

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 Butler County National Bank  
other names/site number Butler Branch Mellon Bank  
Lafayette Building

### 2. Location

street & number 302 South Main and West Diamond Streets  not for publication  
city, town Butler  vicinity  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Butler code 19 zip code 16001

### 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>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</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.

Dr. Brent Glass 9/14/95  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Exec. Director, PA Historical and Museum Commission  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ financial institution \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commerce / trade \_\_\_\_\_ business \_\_\_\_\_  
 Government \_\_\_\_\_ government office \_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic multiple dwelling \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

French Renaissance Revival \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation \_\_\_\_\_ Granite \_\_\_\_\_  
 walls \_\_\_\_\_ Limestone \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Brick \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof \_\_\_\_\_ Rubber membrane \_\_\_\_\_  
 other \_\_\_\_\_ Copper cornice \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The former Butler County National Bank Building, now the Lafayette Building, stands next to the Butler County Courthouse at a high point of Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania. The prominent setting and height of this pair of buildings makes them visible from all the major approaches to Butler; they are the defining elements of the small city's skyline. The former bank building is a five-by-five bay, six-story brick and stone structure with masonry bearing walls and an iron frame. The exterior is executed in the French Renaissance Revival style. When constructed in 1902-03 it was Butler's first skyscraper. The single major exterior alteration is a two story addition to the west, constructed in 1929. The interior has been remodeled on three occasions, and while some of the historic plan remains, most of the original finishes have been lost.

The two main elevations of the former Butler County National Bank face Main Street to the east, and Diamond Street to the north. The building is a small skyscraper of the base-shaft-capital formula for tall buildings. The Main and Diamond Street elevations are carefully and completely detailed with applied Renaissance Revival ornament. Focal point for the composition is the northeast corner of the building, which curves through the 90 degree intersection. The sweeping curve of the Main-Diamond corner, which faces Diamond Park, is treated as another bay of the building. Diamond Park dates to the original survey of Butler in 1803. The historic main entrance is in the corner, and large windows fill the upper openings of the corner bay.

The tall first story is faced with smooth-faced Indiana limestone. A deep square recess between each course of stone gives the base a strong horizontal emphasis. The Main Street (east) elevation has five bays; four are filled with large, transomed plate-glass windows. Main Street falls steeply to the south, exposing more of the first story. The south bay of the east elevation contains a modern door with an original tripartite circle-topped window above. The Diamond Street (north) first story elevation has seven bays; three are in the 1929 addition. The eastern bay matches the plate-glass windows of the Main Street elevation. The next bay west contains an arched bay divided by a heavy wooden mullion and a transom. The fourth bay from the east corner, the last bay of the old construction, likely was identical to the second bay. The third bay from the east is a double-sized, tripartite, square-topped opening under the third and fourth bays from the east corner. This opening is cut to the sidewalk, and served as the entrance to Butler's post office, which was located in the building from 1903 to 1913. The western three bays of the north elevation are in the 1929 addition, and have transomed plate-glass windows

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matching the windows of the east elevation. Both elevations of the limestone first story feature keystones over each bay opening, and occasional cartouches between the bays.

The historic main entrance in the curving corner of the building has a projecting limestone architrave flanked by Ionic columns. The columns support a bracketed and consoled entablature that curves with the building. The doorway is surrounded by a carved garland. The historic double door was replaced with a revolving door in 1950.

The second story of the primary elevations has five bays on the east elevation, eight bays on the north side (three are in the 1929 addition) and one bay in the curved corner. Each of the thirteen bays on the north and east elevations have identical openings that contain two tall, narrow 1/1 aluminum replacement sash. The curved corner opening is larger, and houses a tripartite replacement sash. Each of the fourteen bays is framed with limestone, and feature projecting carved limestone consoled pediments. Four horizontal bands of limestone join each of the bays, creating a striped appearance with the contrasting stained red brick.

The bays of the third through fifth floor on the main elevations are joined together with limestone surrounds. Recessed within the surrounds, the windows are separated floor-to-floor by copper panels featuring a stamped scroll. The windows are identical in configuration to the second floor windows. The outside vertical edge of each limestone surround has a regular toothed pattern; a vertical dentil course. In the top center of each surround is console-like cartouche. The remaining field of the building is brick stained deep red. On these three floors the emphasis changes to vertical from the horizontality of the limestone base and second floor.

The base of the top floor is marked by a limestone cornice. This floor is shorter than those below because of the overhanging cornice. The windows are similarly configured to the second through fifth floor windows, but are not as tall. The openings have limestone surrounds, with the toothed outer vertical edges. A molded band of limestone runs across the top of the windows, and is integrated into the copper cornice. A keystone is centered over each window.

A projecting stamped copper cornice caps the composition. Pairs of brackets descend into the limestone band between each window. The brackets are placed so that they flank each window. While the spacing is logical, it is not regular. Consoles descend from the cornice over each window. An extra pair of brackets appear in the building's curve on either side of the corner bay. One extra bracket each is located in the wider spaces between the eastern three bays of the north elevation. A rounded shield rises above the cornice at each bracket location, forming an irregular chenneau.

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The composition is capped at the corner by a bracketed limestone finial, rising above the copper cornice.

The west and south elevations are brick with punched masonry openings and no decorative elements. On the west side, the two-story 1929 addition has five bays of paired 1/1 windows on each floor. The northern two bays of the block of the building above the addition mark the location of the elevators, and are blank. An elevator penthouse rises above the roofline, centered over these two bays. The building steps back after the elevators for the three southern bays of the west elevation. Each of these bays have windows above the second floor, with paired, replacement sash. A set of steel stairs serving as a fire escape descends from the sixth floor to ground level in the stepped back portion of the building between the original construction and the 1929 addition.

The basement of the south elevation of the 1929 addition is exposed due to the ground slope to the south. This elevation has four irregularly sized openings in the basement level, three in the first floor and a fire escape door and window in the second. Some of the openings are filled with glass block. A brick, two-story vault addition of 1929 projects from the south wall of the main body of the building. It has four modern windows on the second floor.

Four stories of the main body of the southern elevation are exposed above a neighboring building. The elevation has five bays, with openings in every bay but the center, the location of an internal staircase. These stairs lead to the roof and a square penthouse rises above the roofline. The western bay of the south elevation has double-sized masonry openings housing paired modern sash. The remaining openings accommodate 1/1 replacement sash.

Originally the building housed a bank and the Butler post office on the first floor, and leased professional offices on the floors above. Over time, the bank expanded to fill the first floor and 1929 addition. Alterations to the interior of the building are well-documented. The bank floor was remodeled in 1914 and 1929. In 1914 the bank expanded into the first floor space formerly occupied by the post office, requiring a major redesign of the first floor, and relocation of the elevators from the center of the building to the west wall. Surviving plans from this remodeling show high wooden teller counters topped with iron wickets and paneled with mahogany. The decoration was of a high standard, and reflected the Renaissance Revival exterior. Plaster crown and ceiling moldings and a fireplace mantel survive in the bank's Boardroom, the only area to escape the numerous remodelings. The 1914 teller counters followed the perimeter of the building, effectively fencing patrons into a narrow L-shaped corridor between the teller cages and the outside wall. The 1929 remodeling expanded the main banking floor to the west,

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and caused another substantial remodeling of the first floor. The little interior fabric that survives from 1929 was of simpler and less expensive materials, including dark-stained wood of unidentified species in Craftsman-era motifs.

The Mellon Bank remodeling of 1950 of the former Butler County National Bank destroyed most of the historic fabric in the banking space. Aluminum doors and railings replaced the wooden originals. The surviving aluminum revolving door in the curved entrance dates from 1950. Ornamental plaster was cut out or shaved smooth so that acoustical tile could be attached to the ceiling. The wood and cast iron teller cages were removed and replaced with plastic laminate counters. Marble floors were covered with carpet or replaced with terrazzo.

Butler County acquired the bank building in 1977 and remodeled it for use as office space. The wooden double-hung windows were replaced with the existing aluminum sash in 1977. The upstairs offices were reconfigured to house various governmental offices and functions. Hearing rooms created on the third and fourth floors required the removal of old partitions. Much of the original base moldings and trim were lost with the reconfigured office space. New doors and hardware were installed through most of the building.

In 1992-93 the structure was historically rehabilitated into an apartment building. The rehabilitation recaptured a little of the grandeur of the original banking space through paint colors and restored wooden trim. Some green marble wainscoting from 1903 survives, along with a few check writing stands of later vintage. The vaults are practically indestructible and remain intact and functional. The upper floors became apartments laid out along the original L-shaped corridor.

The building survives in a fair state of integrity. The exterior appearance of the former Butler County National Bank building has changed relatively little. The doors are not original, and the windows above the first floor are replacements, but these missing features are overwhelmed by the color and ornament of the limestone, brick, and copper. The building still has the impressive presence it possessed in 1903. Certain important spaces and the general plan of the building survive in the interior, but little of the original trim, plaster, or details remain.

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**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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1903-1945  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1903  
1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Mowbray and Uffinger - architects  
Shenk, H.L., Company - builder  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Standing next to the Butler County Courthouse both figuratively and literally, Butler County National Bank (now the Lafayette Building) is the second most prominent piece of architecture in the city. Ornamented with Renaissance Revival elements, it is a legacy of Butler's oil, gas, and industrial boom which neared its peak at the start of the twentieth century. The boom propelled Butler from a small town of unpaved streets and 3,184 people in 1880 to a small city with a population of nearly 21,000 by 1910. The building is locally significant for its architecture under Criterion C, and for its role as an important commercial institution in the region's turn-of-the-century industrial boom under Criterion A.

Butler County National Bank was founded in 1890 by a group of prominent oil investors. Butler County was experiencing a wave of oil and gas development, and lacked a major bank to finance projects. Thirty-seven investors raised the required \$100,000 in capital to obtain a national bank charter. Founding president of the Butler County National Bank was oil producer and contractor R.B. Taylor, builder of the Butler County Courthouse (1885, National Register). Joseph Hartman succeeded R.B. Taylor as bank president within six months. Hartman developed oil fields in the Butler vicinity, in Venango County, and also in New York and West Virginia. He was an early investor in oil pipelines. Very few of the bank's founders were from Butler; almost all followed the oil discoveries to town. The person most associated with the bank over the years was founding vice-president, J.V. Ritts. Ritts was an oil investor and an the most experienced banker among the founders, having been elected cashier of the St. Petersburg Savings Bank, Clarion County, in 1873 at age twenty-one. J.V. Ritts and later his son Elias ran the Butler County National Bank until the latter died in 1968.

Before the discovery of gas and oil in Butler County the local economy was based on agriculture. There was relatively little need for infusions of financial capital, and the banking industry was small. The major competitor to the Butler County National Bank was the John Berg and Company Bank. John Berg was a partner in the First National Bank of Butler, which

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was succeeded by the bank named for him in the 1880's. The only other financial institution of consequence in Butler at the turn of the century was the Butler Savings and Trust Company. By the time the new building opened in 1903, Butler County National Bank was the largest financial institution in the county. In the 1920's Berg's bank closed, and the Savings and Trust Company emerged as the major competitor to the Butler County National Bank.

The first home of the Butler County National Bank was a remodeled three-story brick building on the corner of Main and Diamond Streets, site of its future skyscraper. The three story structure, which preceded the present building at this location, in turn had been built on the site of the Mechling House, a hotel and the Butler locale visited briefly by the Marquis de Lafayette during his tour through the United States in 1825.

Butler County National Bank rode the region's wave of oil prosperity through the financial ups-and-downs of the 1890's. By the turn of the century the bank had doubled its assets and had outgrown its old building. The first public hints of what was to come appeared in the local newspapers in December 1901. The papers noted the Butler County National Bank's purchase of properties adjacent to its existing building. One of the buildings purchased and eventually demolished housed the Butler Citizen, and the newspaper followed the construction with particular interest. The Citizen labeled the plans "a modern 'sky-scraper'", Butler's first. In January 1902 the newspapers reported that the bank signed a lease with the government to accommodate Butler's post office within its new building.

In April 1902 plans for the new building were complete.<sup>1</sup> April 1902 was a critical month in the history of Butler for another reason: it marked the groundbreaking of what for eight decades would be the city's largest employer, the Standard Steel Car Company, later Pullman-Standard.

Architect for the Butler County National Bank was the New York City firm of Mowbray and Uffinger. The firm is relatively obscure, and very little is known about the principals. From the surviving record in architectural periodicals, Mowbray and Uffinger made a specialty of designing banks. Their earliest documented work is a New Jersey beach house designed in 1896. Several Mowbray and Uffinger banks appear in journals in the first decade of the twentieth century; the earliest was a Beaux Arts-styled bank in Hoboken, New Jersey (1901). The banks are the monumental, classically-ornamented cubical structures typical of the era. From the surviving photos and descriptions, Mowbray and Uffinger's early buildings had elaborate, even florid, architectural details. The last credited Mowbray and Uffinger buildings, also banks, date from the mid-1920's. Their designs from this period reflect contemporary trends, and are relatively simple and Modernist.

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The Henry Shenk Company built the Butler County National Bank. Henry L. Shenk started his building career as a carpenter in his native Erie County in 1853. In the late 1870's he constructed the Oil Exchange buildings in Bradford and Titusville. He was the contractor for Cambria County Courthouse in 1879, and for Hamot Hospital in Erie. Shenk opened an office in Pittsburgh in 1882, and constructed a number of the city's well-known buildings during the boom years of the late 19th century. The firm's most famous contract was for the original section of Pittsburgh's Carnegie Library, completed in 1895. By the early 1890's Henry Shenk's two sons, Charles E. and Wilbur, ran the business from offices in Pittsburgh and Erie. Shenk's firm had the credentials to build a state-of-the-art building like the Butler County National Bank, and, from the contracts in Bradford and Titusville, may have had a connection to the oil investors who founded the bank.

Nothing like the National Bank had been built in Butler, and newspapers provided a running commentary on the construction. Notes appeared on the iron beams and columns, the limestone, the thickness of the walls, construction of the roof, and the elevators. Skeptics expressed doubt that Butler could support such a large and ostentatious building. Admirers wrote that it made the Courthouse look shabby. Finally, the new headquarters of the Butler County National Bank opened in October 1903, with raves in the press for the bronze, marble, and mahogany of the banking space. "...Everyone expressed themselves as gratified that the day has come when Butler has such a handsome, strong, and up-to-date building" noted the Butler Eagle. For decades, advertisements for Butler County National Bank featured a sketch of the building above the line: "The Big Bank by the Court House."

The bank and post office shared the ground floor of the completed building, while the offices on the upper floors were leased to lawyers, oil and gas development companies, real estate firms, and other professional services. A prominent holdover tenant from Butler County National Bank's original building was a regional office of the National Transit Company. National Transit was the pipeline subsidiary of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. Many of the corporate tenants in the building had direct ties to the oil and gas business, and were owned and operated by bank directors. This is the probable reason why a modern small skyscraper was built in a small town: it provided newly-arrived oil developers, financiers, and technicians with the accustomed amenities of rapid communication and access to capital. In addition, oil field developers with offices in the bank building could register deeds and leases immediately in the Butler County Courthouse.

As Butler's boom continued, the post office outgrew its facility in the bank building, and built its own structure on Washington Street in 1913. Butler County National Bank likewise needed more space. The bank temporarily moved operations across Main Street while comprehensively remodeling the ground floor of its building, expanding into the space occupied by the post office.



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A safe deposit vault was constructed, teller windows added, along with "private rooms for ladies." The two elevators were relocated from the center of the building to the western wall, a very difficult remodeling chore, perhaps necessary to segregate banking functions from the offices on the upper floors. Surviving plans of this remodeling are labeled "Hoggson Bros. Contracting Designers N.Y."

Butler's growth ended after World War I. Oil and gas business grew less important in the region's economy, and while manufacturers like the Standard Steel Car Company prospered during the War, the population boom was over.

Butler County National Bank's services expanded in the 1910's and '20's, following national trends in banking. Banks began offering investment and other services, aided by developments in communication and the rapid expansion of stock markets. In 1929 Butler County National Bank constructed the two-story addition to the west, along Diamond Street, to accommodate new services and an increased number of employees. The bank opened trust, foreign, and agriculture departments in the new space, and purchased several smaller banks in Butler and neighboring communities. The 1929 addition consolidated all the bank's services on the same floor.

In 1930 Butler County National Bank joined the Mellbank Group, an affiliation headed by Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. The apparent purpose of affiliating with Mellbank was to mitigate the effects of the stock market crash of 1929. Butler County National Bank, like many financial institutions, staggered through the 1930's. J.V. Ritts, founder and President of the Butler County National Bank, died in 1937. The bank became the Butler Branch of Mellon Bank in 1948.

As a "skyscraper" the Butler County National Bank had no contemporary peers. Many buildings were constructed in Butler in its boom years; few exceeded three stories. The Nixon Hotel, erected in 1906 on the south side of Diamond Street facing the Diamond, was a four story building with a roof garden complete with pergola. Two stories were added clumsily to the hotel in the 1920's, rivaling the bank in height, but not in composition or design. The hotel was demolished in 1974.

As a significant building representative of Butler's turn-of-the-century commercial and architectural boom, the old bank building nearly stands alone. The best contemporary surviving building of architectural merit is the Pullman-Standard office building and cafeteria along Hansen Avenue. The Pullman-Standard office building, constructed in 1910, is a four-story Renaissance Revival building of buff brick on Hansen Avenue. The building is free-standing and prominent,

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and has a hip roof and a U-shaped footprint.

Mowbray and Uffinger returned to Butler in 1925 to design the city's second and last skyscraper, the eight-story Butler Savings and Trust building, at Main and Jefferson Streets, four blocks north of Butler County National Bank. The Savings and Trust (now Integra Bank) is a restrained Moderne-styled, limestone-faced, building, and has aged well. As originally constructed, the two Mowbray and Uffinger designs functionally were identical, with a main banking room on the first floor, and rented offices above. The Savings and Trust stands at a lower elevation and a less significant location on Main Street. It is very similar to Mowbray and Uffinger's American Bank and Trust Company Building in Hazelton, Pennsylvania (1924; now Northeastern Bank Building). There are other similar Mowbray and Uffinger bank / office buildings in small cities of the Northeast.

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<sup>1</sup>A cryptic report in the Butler Eagle of April 24, 1902 noted that the plans for the building were returned to the architect "...it having been decided to add another story to the building, making six stories instead of five as originally intended."

See Continuation Sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Newspapers:

Butler Citizen 1901-03, 1914

Butler Eagle 1901-03

Periodicals:

Architectural Record, v. 11, p. 722 (October 1901).

American Architect and Building News, v. 53, No. 1074 (July 26, 1896).

\_\_\_\_\_, v. 90, No. 1596 p.32 (July 28, 1906).

American Architect, v. 128, No. 2480, p.244-7 (September 9, 1925).

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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property Less than one acre.

UTM References

A 17 593108 4523375  
Zone Easting Northing

B \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Butler County Tax Parcel Map no. 5, parcel no. 11, and is about 100' by 150' in size.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire lot historically associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Charles Uhl

organization Historic Preservation Services

street & number Box 77080

city or town Pittsburgh,

date \_\_\_\_\_

telephone (412) 492-9100

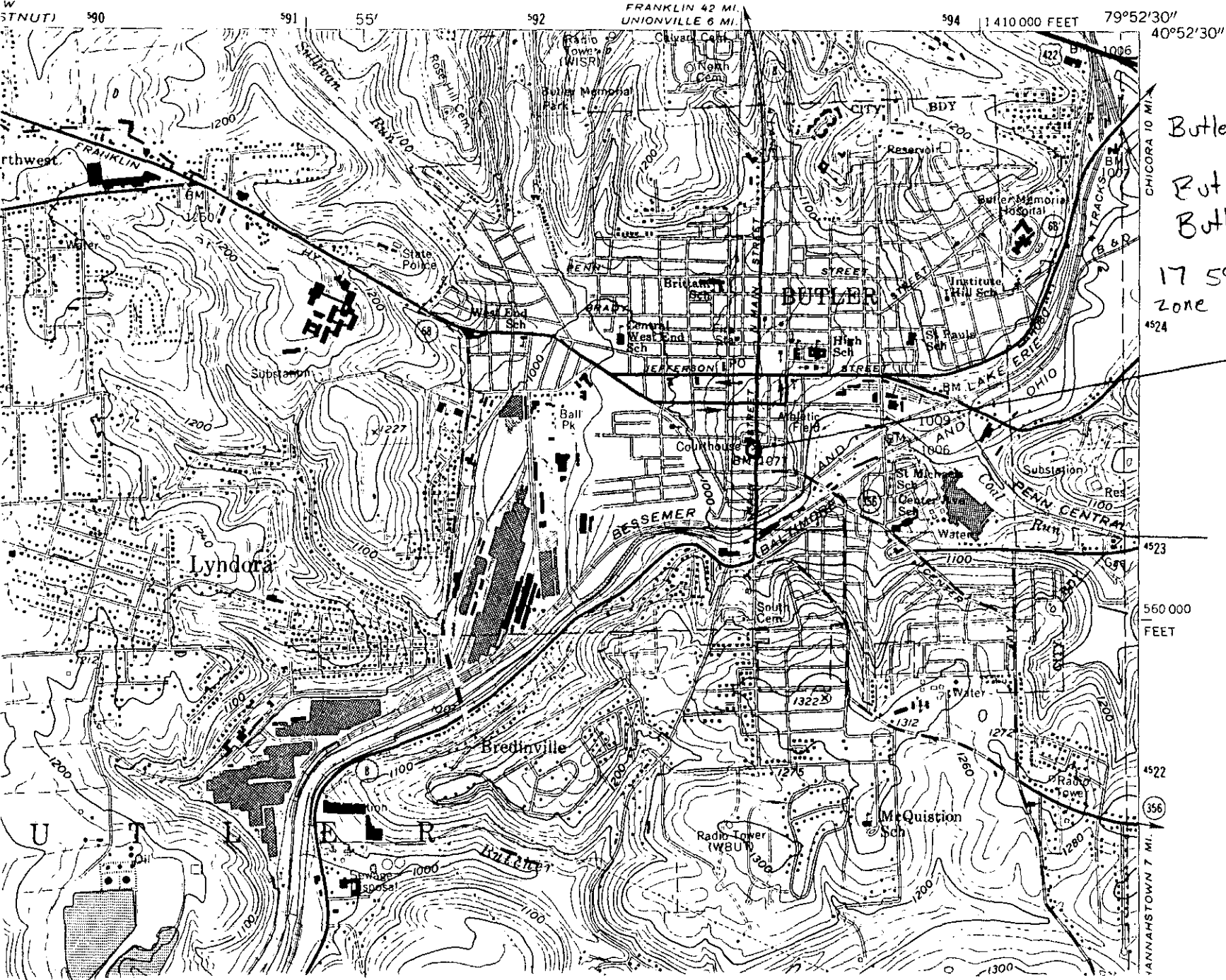
state PA

zip code 15215

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