compatible and does not detract from the earlier constructions. Like the formal two and one-half story section, this portion has a standing seam metal roof. The front or west facade repeats the three-bay fenestration of the older two and one-half story brick section. The south facade is void of fenestration except for two windows in the wall abutting the brick kitchen. The east facade has two second story windows; one of which is partially covered by the brick kitchen. All window openings hold 6-over-6 double hung window sash. The windows in the front facade are the only ones flanked with louvered and paneled exterior shutters. This circa 1860 section differs in that it is entirely of common bond coursing and has a small corbeled brick cornice. The rear slope of the gable roof has been raised as evidenced by the remaining brick corbel located several courses down from the existing eave. Entry into this section is gained from the exterior through two, four-panel doors into a hallway located against the south gable end wall. The interior spaces within this section are accessible from both 1840-42 sections. The interior woodwork is composed of plain board trim with no ornamentation. An interesting feature of this space is its chimney which projects through both stories of this section before corbeling through the exterior gable end of the two and one-half story 1840-42 section. It exits the building as an interior gable end chimney in the original section.

The Italianate porch protecting the south entry into this two-story brick section probably provides the best indicator of this section's construction date, circa 1860. Why the interior remains so unornamented during a period of construction when decoration was basic to a style is unknown. A one-bay matching Italianate style porch over the front entry was removed in 1987. It is likely that the scroll brackets and wide eaves on the two and one-half story section were added with the porches during construction of the two-story addition.

Attached to the rear of the brick portions is a one-story wood frame outkitchen. It has no direct access from the interior spaces of the brick sections. A large brick fireplace dominates the east gable end. To the left of this fireplace is an enclosed ladder stair

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to the loft area. Like the other sections of the James Cameron House, this structure has a standing seam metal roof (although the north slope has been replaced with asphalt), 6-over-6 window sash, and four-panel exterior doors; located directly opposite each other. The exterior is sided with vertical boards and battens and the interior walls are covered with beaded tongue and groove boards. Both north and south side facades incorporate one door and one window opening. No other fenestration exists in this section.

Both kitchens are joined to the 1840-42 and circa 1860 brick sections by porches. On the south side, a one-story, four-bay, open frame porch extends from the circa 1860 section past the entry to the one-story frame kitchen. This porch has a wood floor, square posts, and a shed roof covered with standing seam metal. A small one-story, single bay enclosed wood frame porch shelters the 1840-42 kitchen and rear hall entries. This enclosed porch was at one time part of a full facade open frame porch which collapsed.

Located a few feet beyond and north of the outkitchen is the only outbuilding included with the nominated property. It is sided to match the outkitchen, has an asphalt shingled gable roof, and probably functioned as a smoke house. There are no windows in this structure and only one door in the west gable end nearest the kitchens. Its features indicate a probable mid-nineteenth century construction.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1840-1842

Significant Dates

ca. 1842

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The James Cameron House is locally important to Northumberland County due to its Federal style architecture and its historic association with a distinguished Pennsylvania family. It is an important example of mid-nineteenth century residential architecture in West Chillisquaque Township, particularly among the river front homes in this township. Its significant architectural features were produced for James and Rebecca Cameron circa 1842. The Camerons were associated with this property from 1840 until 1920, and are widely recognized in Northumberland and Union Counties.

The Federal styling of James Cameron's home is outstanding among the river front farms north and south of Milton Borough. This area is accessible by PA Route 405, originally authorized for construction during the 1826-27 Session of Pennsylvania's General Assembly as the State Road from Northumberland through Milton, west along the Susquehanna River to Muncy, Williamsport, and Jersey Shore. This road as it extended through Milton was the main business and residential street in the borough.

Milton Borough begins just one-half mile to the north of the Cameron House and Watsonstown Borough lies five and one-half miles further north. Only one stylish nineteenth century farmhouse exists on Route 405 between Milton and Watsonstown, a distance of approximately three miles from the Cameron House. This home is located 0.2 mile back from Route 405 and can best be described as a three-bay, center hall, Georgian style stone dwelling, poorly remodeled in recent years. The age, scale, and prominence of most residential structures located on various township roads leading back from the river do not compare. As a result, the geographic area which has the potential to yield homes contemporary with Cameron's, lies south of Milton Borough to the Point Township line -- a distance of approximately six and one-half miles. Near this township boundary PA Route 405 becomes Route 147 and leaves the river

See continuation sheet

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front plateau. From this location south, the nineteenth century homes become oriented to the road and much less oriented to the Susquehanna River.

Within this region are eight, nineteenth century farmhouses exhibiting high style elements. Of these river front homes, six would have probably been constructed by the 1850's. The remaining two are Italianate, are located east of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and are probably post Civil War constructions. These two Italianate residences are located approximately 4.7 miles south of Milton. Of the two, the five-bay wood frame dwelling (the other is a three-bay brick dwelling compromised by poorly designed additions) has the best integrity. One other Italianate dwelling exists in this region south of Milton, 0.2 mile from the borough boundary. It is a restyling of an earlier three-bay, Flemish bond brick dwelling with a side hall plan. The integrity of this building's Italianate features are excellent; however, its integrity of setting is greatly impaired by a car dealership which occupies the front and north side lawns, now paved for parking space.

Of lesser architectural importance are the four remaining dwellings. Two of these buildings exhibit Federal detailing, one is Greek Revival, and one is very vernacular but stands out due to its stone construction. This stone building is the most distant (being approximately 5.5 miles south of Milton) of the eight contemporary river front homes. The remaining three buildings are located within four miles of Milton. The two Federal influenced dwellings are both severely impacted by non-residential ownership and both appear to be standing vacant. The first dwelling, located within 1.6 miles of Milton, is owned by Robbins Marine Sales. Its exterior features, Flemish bonding, arched transom with radiating muntins, two-over-two windows, fan-light attic-story windows, and eight-panel door, are much more intact than its interior which has been severely changed due to the removal of the stairway and floor plan alterations. The second or more distant Federal influenced dwelling is located approximately 3.2 miles south of Milton, on the east bank of the Susquehanna River opposite Lewisburg. The original portion of this home may be of log construction but during a restyling was encased within a stud wall and sided with clapboard. Its three-bay design, side entry with elliptical colored glass transom, two-over-two windows, and interior fireplace mantel distinguish this threatened structure. The brick Greek Revival home, occupied by Kepler Farms, Inc., is located two miles south of Milton. Its five-bay design, center recessed entry with rectangular transom, and boxed, bracketed and returned cornice are all distinguishing characteristics to which a poor addition and replacement windows have been added.

In summary, the architectural analysis of nineteenth century river front homes north and south of Milton yields three Federal dwellings,

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one Georgian dwelling, one Greek Revival dwelling, three Italianate dwellings, and one stone vernacular dwelling. The Federal style James Cameron House has better integrity than the other contemporary river front dwellings in West Chillisquaque Township. The Italianate style dwellings in this area approach this integrity but do not reflect Pre Civil War construction; and therefore, do not portray this period in Northumberland County's history. The overall appearance of the James Cameron House reflects a quality of craftsmanship, materials, and style, and its degree of integrity among other period homes is unsurpassed.

The life of James Cameron was lost during the Civil War; however, his contribution to that end led to the naming of Cameronia (1861-1867) later known as Montandon, and also to Cameron Park at Market Square in Sunbury. Much of the Cameron recognition is attributed to three brothers: William, Simon, and James. The contributions made by these three men influenced government and politics, canal construction, military maneuvers, and newspaper publications.

William, Simon, and James Cameron were three of eight children born to Charles and Martha Pfoutz Cameron of Maytown, PA. The oldest son, William (1795-1877), first became a tailor like his father and later practiced many other business ventures. He has been noted as a Pennsylvania Canal contractor and at the time of his death "owned a large amount of the best property in Lewisburg while country lands extended north . . . along the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River to the border of Milton". (Commemorative Biographical: 776). This land would have included the James Cameron House and is proven thus by deed transactions from James Cameron's estate to William and Simon Cameron.

Simon Cameron became the most celebrated of the three brothers associated with Northumberland County. He derived much of his wealth from printing endeavors, canal contracts, railroad corporations, iron partnerships, banking, and investments. However, his most recognized achievements were in the field of government and politics. He was very much in control of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania from the time it crystallized into a national organization in 1860 until his death in 1889. He also served under President Lincoln as Secretary of War and United States Minister to Russia and was a United States Senator for 20 years. Cameron Township, Northumberland County and Cameron County, PA are named in his honor.

James Cameron (1801-1861), for whom this dwelling was constructed, appears to have been heavily influenced by his older brothers' endeavors. For several of his early years, circa 1827-1829, he was associated with newspaper publications in Sunbury with his brother, Simon, in Williamsport at the Lycoming Gazette, and in Lancaster at the Political

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Sentinel. While in Lancaster in 1829 he married Rebecca Leman Galbraith. After reading law with James Buchanan and Judge Molton C. Rogers of Lancaster, James Cameron was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar in 1838. Shortly thereafter, on October 17, 1840, James Cameron entered into an agreement with Robert H. Hammond of Milton to purchase 273 acres of farmland in Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, bordering the Susquehanna River.

During the two years following the Hammond/Cameron sale agreement, James and Rebecca Cameron improved their property nearly two and one-half times its former value. Tax records for 1842 and 1843 substantiate that James Cameron was living on this property. However, during the time from 1844 until 1850 tax records indicate that Cameron's land was occupied by tenants. It was during this same time period that Cameron served in New Orleans, participating in the Mexican War and later in Gosport, Virginia with the construction of the "Powhatan", the side-paddle wheel steamer which functioned as a Civil War flagship in the Gulf Squadron.

In 1851 James and Rebecca Cameron returned to their Milton farm and for the next ten years, from 1851 until 1861, James Cameron pursued several vocations. He was admitted to the Northumberland County Bar Association (August 4, 1851), bought and sold five additional properties in Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County comprising approximately 633 acres, maintained farming practices at his farm and at the neighboring McCleary (also spelled McCleery) farm, unsuccessfully ran for Congress in 1856, performed the duties of railroad superintendent, and managed five double brick dwelling houses in Philadelphia, and one dwelling in Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

On June 21, 1861 at his brother, Simon's request, James Cameron assumed the rank of Colonel of the 79th New York Highlanders. This militia unit when founded in 1859 was largely composed of Scotsmen. Its name and number were taken from a Scottish regiment of the British line. Brigaded with the 69th and the 13th New York, and the 2nd Wisconsin, the 79th marched toward Manassas on July 16, 1861. On the afternoon of July 21st the first battle of Bull Run was centered along a plateau approximately one mile long and one-half mile wide. Henry Hill which rises 50 feet above the general level of the plateau became the key to this position. Whoever held the hill, held the plateau. Regiment after regiment of the Federal troops tried in vain to capture the Confederate position. ". . . the New York 79th charged up the ridge upon the Confederate batteries. Receiving a severe fire, they broke; rallied, and finally broke again, and fell back, leaving their colonel, Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, dead upon the field. The New York 69th took their place. . . They held the crest for barely a quarter of an hour, and then fell back in disorder." (Guernsey and Alden:153). Colonel James Cameron was the first officer of his rank in the Union army,

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the first Pennsylvania born officer, and the first soldier from North-
umberland County to die in the Civil War.

After James Cameron's death, his Chillisquaque Township property was sold at public auction to the highest bidders, William and Simon Cameron. Both of these Cameron brothers transferred their half share of the property to Mary M. Packer, William Cameron's daughter. The property in time became the vested interest of Mary Packer's children and grandchildren and in 1920 was sold by the estate of James C. Packer. In 1981, it becamed vested in the Milton Historical Society.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Milton Historical Society
P.O. Box 5, Milton, PA 17847

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.7 acre

UTM References

A 18 343410 4540470
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

Milton Quadrangle

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the east side of PA Highway 405, then south along said highway a distance of 184 feet to the Northerly line of a lane, then east along the Northerly line of said lane a distance of 168 feet, then at a right angle to said lane a distance of 184 feet to a fence defining the property line, then West along said fence 168 feet to PA Rt 405, the place of beginning. See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes those structures that contribute to the significance of this property. Lying to the east of the eastern boundary are two non-contributing structures also owned by the Milton Historical Society. Other noncontributing structures lying beyond the boundary are privately owned by parties other than the Milton Historical Society. See continuation sheet

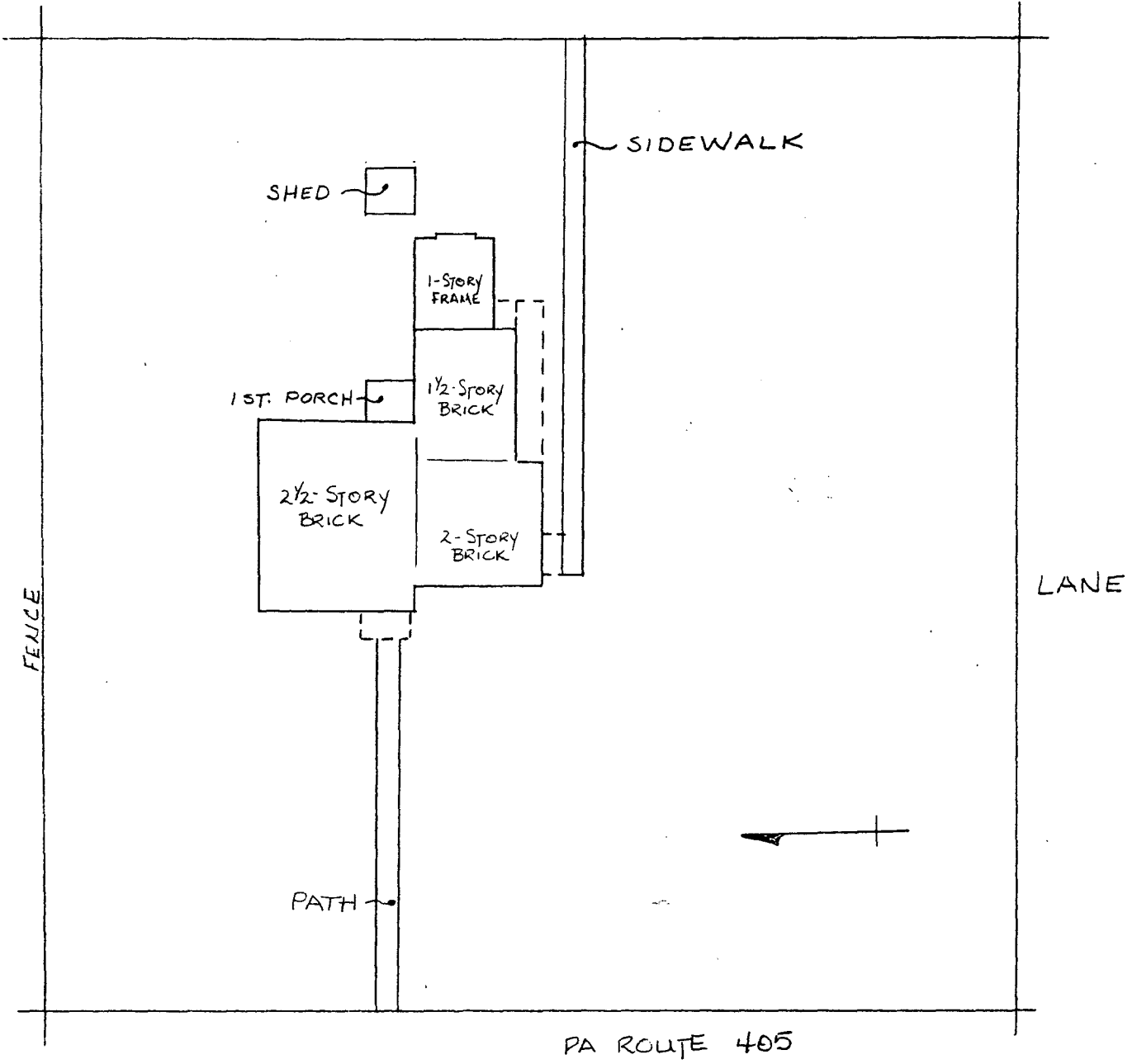
11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan B. Hannegan and G. Jean May date January 5, 1989
 organization Historic Directions telephone (717) 748-6220
 street & number P.O. Box 222 city or town Lock Haven state PA zip code 17745

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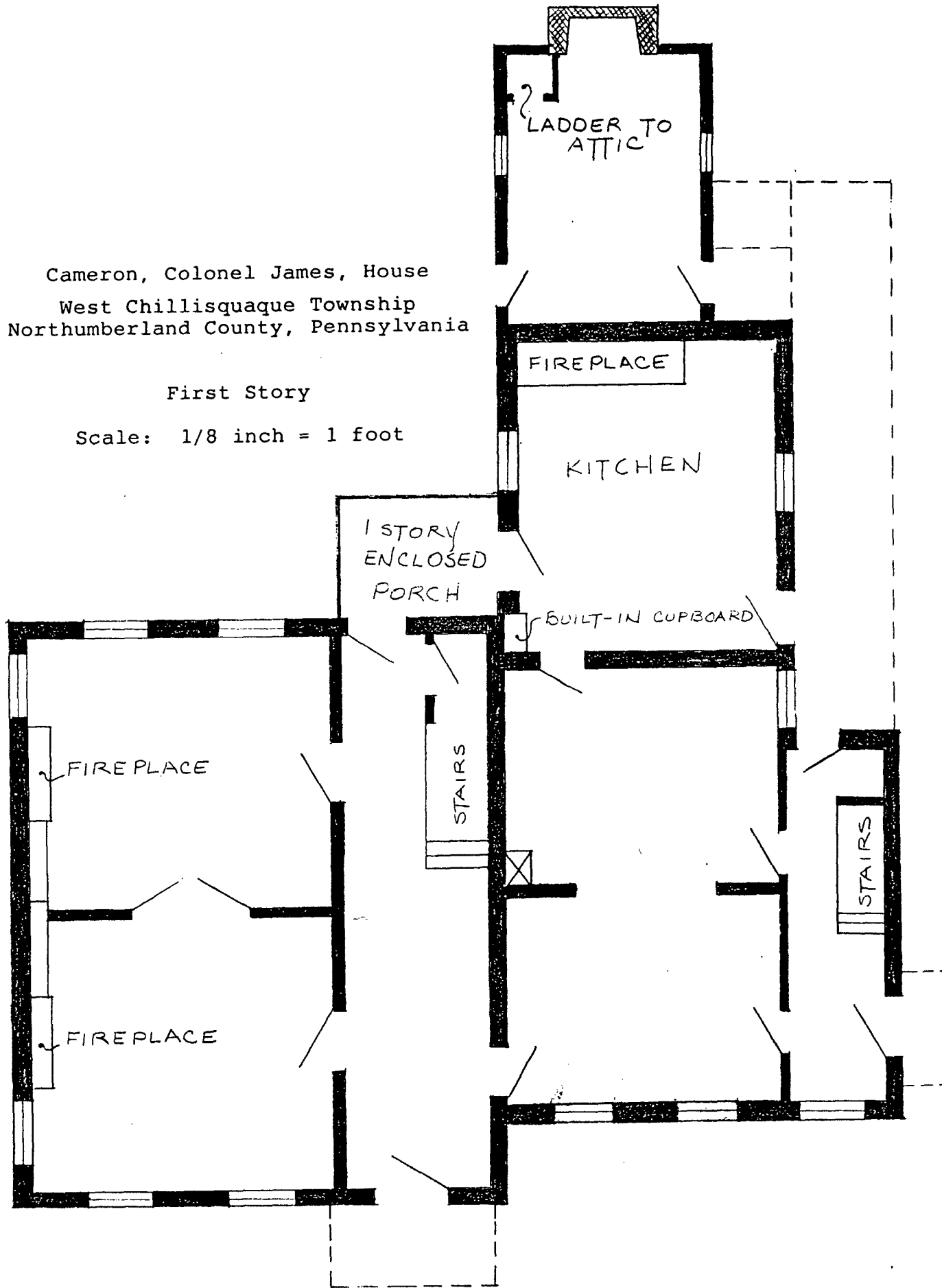
CAMERON, COLONEL JAMES, HOUSE
West Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, PA

Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet

Cameron, Colonel James, House
West Chillisquaque Township
Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

First Story

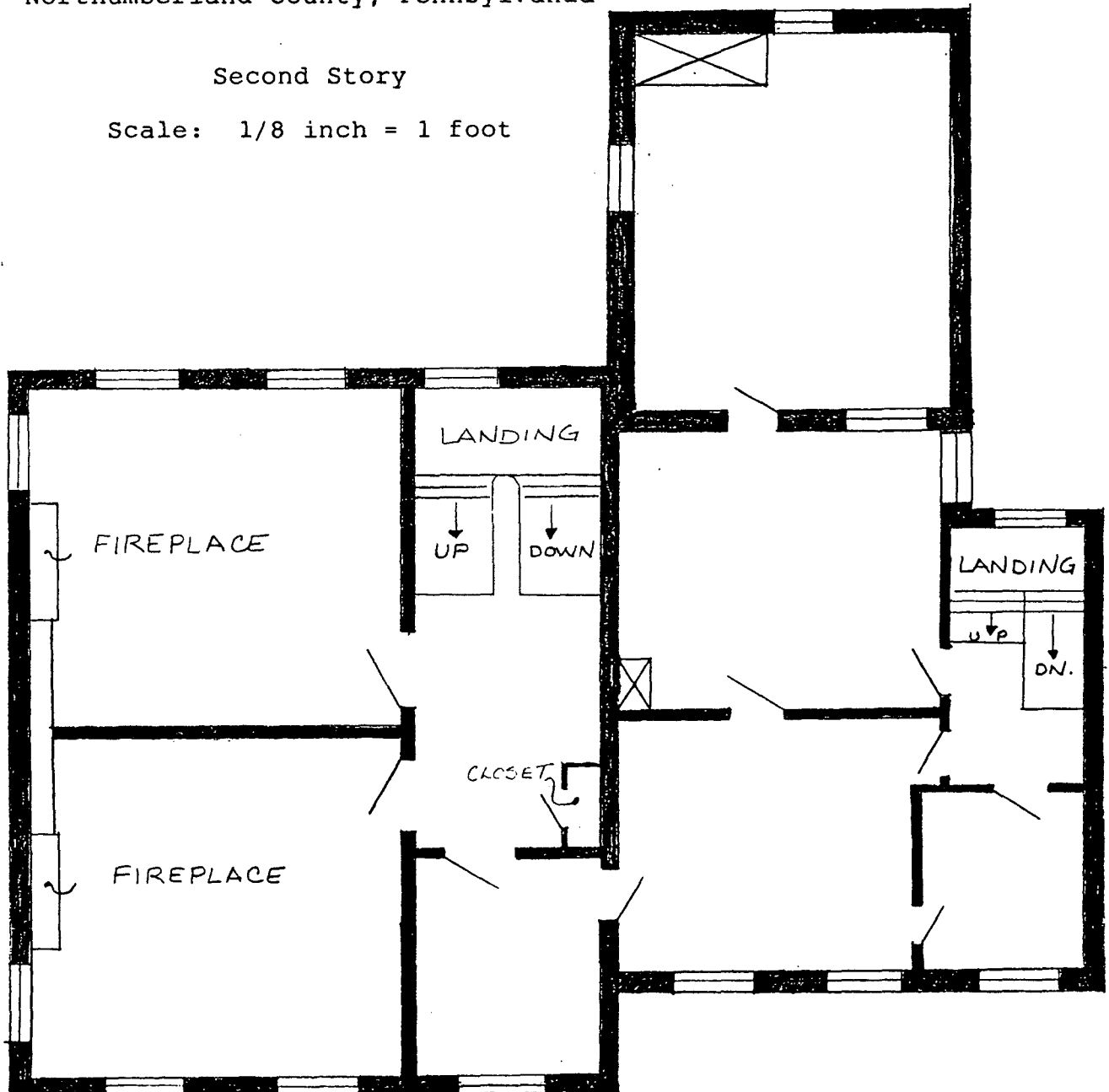
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Cameron, Colonel James, House
West Chillisquaque Township
Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

Second Story

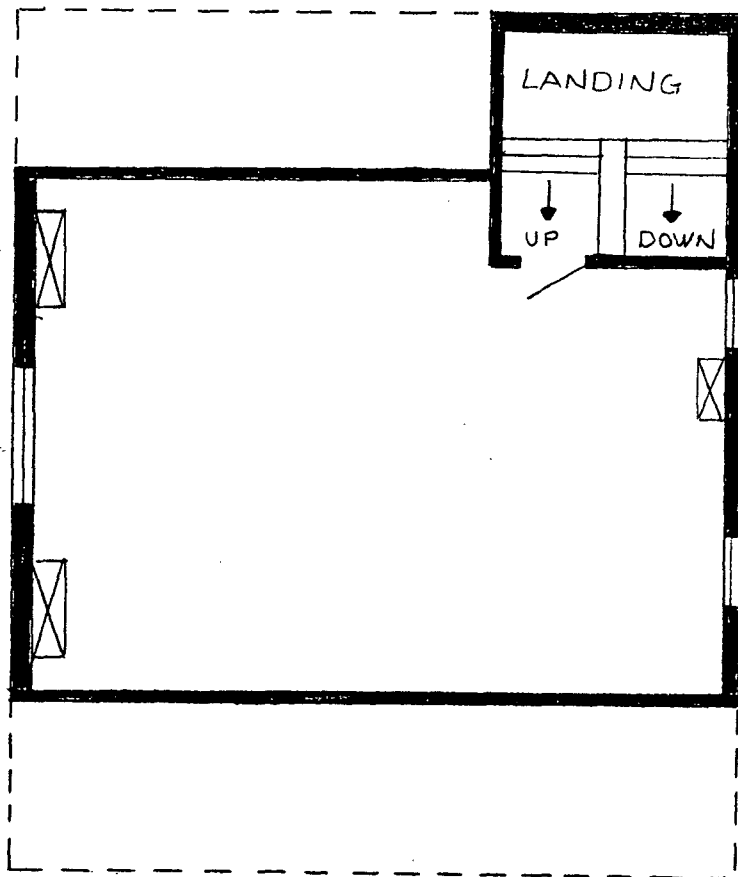
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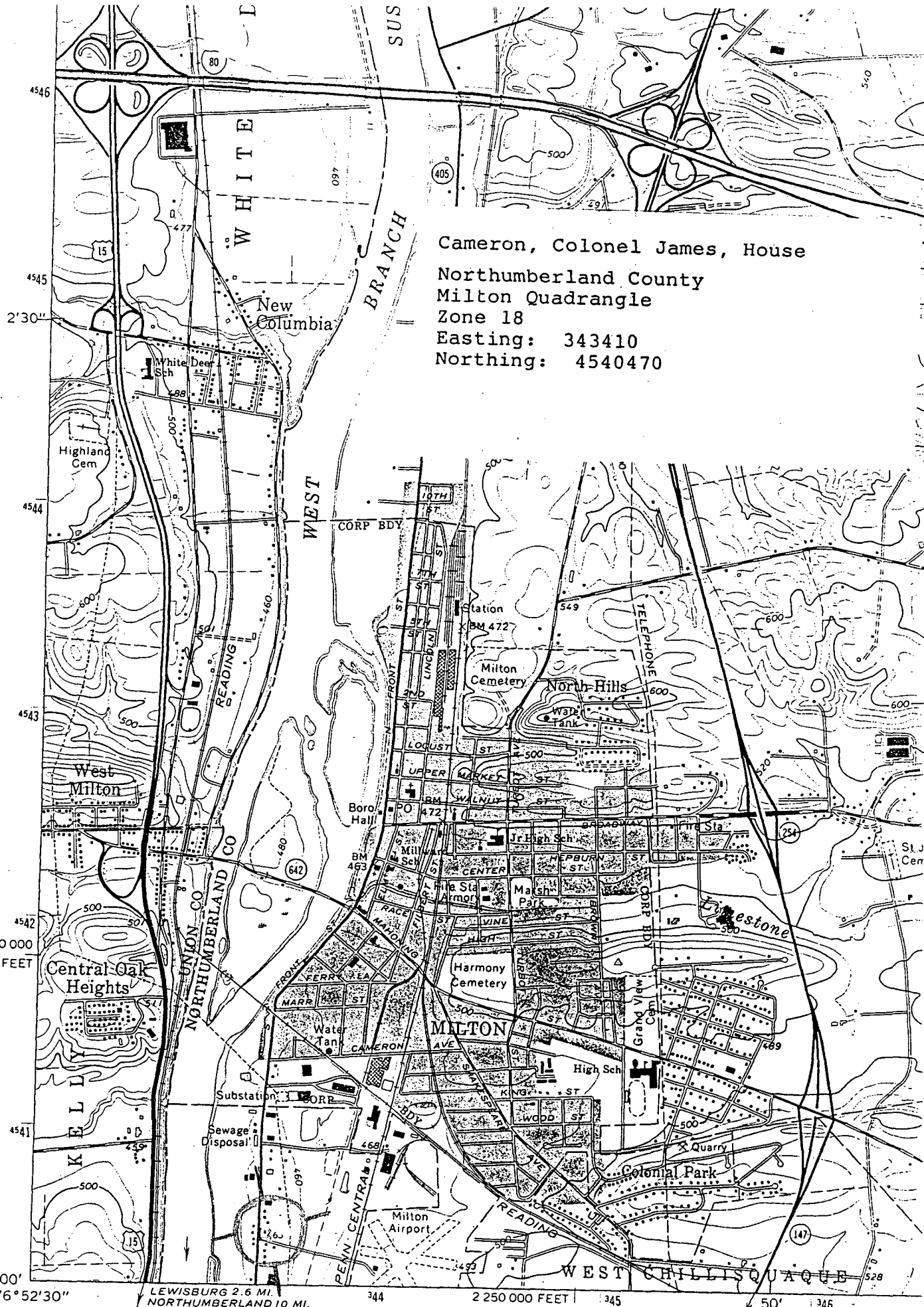


Cameron, Colonel James, House
West Chillisquaque Township
Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

Attic Story

Scale: 1/8 inch = 1 foot





Cameron, Colonel James, House
 Northumberland County
 Milton Quadrangle
 Zone 18
 Easting: 343410
 Northing: 4540470

4546
 4545
 2'30"
 4544
 4543
 4542
 310 000
 FEET
 4541
 141°00'
 76°52'30"

LEWISBURG 2.6 MI. NORTHUMBERLAND 10 MI. 344 2 250 000 FEET 345 LEWISBURG 2.5 MI. 50' 346

SBURG)
 VNW)
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