

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

*Colver-Rogers Farmstead  
Greene County, Pennsylvania*

**Section Number 8**

**Page 8**

**ENDNOTES**

1. Rogers Family genealogical papers, in possession of Dr. Carol Christen, property owner.

*Regarding the importance of the Heaton family:*

Isaac Heaton and Col. John Heaton each acquired over 1,000 acres by 1800, and together with two or three of Col. Heaton's brothers, the family patented over 3,000 acres in this township alone, an area in which this farm house is approximately the center (See patent map for Morgan Township in *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III). The Isaac and John Heaton lands consisted of eight contiguous farms. Four of the farms were to the northeast of the Colver-Rogers Farm, and four to the southwest. Most of the acreage contained in the present Colver-Rogers Farm was a triangle of land patented by two other parties and wedged into the center of the Heaton family's eight land patents. Thus, the northern two-thirds of the Colver Rogers Farm's remaining acreage was part of a land grant patented to Jacob Nead, and the southern one-third of the acreage was part of a farm patented to Thomas Hughes, arch-rival of the Heaton family, whose property was mostly on the south side of the South Fork of Ten Mile Creek (See Morgan Township land patent maps for Nead and Hughes patents adjoining Heaton lands, *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III).

The Heaton family's impact on this portion of Greene County was tremendous. Isaac Heaton was the progenitor of a large family of industrialists. He and his sons played a regionally important role in the development of farming, milling, and iron smelting in this part of the county (See Vogt, Helen. *Westward of ye Laurall Hills*. Brownsville, Pa.: published by the author, 1976, pages 143-234). Before 1800, the Heaton family was operating an iron furnace two miles northeast of the Colver-Rogers Farm, the only site where iron was smelted in a charcoal-fired furnace on the west side of the Monongahela River (see Sharp, Myron B. and William H. Thomas. *A Guide to the Old Stone Blast Furnaces in Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1966, pages 53-54. Helen Vogt, however, claims in *Westward of ye Laurall Hills*, that there were two furnaces at Clarksville. No others are known to have been built west of the river). The Heaton farms served to provide raw materials for the iron furnace, grist mills, and other water-powered mills operated by Isaac and Col. John Heaton. Isaac Heaton, who died in 1814, was not only a miller by trade, but also a skilled stone mason (Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, pages 195-196).

Isaac and John Heaton were not only credited with choosing excellent land for water-powered mills, according to several local historians (Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, pages 196), but were also instrumental in establishing most of the small towns in northeastern Greene County. The villages and towns which they helped establish included Jefferson, Clarksville, a no-longer-extant workers' village near Clarksville, and indirectly Rice's Landing and Carmichaels. A portion of what is now Jefferson Borough, directly across Ten Mile Creek from the Colver-Rogers Farm, was laid out by Col. John Heaton at the southern tip of his original 270 acre tract immediately west of the Colver-Rogers farm. The town plan of Jefferson was first devised by Thomas Hughes, Heaton's neighbor and rival, but Hughes and Col. Heaton are both considered founders of the town, one laying out one part and the other laying out the other. At the northeastern end of the township, Isaac Heaton established a worker's village at his iron works. The iron works was cited as an advantage for buying lots when the new town of Rice's Landing, six miles east of the Colver-Rogers Farm, was advertised for sale in 1794. It was again cited when lots were advertised for sale in the new town of Jefferson in 1796 (Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, pages 75 and 186).

On a tract adjoining Isaac Heaton's iron workers' village, across Ten Mile Creek from the original Isaac Heaton tract, the ambitious new town of Clarksville was laid out in 1809 with involvement from the Heaton family. Both Heaton's original tract and the town of Clarksville were in oxbow bends of Ten Mile Creek, ideal locations for water-powered mills. Clarksville, more a complex complex of three or four simultaneously-built water-powered mills with a few houses at the center than an actual town, was operated by a board of directors which included John Heaton and fourteen others drawn from Greene County and the four other counties to the north and east to as far away as Pittsburgh (see Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, page 178, and "THE MONONGAHELA Manufacturing Company," *The Reporter*. Washington, Pennsylvania (newspaper), 25 December 1809). The Heaton properties are believed to have provided raw materials for Clarksville's woolen mill and fulling mill, cane mill, and other water-powered facilities.

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The Heaton family had other important links to industry and community development. Two of Isaac Heaton's daughters were married to sons of Gen. Daniel Morgan of Winchester, Virginia, which may account for the naming of the township after him in 1781 when it was first created. Local historian Helen Vogt has speculated that during the Revolution, Morgan ordered iron military provisions made at Heaton's iron furnace (see Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, page 172). Vogt based her speculation on data from the questionable section (Volumes I & II) of *The Horn Papers*, a local history work filled with half-truths as well as some new information, and the subject of a national scandal and FBI investigation shortly after it was published in the 1940s (Vol. III, cited elsewhere as a source in these footnotes, is a land patent atlas regarded as a reliable copy of state records). Although Vogt was well aware of the problem with information from the *Horn Papers* (her book includes a detailed history of the scandal), she drew out some important conclusions that may be valid, and tried to establish parallel sources to corroborate these conclusions. For the traditional version of the chronology of the region's iron industry, see Sharp, Myron B. and William H. Thomas, *A Guide to the Old Stone Blast Furnaces in Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1966. Sharp & Thomas follow the standard historical sequence that Alliance Furnace on Jacobs Creek in Fayette County was the earliest of Western Pennsylvania's many charcoal-era iron furnaces. However, they also quote the Horn claim and an 1876 source that appears to corroborate part of Horn's version of the chronology. This source offers the dates 1777 and 1784 as possible for the construction of a furnace at Clarksville. If Vogt's conclusions are correct, then Heaton's iron works contained the earliest iron furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains. Daniel Heaton, another son of Isaac Heaton, moved to Niles in Ohio's Mahoning Valley around 1795, where he was instrumental in establishing several iron furnaces, the beginnings of the large iron industry in the Niles-Youngstown area (Rogers family genealogical papers. More data on the Heaton activities in the Mahoning Valley can be found in most histories of Niles, Ohio and the surrounding arc). James Heaton is considered the founder of Niles, Ohio.

Despite the great impact of the Heaton family in this part of the Monongahela Valley and beyond, the iron works and mills the Heaton family operated are long vanished, and apart from the towns they helped found, the Colver-Rogers House is believed to be the only extant building still associated with this family in any way.

2. The information on the Heaton Land acquisitions is taken from the copies of the state land patent maps published in *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III. (Note: *The Horn Papers* were used only for information taken from these maps, which are considered accurate copies of the state land records; much of the text in Vols. I & II of the Horn Papers, however, is considered fraudulent, and was therefore not used).

3. The metes and bounds given in various deeds were carefully drafted and compared to those given in the land patent map to determine this relationship as accurately as possible.

4. Written records have not been located to document whether Thomas and Hannah Heaton Colver were given the property containing the house or purchased it. For the 45 acres that Thomas Colver purchased from John and Thomas Hughes in 1829, see Greene County Deed Book Vol. 6 page 596.

5. Greene County Deed Book Vol. 17 page 296.

6. Greene County Deed Book Vol. 17 page 296; the family relationship between W.D. Rogers and Levi Bell is speculative. Rogers was apparently a relative of Zephaniah Beall (pronounced "bell"), the Quaker founder of Beallsville. There is some indication in genealogical data available to the preparer of this nomination that the two spellings were used interchangeably.

7. Information in this paragraph is primarily from the Rogers family genealogical papers.

8. Keyes, William and Terry A. Necciai. *Historic and Ethnographic Survey of the Greater Monongahela Valley*. Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1991.

9. *United States Department of Agriculture Farm Census, Division of Crop Reporting: Morgan Township, Greene County*. 1924. Pennsylvania State Archives.

10. Karen Koegler established the geographic patterns of over 300 pre-Civil War stone houses in southwestern Pennsylvania (see Koegler, Karen. *Building in Stone in Southwestern Pennsylvania*. Lexington, Kentucky: Graduate School of the University of Kentucky, 1992.) Several earlier published drafts of her research refer to Pittsburgh as a center

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of stone construction. However, as her doctoral work unfolded, it became clear that most of the 300 houses she was studying are within a ten or fifteen mile radius of Brownsville.

It is important to note that the same fifteen-mile-radius area around Brownsville was also the heartland of the region's Quaker settlements in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While Koegler's works conclude that there was no connection between stone construction and ethnicity in the region, and that the choice to build in stone was only an indicator of wealth, she did not treat the large enclave of early Quaker families as a distinct cultural unit, and thus failed to note that about half of the region's early stone houses were built by Quaker settlers and in areas where there was a strong Quaker presence.

The preparer of this nomination has collected a great deal of additional information on the early Quaker community of southwestern Pennsylvania. Much of it relates to Quaker families involved in starting rural, usually water-powered industries, in the proto-industrial period. Industrial sources on this region rarely mention membership (or former membership) in the Religious Society of Friends as a factor in the settlement and industrialization of the region. Local historians, focusing on towns and other communities, have usually treated the Quaker faith as a matter of religious choice rather than as an indication of a folk group or ethnic group. Thus it has been necessary to consult many different sources and to compare them to genealogical data in order to establish that the Quaker community played a major role in settlement geography, industrialization, and stone house construction, among other aspects of the area's cultural history. But the links between Quaker families and both early industries and stone construction in the region are extensive and astounding.

Ties to eastern Quaker communities were apparently important in the capitalization of early industries in the greater Brownsville area. About half of the iron furnaces built in western Pennsylvania by 1810 were either owned or constructed by men of Quaker background. The Quaker community was also prominent in construction of water-powered mills, including grist mills, woolen mills, fulling mills, glass factories, and the first paper mill west of the Alleghenies, as well as boat building prior to the 1810s. The earliest establishments of most of these industries were located near Brownsville, and Brownsville remained the center of the region's iron smelting, paper making, and boat building industries until the 1850s. Among the early Quaker settlers of the region were trained weavers, millwrights, and surveyors who served as engineers. Many of the industrialists of Quaker background were former Quakers by the time they reached western Pennsylvania, having been disowned for military service, marrying outside the faith, retaining slaves, or similar offenses. Although the religious representatives of the Quaker community were numerous enough to establish about twelve meetings near Brownsville by 1800, they began relocating to Ohio and points further west by the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century. Members of the community who stayed had assimilated into other faith communities.

The Heaton, Colver, and Rogers families were all closely associated with the large community of Quaker industrialists and farmers which centered on Brownsville prior to the Civil War. The farm is located near the southern edge of a concentration of stone buildings, many of them built by Quakers (or former Quakers, especially those connected to wealthy Eastern Pennsylvania families) in about a ten or fifteen mile radius, the same radius in which the Quaker community was concentrated. Hannah Bowen Heaton, Isaac Heaton's wife, was from a Quaker family of Scottish and Welsh ancestry (Rogers family genealogical papers), although she apparently left the Society of Friends when she married Isaac Heaton, a Baptist, whose oldest brother was the founding pastor of the first Baptist Church in Morristown, New Jersey.

11. Examples of stone churches, mills, barns, and other stone buildings in the region can be found in *Preserving Our Past* and in Charles Morse Stotz's *The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1936.

12. Stotz, *The Early Architecture ...* (see Cook House information in several different sections, as listed in the index).

13. The evolution of the Bowman House (Nemacolin Castle) is detailed in the unpublished "Nemacolin Castle Historic Structure Report," by Terry A. Necciai, RA, author of this nomination. Copies are available for review at Nemacolin Castle.

14. Wharton, Anne Hollingsworth. *In Old Pennsylvania Towns*. Philadelphia and London: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1920, page 223.

15. The Wolf Houses are shown in *Preserving Our Past*, pages 64 and 65.

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16. *Preserving Our Past*, pages 42 and 45 (Dorsey House and the Wise House).
17. Perryopolis Multiple Property Nomination Project research files in possession of the preparer of this nomination. (See footnote 32 for information on historic properties near the Cope House.)
18. Clouse, Jerry A. *A Study of Agricultural/Vernacular Architecture of Central and Southwestern Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1995. Clouse indicates that the Cook House appears to be the only known limestone house in the entire region.
19. The Bradford House is shown in *Preserving Our Past*, page 46, and the McConnell House is in the same source, page 47.
20. The Holcroft House is shown in *Preserving Our Past*, page 58, and the Hegarty House is in the same source, page 63.
21. Weston, Bruce. *Southwestern Pennsylvania*. California, Pennsylvania: Museum of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 1984. No. 4, pg. 34.
22. See Vogt, *Westward of ye Laurall Hills*, for detailed information and theories about the origins of the ca.1778 stone Yablonsky House. This was the house where Jock Yablonsky, a candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America, was assassinated in a nationally-famous turn of events in 1969, shortly after Vogt interviewed him for her book.
23. Information on the Harry House and 303 Market Street, Old Town, Carmichaels was generously provided by Lu Donnelly of the Buildings of Western Pennsylvania Project, a survey/book project underway for the Society of Architectural Historians. The offices and files for this project are at the Heinz Architectural Center at The Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
24. Potisek, Lillian, et al, *Greene County History* (locally published, 1976) pages 42 and 58.
25. Beach, Richard. *Two Hundred Years of Sheep Farming in the Upper Ohio Area*. Washington, Pa.: Washington County Commissioners, 1981.
26. Vogt, *Westward of ye...*, page 207. The Clarksville Woolen Mill figures in Vogt's narrative in many different places.
27. Map of land in Morgan Township warranted to George Myers and patented to Jacob Nead, *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III.
28. Information on the activities of Norval Rogers and his widow is primarily from the Rogers family genealogical papers.
29. Oral history collected by Dr. Carol Christen from Harriet Rogers Christen, her mother, on a cassette tape, ca.1980.
30. The note written on Norval Rogers's stationery is in the possession of Dr. Carol Christen, present owner.
31. *Preserving Our Past*, page 69.
32. Perryopolis Multiple Property Nomination Project research files in possession of the preparer of this nomination. The Gibson Binns House and Farm are part of the Little Redstone Historic District, Washington Township, Fayette County, reviewed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for National Register Eligibility. See Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form for Little Redstone Historic District, PHMC files, Harrisburg.
33. *United States Department of Agriculture Farm Census, Division of Crop Reporting: Morgan Township, Greene County*. 1924. Pennsylvania State Archives.
34. *Ibid.*
35. *United States Department of Agriculture Farm Census, Division of Crop Reporting: Morgan Township, Greene County*. 1927. Pennsylvania State Archives.

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**Section Number 9 Page 1**

**Bibliography**

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Beach, John Richard, *The Sheep Industry in the Upper Ohio Valley, 1770-1973: A Geographical Analysis* (Doctoral dissertation for the University of Pittsburgh, 1975).

Beach, Richard. *Two Hundred Years of Sheep Farming in the Upper Ohio Area*. Washington, Pa.: Washington County Commissioners, 1981.

Clouse, Jerry A. *A Study of Agricultural/Vernacular Architecture of Central and Southwestern Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1995.

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Horn, W.F. *The Horn Papers: Early Westward Movement on the Monongahela and Upper Ohio 1765-1795*. Vol. III (see footnote #2), Scottdale, Pennsylvania: The Herald Press, 1945.

Koegler, Karen. *Building in Stone in Southwestern Pennsylvania* (Doctoral Dissertation). Lexington, Kentucky: Graduate School of the University of Kentucky, 1992.

Koegler, Karen. "Building in Stone in Southwestern Pennsylvania: Pattern and Process," *Gender, Class, and Shelter, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, V*. (Volume Five) Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1995.

Leckey, Howard L. *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: A Genealogical History of the Upper Monongahela Valley*. Knightstown, Indiana: The Bookmark, 1977.

Mankey, T. Jacob, P.E. "[Property Survey for] Carol Christen, Morgan Township, Greene Co., Pa." Blueline print copy of property survey map, June 1980, in possession of present property owner.

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"THE MONONGAHELA Manufacturing Company," *The Reporter*. Washington, Pa.: Reporter Publishing Company, 25 December 1809, page 3 columns 1-3. (Published articles of incorporation of the manufacturing company that established Clarksville, listing John Heaton as a board member).

Potisek, Lillian, et al, *Greene County History* (locally published, 1976; reprint by Cornerstone Genealogical Society, Waynesburg, Pa., 2000) page 42, 58, and 62.

Rogers Family Papers, in possession of Dr. Carol Christen, present owner. Family papers include a cassette tape of a ca.1980 interview of Harriet Rogers Christen by Dr. Carol Christen, present owner and her daughter. An additional copy of the unpublished typescript on genealogy of the Heaton, Colver, and Rogers families is also at the Cornerstone Genealogical Library, Waynesburg.

Sharp, Myron B. and William H. Thomas. *A Guide to the Old Stone Blast Furnaces in Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 1966.

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Waychoff, Andrew J. *Local History of Greene County and Southwestern Pennsylvania*. Cornerstone Genealogical Society, 1994.

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**Section Number 10 Page 1**

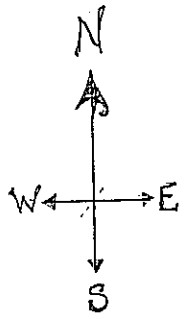
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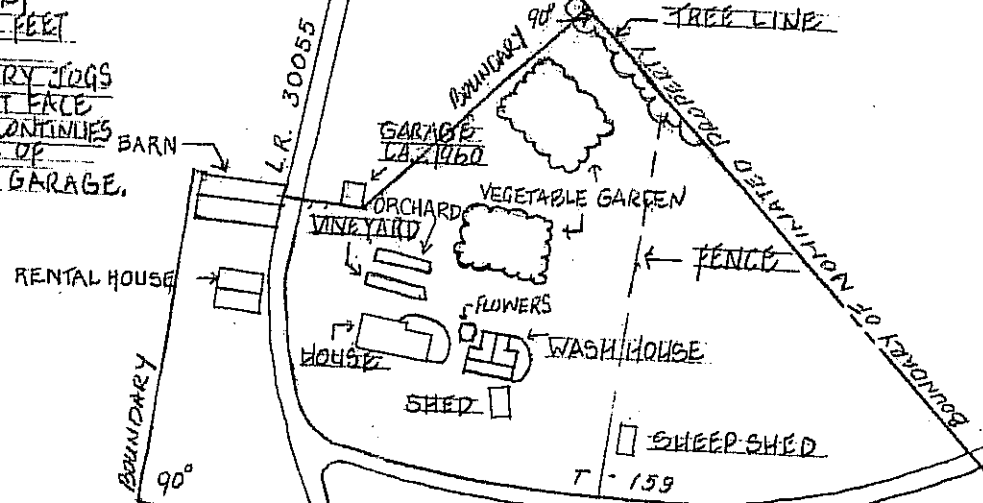
The boundaries of the nominated property are provided on the enclosed site plan drafted at 1"=200'. The property being nominated is limited to a portion of that real estate owned by Dr. Carol Christen, current owner and resident of the Colver-Rogers House.

**Justification:**

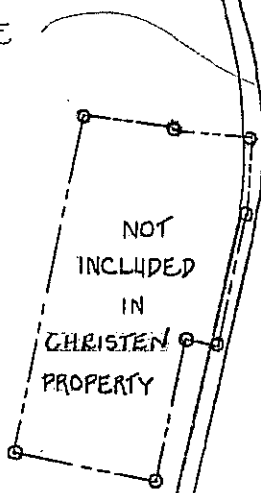
The nominated property includes all the intact historic buildings associated with this historic farmstead, and the immediate setting of these buildings, including gardens, a vineyard, an orchard, and some open pastureland and/or hay fields. However, a large area of acreage historically associated with this farmstead, beyond the nominated boundary, has been excluded because for the most part it is heavily overgrown and thus no longer illustrates agricultural or other historic activities associated with the farmstead. Although the majority of the acreage owned by Norval P. Rogers is still in the possession of his descendant, Dr. Carol Christen, part of that acreage, north of the farmstead along the west side of State Route 30055, is interrupted by a series of small parcels (about eleven parcels, seven of which are one acre, one of which is two acres, and the remaining of which are smaller) sold by the Rogers family about 1920-1930 and containing a row of twentieth century houses built by other families and thus not historically related to this farmstead.



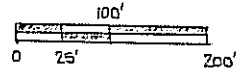
NOTE:  
WEST BOUNDARY IS EXACTLY 10 FEET BEHIND BARN.  
NORTH BOUNDARY JOGS 10 FEET SOUTH AT FACE OF BARN AND CONTINUES EAST TO CORNER OF NON-HISTORIC GARAGE.



ADDITIONAL CHRISTEN ACREAGE NOT INCLUDED IN NOMINATED PROPERTY



TEN MILE CREEK



SCALE: 1" = 200'

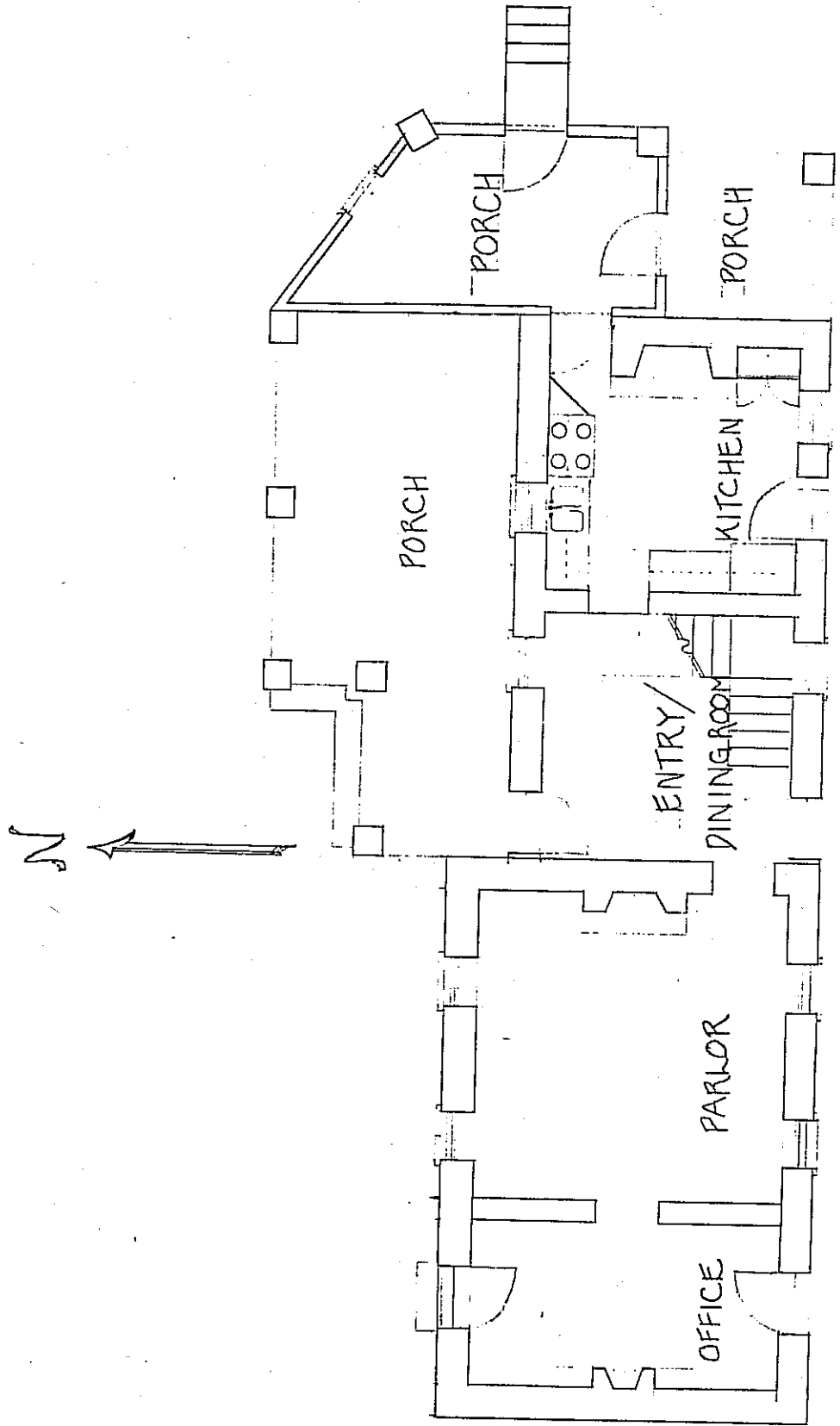
TERRY A. NECCIAL, P.A.	COLVER-ROGERS FARMSTEAD
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING	SITE PLAN
2334 MURRAY AVENUE	MORGAN TOWNSHIP
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15217	GREENE COUNTY
412-521-4084	PENNSYLVANIA



**COLVER-ROGERS FARMSTEAD**  
Farm House Floor Plans  
First Floor

Morgan Township  
Greene County, PA

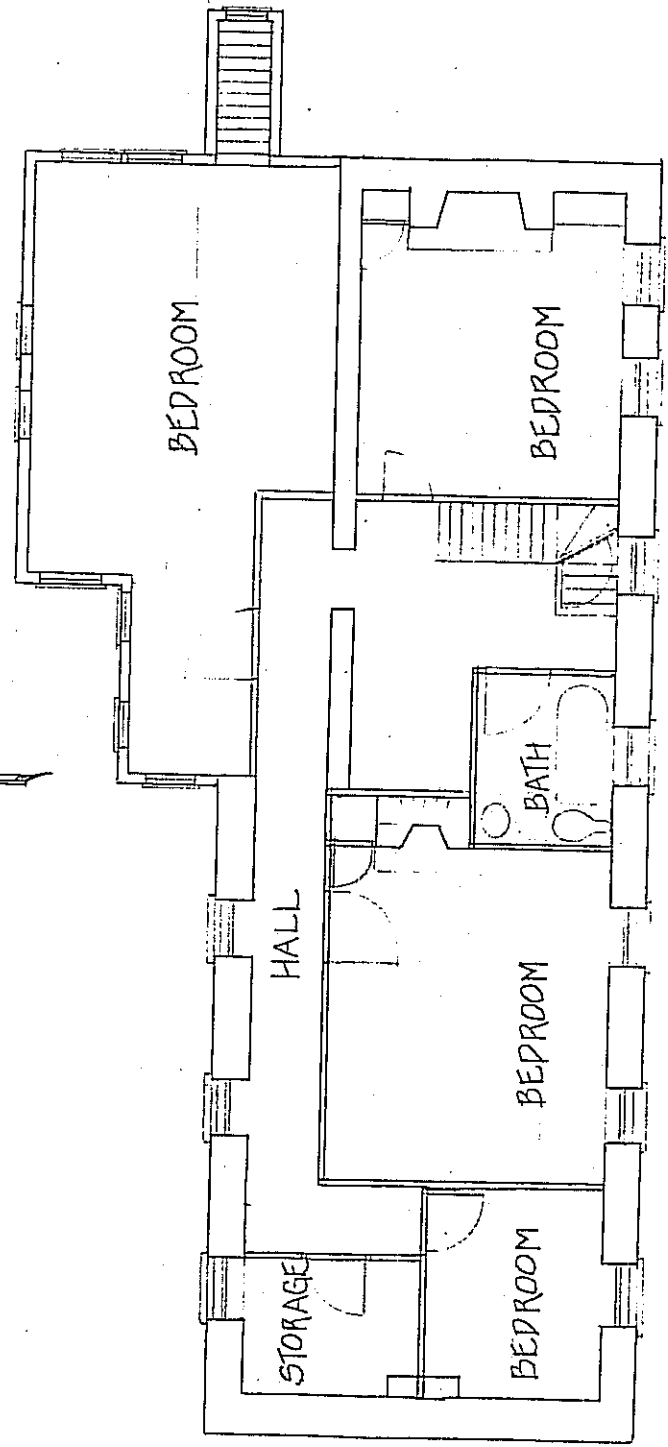
TERRY A. NECCIAI, R.A., HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING  
2334 MURRAY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA 15217 (412) 521-4084



**COLVER-ROGERS FARMSTEAD**  
Morgan Township  
Greene County, PA

Farm House Floor Plans  
Second Floor

TERRY A. NECCIAI, R.A., HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING  
2334 MURRAY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA 15217 (412) 521-4084



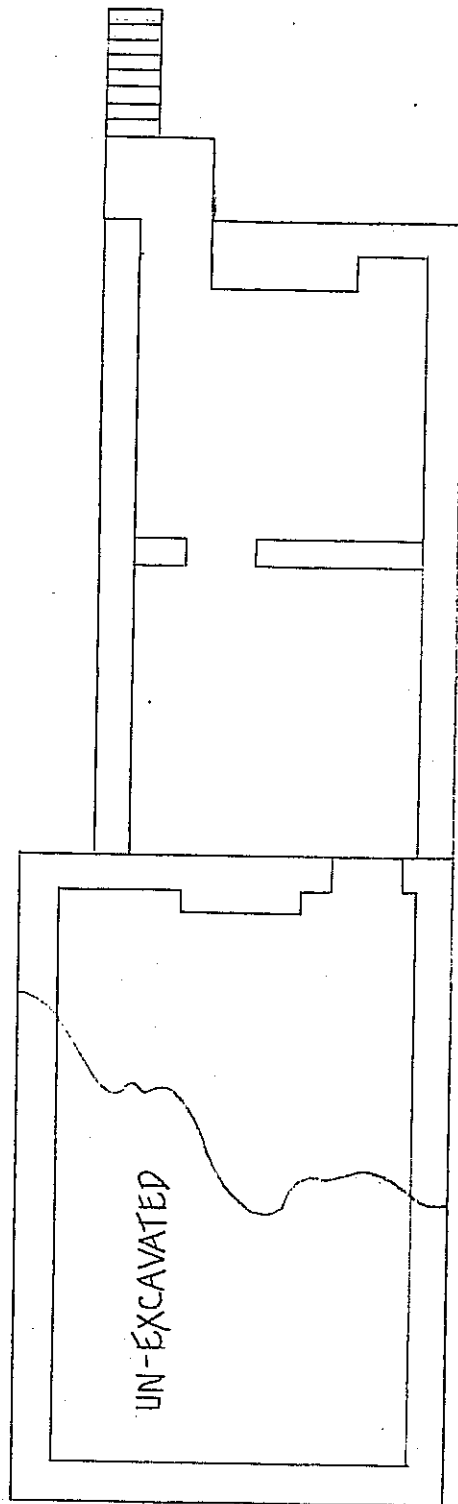
**COLVER-ROGERS**

Morgan Township  
Greene County, PA

**FARMSTEAD**

Farm House Floor Plans  
Basement

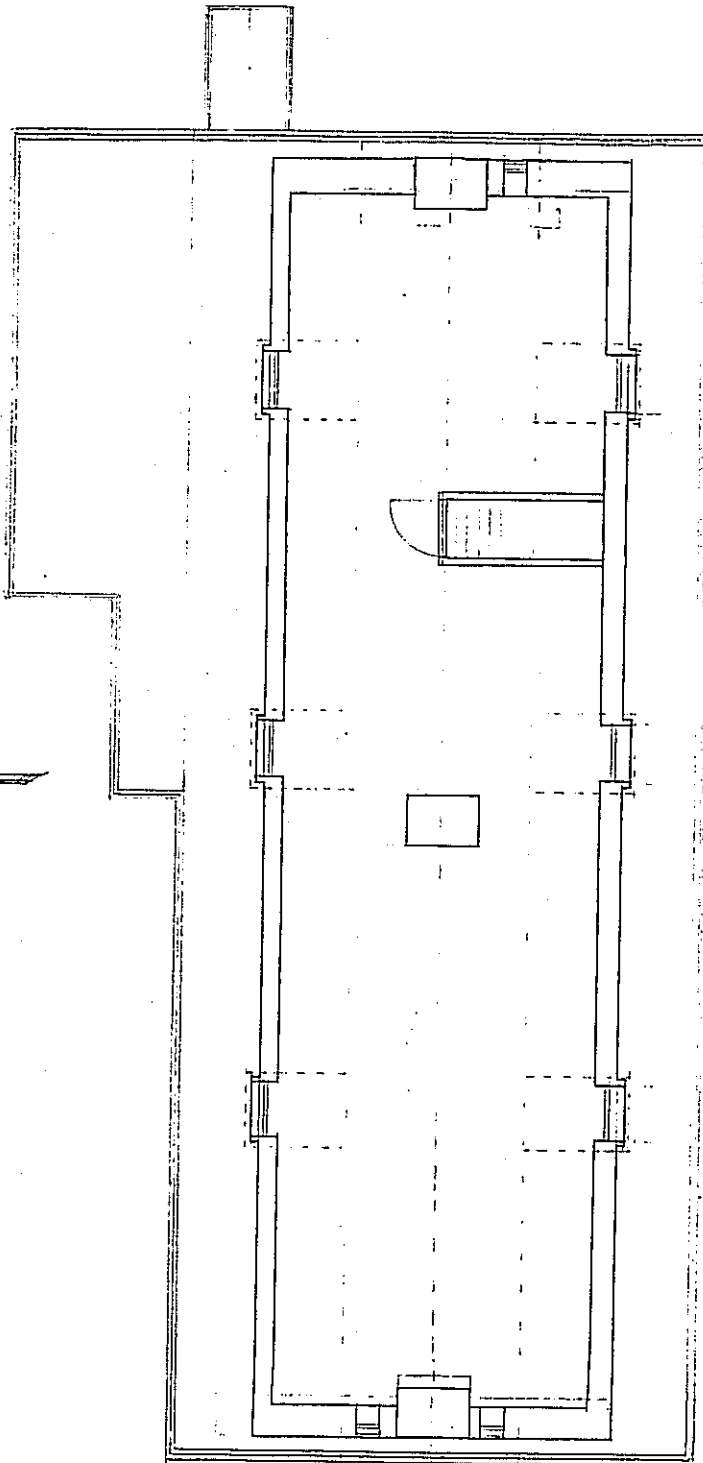
TERRY A. NECCIAI, R.A., HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING  
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**COLYER-ROGERS FARMSTEAD**  
Morgan Township  
Greene County, PA

Farm House Floor Plans  
Attic

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2334 MURRAY AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA 15217 (412) 521-4084



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Greene County, Pennsylvania*

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**Photographs**

Information for numbers 1-5 is the same for all photographs:

1. Colver-Rogers Farmstead
2. Morgan Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania
3. Terry A. Necciai, RA
4. December 1999
5. Negative Location: Offices of  
Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting  
2334 Murray Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217

**NUMBER DESCRIPTION DIRECTION**

No. 1	Facade and West Elevation	S-E
No. 2	Detail of Porch	S-E
No. 3	West Elevation	E
No. 4	Detail of Date Stone and Attic Windows in West Gambrel	E
No. 5	South and East Elevations	N-W
No. 6	North and East Elevations showing Porch and Wash-House	S-E
No. 7	Detail of Main Entrance Door and Built in Cabinet in North Wall of present Dining Room/Stair Hall	N-E
No. 8	Detail of ca.1830 Door in South Wall of Dining Room/Stair Hall	S
No. 9	South and East Walls of office/original Stair Hall w/ca.1830 Door	S-E
No. 10	Fireplace in Parlor	E
No. 11	Cooking Fireplace in Kitchen	E
No. 12	Ca.1900 Staircase in present Stair hall/Dining Room	S-E
No. 13	Detail of ca.1830 Door in small 2nd Story Bedroom at SW corner of House	N-E
No. 14	Detail of Mantelpiece, middle second Story Bedroom	E
No. 15	Detail of Painted Grain Door at Master Bedroom	N-W
No. 16	Detail of Mantelpiece and ca.1900 built in Bookcase Unit in Master Bedroom	S-E
No. 17	Detail of Chimney Cupboard Plank Door in Master Bedroom	N-E
No. 18	Interior of Gable End from Attic	E
No. 19	Wash-House	S-E
No. 20	Barn (South and East Elevations)	NW
No. 21	Barn (North elevation)	S
No. 22	Cattle Stalls in Lower Level of Barn	S-E
No. 23	Framing and Partitioning in Upper Level of Barn	N
No. 24	Interior Framing of the Barn	W

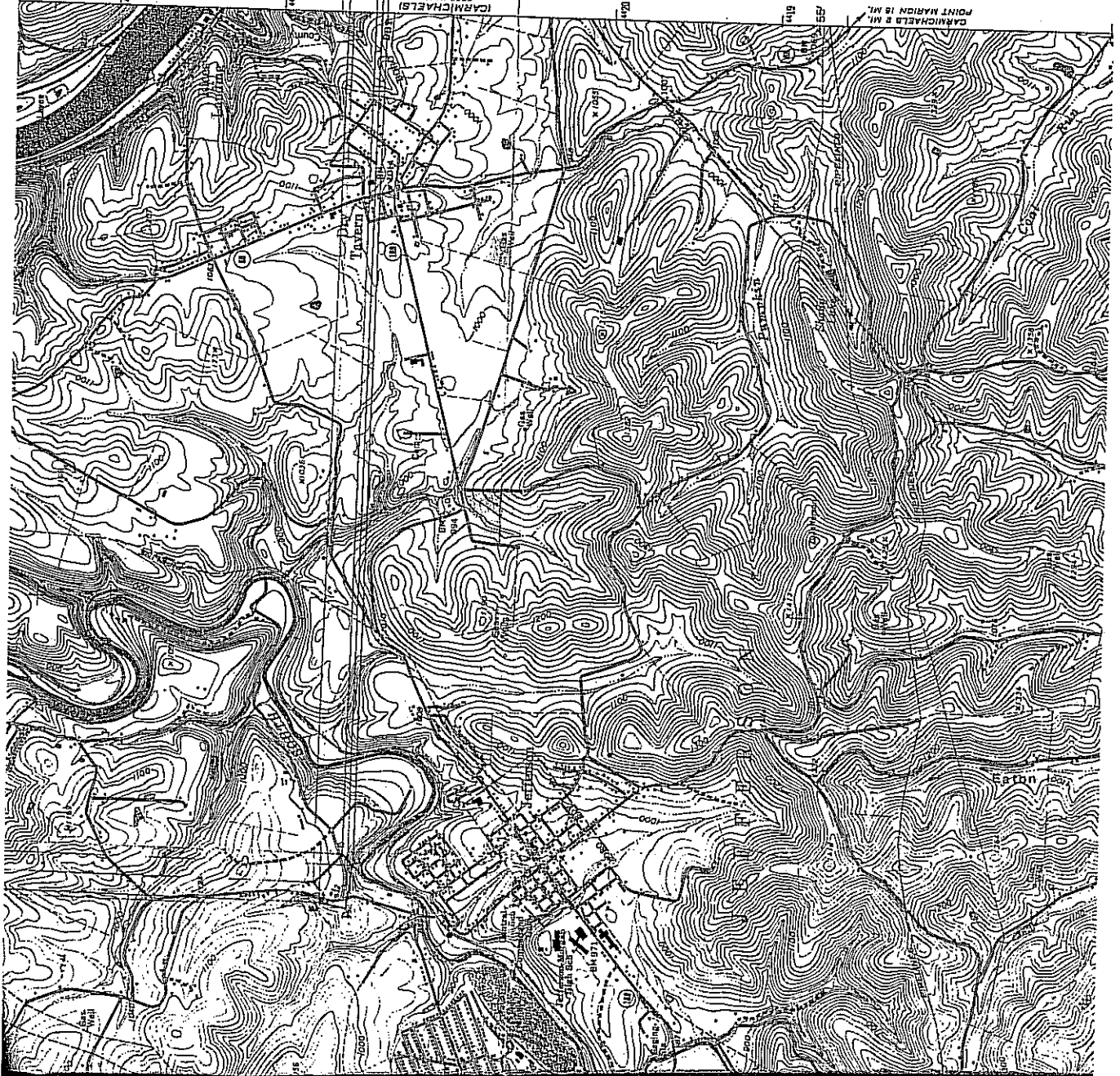
COLVER-ROGERS  
FARMSTEAD  
MORGAN TWP.  
GREENE CO., PA

ZONE 17

4421615mN (A)  
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4421450mN (B)  
4421415mN (C)  
4421380mN (D)

LITH REFERENCES:

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- 4421615mN
- B: 580360mE
- 4421450mN
- C: 580500mE
- 4421380mN
- D: 580425mE
- 4421415mN
- E: 580600mE
- 4421590mN



5730'

172

(CARMICHAELS)  
5023 14 NW

POINT MARION 18 MI.  
CARMICHAELS 8 MI.

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172

172