

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 Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 114 East Main Street  not for publication N/A  
city, town Reinholds  vicinity N/A  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Lancaster code 071 zip code 17569

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
		<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.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 7/31/90

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)

RELIGION/church school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/church school

SOCIAL/meeting hall

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Slate

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel, constructed in 1898, is a Late Gothic Revival style stone Sunday School building. It is one-and-one-half stories in height and front-gabled. Rectangular in plan, it is thirty-two feet wide by fifty-two feet deep. Built of irregularly-coursed rusticated native red-brown sandstone over a stone foundation, the chapel also has sandstone quoins, sills, steps, and a cornerstone with an incised heart. The roof, of slate laid in alternating bands of plain and shaped slates, is moderately steeply pitched with an overhang. The eaves are embellished with decorative wooden brackets. Windows are of leaded and stained glass set in wooden pointed arch surrounds. Astride the south gable end is a Gothic steeple with belfry and weather vane. The nominated property is situated on the north side of East Main Street (Route 897), Reinholds, West Cocalico Township. Reinholds is a small crossroads village in a hilly area of Lancaster County; surrounding the village are farms and small residential pockets. Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel has excellent integrity.

The chapel is set on sloping ground so that the south elevation (facade) has a raised basement. At the basement level, the south, east, and west elevations have cast iron grilles of a swirling leaf-and-arabesque design inscribed "Patented by Aaron Wissler, Lancaster Co." Stone steps lead to the entrance at the center of the facade. Because the roadbed was originally higher, the approach to the building had been by a slightly sloping grassy path. When the roadbed was lowered and widened, c. 1940, it became necessary to add the lower set of stairs, the upper railings (aluminum pipe; the lower railing is c. 1985), and a stone retaining wall near the road. The chapel's full basement has a dirt floor, adze-hewn split log beams, and a stone pier.

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The steeple is an exceptionally fine example of the type used on Gothic style country churches or chapels; however, it is usually found on those of the earlier Gothic period (see National Register nomination, Bangor Episcopal Church, Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, entered 1987). The steeple has a four-sided slate base and a belfry with Gothic arch openings surrounded by German siding; each side has a cross-gabled overhang with tin roof. The six-sided spire covered with fishscale slate is topped with brass ball trim and a grasshopper weather vane.

All windows are of leaded and stained glass; they are recessed and fixed, one-over-one with pointed arch transoms. The windows openings are wooden pointed arch surrounds accented by pointed arch stone voussoirs. Between the transom and upper pane of each window is scalloped wood trim. The stained glass is set in "Renaissance Style" or floral patterns using cathedral, opalescent, and a variety of art glass in what is termed "Commercial Church" design.<sup>1</sup>

The three-bay front-gabled south elevation (facade) has a center entrance with the original two-leaved wooden door. Flanking the entrance are two full-sized windows; a smaller window is above the entrance. Over the doorway is a recessed wooden pointed arch transom with a stained glass transom light into which is worked the inscription, "Trinity Chapel 1898." A pointed arch wood surround frames the doorway. The transom area has a rusticated stone pointed arch voussoir.

The east and west elevations match: each has three bays with a pointed arch stained glass windows in each bay. On the north elevation there is a hatch to the original cellar stairs and a small opening near the eaves to access attic space; this elevation, at the rear of the building, has no windows.

The interior is one large room, open to the ceiling. The windows have deep reveals which are accented with chamfered edges. Original woodwork including chair rails, sills, and baseboards are intact. The east and west walls have pitched or angled cornices, giving the ceiling a vaulted or gambrel effect. The ceiling and angled cornices are covered with raised tin in a "Moorish" pattern which is painted a silver color with oval centers picked out in bronze colored paint. The original center

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hanging fixture has been removed, but is in storage; hanging electric lights were added c. 1920. The floorboards of the chapel are original; the floor slopes downward from the entrance to the opposite (north) wall. The north wall has a raised wooded platform pulpit area spanning most of its width; this platform, approached by three full width wooden steps, was added c. 1920; at the same time interior basement stairs were added at the northeast corner, adjacent to the platform.

On the upper walls there is visible evidence of the original aquamarine colored paint, popular in the late nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup> Two wires bisect the room east to west overhead; these were used to hang curtains to divide the room for classes. Many early furnishings are still in use: the first clock, lectern, children's tables and chairs. Originally the building did not have fixed seats; the present seats were installed c. 1920, and appear to be molded opera or railroad benches with iron trim and hat holders.

The Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel exhibits excellent integrity. With the exception of a few interior changes, primarily the platform, seats, and basement stairs, c. 1920, the building is as planned and constructed.

### Endnotes

1. H. Weber Wilson, "Field Guide to American Residential Stained Glass," Special Supplement to Old House Journal, Nov. 1979; and Great Glass in American Architecture: Decorative Windows and Doors Before 1920 (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1986), 100-101.
2. Aquamarine is considered a Pre-Raphaelite color; it was also used frequently in stained glass windows in the Aesthetic Period; see Alice Cooney Freylinghuysen, "A New Renaissance: Stained Glass in the Aesthetic Period," in In Pursuit of Beauty: Americans and the Aesthetic Movement (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1986), 184.

**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  
1898  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates  
1898  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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.

Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel is locally significant as an example of Late Gothic Revival church architecture built in the late nineteenth century. Constructed in 1898 (date in stained glass over transom) as a Sunday School, the chapel's exterior is virtually unchanged and retains a high degree of integrity. With its tripartite facade, rusticated sandstone construction, pointed Gothic arch windows, Gothic steeple with belfry and fishscale slate spire, slate roof, and windows and door transom of stained glass, the building is an excellent and rare example of a chapel of this date in northeastern Lancaster County. The interior has had minimal change or alteration, primarily the addition of the stage, basement stairs, and fixed seats; it retains the original tin ceiling, woodwork, and traces of its aquamarine paint.

Reinholds (originally White Hall) was named by Benjamin Reinhold, c. 1857, and was the site of an early hotel, later the Black Horse, and a few local businesses. In 1864, shortly after the Reading and Columbia Railroad opened a stop in the village on its line, Col. Jesse Reinhold built the Reinholds Hotel, a large hotel combined with a railroad station, and changed the name of the village to Reinholds Station. During summers this hotel was a resort for Philadelphians. A depot was later opened and this village continued to grow.<sup>1</sup>

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In 1898 Cyrus Lutz, a local tavern owner, donated to a group of six trustees a lot containing eighty-five perches of land out of seven acres he had purchased in 1866, on the "public road leading from Reinholds Station to Adamstown." According to the deed, the building to be built on this ground was to be used expressly by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations of Reinholds Station and neighborhood "for holding the Reinholds Station Union Sunday School, a house of worship, and to be named the Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel." The building could also be used "to hold singing schools and other meetings for religious and educational purposes, by permission of the Board of Trustees," who were charged with keeping the building in good repair and use.<sup>2</sup>

The Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel was one of several Sunday School chapels built around the turn of the century as part of the Sunday School Movement led by Rev. Stephen Schweitzer in the Cocalico Valley. The other known building of this group is Grace Chapel, 1901, Muddy Creek Church Road, East Cocalico Township (the building is now used for other purposes). The Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel continued to be used as a Union Sunday School for religious and educational purposes until 1984.<sup>3</sup>

Reinholds Station Trinity is an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style, a late-nineteenth-century flowering of the picturesque Gothic Revival of 1830-1860. Although the earlier Gothic Revival diminished in popularity for domestic buildings after 1870, the late version of the style still retained many of the principles of architecture established by A. W. Pugin and John Ruskin in England, and by architects Richard Upjohn and James Renwick, Jr., in America. Late Gothic Revival style also retained many of the characteristics of the earlier version, e.g., pointed windows with colored glass, verticality, steeply pitched roofs, colored stone, slate roofs, and other elements of Gothic castles which adapted particularly well to churches and public buildings. For Victorians of the late nineteenth century, inherent in the Late Gothic Revival style was the notion that Christian beliefs and living could be inspired by the lessons derived from medieval architecture.<sup>4</sup>

In Lancaster County the second or Late Gothic Revival occurred from 1890 to 1930, and was<sup>5</sup> predominantly used for churches, storefronts, and schools.

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According to the Historic Sites Survey of Lancaster County, conducted by the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County between 1978 and 1985, Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel is one of only four brownstone or sandstone Late Gothic Revival churches or chapels in Lancaster County: the others being Grace Chapel (above), Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1879, Route 23, Caernarvon Township; and Wiest Memorial United Brethren Church, 1903, King Street, West Cocalico Township. Of the four, only Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel has the entrance on the front gable. Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church is rectangular in shape, similar to Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel, but it differs in having a side belfry tower with entrance. Both Grace Chapel and Wiest Memorial United Brethren Church are L-shaped, and both have bell tower entrances. Only the Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel retains the tripartite simplicity of the Late Gothic Revival country chapel seldom seen in Lancaster County.<sup>6</sup>

A picturesque eclectic Victorian building, the Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel is also architecturally significant for its use of stained glass windows combined with interior paint color. The hallmark of fine interiors of this period, particularly in church architecture, was the use of stained glass windows which, by the diffusion of light to flood a room with color, was believed to be morally and spiritually uplifting. The building which set the standard for so-called "color churches" of this period was Henry Hobson Richardson's Trinity Church, 1877, Boston, MA. The chapel's other details such as the intact "Moorish" design tin ceiling embellished with silver and bronze paint, and the use of aquamarine colored paint on the walls, add to the effect of rich detail which are characteristic of churches of this period. Architecturally, the integrity of both the interior and exterior of the Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel is excellent.<sup>7</sup>

This chapel was planned and constructed to promote the inspirational and educational advancement of the community; it continued in this mission until 1984. Following the closing of the Sunday School at that time, the future of the chapel was uncertain. In 1987 when the building was threatened, a local group banded together, raised funds, and saved it.

The present owners, the Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel Corp., are intent upon continuing the original use of the building as a non-denominational chapel for the purpose of

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holding Sunday School and/or as a house of worship, and for educational and community events. They are dedicated to preserving the chapel's architectural integrity.

The Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel is an outstanding example of late-nineteenth-century rural church architecture in the Late Gothic Revival style in Lancaster County.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, History of Lancaster County, PA (1883, 2 vols.), II: 723.

<sup>2</sup> Lancaster County Deed Book W15:230, 23 April 1898, recorded 24 Dec. 1989, at Lancaster County Court House Archives, Lancaster, PA.

<sup>3</sup> The early work of Rev. Stephen Sweitzer is in Ellis and Evans, II: 723; for the Sunday School Movement see Historical Sketches of Cocalico 1776-1976, Cocalico Chapter of the Lancaster Bicentennial Committee, 1976; for information on Grace Chapel, now Muddy Creek Hope Mennonite Fellowship, see Pennsylvania Historical Resource Survey Form No. 071-15-53A; much information about the history of Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel was kindly provided by Mrs. Gladys I. Eckenroad, President, Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel. The chapel ceased to be used as a Sunday School when the last Sunday School teacher retired in 1984.

<sup>4</sup> Carole Rifkind, A Field Guide to American Architecture (New York: New American Library, 1980), 137; Virginia & Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Knopf, 1986), 200; Wayne Andrews, American Gothic: Its Origins, Its Trials, Its Triumphs (New York: Random House/Vintage, 1975), 34-6.

<sup>5</sup> Handbook of Lancaster County Architecture: Styles and Terms, text by John J. Snyder, Jr., Lancaster Landmarks Series No. 2 (Lancaster, PA: Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, 1979), 8.

<sup>6</sup> See the following Pennsylvania Historical Resource Survey Forms: Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel, Survey No.



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071-57-56A; Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, Survey No. 071-5-28A; Wiest Memorial United Bretheren Church, Survey No.071-57-22A.; and for Grace Chapel, see Note 3, above.

<sup>8</sup>Rifkind, A Field Guide to American Architecture, 146; for information on Trinity Church, Boston, MA, as a "color church," see Roger B. Stein, "Art as Ideology: The Aesthetic Movement in Its American Cultural Context," in In Pursuit of Beauty: Americans and the Aesthetic Movement (New York: Rizzoli, 1986), 22-51, 30, publication in conjunction with the exhibition held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY, 1987.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately .6 of an acre.

UTM References

A 

1	8
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4	4	5	7	6	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gloria O. Becker, Ph.D., Preservation Director  
 organization Historic Preservation Trust of L.C. date March 27, 1990  
 street & number 123 N. Prince Street telephone (717) 298-5861  
 city or town Lancaster state PA zip code 17603

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Gloria O. Becker, April 1989.

Ellis, Franklin, and Samuel Evans. History of Lancaster  
County, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1889, 2 vols., II:723.

Freylinghuysen, Alice Cooney. "A New Renaissance: Stained  
Glass in the Aesthetic Period," in In Pursuit of Beauty,  
pp. 176-197.

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Laancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 1899.

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1976, p. 31; Lancaster County Historical Society, vertical  
file.

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May 8, 1989.

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conjunction with the exhibition held at the Metropolitan  
Museum of Art, NY, 1987. New York: Rizzoli, 1986.

Johnson, Marilyn. "The Artful Interior," in In Pursuit of  
Beauty, pp. 110-141; pp. 134-5.

Lutz, Cyrus to Reinhold Station Trinity Chapel, W. Cocalico  
Township; Lancaster County Deed W:15:230, 23 April 1898,  
recorded 24 Dec. 1898, Archives, Lancaster County Court  
House, Lancaster, PA.

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Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel, Inc., Articles of  
Incorporation, c/o Gladys Eckenroad, 113 E. Main St.,  
Reinholds, PA 17569.

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through the Camera's Eye, 1860-1917. 2nd. ed. Nashville,  
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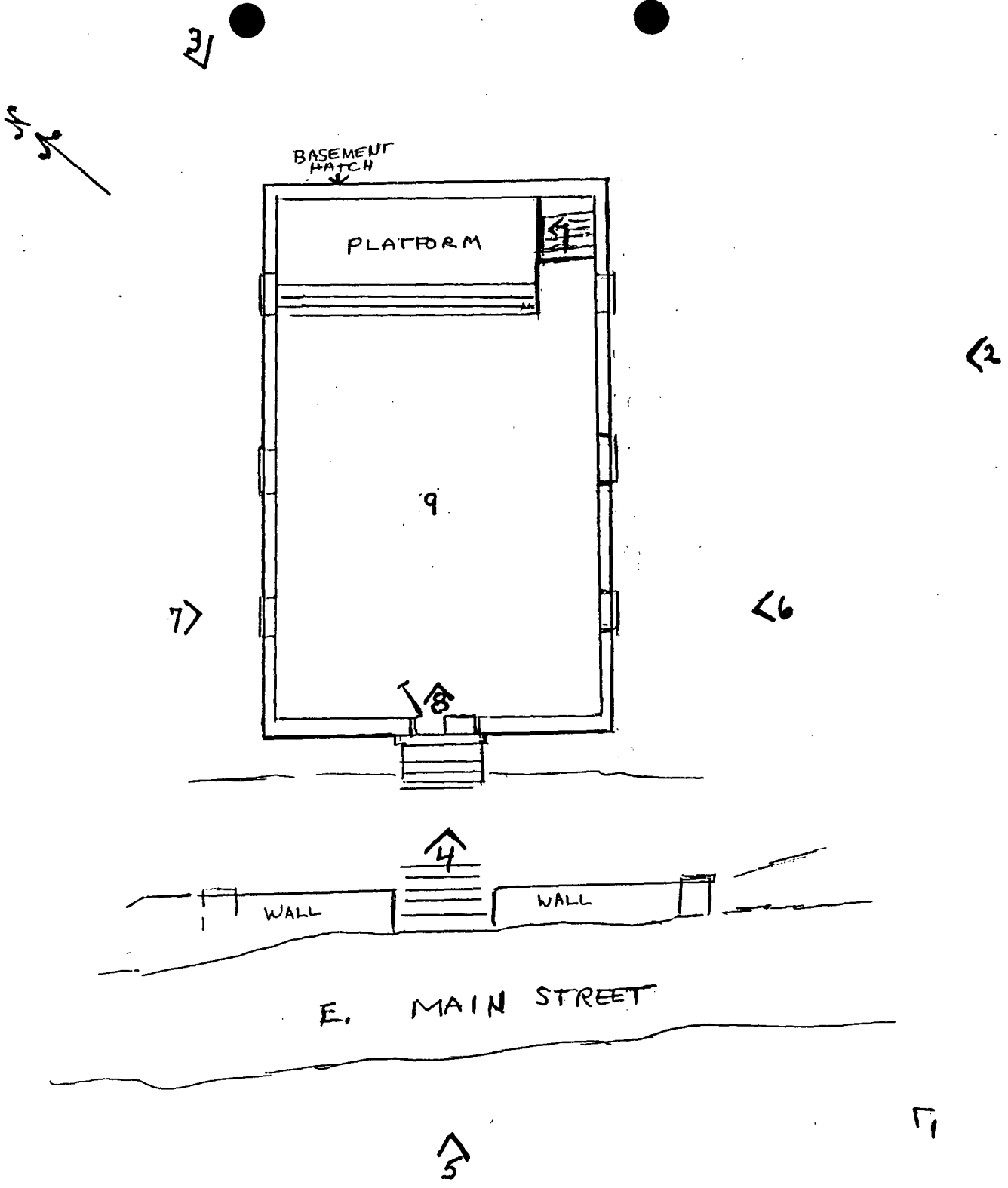
Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel, Lancaster County, PA

Section number 10 Page 1**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at a point in the north right-of-way of East Main Street (PA Route 897), approximately 210 feet to the west of the center of the entrance to Clear View Drive, said point being the southwest corner of 113 East Main Street, corresponding to Lancaster County Tax Assessor's Plat Book, District 09-0, Map No. 3P13, Block No. 1, Lot No. 5; thence extending a distance of approximately 322 feet in a northeasterly direction along the west property line of 113 East Main Street to a point; thence extending a distance of approximately 38 feet in a southeasterly direction along the north property line of 113 East Main Street to a point, the original east boundary of the "Chapel Lot" and the adjoining lot now also part of the property of 113 East Main Street; thence extending in a southwesterly direction along said line a distance of approximately 338 feet to a point in the north right-of-way of East Main Street; thence extending in a northwesterly direction a distance of approximately 109 feet along said north right-of-way and the south property line of 113 East Main Street to the place of beginning. Being approximately .6 acres.

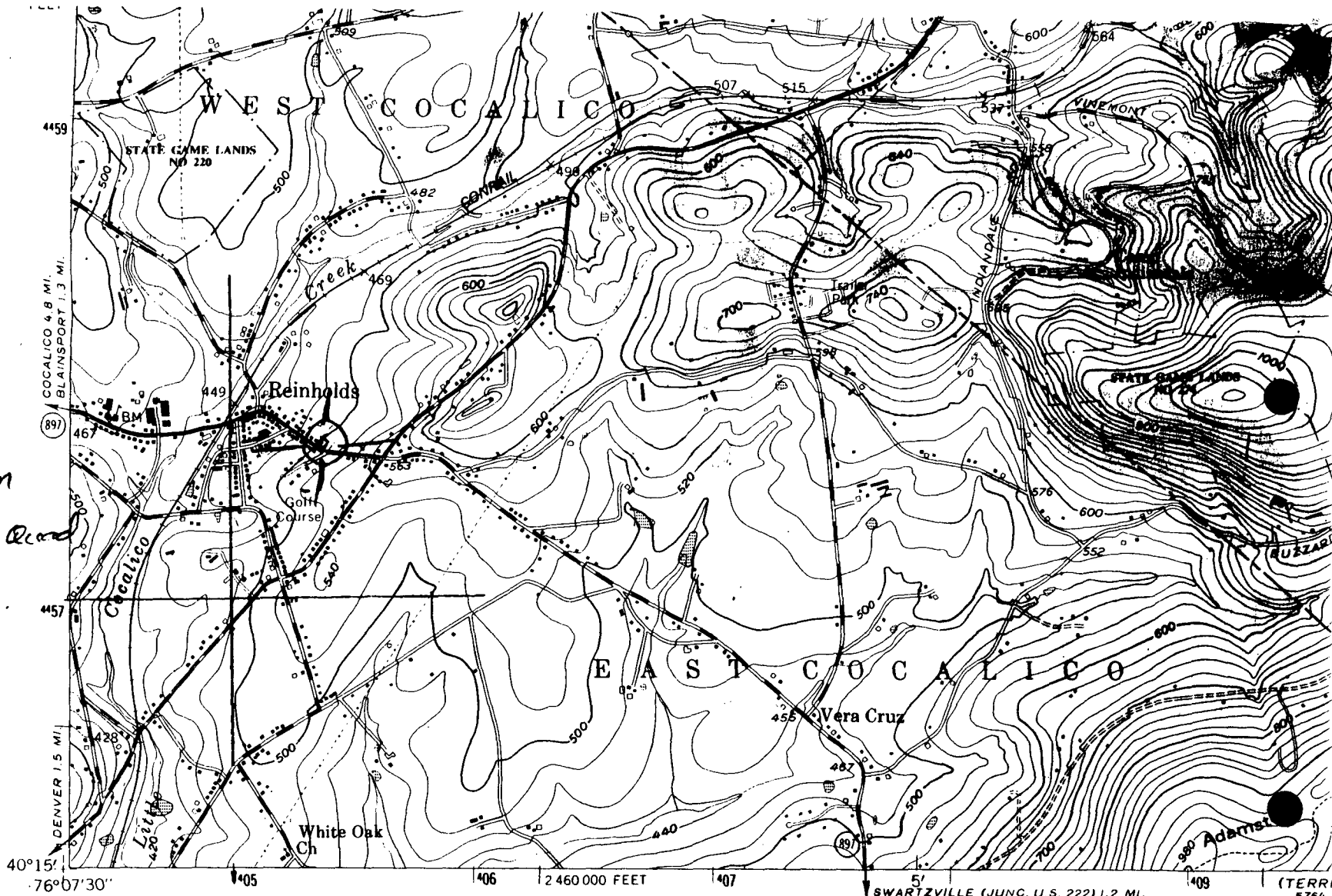
**Boundary Justification**

The legal boundaries which are historically associated with the property. See Lancaster County Deed Book W15, page 230 (1898; dimensions are given in perches and vary slightly from contemporary measurements). The "Chapel Lot" is the westerly portion of the lot shown in Lancaster County Tax Assessor's Book 09-0, Map No. 3P13, Block 1, Lot 5; the adjoining portion was donated to Reinholds Station Trinity Chapel c. 1940 and is used as a parking lot.



Not to Scale.

REINHOLDS STATION TRINITY CHAPEL  
 W. Cocalico Township  
 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania



Reinholds Station  
 Trinity Chapel  
 Sinking Spring Road  
 Zone 18  
 Lancaster Co.  
 E405400  
 N4457640

(EPHRATA)  
 5764 11 NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

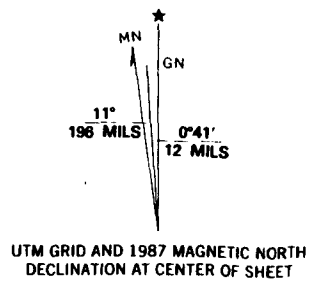
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS  
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1955

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 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

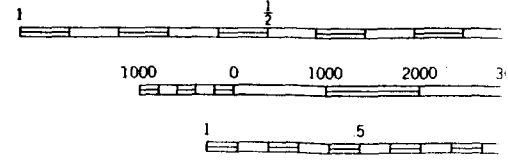
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
 move the projection lines 6 meters south and  
 29 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National State Game Lands



UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SWARTZVILLE (JUNC. U.S. 222) 1.2 MI.  
 TERRE HILL 7.3 MI.



CONTOUR INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC VI