

# Preserving Pennsylvania

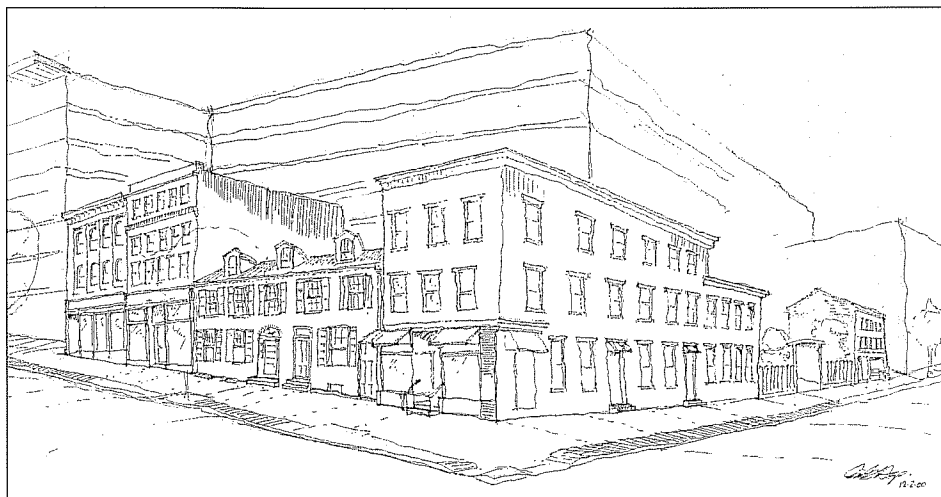
The Newsletter of Preservation Pennsylvania, Inc.

Summer 2001

## ***Pennsylvania At Risk 2001***

*The Annual Listing of the Commonwealth's Most Endangered Historic Properties*

### **Thaddeus Stevens and Lydia Hamilton Smith Houses, Lancaster City**



*Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County proposed a Thaddeus Stevens and Lydia Hamilton Smith National Historic Landmark incorporating six 19th century buildings as part of a new convention center complex in downtown Lancaster City. Rendering by Antonia Hinnencamp/Kaufman Hickey Architects.*

#### **Significance**

Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) and his close associate, Lydia Hamilton Smith (1813-1884), were significant figures in the social and political life of mid-19th century America. Stevens, who began his political career in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in the 1830s, is credited with preserving free public education in the Commonwealth when it was threatened in 1834. First elected to the U.S. Congress in 1848, he served until 1853 and again from 1858 until his death in 1868. A lifelong crusader for human rights and civil liberties, he is perhaps best known for being the first to propose what would become the 13th amendment, ending slavery in the U.S., and for being chairman of the House Managers in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

Stevens moved to Lancaster in 1842 and acquired the South Queen Street properties in Lancaster City in the mid 1840s. Lydia Smith, the daughter of an African American mother and a white father, became his housekeeper. Smith, whose close business and personal association with Stevens continued until his death, later became a prominent businesswoman, owning property in Lancaster and operating boarding houses in Washington D.C. and Philadelphia. Both Stevens and Smith are reputed to have been active participants in the Underground Railroad. These Lancaster buildings are significant in the history of the Underground Railroad and as the home and office, for more than a quarter century, of one of the most influential national political leaders of the 19th century.

#### **Threat**

Located within the boundaries of the site proposed for a new convention center, the fate of the Stevens and Smith Houses and a number of related historic structures has been debated for the past year. The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, which holds easements on four of the threatened properties, proposed a plan to preserve and adaptively use the buildings. The Convention Center Authority first sought to demolish the buildings and later moved to nullify the Trust's easements, escalating the conflict and signaling a challenge to historic preservation easements everywhere. Over the past several months, the rhetoric has at times been as vitriolic as the historic antagonism between Stevens and his political arch enemy President James Buchanan, also a Lancaster resident.

Through efforts of State Senator Gibson Armstrong and mediation by former county commissioner and president of 10,000 Friends of Pennsylvania Terry Kauffman, an agreement was announced in mid-June that calls for preservation of two of the Stevens-related buildings as a museum on the Underground Railroad, Stevens' role in preserving free public education, and his civil rights activities. The two Smith Houses are to be moved to a nearby site and also interpreted. Funding the rehabilitation and reuse of the properties is the responsibility of the Trust under a 3-year timetable. Although preservationists are now hopeful, preservation of these significant properties is not assured until funding is secured and final design for the convention center completed.

## PRESERVATION PENNSYLVANIA

### Board of Directors

Margaret B. Wallis *Ambler*

### President

Mary Werner DeNadai, AIA *Chadds Ford*

### Vice-President

M. Hannah Leavitt, Esq. *Harrisburg*

### Secretary

Freddie Bittenbender *Shickshinny*

### Treasurer

James Adovasio, Ph.D. *Erie*

Carl J. Anderson III *Erie*

Thomas W. Armstrong *Pittsburgh*

Hon. Kerry Benninghoff *Bellevue*

Brenton H. Fisher *Altoona*

Brent D. Glass, Ph.D. *Harrisburg*

Ann N. Greene *Philadelphia*

Gary A. Hack, Ph.D. *Philadelphia*

Thomas B. Hagen *Erie*

Thora Jacobson *Philadelphia*

Robert A. Kinsley II *York*

James N. Kise, AIA, AICP *Philadelphia*

Janet S. Klein *Rydal*

Ann M. Liacouras, Esq. *Gladwyne*

Robert A. MacDonnell, Esq. *West Chester*

Gail C. Momjian *Plymouth Meeting*

Lawrence Newman *Wilkes-Barre*

Robert Pfaffmann, AIA *Pittsburgh*

Thomas R. Rippon *Mifflinburg*

David L. Taylor *Brookville*

Hon. Patricia H. Vance *Camp Hill*

Lynda S. Waggoner *Mill Run*

Hon. Michael Waugh *York*

Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr. *Pittsburgh*

Philip D. Zimmerman, Ph.D. *Lancaster*

### Board of Advisors

Louis J. Appell, Jr. *York*

Nora Mead Brownell *Spring House*

Anne S. Genter *Sewickley*

Cynthia Phelps Giles *Sewickley*

Carole F. Haas Gravagno *Ambler*

Henry A. Jordan, M.D. *Chester Springs*

Alvin B. Lewis, Jr., Esq. *Lancaster*

Hyman Myers, AIA *Philadelphia*

Jean Craig Pepper *Erie*

Denise Illig Robison *Erie*

Harley N. Trice, Esq. *Pittsburgh*

### Staff

Patrick A. Foltz.....Executive Director

Susan Shearer.....Assistant Executive  
Director/Editor

Anita Paynter.....Administrative  
Assistant

### MISSION

Preservation  
Pennsylvania,

through creative partnerships,  
targeted educational and  
advocacy programs, advisory  
assistance, and special projects,  
assists Pennsylvania

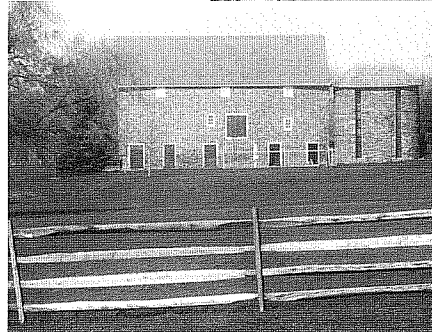
communities to protect and  
utilize the historic resources  
they want to preserve for the  
future.

## Twin Silo Road Historic District, Plumstead Township, Bucks County

*The twin silo and  
stone barn on the  
James Shaw Jr.  
property (below)  
constructed in the  
early nineteenth  
century, is a unique  
agricultural building  
in the district.*



*Twin Silo Road (above) is a narrow, meandering lane linking historic farmsteads in rural Bucks County. The character of the area is threatened by a proposed residential development.*



### Significance

Imagine a setting where a narrow road ties together stone and frame buildings dating from the mid-eighteenth to the late nineteenth century. Twin Silo Road Historic District in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, is just such a rural agricultural area. Totalling over 300 acres, this rural landscape retains original road and field patterns that are nearly unchanged in a hundred years.

First settled by English Quakers, the area later attracted Scots-Irish and German settlers, each adding their own rural building traditions and agricultural practices. The result is a district showing the agricultural development of the area from the time of its first European settlers until the early twentieth century.

Numerous agricultural buildings, set in an open landscape of fields and meadows with woods and small streams, contribute to the Twin Silo District's historic character. Six farmhouses range in style from vernacular examples of Georgian, Greek Revival and Italianate houses, and in material from stone to wood. Secondary buildings include springhouses, carriage houses and other outbuildings.

### Threat

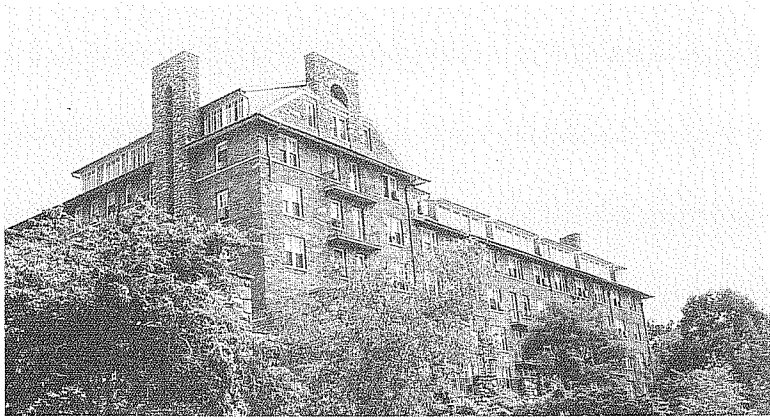
The loss of open space and agricultural resources to development pressures continues at an alarming pace throughout the once agricultural counties of southeastern Pennsylvania. The Twin Silo Historic District is currently threatened by a proposed residential development that would result in the loss of the 140-acre Amos Strouse farm, which represents the largest intact farmstead in the district. Beyond the loss of the farm, the overall character of the district would be lost to accommodate modern roads and sewer systems necessary to the 87-house development.

Despite participation of numerous advocacy groups, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Heritage Conservancy, there is no indication that the developer will consider revised plans that reduce the impact on the district or forgo development altogether in this location. The rural character of an adjacent rural historic district, the Gardenville-North Branch Rural Historic District, has already been compromised by construction of three large residential developments and a quarry facility. The proposed development within the National Register eligible Twin Silo Road Historic District represents another example of unmanaged growth that is eroding Pennsylvania's significant historic agricultural landscape.

*Preserving Pennsylvania* is a quarterly publication of Preservation Pennsylvania, Inc., 257 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101 phone 717-234-2310; fax 717-234-2522; PPA@preservationpa.org; www.preservationpa.org

This publication has been financed in part with funds from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Historical and Museum Commission, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by them. Additional support is provided by membership dues and contributions. Portions of the newsletter that are not copyrighted or reprinted from other sources may be reprinted provided proper credit is given. ISSN 0888-7306

## Buck Hill Inn, Barrett Township, Monroe County



*Buck Hill Inn, once the largest resort complex in the Poconos, has been closed since 1991.*

### Significance

The historic Buck Hill Inn is situated in the idyllic forest scenery and cool climate of the Pocono Mountains. As railroad expansion in the late 19th century offered access to this once-remote region of Pennsylvania, a group of Philadelphia Quakers formed a corporation in 1900 to build a mountain retreat. The Inn, designed by the Philadelphia firm of Bunting and Shrigley and opened in 1901, contained 20 rooms and no private baths. The tremendous success and popularity of the Inn led to almost annual additions and alterations including the 1923 construction of a large

rambling 4-story hotel of native stone in the Mission Revival style, also designed by Bunting and Shrigley. As the Poconos developed as a popular early 20th century tourist destination, other resort complexes followed including Pocono Manor (1902), and Skytop (1927). In addition to a main hotel, each also included a cottage community. Buck Hill and Pocono Manor, both established by Quakers, offered a relaxed, understated atmosphere in contrast to the grander scale and opulence of Skytop. Buck Hill was, even into the later years of the 20th century, one of the largest Pocono resorts.

### Threat

Changes in tourist patterns and management issues forced the closing of the Inn in 1991. Following the closure, the owner sought a management or development group to take over the ownership and operation of the Inn. Although a buyer was found, the ownership of the property remains unclear and continues to jeopardize the property's future. Since 1991 the building has stood empty and general maintenance has been ignored.

Recent proposals for the demolition of the 500-room Inn and redevelopment of the site alerted many residents and community groups in the region, and initial steps were taken to build support for preservation of the Inn, including potential listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Demolition of the Inn would also impact the surrounding 5,000 acres of recreational land, protected under easement by the Buck Hill Falls Company, and the historic summer cottage community, represented by the Lot and Cot Association. It is hoped that continued public awareness and National Register listing will encourage present or future ownership to explore rehabilitation of the historic Inn and re-establish one of the Pocono region's most identifiable landmarks.

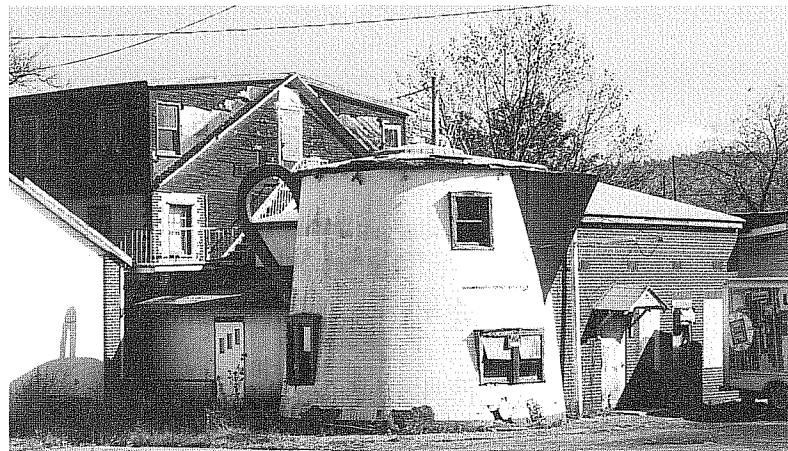
## Koontz Koffee Pot, Bedford

### Significance

Bedford's distinctive Koffee Pot is a landmark on Pennsylvania's section of the Lincoln Highway. The highway, designated in 1913 as the first transcontinental highway in the U.S., became the catalyst for numerous eateries, inns, and other services designed to attract the auto-traveling public.

David Koontz opened his coffee-pot-shaped lunch stand in the mid 1920s. The circular building, with its handle and spout, is of woodframe construction. Originally, the first floor served as a lunch stand and the second floor housed a small apartment. According to Olga Herbert, executive director of Pennsylvania's Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor, there were once fifteen coffee/tea pot shaped structures in the U.S. Today, only five remain.

The Koffee Pot is one of Pennsylvania's best examples of programmatic architecture - in which the building's shape declares its purpose and acts as a giant advertisement to draw the public. Other Lincoln Highway examples of programmatic architecture include the S.S. Grandview



*The Koontz Koffee Pot, ca. 1925, is one of Pennsylvania's premier examples of programmatic architecture.*

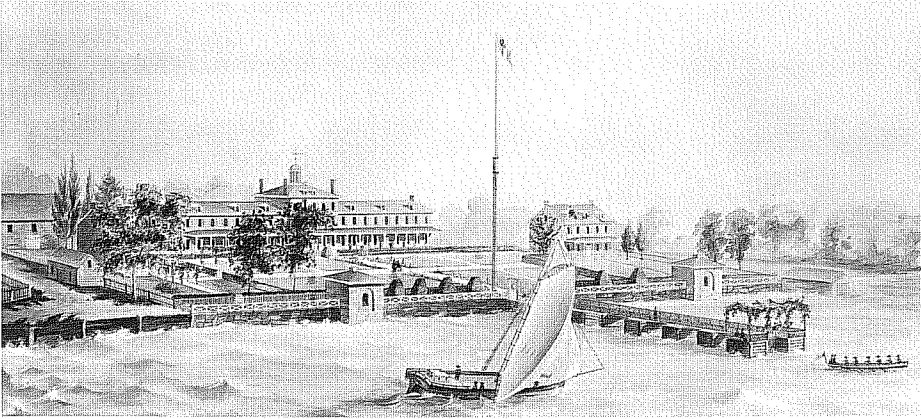
Point Hotel (*Pennsylvania At Risk* 1993), located a few miles west of the Koffee Pot, and the Shoe House in York County.

### Threat

The Koffee Pot has been closed for a number of years, and the building has suffered greatly from lack of maintenance. A potential environmental threat from underground storage tanks also made the sale of the building to new, more sympathetic owners problematic.

With the assistance of the Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor, a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and a historic structures report are currently underway, as well as a feasibility study on a future use for the building. Once these are completed, the challenge will be to find the funds necessary to return this unique structure to a place of prominence along one of Pennsylvania's and the nation's most historic transportation routes.

## Lazaretto, Tinicum Township, Delaware County



View of Lazaretto Hospital, c. 1860. Courtesy of The Atwater Kent Museum.

### Significance

The Lazaretto, the quarantine station for Philadelphia, was built in 1799 in response to the devastating yellow fever epidemic of 1793. Overlooking the Delaware River, it functioned as a quarantine station for most of the 19th century, inspecting ships heading toward the port of Philadelphia. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, the Lazaretto is considered to be one of the most important historic structures in Delaware County.

The property originally consisted of numerous buildings with different functions. Only four of the original buildings remain standing. The main administrative building or stewards' quarters was the largest and most significant. This three and a half story Georgian brick building, with north and south wings, retains a high level of architectural integrity.

In addition to its importance as the only surviving east coast example of a quaran-

tine station, the site was also used as a sea-plane base before World War I and, as such, witnessed the early development of aviation. The 10-acre site also has the potential to yield significant archaeological resources relating to New Sweden, the first European settlement in Pennsylvania.

### Threat

In June of 2000 the Lazaretto was sold. New owners have submitted four plans for development of the parcel, each calling for demolition of the main building. One plan razes the building for airport parking and the other three show new structures relating to the hotel/restaurant/marina business, possibly in anticipation of approval of riverboat gambling in Pennsylvania.

Township officials are extremely concerned about the potential loss of this historic building and are investigating possible purchase in a public/private partnership that would permit adaptive reuse and place a preservation easement on the property. However, the sale price is in excess of \$3.5 million and continues to grow with each passing month.

## Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre

### Significance

The Hotel Sterling, which opened in 1897, served as the grand hotel for the city for more than half the 20th century. It is listed as a significant building in the National Register River Street Historic District. The hotel consists of three sections: the original 1897 7-story building at the corner of Market and River Streets; the 1922 14-story "Plaza" hotel tower on the eastern end of the lot; and a 1949 4-story connector building.

J.H.W. Hawkins, a Wilkes-Barre architect, designed the original section. On the exterior, the 1897 building exhibits restrained Renaissance Revival detailing with a rusticated ashlar limestone ground floor, arcaded piano nobile, and full entablature. The 2-story lobby retains its original grandeur with extensive use of real and faux marble finishes and sweeping staircases, all topped by a large skylight. Initially constructed as a competing hotel in 1922 and purchased by the owner of the Sterling in 1927, the 14-story Beaux Arts tower was designed by the nationally acclaimed firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects of numerous hotels and New

*The Hotel Sterling, once the City of Wilkes-Barre's premier hotel, is threatened by neglect, complicated ownership issues, and recent proposals that would demolish this landmark complex of historic structures in the heart of downtown.*



York's Grand Central Terminal. The Sterling operated as a hotel into the 1970s, after which the buildings were converted to apartment use.

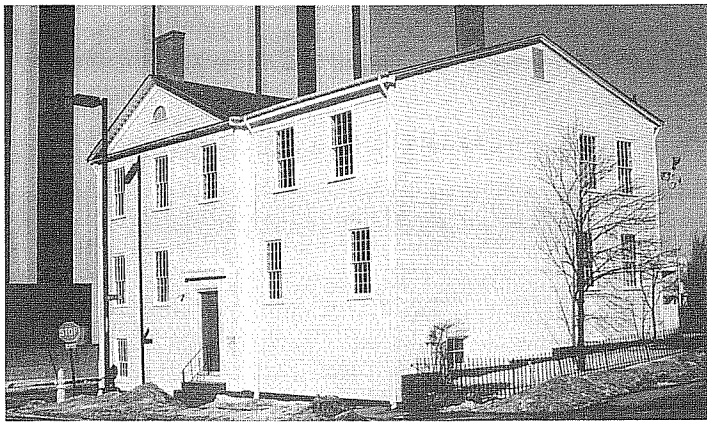
### Threat

In 1998 the Sterling was condemned by the City. Complicated ownership, an ongoing bankruptcy, millions of dollars in unpaid taxes and significant parking and environmental problems have combined to freeze this critical property in limbo while local taxing bodies and the present owner fight over ownership. In 2000, a fire contributed to the continued deterioration and neglect of the buildings.

Recently published development proposals, which call for demolition of the hotel and new construction on the site, have generated concern throughout the community. Groups, such as the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Business and Industry, question whether local government leaders are ignoring community consensus by failing to recognize the importance of preserving the architectural heritage of the city in the overall revitalization of the downtown. Meanwhile, one of Wilkes-Barre's most identifiable and prominently located properties is caught in a quagmire that continues to thwart rehabilitation options.



## Dickson Tavern, Erie



*Erie's Dickson Tavern epitomizes the city's heyday as a waterfront town in the early years of the 19th century.*

### Significance

One of the oldest structures in the City of Erie, Dickson Tavern was constructed ca. 1815 on the corner of French and Second Streets where it served as an important assembly point for the community during the early years of the 19th century. It was the site for the 1824 banquet celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and was part of festivities on the return of Lafayette in 1825.

The building was converted to a residence in 1841, at which time a Greek Revival addition was constructed. The house is reputed to have been a station on the Underground Railroad in the 1840s and 1850s. By the early 20th century the building was vacant. It was purchased by the City of Erie in 1923 and has been a museum property administered by a number of different local groups in the ensuing years.

### Threat

Since its purchase by the City in 1923, the building has undergone cycles of intense work and then neglect. The City of Erie does not want to be in the museum business and with no long-term use or plan for the building, no one cares for it on a regular basis. Unfortunately, the building has lost its historic context and is now surrounded by a parking lot owned by the Erie Parking Authority. Employees of a nearby hospital use the site as a smoking area making fire a threat. Periodically, someone raises the possibility of moving the tavern to another location.

Recently, the City hired a local architectural firm to prepare a plan for the tavern, and CDBG funding is available to make repairs and perhaps even more extensive changes. However, until the issues of how the building will be used and who will operate and maintain it are resolved, the tavern will likely continue in its boom and bust cycle.

## West Chester Downtown Historic District, Chester County

### Significance

The West Chester Downtown Historic District is characterized by densely grouped blocks of three-story buildings, predominantly constructed of brick with first floor storefronts and upper story residential or office space. The buildings range in architectural character from Federal townhouses to Queen Anne rowhouses and 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings. At the heart of the district is the Chester County Courthouse complex which consists of Thomas Ustick Walter's landmark Greek Revival Courthouse (1846), an 1892 Renaissance Revival West Wing and a 20th century addition and annex. The historic district is protected by both listing in the National Register of Historic Places and a local zoning ordinance that requires review of alterations, demolition and new construction.

### Threat

Recognizing a need for additional space, future growth, and the desire to concentrate all court business within a single complex, Chester County officials have proposed to construct a new office building on the existing courthouse block. The

*Block of West Gay Street slated for demolition as part of a plan to expand the Chester County Courthouse complex in downtown West Chester.*



new building will require demolition of the annex building and eleven historic buildings that contribute to the historic district. There is concern that the loss of office and commercial space in the heart of the historic/business district has the potential to compromise the overall historic character and economic vitality of the district. Besides the loss of the historic buildings, there is also public concern that the height, materials, setback and style of the new build-

ing will disrupt the uniform scale established by the historic buildings and that the proposed buildings will not adequately meet future needs of the county, creating the potential for future demolition. A group of concerned citizens is calling for the County to explore other alternatives, seek community input, and measure the full impact of demolition of the historic buildings before proceeding with the courthouse expansion.

## Homestead Historic District, Allegheny County



*The buildings between 114-144 East Eighth Avenue in Homestead's National Register Historic District, including the 1915 building pictured above, are threatened with demolition for construction of a chain drugstore.*

### Significance

Homestead Historic District, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. It stretches across the three boroughs of West Homestead, Homestead and Munhall. Homestead and Munhall were the home of the Homestead Works of U.S. Steel; West Homestead's principal industry was the Mesta Machine Company. All three municipalities consist largely of worker's pattern book housing constructed between 1890 and 1941. Interspersed throughout the community are over a dozen ethnic churches and other institutional buildings. The commercial core of the district is concentrated along Eighth Avenue, with most structures built of brick, 2 to 3 stories in height, and Italianate or Romanesque Revival in style.

Homestead is famous for the 1892 strike, which pitted Henry Clay Frick, chairman of Carnegie Steel Company, against the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel, the powerful union representing the factory workers. On July 6, 1892, 300 Pinkerton agents hired by Frick clashed with the union workers and townspeople for 12 hours. This decisive battle

between management and the union, diminished the role of unions in the steel industry until their resurgence in the 1930s.

### Threat

The Homestead National Register District is threatened by a proposal from a national drug store chain and a local developer to tear down almost an entire block of the commercial core to build a suburban-style pharmacy, parking lot and drive-thru lanes. In September 1999, borough council conditionally approved the plan, but various issues have stalled the project.

Last July, CVS filed suit in Federal Court against 17 defendants including the communities of Homestead, West Homestead, the mayors of these communities, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation and two other nonprofits as well as several private citizens. The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the ACLU have filed amicus briefs on their behalf. The buildings remain standing but are not being maintained. The area's effort to promote heritage tourism and economic development based on its history could be severely jeopardized should this project be allowed to proceed.

## J.W. Cooper High School, Shenandoah, Schuylkill County

### Significance

Originally scheduled to open in 1918, the 3-story stone school building located at the intersection of North White and East Lloyd Streets in the center of the Borough of Shenandoah, was commandeered and used as a temporary hospital and morgue during the flu epidemic of 1918, when the local hospital was unable to accommodate the large number of victims. In May 1919 the building was dedicated as the "new Shenandoah High School". It was later renamed the J.W. Cooper High School in memory of the school's first principal. The school remained in use until 1986 when it was replaced with a new facility.

Shenandoah was a coal mining community, which during the 1920s and 1930s had a population of 30,000 residents within its one square mile boundary, giving the borough the highest population per square mile of any municipality in the U.S. at that time. Tens of thousands of Shenandoans were educated within the walls of Cooper High School and the school holds a significant place in the history and culture of the community.



*Cooper High School once served a community distinguished for having the highest population per square mile of any municipality in the U.S.*

### Threat

As coal mining ceased to be the major industry in the region, the population of Shenandoah declined. The borough now has less than 6,000 residents, and the community lacks sufficient resources to undertake reuse of the school. The building is currently in the hands of the Schuylkill County Tax Claims Bureau due to default by the owner of record, who has also failed to secure the building from vandalism and has stripped all plumbing and salvageable metal from the building. Local advocates for preservation of the building fear that if

left in its current state of neglect, it will deteriorate to the point where rehabilitation will not be feasible and it will have to be demolished.

Despite the assaults on the property, the community is committed to its preservation. The Borough of Shenandoah and the Greater Shenandoah Area Historical Society are developing plans to rehabilitate the building, possibly into a local arts and community center. Significant funds and increased public awareness are necessary for these plans to move forward.

***Pennsylvania At Risk*** is published annually by Preservation Pennsylvania. The list is a representative sampling of the variety and richness of our commonwealth's historic properties and the types and severity of threats they face.

The listing is compiled from nominations and suggestions made by our members, local heritage organizations, the board and staff of Preservation Pennsylvania, and the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

In addition to the annual listing, Preservation Pennsylvania will occasionally add to the endangered list at other times during the year in response to timely threats to significant historic properties.

In evaluating properties for inclusion on the list, Preservation Pennsylvania looks for the following:

- the property is listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, **or**
- the property is considered a contributing structure in a National Register Historic District, **or**
- the property is designated historic by local government, **and**
- the property is faced with imminent, recognized endangerment either from overt action, neglect, incompatible use, or loss of context.

Preservation Pennsylvania welcomes your comments on this year's list, your updates on the status of past entries, and your suggestions for future listings.

## **Pennsylvania At Risk 1992-2000**

The following properties have been included in past listings of ***Pennsylvania At Risk***. Those with \* have had a positive preservation outcome; those with \*\* have been lost. The other properties remain at risk.

### ***Adams County***

Camp Letterman, Gettysburg (1997)  
Cyclorama Building, Gettysburg (1999)

### ***Allegheny County***

Allegheny River Boulevard (1995)  
Armstrong Cork Company Complex, Pittsburgh (1994)  
Carrie Furnaces, Swissvale (1992)  
Church of St. Michael the Archangel, Pittsburgh (1993)  
"Fifth and Forbes" downtown area, Pittsburgh (1999)  
Howe-Childs Gateway House, Pittsburgh (1996)  
Scanlon Observatory, Pittsburgh\* (1997)  
Sterrett, McCleary, and Letsche Schools, Pittsburgh (1998)

### ***Beaver County***

Legionville Campground, Harmony Township (1992)

### ***Bedford County***

Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford (1992)  
S.S. Grand View Point Hotel (1993)

### ***Berks County***

Astor Theater, Reading (1992)\*\*  
Franklin Street Railroad Station, Reading (1999)  
Oley Township Historic District (1995)  
Penn Square, Callowhill Historic District, Reading (1995)

### ***Blair County***

First National Bank of Tyrone, Tyrone (2000)  
Leap the Dips, Lakemont Park, Altoona\* (1995)  
Roosevelt School, Claysburg (1998)

### ***Bucks County***

Delaware Canal, Bucks & Northampton Counties (1993)  
Moland House, Warwick Township, Bucks County (1995)  
Wycombe Bridge (1999)

### ***Butler County***

Elliott Mine Archeological Complex, Butler & Lawrence Counties (1999)

### ***Cambria County***

Cambria Ironworks, Johnstown (1997)  
Glosser Brothers Department Store, Johnstown (1994)

### ***Chester County***

Brandywine Battlefield, Chester & Delaware Counties (1994)  
Downingtown Junior High School, Downingtown (1998)  
Phoenix Iron & Steel Company Foundry Building, Phoenixville (1996)  
Roger Hunt Mill & Miller's House, Downingtown (1997)  
Saalbach Barn, West Caln Township (2000)

### ***Clarion County***

Clarion County Jail, Clarion (2000)

### ***Clearfield County***

St. Severin Church, Drifting (1993)

### ***Clinton County***

Memorial Park, Lock Haven (1993)

### ***Crawford County***

Meadville High School, Meadville (1998)

### ***Cumberland County***

John McCullough House, West Pennsboro Township (1995)  
Walnut Street Bridge, Dauphin & Cumberland Counties (1996)

### ***Dauphin County***

Auto & Aeroplane Mechanical School, Harrisburg\*\* (1996)  
Baker House, Harrisburg (2000)  
Capital Area Greenbelt, Harrisburg (1997)  
Harrisburg Historic District (1999)  
Hershey Consolidated School, Derry Township (1998)  
Star Barn, Lower Swatara Township\* (1992)

Walnut Street Bridge, Dauphin & Cumberland Counties (1996)

### ***Delaware County***

Brandywine Battlefield, Chester & Delaware Counties (1994)  
Deshong Estate, Chester (1992)  
Ridley High School, Ridley Township (1998)

### ***Erie County***

Erie City and County Library\* (1993)  
George Carroll House, Erie\* (1995)  
Jackson Koehler Eagle Brewery, Erie (1997)  
Motor Vessel/Steamship Niagara, Erie\*\* (1994)  
Native American Ossuary, North East\* (1992)

### ***Fayette County***

Lock and Dam 7, Monongahela River, Greene & Fayette Counties (1995)  
Meason House, Dunbar Township (1992)  
New Geneva (1993)  
Searights Tollhouse (1993)

### ***Franklin County***

Chambersburg Historic District, Chambersburg (2000)  
Path Valley Pennsylvania Turnpike Rest Stop\*\* (1993)

### ***Greene County***

Glassworks and Greensboro (1993)  
Lock and Dam 7, Monongahela River, Greene & Fayette Counties (1995)  
Thomas Kent, Jr. Farm (1999)

### ***Huntingdon County***

East Broadtop Railroad, Rockhill Furnace (1992)

### ***Lackawanna County***

Lackawanna Avenue Historic District, Scranton \*\* (1992)  
Morss Mansion, Simpson\*\* (1996)

*continued on page 8*

### **Lancaster County**

Enola Low Grade Railroad Line (1996)  
Highway Routes 23 & 30 expansion projects (1992)  
Keller's Covered Bridge, Ephrata Township (1994)  
Lancaster County (entire county) (1994)  
Mountain Springs Hotel, Ephrata (1993)

### **Lawrence County**

Elliott Mine Archeological Complex, Butler & Lawrence Counties (1999)  
Knox Building (Cascade Theater), New Castle (1996)  
North Hill Historic District & New Castle High School, New Castle (2000)

### **Lebanon County**

Bomberger's Distillery, Heidelberg Township (1994)  
Colonial Theater, Lebanon\*\* (1993)

### **Lehigh County**

Allentown National Bank, Allentown (1995)  
Vera Cruz Jasper Quarry, Upper Milford Township (1994)

### **Luzerne County**

Hazleton High School, Hazleton (1998)  
Huber Breaker, Ashley (1994)  
Markle Banking & Trust Company, Hazleton (1997)  
Plymouth Flats Archeological Site, Plymouth Township (1995)  
Stegmaier Brewery, Wilkes-Barre\* (1992)

### **Lycoming County**

Broad Street School, Jersey Shore (1998)  
Park Home, Williamsport (1992)

### **Montgomery County**

Cold Point Village Historic District, Plymouth & Whitemarsh Townships (2000)  
King of Prussia Inn\* (1993)  
Lynnewood Hall, Cheltenham Township (1992)  
Selma, Norristown (1992)

### **Montour County**

Danville West Market Street Historic District (1992)

### **Northampton County**

Bangor Swimming Pool, Bangor\*\* (1996)  
Brith Shalom Synagogue, Easton (1992)  
Delaware Canal, Bucks & Northampton Counties (1993)

#### **Contributors to the Issue**

Housley Carr  
Scott Doyle  
Danna Gosney  
Randolph Harris  
Olga Herbert  
Donald Muller  
Lawrence Newman  
Valerie Macdonald  
A. Roy Smith  
Kathleen Wandersee

### **Northumberland County**

Victoria Theatre, Shamokin\*\* (1999)

### **Philadelphia County**

Church Street Station, Market-Frankford Elevated (1997)  
Dream Garden Mosaic (1999)  
Eastern State Penitentiary (1992)  
Knowlton\* (1993)  
Logan House (1997)  
Naval Hospital\*\* (1996)  
PSFS Building\* (1994)  
Siegmond Lubin Studio\*\* (1995)  
United States Naval Home (1992)  
Victory Building (1993)

### **Somerset County**

Palace Hotel, Windber\*\* (1993)

### **Venango County**

Coal Oil Johnny House (1997)

### **Wayne County**

Farview State Hospital Agricultural Complex, Waymart (2000)

### **York County**

Borg Warner Complex, York\* (1993)  
Camp Security, Springettsbury Township (2000)  
Shoe House, Hellam, York County\* (1994)

#### **October 2001 Historic Preservation Workshops**

Three-hour, morning seminar to introduce local government officials, planners, code enforcement officers and interested citizens to historic preservation tools for community revitalization and enhancement.

Oct. 2 Meadville  
Oct. 4 State College  
Oct. 11 New Kensington  
Oct. 16 Carbondale  
Oct. 18 Williamsport  
Oct. 30 Emmaus

#### **For registration information contact:**

Pennsylvania State Association of  
Boroughs, 717-236-9526

*Cosponsored by Preservation Pennsylvania,  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum  
Commission, Pennsylvania State Association  
of Boroughs with a grant from the Pennsylvania  
Department of Community & Economic  
Development, Governor's Center for Local  
Government Services.*

### **KEYSTONE SOCIETY**

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation  
Louis J. Appell, Jr./Susquehanna Pfaltzgraff  
Freddie Bittenbender  
Buchanan Ingersoll, P.C.  
Carole F. Haas Gravagno  
Thomas B. Hagen  
Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jordan  
Kinsley Family Foundation  
National Park Service  
Pennsylvania Department of  
Conservation & Natural Resources  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum  
Commission  
The Pew Charitable Trusts  
Thomas Rippon  
The Roy A. Hunt Foundation  
Westsylvania Heritage Corporation  
William Penn Foundation  
*Keystone Society members contribute  
a minimum of \$2,500 annually to  
Preservation Pennsylvania*

### **PENNSYLVANIA HERITAGE CLUB**

Barbara Appell  
Larry Brown  
Charitable Gift Fund  
Ann and Davis Greene  
Griffiths Construction Company  
John Milner Architects  
Julliet Hillman Simonds Foundation  
Janet S. Klein  
Ann Liacouras  
McEwen Trust  
Eleanor Morris  
Robbie and Denise Illig Robison  
David L. Taylor  
Margaret B. Wallis  
Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr.  
*Pennsylvania Heritage Club members  
contribute \$1,000 annually  
to Preservation Pennsylvania*  
*For more information on becoming  
a member of the Keystone Society or  
Pennsylvania Heritage Club,  
contact Preservation Pennsylvania*



# YES, I WANT TO SUPPORT A STATEWIDE VOICE FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S HERITAGE

## MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual                 | \$25    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household                  | \$35    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Organization     | \$40    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate                  | \$50    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron/Professional        | \$100   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporter                  | \$250   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor                 | \$500   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pennsylvania Heritage Club | \$1,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keystone Society           | \$2,500 |

Also enclosed is my additional contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to further the work of Preservation Pennsylvania. I would like to designate this contribution for \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ Please call me to discuss including Preservation Pennsylvania as a beneficiary under my will.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (w) \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

### Please make check payable to:

Preservation Pennsylvania  
257 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101

Preservation Pennsylvania is officially licensed as a charitable organization in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of State by calling toll free, within Pennsylvania 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement. Questions about Preservation Pennsylvania should be addressed to 717-234-2310. All membership contributions are tax deductible to the fullest extent of the law.

## Pennsylvania At Risk 1992-2000: Updates on Previously Listed Properties

**The King of Prussia Inn** (listed in 1993) was successfully moved to a new location in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, in August 2000. The 2 1/2 story, 580-ton pre-Revolutionary War stone building, which sat vacant for many years in the middle of U.S. Route 202, was transported along a 2,400-foot route using 168 rubber tires powered by 21 hydraulically powered, self-propelled dollies. International Chimney Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., and Expert House Movers of Maryland moved the building under contract to PennDOT. In its new location, the inn will house the offices of the King of Prussia Chamber of Commerce and a museum.

**Harrisburg's Baker House** (listed in 2000) was sold in March 2001 to a local couple who plans to restore the building as their residence. The new owner recently received an award from Historic Harrisburg Association for preservation of the Appalachian Brewing Company building on Cameron Street in Harrisburg. The Baker House, built in 1925 along Harrisburg's waterfront boulevard, had been the home of the local United Way, which announced plans in 2000 to demolish the building and construct a new headquarters on the site.

The fate of **Philadelphia's Dream Garden Mural** (listed in 1999) continues unresolved but is looking more promising. With the death in March 2001 of John Merriam's widow and executor of his estate, issues relating to ownership of Dream Garden have become even more entangled. Before Mrs. Merriam's death, the

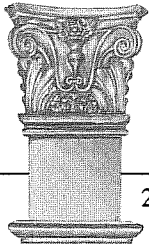
estate had sought to have historic designation removed from the mural so it could be sold and proceeds distributed among beneficiaries named in John Merriam's will. Beneficiaries include Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania Academy, University of Pennsylvania, and University of the Arts, all of which have expressed interest in keeping the mural in Philadelphia and in resolving the impasse associated with its disposition.

The U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBP) offers to donate one or more buildings contributing to the **Farview State Hospital Agricultural Complex** (listed in 2000) to a state, county, or municipal subdivision of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their relocation and preservation. The buildings, located near Waymart in Wayne County, are part of the institutional farm associated with the Commonwealth's first facility for the treatment and incarceration of the criminally insane which operated between 1913 and 1975. Building(s) must be removed from FBP property, proposed preservation must be in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and a restrictive covenant ensuring future preservation of the building(s) must be placed on the article of transfer. Buildings available for donation include three frame barns, three silos, two manure storage buildings, one brick dairy barn, and one brick bull pen shelter. For more information contact David J. Dorworth, Chief, Site Selection and Environmental Review Branch, Federal Bureau of Prisons at 202-514-6470, or Stuart Dixon, The Louis Berger Group at 202-331-7775 ext. 478.

During 2001, the **Coal Oil Johnny House** (listed in 1997) will be disassembled and moved from its original location to a site approximately .8 miles away in Oil Creek State Park. Exterior restoration will be completed in 2001, to be followed by restoration of the interior to its 1860s appearance. The completed building will be used to tell the story of one of Venango County's most illustrious residents. John Washington Steele (1843-1921), who was more commonly known as Coal Oil Johnny, inherited vast wealth from western Pennsylvania's oil fields. He spent his money wildly in Philadelphia and New York, where journalists coined his nickname.

Residents of Montgomery County's **Cold Point Village Historic District** (listed in 2000) lost their battle against an 85-home, 120 acre development now being constructed in the district. Plans have also been submitted for a townhouse development that would involve demolition of several more houses, including that of prominent 19th century resident, Judge Corson. On the positive side, preservationists hope that planned road changes will divert heavy traffic around the village. For residents of Whitmarsh Township, open space and preservation are also becoming issues in local elections.

**The Philadelphia Naval Hospital** (listed in 1996) was demolished on June 9, 2001. The Art Deco, South Philadelphia landmark had been vacant since 1993. The site will be used by the city as a parking lot for the Philadelphia sports complex.



Preservation  
Pennsylvania

257 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101

Non Profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
Permit No. 521  
Harrisburg, PA

*Don't miss these opportunities to learn from experts, share your own experiences,  
and network with others about the latest in preservation issues and techniques:*

NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE 2001  
October 16 - 21, 2001 • Providence, Rhode Island

## *preserving the spirit of place*



Join the National Trust to explore how preservationists can preserve the spirit of place by fostering urban revitalization, encouraging tax credits, promoting smart growth initiatives, and by conserving open space. This year's program will include:

More than 50 educational sessions!

More than 30 field sessions!

Lectures, house tours and other special events!

This program meets AIA/CEC criteria for Quality Levels I and II and is eligible for AICP CPDP credit.

### *Plan to attend!*

Request registration information today from the  
National Trust for Historic Preservation:

Call: 800.944.6847

Web: [www.nationaltrust.org](http://www.nationaltrust.org)

Email: [conference@nthp.org](mailto:conference@nthp.org)

## **MARK YOUR CALENDAR!**

# **2002 HISTORIC PRESERVATION & HERITAGE PARTNERSHIPS CONFERENCE**

**May 1-3, 2002**

**Bethlehem, Pennsylvania**

*Preservation Pennsylvania welcomes interest and offers  
of assistance from Lehigh Valley heritage and preserva-  
tion organizations in planning and sponsoring local  
events and mobile workshops for the conference.*

*Contact: Susan Shearer, Assistant Executive Director/  
Conference Coordinator, phone 717-234-2310 ext. 17;  
fax 717-234-2522; [sshearer@preservationpa.org](mailto:sshearer@preservationpa.org)*