

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 Tyrone Borough Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number "See Continuation Sheet"

N/A not for publication

city, town Tyrone

N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA

county Blair

code 013

zip code 16686

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>350</u>	<u>91</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> sites
	<u>0</u> structures
	<u>0</u> objects
<u>352</u>	<u>91</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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 D. GLASS

Date

12/7/92

Signature of certifying official

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL & 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:)

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/Specialty Store
Commerce/Department Store
Commerce/Financial Institution
Domestic/Hotel
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Specialty Store
Commerce/Department Store
Commerce/Financial Institution
Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century
Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick
Wood
roof Asphalt
other Tile
Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheets

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Roughly bounded by West 14th Street, Logan Avenue, Bald Eagle Avenue, West 8th Street, and Jefferson Avenue.

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TYRONE BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Tyrone Borough Historic District, located in Blair County, includes an area primarily comprised of architecturally varied commercial and residential buildings and several institutional buildings which are stylish as well. The District is nestled in a valley situated in the northern part of the Logan Valley in the Ridge and Valley section of the Appalachian Valley Province and at the junction of Bald Eagle Creek and the Little Juniata River. The topography is basically flat in proximity to the creek and river but gradually increases in slope moving towards the north eastern boundary of the District. Surrounding the District are residential homes to the north, more residential homes and an industrial processing facility to the east, U.S. Route 220 (major transportation route) to the south, and a densely spaced single-family residential neighborhood to the west. Within the District, a combination of larger and more modest sized residences--each with some degree of yard space--and spotted institutional building locations are located in the north, east, and west sections of the District. The southern section of the District is comprised of a commercial area with no yard space.

Tyrone Borough Historic District includes four hundred forty-one (441) buildings (garages and outbuildings are not counted unless specified within the building inventory sheets) and two structures. Erected between ca. 1850 and ca. 1938, the District contains a wide sampling of late 19th century and early 20th century revival styles in a variety of materials of which brick, stone, and wood frame are represented. of the 443 buildings included, twelve (12) were erected between 1850 and 1869, twenty-nine (29) between 1870 and 1899, three hundred seventy-one (371) between 1900 and 1925, and twenty-nine (29) since 1925. Also included are the significant structures in the form of bridges.

Of the forty-three (43) contributing commercial buildings, the majority are two to three stories in height, of brick construction, and feature the two-part commercial block configuration so typical of small-town Main Streets during the mid-to-late 19th century. The two-part commercial block was an outgrowth of the shophouse building of an earlier period and displays a distinct division between the single-story lower zone which was used for public space and the upper zone which was devoted to more private functions. Generally speaking, the facades of the examples along Tyrone's Pennsylvania Avenue and West 10th Street are treated in a simplistic manner. Little applied ornamentation is present. However, there are instances such as the 1910 Garman Building at 980 Pennsylvania Avenue and the 1892 Hiller Building at 970-972 Pennsylvania Avenue where Victorian influences are present. The Garman and Hiller Buildings are both impressive with each having

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TYRONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

their corbeled wooden cornices inscribed with respective construction dates and building names. The I.O.O.F. Building at 967 Pennsylvania Avenue has a facade with false front at top, lancet-shaped eyebrow protected windows and polychromed bands in stone, which are also used as window spandrels, and is an example of the Victorian Gothic Revival Style.

Finally from a commercial perspective and from an even more exotic Italian Renaissance style influence is the 1906 Jones Building at 1000-1008 Pennsylvania Avenue with its intricately detailed buff Bedford stone, vitrified cherry red brick with projecting cornice, large terre cotta modillions and consoles and the terra cotta balustrade along the roof line with the stone belt course between the first and second stories.

The residential portion of the District, which lies to the north and wraps around the northern edge of the Central Business District, is made up of two hundred eight-six (286) contributing buildings. Most of the homes are two to two and one-half (2 to 2 1/2) stories and are constructed primarily of brick with some stone and frame types present as well.

The dominant residential styles in the District are those associated with the Late Victorian and late 19th and early 20th century revival periods. Among the more popular are Queen Anne which is exemplified in the ca. 1890 house at 1003 Jefferson Avenue with its hipped roof with lower cross gables, turned spindle porch supports and spindled porch frieze. Equally, the ca. 1880 home at 1005 Jefferson Avenue with its cross gabled roof, asymmetrical wrap-around porch adorned with spindle work banisters and integral recessed second-story porch deserves mention. Another Queen Anne-style house, ca. 1900, but exhibiting certain Stick style elements in its gable ends, is located at 1201 Cameron Avenue. Other features are its colored glass bay windows and large wall dormer.

A fine example from the Romantic Era and Gothic Revival style is the 1855 White House Bed and Breakfast at 861 Washington Avenue. It features a full-height entry porch, double front facing gable, supported by simplified Doric posts, and recessed second-floor porch above a simple entablatured entrance.

Among the numerous period revival houses in the District is the ca. 1910 Colonial Revival residence at 811 Washington Avenue. It features a side gable roof, a pediment without supporting pilasters, and triple-placed windows with double-hung sashes.

In fine Neo-Classical Revival style is the ca. 1900 residence at

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1061 Lincoln Avenue which features corner pilasters with Ionic capitals, a second story reverse portico with a first story porch set in and under, a hip roof with large dormers, prominent cornices with dentils and stained glass arched transoms on first floor windows.

A representative Revival example designed in the Italian Renaissance style is the brick home at 863 Washington Avenue. It has a ceramic tile roof, overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets and an entrance area flanked by pilasters and recessed porch.

Examples of Prairie style are evident in the ca. 1920 homes at 14, 12, 10, and 8 Ninth Street, respectively. An example of Prairie stylistic influence is featured in the 1905 residence at 1007 Jefferson Avenue. Its features include brick battened porch piers, an exterior chimney with small high-spaced windows located on either side and an interesting dormer on a side-gabled roof.

Several institutional buildings (nineteen [19] buildings and two [2] structures) are within the Historic District and are contributing to the District. St. Matthews Catholic Church, 1101 Cameron Avenue, is a brick and stone Richardson Romanesque style church erected in 1880. Its main stained glass window frieze bears the inscription "St. Matthews Church". Among its significant architectural features are rusticated vousoirs, a parapeted gable and elaborately detailed tower cornices. The Lincoln School at 1307 Lincoln Avenue also contributes. Constructed of brick it includes interestingly detailed Neo-Classical Revival stone including a balustrade-lined portico in Ionic order. An enriched stone entablature documents its construction as 1916. Concluding, the 1912 U.S. Army Armory at 920 Logan Avenue has already been established on the National Register for Historic Places.

The two contributing structures in the District include the ca. 1900 raised railroad bed/viaduct which runs along Washington Avenue and provides a passover/viaduct over West 10th Street. This structure combines sandstone bed base slabs and, at the viaduct, steel and truss construction for building materials. The other contributing structure is the road bridge at East 10th Street and Blair Avenue, ca. 1900, which consists of steel and truss construction and is roughly thirty (30) feet above Bald Eagle Creek which passes beneath.

The District also contains ninety-one (91) noncontributing buildings which have been classified as such either because they were built following the District's period of significance or are

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TYRONE BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

within the period of significance but have been drastically altered architecturally from their original character.

Those noncontributing resources falling out of the Historic District's period of significance are widely scattered and do not measurable impact on the integrity of the Historic District. They include: ten (10) buildings currently utilized as businesses (ca. 1980, 916 Pennsylvania Avenue; ca. 1947 1018-1020 Pennsylvania Avenue; ca. 1976, 200 West 10th Street (Uni-mart); ca. 1975 120-122 West 10th Street (two buildings); ca. 1956, 25-27 West 11th Street; ca. 1956, 117-119 West 11th Street; ca. 1980, 1365 Logan Avenue; ca. 1970, 1367 Logan Avenue; and ca. 1970, 1255-1257 Washington Avenue) and six (6) buildings currently used as residential homes (ca. 1954, 1212 Cameron Avenue; ca. 1946, 905 Park Avenue; ca. 1947, 15 - 9th Street; ca. 1950, 107 - 9th Street; ca. 1975, 1217 Cameron Avenue; and ca. 1970, 106 Meadow Street).

Those noncontributing resources classified as such due to architectural changes (completely resided, new doors or windows, porches removed, tar papering or stucco, etc.) or which are severely deteriorated include: two (2) institutional buildings (African Methodist Episcopal Church on West 19th Street, severely deteriorated, through neglect with a significant loss of historic design features, and the St. Matthews Church Administration Office on Cameron Avenue - resided), ten (10) businesses, with high loss of architectural integrity through commercial sleeves, installation of inappropriate insulating materials, oversized and incorrectly sized signage and new facades, (1064 Washington Avenue, 940-64 Washington Avenue, 20 - 11th Street, 1054 Blair Avenue, 1112 Logan Avenue, 1050 - 1054 Pennsylvania Avenue, 977 Pennsylvania Avenue, 15-17 - 10th Street, and 10 Blair Avenue, severely deteriorated), and sixty-three (63) residential homes (see building inventory sheets for specifics). Overall, the noncontributing buildings do not detract greatly from the integrity of the District. They comprise 20% of the total buildings and are widely scattered.

Overall, the district's contributing buildings maintain a high degree of integrity with their exteriors remaining basically unchanged. The most common change to the business buildings has been the installation of fire escapes or signage to the building themselves. Less than 15% of those contributing have been sided in aluminum in some form. Some woodwork, especially in window frames, has deteriorated through neglect. Other changes to contributing buildings include such examples as a building addition to the American Legion at 1459 Lincoln Avenue and porches at 1056 Lincoln Avenue, 1200 Lincoln Avenue and 1060 Logan Avenue.

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1938

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.

See Continuation Sheets

See continuation sheet

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TYRONE BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Tyrone Historic District originated with the arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad's main line in 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad made Tyrone a junction for railroad traffic coming from short lines to the main line in northern Blair County. These railroad and the exploitation of area deposits of coal and stands of fine timber caused Tyrone to grow and prosper through the early twentieth century. Tyrone became the commercial center for northern Blair County from 1850 through 1938 as a result of the trade that flowed through the borough. The nominated historic district contains the historic commercial section of Tyrone. Railroad managers and businessmen erected outstanding examples of mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century residential architecture in the district. Their housing, along with the housing of workers who settled in the district and commercial and institutional buildings erected during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, make the district an outstanding concentration of period architecture in northern Blair County.

The first settlers in the Tyrone area appeared at least seventy-five years before the community was founded, when iron was discovered in abundance in northern Blair County. This combined with heavy stands of timber used for charcoal, rich deposits of limestone employed for smelting, and energy harnessed from numerous streams, spurred the development of the iron industry in the region. The Tyrone Forge was developed in 1805, and by 1807 a 150-ton-per-day rolling mill was erected just below the forge. The Upper Tyrone Forge was established in 1813 and an iron furnace at Bald Eagle in 1824. The arrival of the railroad in 1850 began a rush of construction activity designed to capitalize on transporting harvested natural resources and iron ore. In 1851 Lyon, Shorb and Company which owned much of the land in the area had seventy-five lots laid out in the present historic district. Frame houses and buildings were constructed in the historic district to accommodate the rising population and increased commercial activity. Businessmen of many types, including butcher, brickmaker, carpenter, potter, tanner, saddler, inn-keeper, furniture seller and clothing seller, settled in the town within a few years of its beginning. The first hotel was built in 1853, primarily as a stop over for railroad passengers; this hotel, the City Hotel, still stands in the historic district. The first railroad station was erected also in 1853. Tyrone was incorporated as a borough in 1857.

The growth of Tyrone, including its commercial section, continued as short line railroads were built into Tyrone to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad main line. Tyrone became one of the most important stations between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on the main line as a hub for several branch and independent lines serving the timber- and coal-rich region. The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company had a line operating between Tyrone and Lock Haven by 1865. This line became one of the most heavily travelled freight arteries in the region, as well as an important passenger link between Pittsburgh and Easton. A line was constructed between Tyrone and Clearfield in 1869, and extended in 1874 to Curwensville to carry lumber and coal. This line brought thousands of tons of coal and lumber down the Allegheny

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TYRONE BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Front to Tyrone and the main line. The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad provided service from Tyrone through Warriors Mark and on to iron mines in Scotia. Tyrone became important enough in the Pennsylvania Railroad system that the company designated the Tyrone Division in 1863. Roundhouses, scales, repair shops and yards for the division were developed outside the nominated historic district in East Tyrone.

Despite a devastating fire the commercial section of the historic district continued to grow through the later nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century as railroads brought trade into Tyrone. In 1880 a fire swept down Pennsylvania Avenue and up Tenth Street, destroying much of the earlier business district and leaving few commercial buildings from before 1880 in the historic district. Destroyed buildings were rapidly replaced and more erected. With the commercial section rebuilt, the railroad station became the focal point of the community and the block along Pennsylvania Avenue, between the station and Tenth Street (now the 900 block), became a desirable location for hotels, barber shops and stores catering to the traveller. Prunner Hall, built at 955 Pennsylvania Avenue by E.J. Prunner in 1888, contained first-floor storefronts, second-floor offices, and the third-floor Prunner Social Hall which hosted numerous social events. Robert Garman erected a building for his jewelry business at 980 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1910. The First National Bank moved to its newly constructed Italian Renaissance style building at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1906. The Conrad Building at 1052 Pennsylvania Avenue was built in 1880 just after the fire; the Tyrone post office was housed in this building from 1895 to 1930. All these commercial buildings still stand in the nominated historic district.

The commercial section of the historic district served as an important commercial center for northern Blair County and nearby areas of Huntingdon and Centre Counties from 1850 through 1938. The district's businesses served a market that included the area from Bellwood to Port Matilda and the Allegheny Ridge about half way to Huntingdon. By the turn of the century these businesses included, among others, a jewelry store, wholesale grocery, bank, hardware store, insurance agency, furniture store, bakery and department store. The nearest challengers to Tyrone's commercial pre-eminence in this region were Hollidaysburg and considerably larger Altoona, which served residents primarily in central Blair County. Businesses in the historic district also served passengers travelling on the Pennsylvania main line and the short lines that joined the main line in Tyrone.

As business and the railroads prospered in Tyrone, the city grew to include more people and land. By 1870 Tyrone had grown to include 1,800 people. By the turn of the century the population was well over 5,000. At its peak in 1920, Tyrone had 9,084 residents. The village of East Tyrone was started in 1868; it extended from present-day Eighteenth Street to Twenty-Third Street. Most of the people who lived in East Tyrone were employed by the railroad repair shops. East Tyrone was incorporated in 1873 and consolidated with Tyrone in 1893. The Hillcrest area of the borough lying between Fifth and Third Streets was added by 1915. The growth of the borough was aided by the creation in 1901 of the "Tyrone Street Railway

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TYRONE BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Company" which served the borough and connected Tyrone to the surrounding countryside, including Bellwood and Altoona.

As Tyrone expanded, railroad managers, local businessmen and workers erected houses, many of which are located within the nominated historic district. Residences within the district were built in high styles popular during the later nineteenth and early twentieth century, including the Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival and Prairie styles. These residential buildings, together with the commercial buildings erected with later-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural details, and institutional edifices built in such high styles as Romanesque and Neo-Classical Revival comprise an outstanding concentration of 1850-1938 architecture in northern Blair County. No other concentration of contemporary architecture exists in northern Blair County to rival the nominated historic district in terms of numbers of buildings and richness of styles and architectural detailing. The nearest concentration of period architecture that excels the historic district in these terms is in Altoona, which has a larger collection of later nineteenth and early twentieth century residential, commercial and institutional architecture scattered through the city.

The end of the historic district's period of significance is marked by the closing of the rail trolley in 1938. The automobile also reduced the importance of rail travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad main line and short lines, and thus the importance of Tyrone. The Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was merged into the Middle Division, leading to the dismantling of the yard and shops in Tyrone, and the curtailing of railroad company expenditures in the town. The railroad station has been demolished, and little remains of the physical plant of the railroad to recall its history today. Nevertheless, the commercial, residential and institutional buildings in the historic district remain to represent the commercial and architectural significance of Tyrone.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ralph T. Wolfgang. A Short History of Tyrone. Tyrone: June, 1950.

Rev. W.H. Wilson. Tyrone of Today: Gateway of the Alleghenies. Vol 1. Tyrone: Press of Herald, 1976.

Tyrone Area Bicentennial Committee. Tyrone of Today (1897-1976). Vol. 2. Tyrone: Press of Herald, 1976.

Richard Sutter Associates, Inc., draft National Register nominations for the Tyrone Historic District, April and September, 1991.

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

Acreage of property 119

UTM References

A	17	733240	4506390
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	733430	4505340

B	17	733500	4506200
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	17	732900	4505450

See continuation sheet

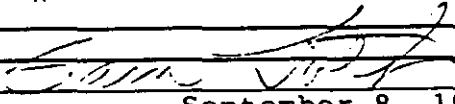
Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sam Loth - Main Street Manager 

organization Main Street - Tyrone, Inc. date September 8, 1992

street & number 42 W. 10th Street telephone 684-2676 (814)

city or town Tyrone state PA zip code 16686

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries enclose properties contributing to the historical and architectural significance of the Tyrone Historic District. At the southern corner is the central business district along Pennsylvania Avenue and 10th Street, which constitutes the commercial significance of the district. The rear property lines and instances of side or front lot lines of the residences along Bald Eagle Avenue and structures fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue west of the Little Juniata River form the southern boundary of the district. Boundaries for the residential portion of the district run along the rear property lines on the north sides of Lincoln, Jefferson, Washington and Cameron Avenues, and on the west side of 8th Street.

The boundaries exclude resources that do not contribute to the district's historical and architectural significance. At the north, Epworth Manor Convalescent Home on Washington Avenue is excluded with several residential homes located behind it due to their more recent construction dates. Smaller and more modern homes to the east of 14th Street are excluded as well. Just beyond the district on the south is what begins a strip commercial area and small housing project, interjected among several residential homes which are for the most part of twentieth century origin and can be classified as contemporary in origin. Finally, to the south of the district is U.S. Route 220 and surrounding vacant land.

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Section number 10 Page 2**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at the southwest corner of the property at 764 Park Avenue; moving north from this point along the western edge of properties bordering the west side of Eighth Street to the south side of Washington Avenue; then proceeding east along Washington Avenue to east side of Eighth Street; then crossing Washington Avenue and moving north to the south edge of Lincoln Avenue; then proceeding east along Lincoln Avenue to the west side of Ninth Street; then turning south along the western edge of Ninth Street to the south side of Washington Avenue; then proceeding east on the southern edge of Washington Avenue to a point in line with the west edge of properties bordering the west side of Tenth Street, then crossing Tenth Street and proceeding north along the said west property lines to the south edge of Lincoln Avenue; then proceeding west along South Lincoln Avenue to a point in line with the east side of Cameron Street Alley; then proceeding north along Cameron Street Alley and turning east along the south side of Cameron Avenue to a point opposite the southwest corner of 957 Cameron Avenue; then crossing Cameron Avenue and continuing north up the hillside to the north side of Jefferson Avenue; then proceeding west on the northern edge of Jefferson Avenue to the southwest corner of 909 Jefferson Avenue; then proceeding north to the northwest corner of 909 Jefferson Avenue; then proceeding east along the rear edge of properties facing Jefferson Avenue, continuing east along the north edge of properties at 1101-1107 Cameron Avenue and crossing Twelfth Street to the east side of Twelfth street; then proceed south on Twelfth Street to the northwest corner of 1201 Cameron Avenue; then proceed east along the rear edge of properties facing Cameron Avenue to the northeast corner of 1317 Cameron Avenue; then proceeding south to the south edge of Cameron Avenue; then proceeding east along Cameron Avenue to the northeast corner of 1320 Cameron Avenue; then proceeding south to the northwest corner of 1359 Lincoln Avenue; then proceeding east along the rear edge of properties facing Lincoln Avenue to the west edge of Sink Run; then proceeding south along Sink Run to the north edge of Lincoln Avenue; then proceeding west along Lincoln Avenue to a point in line with the west side of Fourteenth Street; then crossing Lincoln Avenue and proceeding south along Fourteenth Street to the north edge of Burley Alley; then proceeding west along Burley Alley to the west edge of Eleventh Street; then proceeding south along Eleventh Street to the southeast corner of 1060 Bald Eagle Avenue; then proceeding west along the rear edge of properties facing Bald Eagle Avenue and continuing west across the Little Juniata River and along the north edge of Conrail tracks and U.S. Route 220 Bypass to the southwest corner of 900R Pennsylvania Avenue; then proceeding north along the west edge of 900R and 900-

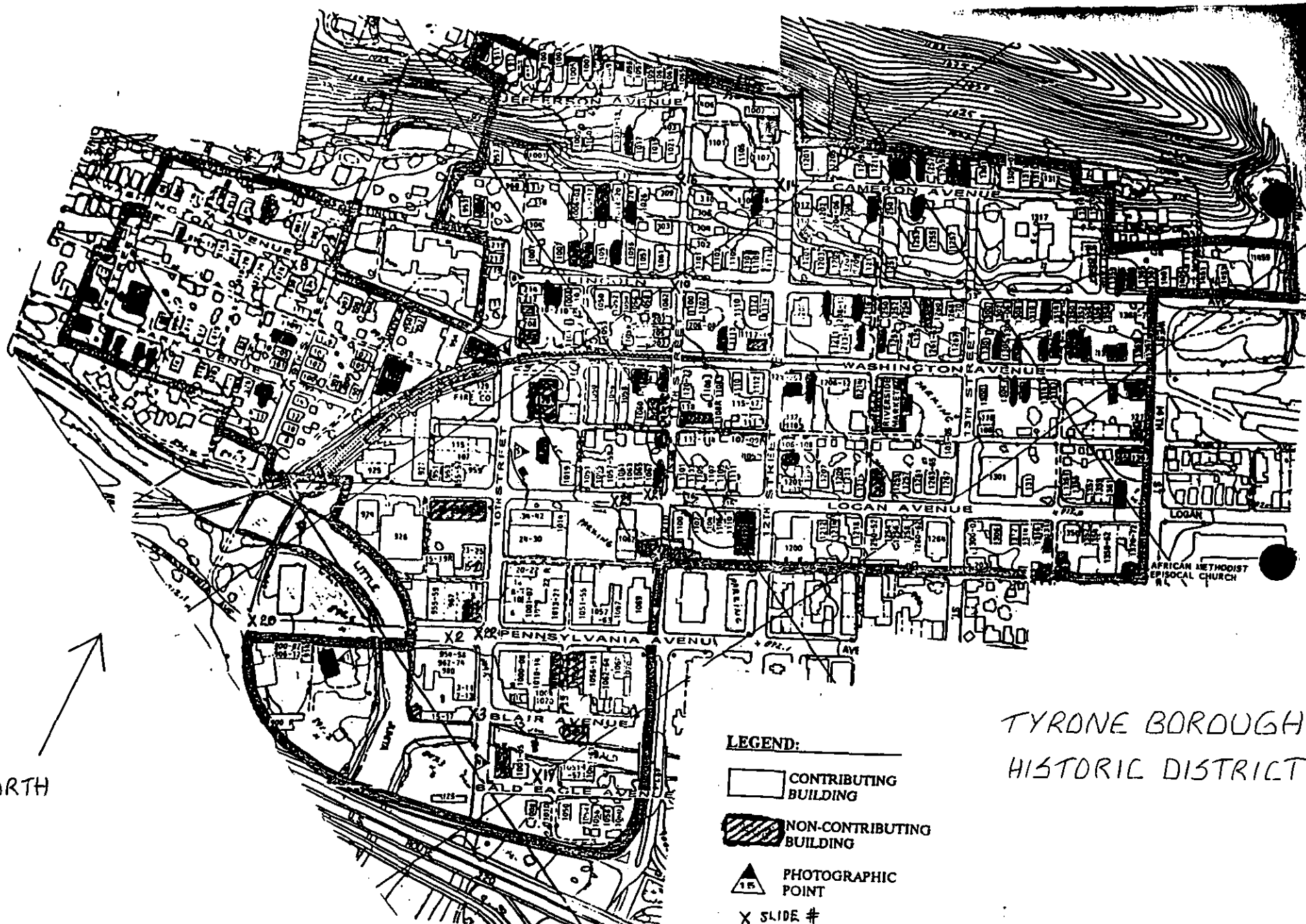
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Tyrone Historic District

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912 Pennsylvania Avenue to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue; then proceed east along Pennsylvania Avenue to the east side of the Little Juniata River; then proceed northwest along the Little Juniata River to the southwest corner of 924 Logan Avenue; then proceed north to the north edge of Logan Avenue; then proceed west along Logan Avenue to the east side of Ninth Street; then proceed north along Ninth Street to a point opposite the southeast corner of 9 Ninth Street; then crossing Ninth Street and proceeding west to the southwest corner of 9 Ninth Street; then proceeding north to the southeast corner of 824 Park Avenue; then proceeding west along the rear edge of properties facing Park Avenue to the southwest corner of 764 Park Avenue and the point of beginning.



NORTH

- LEGEND:**
- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 - NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 - PHOTOGRAPHIC POINT
 - X SLIDE #

TYRONE BOROUGH
HISTORIC DISTRICT

AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Tyrone Borough Historic District
Blair County - Tyrone Quad

Zone 17
A E 733240 N4506380

D E 733580 N4506280

C E 733480 N4505340

B E 733580 N4505450

480 000 FEET
(SOUTH)

1 MI. TO PA 253

