

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office

other names/site number Medical Center Building

2. Location

street & number 134 South Pittsburgh Street

N/A not for publication

city or town City of Connellsville

N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania

code PA

county Fayette

code 051

zip code 15425

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent D. Glass
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/14/02
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structure
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: medical business/off

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque
Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890-1900

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	62 0 36 5	4 43 0 38 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Terry A. Necciai, RA (principal)

organization Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting

date 28 February 2002

street & number 2334 Murray Avenue

telephone (412) 521-4084

city or town Pittsburgh

state Pennsylvania zip code 15217

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Godofredo and Zeticia Perez

street & number 134 South Pittsburgh Street

telephone _____

city or town Connellsville

state Pennsylvania zip code 15425

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7 **Page** 1

In a row of buildings on the west side of Pittsburgh Street two blocks south of the main intersection in Connellsville's central business district is the Dr. J.C. McClenathan House and Office, an 1890s house with a rock-faced ashlar facade featuring uniform, narrow mortar joints, as is typical of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. When it was built, the house was at the southern edge of the commercial district, but shortly afterward, the fabric of the town expanded to the south, with several large commercial buildings, intermixed with houses, churches, and a large Carnegie Library [NR], in the two or three blocks immediately to the south of the house. Further south along Pittsburgh Street the neighborhood is primarily residential. To the north, the core area of the city's central business district, originally a plat of 180 quarter acre lots, is visually defined by several large turn-of-the-century office buildings of six or seven stories intermixed with smaller shop buildings and several large parking lots. Immediately to the south, the McClenathan House and Office abuts a three story brick, commercial row building with a storefront. To the north a small passageway separates the house from its northern neighbor, another larger three story brick, commercial storefront building. Although it also served as a doctor's office as well as the doctor's residence during its period of significance, the McClenathan House is one of the only houses and the only formal, post-1890 residence in this block. It's composition represents a good example of a blended style common in the period in this area: a design that is mostly Richardsonian Romanesque, incorporating Queen Anne and a few Italianate elements. These distinguishing features of the house are not only largely intact, but effectively conveyed by the exterior form and detailing and by the second story interior features, in spite of many small architectural changes that occurred in the last twenty years. It is also one of only a few medium-sized houses of the era in the business district, a district which underwent a dramatic transformation within a decade of the house's construction. As such, the house retains integrity both in the design elements that convey its architectural significance as an example of an important style of construction, and in the way in relates to and contrasts with its architectural context.

The two and a half story exterior of the Dr. J.C. McClenathan House and Office is clad in rock-faced stone, probably local limestone, with several distinctive features of the Richardsonian Romanesque style intermixed with a few Queen Anne and vestigial Italianate design elements. A two story inset stone porch is the focal point of the facade. It has two open sides on both stories, with round arches at the top of the upper story and segmental arches at the top of the first story. The porch is located below the northern end of a gabled portion of the facade. The gable rises slightly above the roofline in the form of a sloped stone parapet following the angles of the roof. The bay to the north of the porch is recessed and is crowned at its top with a tower at the third story level. The second story windows to each side of the porch have segmental arches in the second story with large, double hung sashes (1/1): the panes are not equal in size, but rather the lower sash is almost four feet square, and the upper sash is about two feet tall, essentially a segmentally-arched transom. The corresponding first story windows are in round arches, but the sashes have been removed and the openings have been partially blocked-in, with small replacement windows at the center. The third story windows of the tower and the attic windows in the gable above the porch, as well as the windows in the top floor of the tower to the north of the porch, are in pairs of much smaller double hung sash (1/1) set into a rounded arch above each pane. A small decorative frieze runs across the tower just under the third story windows and continues past the corner under the gutter to the front edge of the house, but does not run across

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette county, Pennsylvania*

Section 7 Page 3 _____

The Dr. J.C. McClenathan House and Office is a good example of a medium sized house with Richardsonian Romanesque style facing and Queen Anne details, which is remarkably interwoven into a business district that was being intensely developed with six and seven storey buildings around the time this house was built. Although there are numerous interior and exterior changes to the first storey, the upper stories of the house are relatively intact, and the character of the entire facade remains, in spite of the insensitive first storey changes.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7

Page 2

the rest of the front. The eaves of the tower are decorative dentils and the roof of the tower is pyramidal. The balustrade of the second story porch had previously extended across the front of the tower creating an open terrace, but this was removed several years ago and was replaced with a simple wooden roof supported by a wooden post. The underside of this area of the porch roof is clad in aluminum. The original railing of the street level porch has been replaced with two courses of decorative concrete block. The front door is not original but all of the windows above the first floor are. Being stone and having survived an era of heavy industry in Connellsville, the house is a sooty black in color. Several stone porch elements from the terrace are currently stored in the second story of the inset porch.

The first floor of the McClenathan House and Office still serves as a doctor's office, the purpose for which it was at least partly built, although many of the original first story elements have been removed or covered-over, and inexpensive wooden partitioning forms most of the office's interior walls. Upon entering the front door, the vestibule is approximately ten feet by ten feet, with glass windows looking into the adjacent rooms on the left and right. No architectural detail is evident in the vestibule. A short corridor past the door to the left leads to the waiting room and reception area. In the waiting room is a bricked up fireplace with a painted mantelpiece, perhaps the building's only original decorative feature on the first floor. Behind the reception area are three examination rooms, an office room, a conference room, and a large storage room which also has access to the vestibule. The first floor has suspended ceilings with dropped tile and fluorescent lighting installed at eight feet above the floor and apparently masking a higher original ceiling. No other original historic features of the first floor are visible.

The second floor is accessed via a small, unassuming door from the original vestibule. Behind this door, the original staircase rises directly to the second floor in a straight flight and it remains in good condition. The hallway around the staircase has ceilings of the original first story ceiling height of about 9 feet, although the walls are covered with simulated wood paneling. At the top of the stairs is a small landing with two doors, one to the left and one to the right, opposite the main flight of stairs. The left door leads to a dark, windowless storage area and the right door to what was formerly a bathroom but is now used for storage. The stairs continue from the landing up about three more steps, doubling back in the opposite direction and on both sides of the main staircase. To the left, the three stairs lead to a large room that runs the length of the south side of the house. To the right, the stairs lead to a hallway which extends to the front of the house and a door which leads to the second floor balcony. To the right of the hall, on the south side, is the large room the mentioned above. The room is approximately 30 feet by 18 feet and has white painted plaster walls and two doors with transoms leading to the main hall. A large arched window looks over the front street, and three newer windows look out the back of the building. As with the most of the rest of the second floor, the original woodwork remains in intact and in good condition, but few other architectural elements are evident.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 8 Page 1

The Dr. J.C. McClenathan House and Office is a good example of a house in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in the setting of a small city's central business district. It is also a good example of a large house built as a combined doctor's residence and office, a building type often found at the edges of business districts in Pittsburgh area industrial towns at the turn of the century. Examples of doctors' houses also built to serve as offices can be found in Colonial Revival examples built at almost exactly the same time as the McClenathan House and Office, such as the Hemminger House at West Main Street and Edgewood Avenue in Somerset and the Allen House West Main Street and Long Street in Monongahela City. The McClenathan House and Office exhibits many important design features of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was an important style trend in the Pittsburgh area after the construction of the Allegheny County Courthouse. The stylistic features remain in place in the many parts of the house in spite of the fact that large portions of the interior of the house have remodeling materials covering over most interior finishes, and in spite of a few insensitive exterior changes.

The McClenathan House and Office was built by Dr. J. C. McClenathan, a local physician who was also the chairman of the 1906 Connellsville Centennial History Committee, the committee that produced the most comprehensive history of the city. Dr. McClenathan acquired the property on which he built this house in four separate parcels, between 29 April 1884 and 30 December 1897. Dr. McClenathan operated his doctor's office out of this house until he retired. He died around 1930. In 1933, his estate sold the property. It has always served as a doctor's office. For several years, it has been known as the Medical Center Building.

The McClenathan House and Office is characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque in many ways. It has the cut stone facing characteristic of Richardson's work, which combines carefully cut sides to each block of ashlar, thus facilitating very thin, or "butter" mortar joints, with the roughly-cut "rock" facing on each block which Richardson used to recreate the effect of Romanesque era castles in Europe. The interior features that are still intact and visible are consistent with this style, such as the carved wooden newel posts which incorporate an-outward flared, but rounded top, somewhat in the shape of a baker's hat, except that it is almost square, with tiny, vine-like surface carvings. The casings around doors and windows are also consistent with the style, having paneled vertical elements, and crown-moulded lintels that extend past the side casings, all done in a smooth wood finished in a golden oak color.

Richardsonian Romanesque was an important style to emerge in the late nineteenth century as many American architects sought to emulate the work of Boston's H.H. Richardson. Richardson's last building, the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, completed in 1889, is one of the most copied buildings in America. In fact, the Fayette County Courthouse, designed by E.M. Butz and W. Kaufman of Pittsburgh and built in 1891-92, is a Richardsonian Romanesque building whose details are almost all borrowed from the design of the Allegheny County Courthouse, though assembled into a much more compact design. Because of Richardson's presence in Pittsburgh at the end of his career, including the fact that some of his partners permanently relocated to Pittsburgh while the courthouse was under construction, the city of Pittsburgh developed a very large number of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, mostly by other, less known architects. The use of stone exterior walls may have also been favored, particularly in the city of Pittsburgh, because they were less vulnerable to pollution-related problems than were wooden buildings or other construction materials such as brick which were usually combined with more painted wood trim, while Richardsonian Romanesque buildings have a minimum amount of painted exterior wood.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 8

Page 2

The Richardsonian Romanesque style is not as common in Fayette County as it is in Pittsburgh, though there are a few good examples scattered around the county, the largest of which is the Fayette County Courthouse in Uniontown. Most of the examples of this style in this county are churches, and no other good examples of stone Richardsonian Romanesque residences have been identified in the immediate Connellsville area. The best example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style among local church buildings is the First Baptist Church built ca.1898-1904. The First Baptist Church building, one and a half blocks south of the McClenathan House, on Pittsburgh Street, has an unusual trapezoidal floor plan with of a cluster of turrets, hip-roofed pavilions, and a corner tower with the main entrance at its based, all arranged on a triangular lot at an angled street corner. The massing and details make this church very different in appearance from the McClenathan House, though the two buildings share a similar use of rock-faced ashlar. The Richardsonian Romanesque style buildings in nearby Uniontown perhaps provide a better comparison: Asbury Methodist Church, Trinity Presbyterian Church, and Great Bethel Baptist Church are all good examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, as are the Asbury Methodist Church Parsonage, the Porter-Newmyer House (507 South Pittsburgh Street, Uniontown), and a few examples of the style rendered in other materials on Beeson Street. Among the Uniontown churches, Great Bethel Baptist, at the corner of West Fayette and Union Streets, is most similar to the McClenathan House in composition and detailing. Like the McClenathan House, it has a square tower without much flourish at the top and a two-part stone porch, part of which is inset within the main mass of the building. It is not a pure example of the style, as inspired by H.H. Richardson's designs: the Baptist Church building has a wide, Collegiate Gothic style window on one of its two street-facing facades, as well as similar window shapes at the louvered openings to the belfry stage of the tower. Trinity Presbyterian Church, on the other hand, at 79 West Fayette Street, is dominated by a large, low tower over the center section of the nave, which rises to a series of small turrets with conical roofs and a large pyramidal roof at the center. The towers at the Fayette County Courthouse and the First Baptist Church of Connellsville building also have pyramidal roofs, in both instances shaped to resemble the outline and proportions of the Allegheny County Courthouse.

In many of the smaller industrial communities outside of Pittsburgh, particularly south and east of the city, another variation on Romanesque developed, particularly in the work of the Pittsburgh and Boston firm of Longfellow Alden and Harlow (a firm that included Frank Alden, the architect from Richardson's office whom Richardson had assigned to supervise the completion of the Allegheny County Courthouse). Longfellow Alden and Harlow, and their imitators, introduced a Romanesque style more reliant on sculpted brick and/or stone moldings around the Romanesque arches. A number of examples by the firm of Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow are found in the Vandergrift Historic District [NR 1995] in Westmoreland County. The 1896-98 Carnegie Library of Homestead by Alden and Harlow (Longfellow left the firm in 1896) in Munhall, Allegheny County, is one of the larger examples [part of Homestead Historic District, NR 1992]. However, the Homestead Library building is an unusually large and sophisticated example. Smaller examples are scattered through towns built in the region between 1890 and 1900, such as Charleroi, Glassport, and Donora. This style was much more common in towns of Connellsville's size than the more strictly Richardsonian style that relied on cut ashlar blocks with rock-faced surfaces. Because the rock-faced ashlar variation on Romanesque, that is the stricter Richardsonian Romanesque, was rarer in small industrial communities around Pittsburgh, only one or two buildings in this style have survived in each town. This is Connellsville's best example of this style and trend, and one of the best representatives in Connellsville's central business district of 1890s construction in any style.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 9

Page 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 9

Page 2

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Interview with Frederick Hetzel, 31 January 1999

Interview with William Balsley, 1 February 1999

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 10 Page 1

Description: This nomination includes and is limited to all the land and the building thereon in tax parcel 5-7-141 in the City of Connellsville.

Justification: The boundaries of this tax parcel contains all the land historically associated with the present McClenathan House and Office.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*McClenathan, J.C., Dr., House and Office
Fayette County, Pennsylvania*

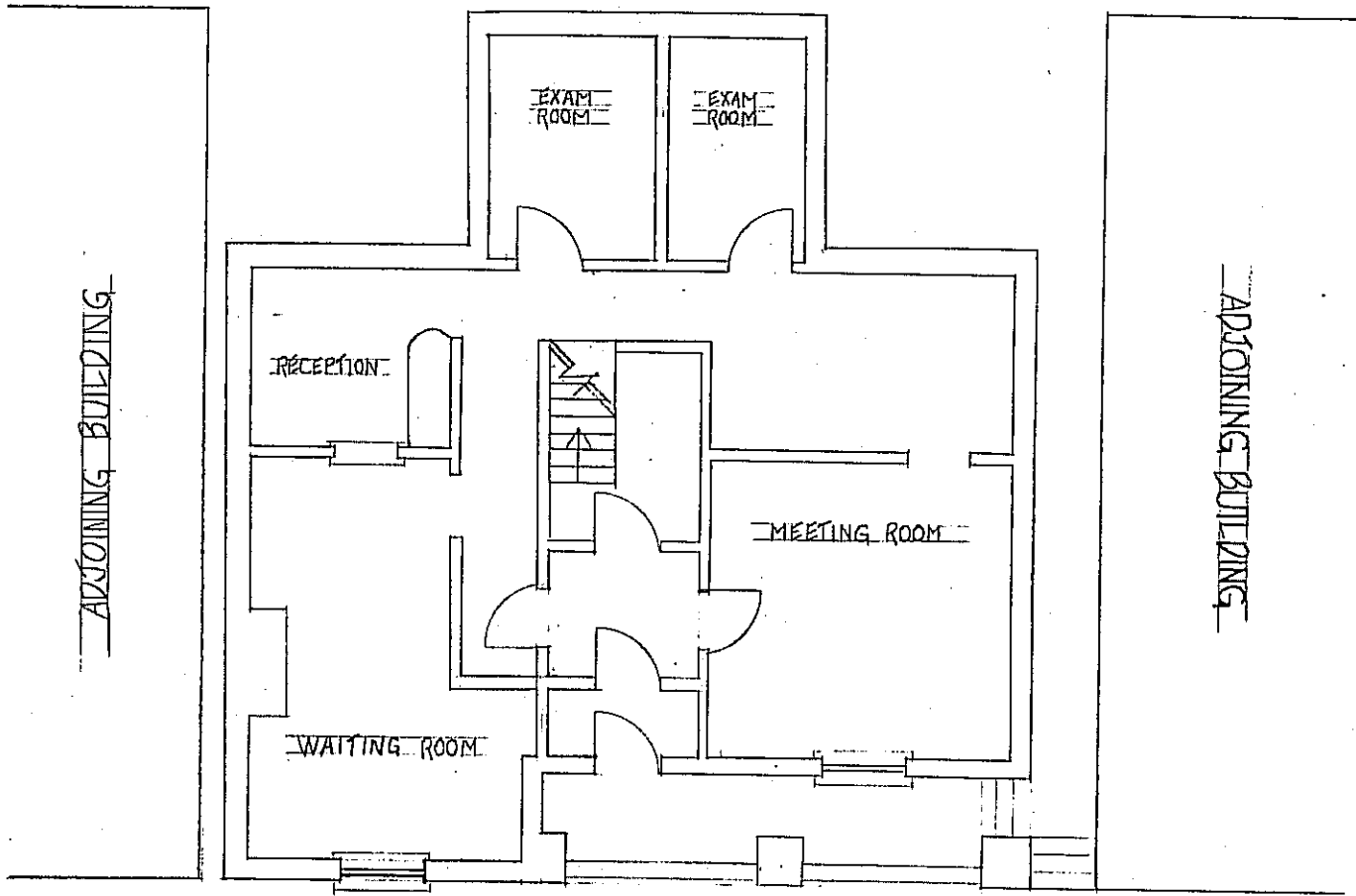
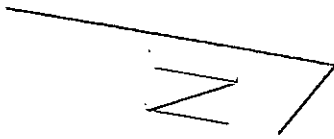
Section Number list of photographs **Page** 1

Photographs

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

1. McClenathan House
2. City of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania
3. Brendan Froeschl
4. 9 September 2000
5. Negative Location: Offices of
Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting
2334 Murray Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION
No. 1	Facade	SW
No. 2	Original fireplace in present waiting room	SE
No. 3	Original stairs	W
No. 4	South room, second floor, view to back window	W
No. 5	South room, second floor, view to front window	E
No. 6	Second floor doorway with woodwork and transom	SE
No. 7	Landing and rear rooms on second floor	W
No. 8	Attic showing exposed rafters due to fire	up



S. PITTSBURGH ST.

DRAWING TITLE
 FIRST FLOOR
SCALE **DATE**
 NTS 31 JANUARY 2001
DRAWN BY **CHECKED**
 * ALG

McClenathan House and Office
 City of Connellsville
 Fayette County, PA

TERRY A. NECCIAI, R.A.,
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
CONSULTING
 2334 Murray Avenue
 Pittsburgh, PA 15217
 (412) 521-4084



7°30" 1518 UNIONTOWN 12 MI. 480 000 FEET SMITHFIELD 21 MI. 1620 35°16'21" 0221 1S

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

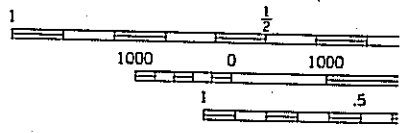
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

6° 107 MILS
0°56' 17 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Map photoinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed



CON D/

THIS MAP COMPLIES FOR SALE DENVER, COLORADO A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGR