

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 Uniontown Downtown Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Main St., between Mill St. and Court St. N/A not for publication  
city, town Uniontown N/A vicinity  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Fayette code 051 zip code 15401

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>112</u>	<u>21</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>113</u>	<u>23</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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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)  
 Commerce - Trade/Specialty Store  
 Government/Courthouse  
 Transportation/ - Road -related

Current Function (enter categories from instructions)  
 Commerce-Trade/Specialty Store  
 Government/Courthouse  
 Transportation/ - Road-related

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

Renaissance  
 Moderne  
 Federal  
 Romanesque  
 Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
 walls stone  
 brick  
 roof asphalt  
 other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The City of Uniontown is located in southwestern Pennsylvania at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, 50 miles south of Pittsburgh and approximately 20 miles from the borders of West Virginia and Maryland. The city is composed of the Central Business District and several residential neighborhoods. It is a large wholesale, retail and service center but almost all industry is located outside the city limits.

The Uniontown Downtown Historic District does not encompass the entire Central Business District, but is formed from its core, where the city's old commercial district developed. It comprises about six blocks of Main Street, two blocks of Morgantown Street, four blocks of Gallatin Avenue, and shorter stretches of Beeson Boulevard, Peter, Penn, Pittsburgh, Church, South, and Court Streets.

There are 133 buildings within the Historic District, of which 113 are contributing, and 21 non-contributing, principally because of post-1939 construction. They represent a mixture of commercial buildings, governmental buildings and old residences that have been converted to commercial use. Almost all about the sidewalks. The great majority are built of brick, with some stone.

Twenty-two buildings remain from the 1811-60 period, when Uniontown was a prominent center on the National Road. The most common single architectural style among them is Federal, with 11 examples.

A majority of the buildings in the district represent construction of the late 19th and early 20th centuries corresponding with the height of the coal and coke boom---28 built in the 1881-90 period and 33 in 1901-20. Eighteen more were built in the 1921-31 period and only two in 1932.

Of the 133 buildings in the historic district, 16.6 percent were constructed in 1811-60 period; 6 percent in 1861-1900; 48 percent in 1881-1920; 15 percent in 1920-32, and 14.4 percent since 1932.

The predominant architectural styles of the contributing buildings are Renaissance, with 35 examples, and Neo-Classical Revival, with 20. Eight buildings are Romanesque, of which six are in the courthouse complex. Also represented are Georgian, five; Queen Anne, seven, and several other styles for one or two buildings each. These include Second Empire, Jacobethan Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate.

The integrity of the 113 contributing buildings in the Uniontown Area Historic District is rated as good to excellent in 84 percent of the cases, with only 15 percent rated as poor.

Most of the buildings are two and three-story commercial/mixed use masonry buildings, primarily with commercial space on the first floor and either residential or additional small commercial space on the second and third floors. A few wood-frame

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Uniontown Downtown Historic District  
Section number 7 Page 2

buildings exist, used as small commercial/residential units. The district also includes four buildings of substantial height -- the courthouse with a 188-foot tower, and one eleven-story and two eight-story buildings. There is one large theater.

The most impressive example of the Renaissance Revival style is the 11-story Fayette Bank Building, the tallest building downtown. Located at the intersection of Main and Pittsburgh Streets and extending back to Peter Street in an ell shape, it was designed by the noted Chicago architectural firm of Daniel H. Burnham and Company for the coal baron J. V. Thompson, as the home of his enormously wealthy First National Bank. It was completed in 1902, with one of the first steel frameworks in southwestern Pennsylvania, with the exterior in buff brick with stone trim. Banking rooms are on the first floor with offices and apartments above; when built, it had more than 400 rooms. The main banking room has a unique circular shape for the tellers, preserving a "round corner" tradition for that corner which dates far back in Uniontown history. The two-story high bank lobby is finished with Italian marble, Spanish mahogany and bronze detailing, with a large column in the center.

Another fine example of Renaissance architecture is the three-story Thompson-Ruby Building, at the corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, across Main from the Fayette Bank Building. This building, built for a bank in 1900 by J. V. Thompson and J. D. Ruby, is the most ornate within the historic district and is exceptionally well preserved. It is built of brick, stone and terra cotta, and also has a "round corner," topped by a dome.

The three-story Highland House (the former Titlow Hotel), a Renaissance building that extends for the entire block from West Main to Peter Street, was built in 1890. Its interior is being restored, using both original furnishings and new furniture authentic to the period. Its facade also has been restored.

An outstanding example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture is the State Music Hall on East Main Street. It was built in 1922 as a 1,650-seat movie and vaudeville theater, with three three-story arched windows centering the five-story-tall facade, and sumptuous furnishings throughout. The main floor and mezzanine have been completely restored and the theater is still used periodically for stage productions.

The theater dominates the Main Street block from Gallatin Avenue to Beeson Boulevard (Street), along with the 1891 Exchange Hotel building, in Queen Anne architecture, and next door to it, a Classical Revival building built in 1858 with a new facade in 1928, formerly used as a bank and a theater, and now a church.

Two eight-story buildings occupy corners one block apart--Gallatin Apartments at Main Street and Gallatin Avenue, built in 1929 as a furniture store, and Gallatin Bank Building at Main and Beeson, built in 1924. Both are Neo-Classical Revival.

Another noteworthy Neo-Classical Revival building is the Federal Building at the intersection of Peter and Pittsburgh Streets. It was built in 1930 as the Central Post Office, which moved to a new location in 1966. It now houses Social Security offices, a downtown postal station and other federal offices. An unusual feature of this building is a row of gargoyles projecting from the facade. The federal General Services Administration has prohibited any alterations to the exterior.

The Fayette County Courthouse on East Main Street, the third to occupy the same location, is a great example of ornate Richardsonian Romanesque architecture completed in 1892. It was designed by Pittsburgh architects Edward M. Butz and William

See Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Uniontown Downtown Historic District

Section number 7 Page 3

Kaufmann in the tradition of the noted Henry Hobson Richardson, and is a "little brother" in appearance to Richardson's famed Allegheny County courthouse in Pittsburgh. The exterior is faced with gray sandstone, with paired arched windows with transoms, and a cavernous arched main doorway. There is a 188 foot clock tower. The interior has marble floors, intricately carved ironwork, ceiling frescoes and an illuminated stained-glass skylight over the rotunda. The second-floor Courtroom No. 1 has been faithfully restored to its original condition. An eight-foot-high wooden statue of Lafayette, carved in 1847 by David Blythe, stands in the courthouse rotunda; it formerly stood atop the tower of the second courthouse.

The county jail, built at the same time as the courthouse and in the same style, is connected to the rear of the courthouse by a distinctive stone "Bridge of Sighs" through which prisoners are conveyed to courtrooms, which was built during a 1902 remodeling. A 1963 addition to the jail did not destroy its architectural integrity. Three outbuildings also are in Richardsonian Romanesque style.

The County Building was built in 1927 in Spanish Colonial Revival style, adjoining and connected to the older buildings.

Two graceful Queen Anne buildings face each other at the intersection of Morgantown and South Streets -- the two-story Johnston Florist Building (formerly the Hellen Building) extending around the corner, built in 1847 and enlarged in 1884, and the three-story Robinson Building, built in 1899, with another of the popular "round corners."

Central School on East Church Street, now used for school administrative offices, is a well preserved example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, built in 1916. Set off by spacious grounds, it gives the appearance of a castle in a campus atmosphere.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Morgantown and Arch Streets was built in 1884, in Early English Gothic architecture.

The street car terminal building still exists on Penn Street, a reminder of the 1890-1950 period when inter-urban trolleys connected Uniontown with most of the western half of the county. The old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passenger station, built in 1905, still exists, off North Gallatin Avenue. (And the location of a former railroad station at Main and Beeson results in the somewhat unusual sight of tracks still running down the middle of Beeson, one of the city's principal streets.) The street car and railroad lines were both important during the coal and coke era, to link smaller towns with the county seat, and ship the coal and coke to the steel mills.

The principal changes to contributing buildings in the district have been the inevitable modern store fronts on ground floors, along with installation of fire escapes.

Fourteen contributing buildings have benefitted from facade improvements under a state matching-fund program administered by the Uniontown Redevelopment Authority, following guidelines set by the state Bureau for Historic Preservation. This work, including painting, cleaning, window repair, new signs, etc. has preserved and restored their historic character.

Of the 22 buildings listed as non-contributing, only three are older buildings which have been altered or damaged to such an extent that their integrity has been destroyed. A four-story building at 1-3 E. Main St., built about 1910, has been completely covered with metal siding. A building on Morgantown Street, built in 1830 and expanded by new storefronts in later years, was damaged by fire in the summer

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Uniontown Downtown Historic District

Section number 7 Page 4

---

of 1988 and its older portions removed in subsequent rebuilding. A 1920s building on East Peter Street is in such an advanced state of disrepair that its future is uncertain.

The remaining 19 buildings are non-contributing because of construction since 1939. Only two medium-sized store buildings have been erected on Main Street since that year. Four new bank buildings have been constructed. One of them, at Main and Beeson, has an arch-covered walkway along Main Street and another, at Main and Arch is in Colonial Revival style. The latest, completed in 1988, is the new three-story Fayette Bank Building (next door to the old 11-story building), built in Colonial Revival style.

Also non-contributing is a recent one-story granite addition to Gallatin Bank on Main Street and Beeson. A new two-story concrete City Hall was built on North Gallatin Avenue in 1973, but it blends well into a block of Neo-Classical Revival buildings to the northward. The only building in a municipal parking lot across Gallatin Avenue from City Hall is a small collection booth. Also of post-1939 construction is a large four-level parking garage on South Beeson Boulevard between South and Church Streets. The other non-contributing buildings of recent construction are small, unobtrusive one and two-story commercial buildings. In addition to on-site parking at some business establishments, the historic district has the municipal parking lot listed above and one private parking lot.

The district has one contributing historic site and two non-contributing historic objects.

The Methodist cemetery at Arch and West Peter Streets is the oldest in Uniontown, having been started in 1791 adjoining the original log church. Its most noteworthy grave is that of Col. William Roberts, a Uniontown man who became a hero of the Mexican War.

Facing the triangular Morgantown-Church-South intersection is a parklet with a fountain and a wall surmounted by a bust of Gen. George C. Marshall, Uniontown's most famous native son, who was Army chief of staff during World War II, served later as Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, and won the Nobel Peace Prize for the Marshall Plan for the post-war reconstruction of Europe. The wall and bust constitute a non-contributing object because of recent construction, but they call attention to Marshall and the location of his birthplace just three blocks away on West Main Street, where the VFW Home is now located. A state historical marker stands at that location.

On the Central School grounds, at the corner of East Church Street and South Gallatin Avenue, is a memorial to the 99 men and women from Uniontown who died in World War II.

**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  
Commerce  
Politics/Government  
Transportation

Period of Significance

1811-1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

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

The Uniontown Historic District illustrates major themes of the community's history including: Uniontown's long-standing position as agricultural service center and county seat, the location of the National Road through Uniontown in the first half of the nineteenth century and the considerable prosperity of the local coal and coke industry from 1880 well into the twentieth century. The district's architecture ranges from the vernacular and Federal style buildings of the National Road era to Victorian high style commercial and public buildings of the coal and coke era.

The first great period of growth, from 1811 through the 1850's, came with construction of the National Road from Cumberland, Md. to Wheeling, Va. and eventually into Illinois. Uniontown became an important stop on the road, with stagecoach factories, stage and wagon yards, stables and blacksmith shops, and at least a dozen taverns, or hotels, to serve travelers. Two buildings from this era remain in the Uniontown Downtown Historic District: the Fulton House Hotel and the "company store

After the railroad reached Wheeling in 1852, the National Road gradually diminished in importance as a national highway and became a regional market road.

During the 20-year lull in the town's expansion from 1860 to 1880, only eight buildings extant in the historic district were built. When the motor age arrived, the old road became part of U.S. Route 40.

The greatest explosion of growth came with the coal and coke boom starting about 1880 and continuing until just after the end of World War II. The first 52 years of this era, 1880-1932, was the time when the dominant architecture of downtown Uniontown was created, reflecting its bustling prosperity. From that period, 83 buildings (or 63 percent of the buildings in the historic district) are extant; 63 of these buildings were built from 1880 to 1920, when the coal and coke industry was at its height.

The existence of bituminous (soft) coal in the area had been known since colonial times, but the boom did not start until about 1880, in response to the demand for coke by the post-Civil War steel industry in Pittsburgh. Fayette County was found to possess immense deposits of the best metallurgical coal in the world -- coal which could be reduced in beehive ovens to the coke needed to make steel.

Uniontown had three major mines and cokeyards on its outskirts, but its principal

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Uniontown Downtown Historic District

Section number 8 Page 2

---

contribution was as the operational and financial center of the coal and coke industry. The population of Fayette county zoomed as thousands of immigrants were brought in to work the mines, but since most of them were housed in small company towns, or "patches", scattered across the county, Uniontown also grew as a mercantile center to serve them.

Coal barons who made fortunes in coal lands and in managing the mines, and the merchants exulting in a new-found prosperity, built mansions on residential streets and also highstyle buildings on downtown streets. In 1912, the downtown had nine banks, thirteen theaters and fourteen hotels.

Of the 110 contributing buildings in the downtown historic district, 75 were built as stores, offices and/or apartment buildings or as private residences later converted to commercial uses. Eight were originally built as banks, five as hotels, three as theaters and nine as governmental facilities, of which six are in the Fayette County Courthouse complex. Most of the coal and coke era buildings are ornate, with two dominant styles, Renaissance Revival and Neo-Classical Revival, carrying out the principal theme of this period of Uniontown's architectural history.

Anchoring the historic district are the two largest buildings downtown, four blocks apart on Main Street, and each in its own way has close ties to the coal and coke era.

The 11-story old Fayette Bank Building at the corner of Main and Pittsburgh Streets was built in 1902 by J. V. Thompson, the wealthiest local coal tycoon of them all, as a monument to his success. He was a coal land speculator, not a mine operator, and his empire collapsed in 1915, when his First National Bank failed. He was still worth millions in land, but high living, an expensive divorce settlement and a downturn in the coal industry dried up his cash flow. He died bankrupt in 1933.

The Fayette County Courthouse and neighboring county jail were built in 1892 in the Romanesque style, similar to the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh -- an expression of coal-borne pride and prosperity.

Two eight-story buildings, a block apart, the Gallatin Apartments (formerly a furniture store) and the Gallatin National Bank, both built in the 1920's, also testify to the commercial importance of downtown in that period. Uniontown's cultural life is expressed in the 1922 State Music Hall on Main Street. The only operating hotel downtown, the Highland House on Main Street, is being restored to its original 1890 decor.

The downtown area also links the coal and coke era with earlier times, with the architecture flowing backward in time from the ornate to the simpler lines of Federal-style buildings. The northwest corner of the historic district holds the old Methodist Cemetery, the first cemetery in Uniontown. Dating from 1791, it contains the graves of many early settlers. Existing side by side with later buildings are 22 buildings of the National Road era, built between 1811 and 1860. Two of the buildings directly served National Road traffic--- the old Fulton House Hotel on East Main Street at the Moran Alley corner and a small building used as a "company store" for stageyards, on Morgantown Street. The oldest

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

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Uniontown Downtown Historic District

Section number 8 Page 3

---

building downtown is a restored log school house, built sometime between 1801 and 1820. The oldest building on Main Street is the Ewing House at the Moran Alley intersection, built in 1824. The Dawson Law Building at Main and Court Streets has been used for attorneys' offices continuously since it was built in 1832.



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:  
Uniontown Public Library  
Uniontown Redevelopment Authority

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property 31

UTM References

A	<u>117</u>	<u>6091100</u>	<u>4417540</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>117</u>	<u>608680</u>	<u>4417180</u>

B	<u>17</u>	<u>608660</u>	<u>4417440</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>17</u>	<u>609490</u>	<u>4417260</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Walter J. Storey, Jr. (under contract with DBDA)  
organization Downtown Business District Authority date November 3, 1988  
street & number 55 Murray Avenue telephone 412-437-5719  
city or town Uniontown state PA zip code 15401

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Uniontown Downtown Historic District  
Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Uniontown Downtown Historic District

- Ellis, Franklin History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.  
Philadelphia, L. H. Everts and Co., 1882.
- Fehr, J. L. (compiler) Evening Genius Newspaper, Illustrated Industrial Edition  
Fayette Publishing Company, October 1901.
- Gates, John K. In Other Years.  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Photographit, 1979.
- Hadden, James A History of Uniontown.  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania, James Hadden, 1913.
- Hopkins, G. M., and Company Atlas of the County of Fayette  
Philadelphia, G. M. Hopkins and Co., 1872.
- Horn, W. F. The Horn Papers Volume 3.  
New York, Greene County Historical Society and Hagstrom Company, 1945.
- Nelson, S. B. Nelson's Biographical Dictionary and Historical Reference Book of Fayette County Pennsylvania.  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania, S. B. Nelson, 1900.
- Storey, Jr., Walter J. Fayette at the Crossroads.  
Pennsylvania Heritage Magazine, Fall 1988
- Storey, Jr., Walter J. and Polly Uniontown Unique, Downtown Uniontown Walking Tour, Roads of History, Tavern Tales, Old Pike Justice,  
local history programs, tapes and drama.
- Tyler/Tyler Architects, Uniontown Downtown Historic Resources Survey, 1982
- Uniontown Newspapers, Inc. Evening Standard - Bicentennial Edition.  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Uniontown Newspapers, Inc., July 2, 1976.
- Wiley Company Cyclopedia of Fayette County.  
Wiley Company, 1809.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION - UNIONTOWN DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of West Peter Street and Titlow Alley, thence in a generally southerly direction along the eastern edge of Titlow Alley to the southeast corner of Titlow Alley and West Main Street; thence in a generally southerly direction along the property line bounded on the west by Block 1 Site 1 of the official Uniontown Historic District map and on the east by Block 1 Site 2 of the map, to the northern edge of West South Street approximately 40 feet east to the Mill Street intersection; thence across West South Street southwesterly for approximately 40 feet to a point approximately 20 feet southeast of the intersection of West South and Mill Streets; thence in a southeasterly direction to the southeast corner of Market Place and an unnamed alley.

Thence in a generally southwesterly direction along the eastern edge of Market Place for approximately 125 feet; thence in a generally southeasterly direction for approximately 150 feet to Morgantown Street; thence in a generally northeasterly direction along Morgantown Street for approximately 50 feet to the intersection of Morgantown Street and Alley No. 132; thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the northern edge of Alley No. 132 to its intersection with Alley No. 133; thence in a generally northeasterly direction along the western edge of Alley No. 133 to the northwest intersection of Alley No. 133 and West Church Street.

Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the southern edge of West Church Street to a point approximately 135 feet from the intersection of Alley No. 133 and West Church Street; thence in a generally southwesterly direction along a line parallel to Alley No. 133 for approximately 50 feet; thence in a generally southerly direction along the eastern edge of Alley No. 134 to its intersection with Alley No. 116; thence in a generally easterly direction along the northern edge of Alley No. 116 for approximately 250 feet; thence in a generally northwesterly direction for 200 feet to a point on the northern edge of West Church Street approximately 75 feet west of the intersection of West Church Street and South Beeson Street.

Thence in a generally easterly direction along the northern edge of East Church Street to the northwest intersection of East Church Street and South Gallatin Avenue; thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the western edge of South Gallatin Avenue to the northwest intersection of South Gallatin Avenue and East South Street; thence in a generally easterly direction along the northern edge of East South Street to the northwest intersection of Moran Alley; thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the northern edge of East South Street to a point 125 feet west of the intersection of East South Street and East Church Street.

Thence in a generally northerly direction to a point at the northern edge of East Main Street; thence in a generally easterly direction for approximately 100 feet; thence in a generally northerly direction along the property line bounded on the west by Block 26 Site 10 and the east by Block 26 Site 8 of the Uniontown Historic District map; thence in a generally westerly direction for approximately 110 feet; thence in a generally northerly direction for approximately 125 feet; thence in a generally northwesterly direction for approximately 325 feet to Redstone Creek and along the creek for approximately 175 feet to its intersection with East Penn Street; thence

See Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

---

in a westerly direction along the southern edge of East Penn Street for approximately 150 feet to the intersection of East Penn Street and an unnamed alley situated at the rear of a property located on Block 25 Site 5 of the Uniontown Historic District map.

Thence in a generally northerly direction along the western edge of said alley for approximately 235 feet to the CSX (Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad track; thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the track for 400 feet; thence westerly for approximately 115 feet to a line extending the western property line of the property located at Block 4 Site 18 of the Uniontown Historic District map; thence along said property line in a southerly direction to a point at the northern edge of East Penn Street; thence in an easterly direction approximately 15 feet along East Penn Street to a point 275 feet west of the intersection of East Penn Street and North Gallatin Avenue; thence in a generally southerly direction to a point on the southern edge of East Peter Street 225 feet west of the intersection of East Peter Street and North Gallatin Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along the southern edge of Peter Street to the southwest intersection of West Peter Street and Pittsburgh Street.

Thence in a generally northerly direction along the western edge of Pittsburgh Street approximately 160 feet to the southwest intersection of Pittsburgh Street and an unnamed alley; thence in a generally northerly direction along the western edge of North Arch Street for approximately 90 feet; thence in a generally westerly direction along the boundary of the old Methodist Cemetery to Coal Lick Run; thence in a generally southwesterly direction for approximately 125 feet along the boundary line of the Methodist Cemetery; thence in a generally easterly direction for approximately 45 feet along the boundary line of the Methodist Cemetery; thence in a generally southerly direction along the boundary of the Methodist Cemetery for approximately 120 feet to a point on the southern edge of West Peter Street; thence in a generally westerly direction along the southern edge of West Peter Street to the place of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3

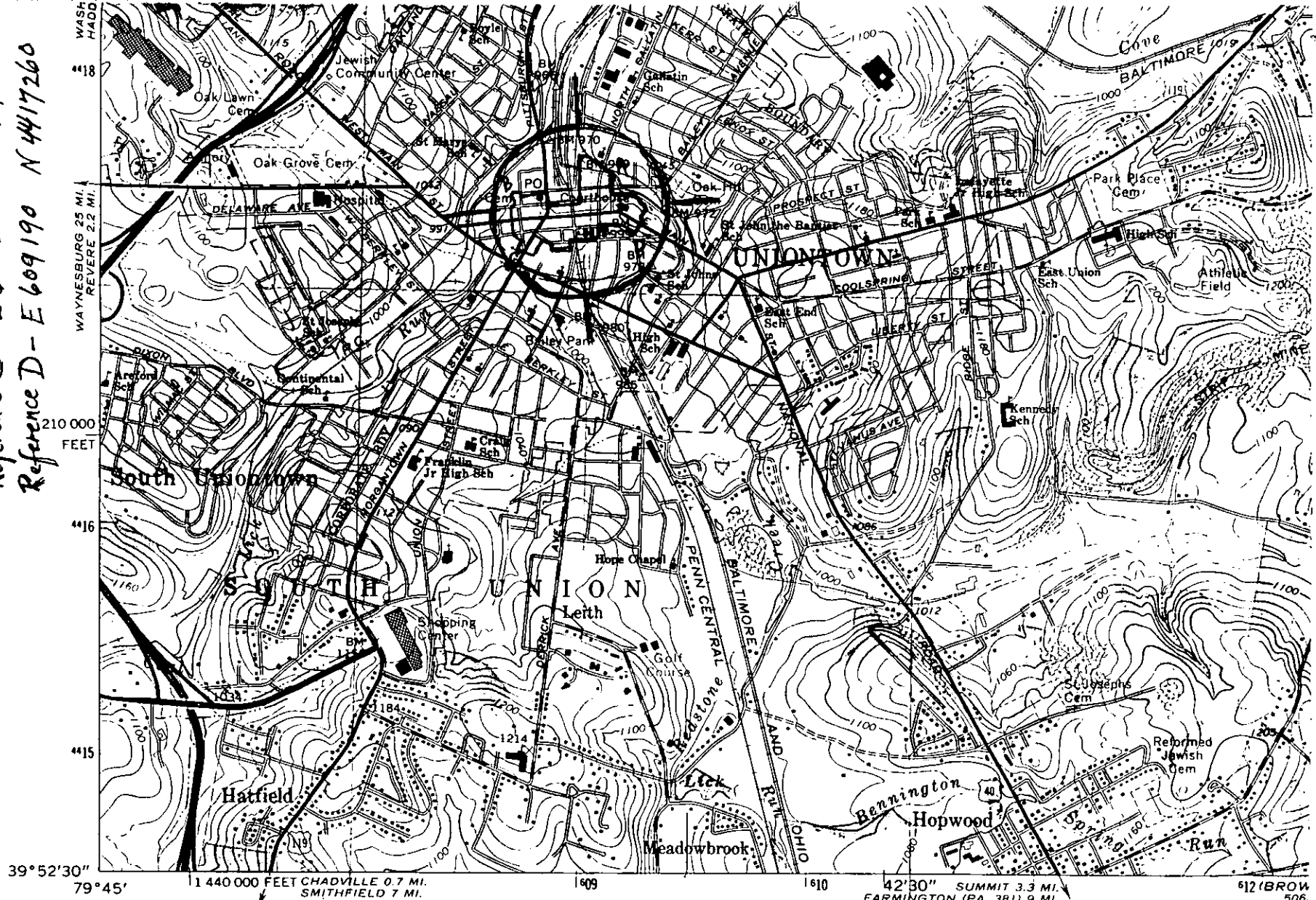
---

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION  
Uniontown Downtown Historic District

The historic district boundaries provide the highest concentration of buildings associated with the National Road and Coal and Coke eras in Uniontown. The section of Main Street covered is that traditionally associated with "downtown", which also includes Morgantown Street from West Main to West Fayette Street. The western and southern boundaries exclude several new buildings and various service areas that are non-contributing. There are several historic buildings on Fayette Street, but they are interspersed with newer buildings and service facilities such as gasoline service stations. The southern boundary also excludes newer, non-contributing buildings on South Gallatin Avenue and Church Street, which include three large buildings, the Central Christian Church, Uniontown Newspapers and the State Welfare Department Building. It also excludes a new concentration of small shops in the Mill Street-West Fayette Street area. On the east, the boundary excludes two post-1932 high-rise apartment buildings for the elderly facing each other on Main Street at East Church Street. The northern and eastern boundaries are generally defined by Redstone Creek and the Chessie Railroad, which separate the Central Business District from residential areas. The boundary line to the north of East Main Street excludes an area between Main and Redstone Creek which consists of courthouse parking and vacant land. To the north of Penn Street, the boundary line excludes a new building and parking lots between Penn and the railroad; to the north of Peter Street, it excludes railroad yards, some post-1939 buildings and a wholesale warehouse district.

Uniontown Historic District  
 Fayette Co.  
 Uniontown Quad  
 Zone 17

Reference A - E 609100 N 4417540  
 Reference B - E 608660 N 4417440  
 Reference C - E 608680 N 4417180  
 Reference D - E 609190 N 4417260



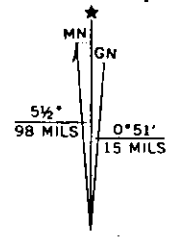
(SMITHFIELD)  
 5063 17 SE

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

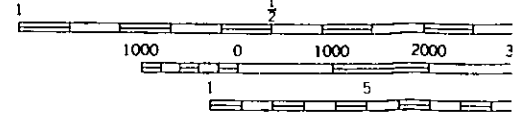
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
 taken 1962 and 1963. Field checked 1963

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

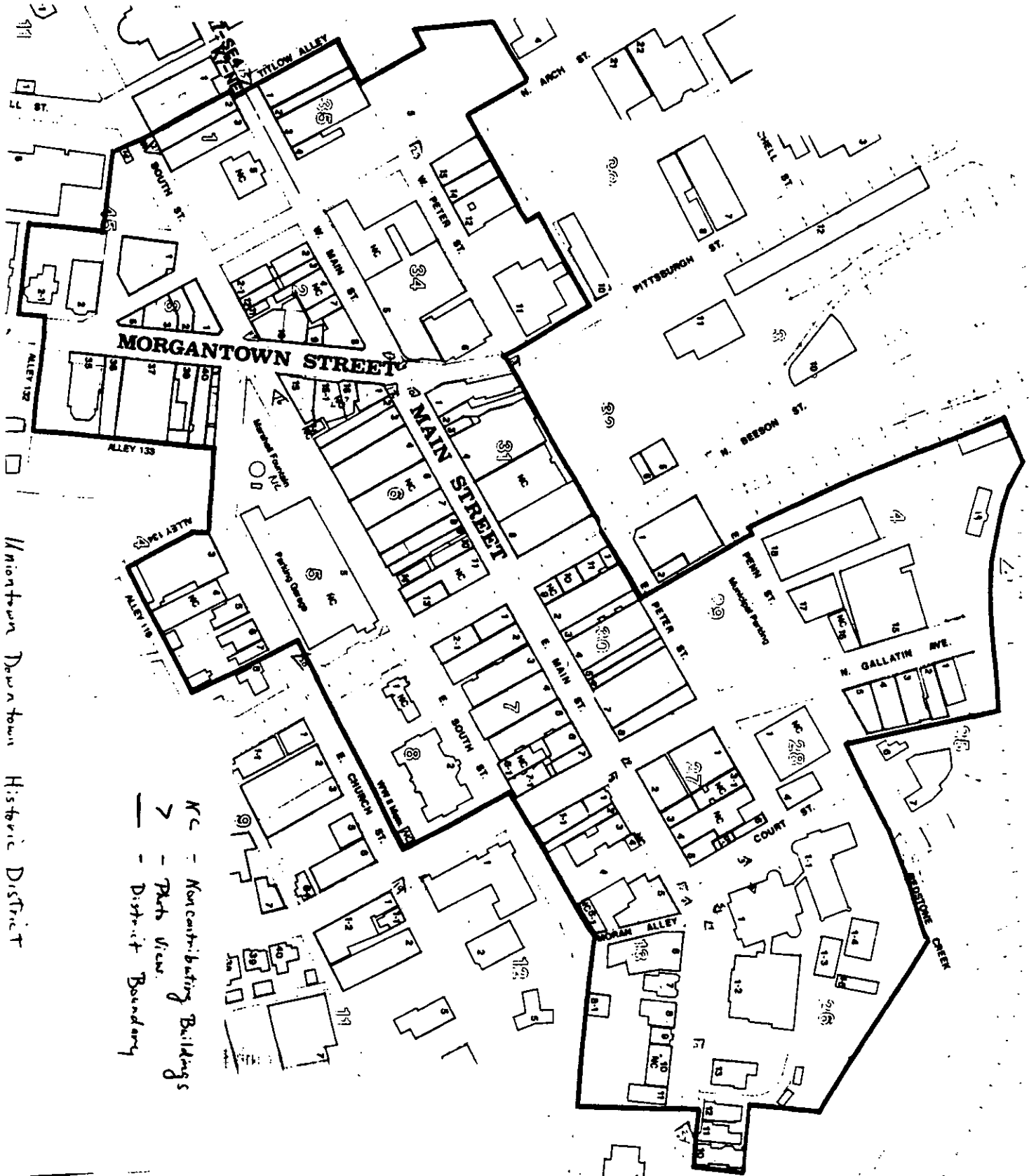
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
 Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INT  
 DATUM IS MF

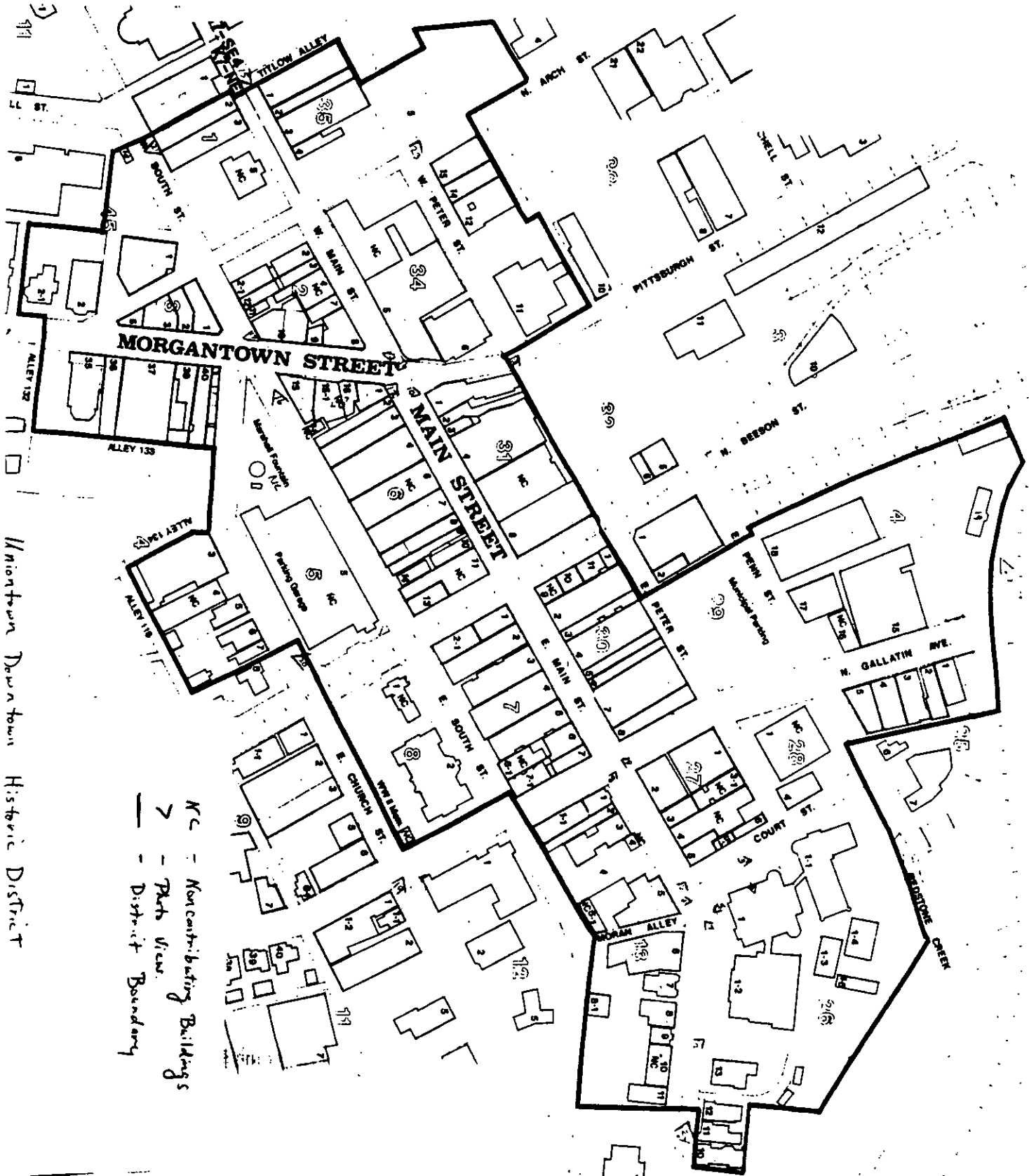


NC - Non-contributing Buildings  
 > - Park View  
 - - District Boundary

Morgantown Downtown Historic District

MORGANTOWN STREET

MAIN STREET



NC - Non-contributing Buildings  
 > - Park View  
 - - District Boundary

Morgantown Downtown Historic District

MORGANTOWN STREET

MAIN STREET