

Preserving Pennsylvania

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The Newsletter of Preservation Pennsylvania, Inc.

Summer 2002

Pennsylvania At Risk 2002

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

Valley Forge, Chester and Montgomery County

Significance

On December 19, 1777, when General George Washington's dispirited Continental Army marched into camp at Valley Forge, it was tired, cold and ill equipped. When they emerged on June 19, 1778 after a brutal winter of suffering and hardship, the army was transformed into a professional force with revived spirit and growing military competence that ultimately secured America's independence from the British in 1783. Few places evoke the spirit of American patriotism and independence, represent individual and collective sacrifice, or demonstrate the resolve, tenacity and determination of the people of the United States, as does Valley Forge.

In the late 19th century, the effort to preserve and commemorate the encampment at Valley Forge was initiated by private citizens and led to its designation as the Commonwealth's first state park in 1893. On July 4, 1976 Valley Forge became a National Historic Park administered by the National Park Service, whose mission is to preserve, protect and maintain the 3400 acres, 190 buildings and structures, and more than 600 archaeological sites associated with the 1777-78 encampment of the Continental Army.

Threat

Over the last two years, Valley Forge has become the poster child for historic properties under siege with listings on the National Trust's *America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places* (2000) and the National Parks and Conservation



Valley Forge National Historic Park is threatened with encroaching suburban sprawl, increased traffic congestion, and inadequate funding needed to maintain the integrity and tell the story of this site of unparalleled significance in America's fight for independence.

Association's *America's Ten Most Endangered Parks* (2002).

Threats to Valley Forge include inadequate funding, commuter and visitor traffic congestion, and suburban sprawl. The park faces an operating budget shortfall of \$2.2 million, keeping all but two of the historic buildings off-limits to the public. While traffic congestion increases, a long-awaited regional transportation study is being prepared to explore a number of potential solutions to relieve traffic pressure through the park. Finally, a recent attempt by a developer to build 62 luxury homes on 80 acres within park boundaries appears to have been averted; but the demands of new residential, commercial, and industrial construction surrounding the park contribute to the traffic congestion and the deterioration of the scenic environment. Strong

African American Sites
Allegheny County

Bellefonte Academy Building
Centre County

Boyd Theater, Philadelphia

Kinzua Viaduct
McKean County

Levittown Public Recreation
Association Building
Bucks County

Pittsburgh Civic Arena

Pond Eddy Bridge
Pike County

Richmond Power Station
Philadelphia

St. Nicholas Croatian Roman
Catholic Church, Pittsburgh

Valley Forge, Chester and
Montgomery County

public support and advocacy at the local, state, and, especially the national level are critical to increasing operating funds, land acquisition funds, and transportation plans to protect park resources.

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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.

Boyd Theater, Philadelphia



Behind the unsympathetic modern "Sam Eric" marquee, the Art Deco-style Boyd Theater still displays its cavernous recessed entrance with stainless steel and glass geometric ticket booth and a limestone upper story articulated with bas-relief and curved gable parapet.

Threat

The Boyd Theater, currently named the "Sam Eric", is no stranger to controversy. Its 1987 historic designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission was challenged in court by United Artists Theatres, owner of the Boyd at the time. In 1991, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled the Philadelphia ordinance invalid citing designation as an unconstitutional "taking" of private property. The ruling, which threatened the existence of local preservation ordinances throughout Pennsylvania, was reversed by the court in 1993. The second ruling did, however, hold that the Philadelphia Historical Commission had overstepped its authority in designating the theater's interior space.

In April 2002, the Commission was presented another opportunity to designate the Boyd, but the application was rejected by a vote of 7-2. Adding to a growing concern over recent Commission rulings, the decision ignored architectural and historical significance and focused on the building as "...an old, decrepit, falling-down disaster." The current owner was recently issued a demolition permit, placing the Boyd's future in doubt. A growing outcry of local support for its preservation has included editorials in the Philadelphia press, rallies in front of the theater, petition drives, and formation of a Committee to Save the Sameric/Boyd. For the latest developments in this evolving story, visit www.boydtheatre.com

Significance

The Boyd Theater, located at 1908-10 Chestnut Street in Center City, is Philadelphia's sole surviving movie palace from Hollywood's Golden Era and a significant building in the Center City West Commercial Historic District. The Boyd, which opened on Christmas Day 1928, represents a period when theaters were characterized by luxurious ornamentation, enormous auditoriums with seating capacity eclipsing 2,500, and special services such as ushers and doormen. The firm of Hoffman and Henon, considered the premiere theater architectural firm in Philadelphia and responsible for almost 100 theaters in the area, designed the Boyd in an extravagant Art Deco style. The exterior, although obscured by a later marquee, still exhibits fine Art Deco details. Inside the theater, the Art Deco decorative motif is carried in full force with murals, stained glass insets, statues, and gold and black metal silhouettes celebrating the progress of women throughout the history of the world.

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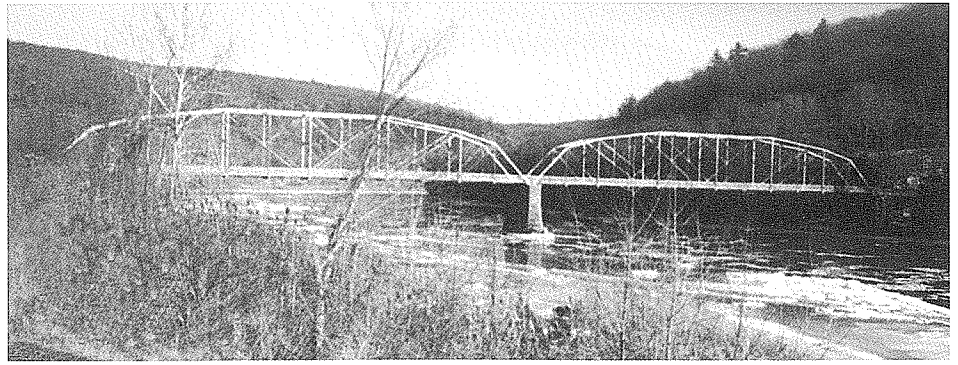
Pond Eddy Bridge, Shohola Township, Pike County

Significance

Built in 1904 by the Oswego Bridge Company, the one-lane Pond Eddy Bridge is one of two surviving pin-connected through-truss structures remaining on the Upper Delaware. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, the bridge connects Pennsylvania with Lumberland Township, Sullivan County, New York. It is located in a relatively remote area virtually unchanged since the early 20th century. On the Pennsylvania side of the river, the cable-stays of a previously existing suspension bridge and a roadway used to carry bluestone from nearby quarries across the bridge to the canal basin on the New York side remain. Also on the New York side are remnants of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and an extensive ramp system which led to the previously existing suspension bridge.

Threat

A proposal to build a \$13 million 3-span continuous concrete bridge and demolish the historic bridge - which now carries fewer than 80 vehicles each day - has brought an outcry from citizens concerned

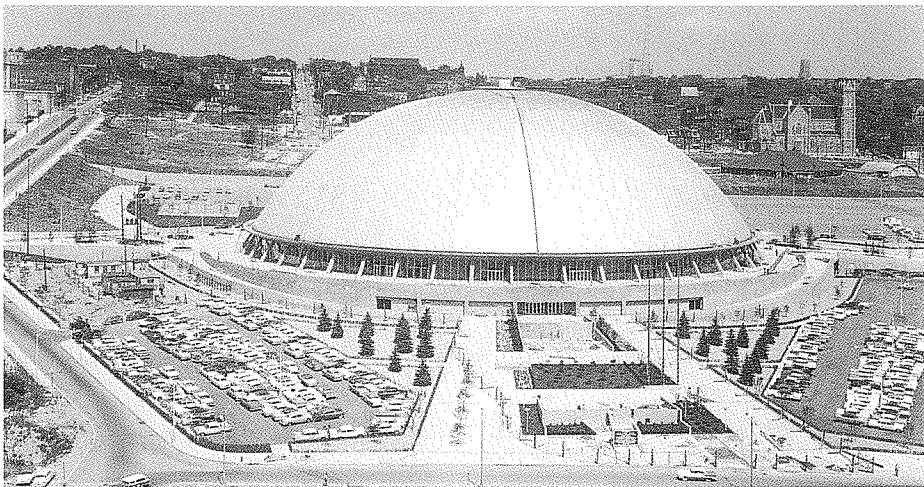


The 1904 one-lane Pond Eddy Bridge connects Pennsylvania's Pike County with New York State across the Delaware River. A new bridge, proposed for this crossing, threatens the historic and environmental character of the area.

about the impact of the project on both historic and environmental resources. According to Friends of the Pond Eddy Bridge, a group formed to save the bridge and the historic character of the area, the project would destroy not only the historic bridge, but also the canal and earlier suspension bridge remains on the New York site; and the suspension bridge remains, river bank, and rockface on the Pennsylvania side. Further concerns are that a new bridge will open the area to increased public and pri-

vate development, and that its construction would raise the flood plain upriver threatening additional properties. Calling for a full public review of the new bridge proposal, advocates are encouraging preservation of the historic bridge as a way to reinforce the strategic importance of Pond Eddy as an extraordinary historic and scenic environment within the Upper Delaware Corridor and development of the area as a rich point of public interaction with the river and its community history.

Pittsburgh Civic Arena



Pittsburgh's Civic Arena was an architectural and engineering marvel when it opened in 1961. At the time, it was the world's largest dome and has been used over the years for entertainment and sports events. The structure is proposed for demolition as part of a plan by the Pittsburgh Penguins to build a new arena.

Significance

When it opened in 1961, Pittsburgh's Civic Arena was the world's largest domed structure with a diameter of 415 feet, a movable stainless steel roof, and seating capacity of 18,000. Nicknamed the "Igloo", it was built as part of the 1960's redevelopment of Pittsburgh's Lower Hill. Problems with modern theater rigging and stage requirements doomed the building's

original use by the Civic Light Opera; but the arena quickly proved to be a successful venue for concerts and sports events. In recent years, the Arena has been home to the Pittsburgh Penguins. Hailed for its architectural and engineering innovation at the time of its construction, the Arena is a significant 20th century landmark that has defined the Pittsburgh skyline for almost half a century.

Threat

The Pittsburgh Penguins have proposed to build a new arena nearby, claiming that the old arena is no longer viable as a hockey venue and citing the need for increased revenue-producing amenities such as luxury boxes. Although the historic arena would not be torn down until the Penguins finance and build a new facility, the process of deciding on the future of the Civic Arena will take place within the next year. Local preservationists and concerned citizens have mounted a campaign advocating reuse of the building. Possible reuses being discussed include a hotel, cultural center or maglev station. Reuse of the structure is, however, opposed by the Penguins and some city officials.

African American Sites, Allegheny County



The Art Deco facade of the New Granada Theater, located in Pittsburgh's Hill District, still boasts its large, prominent stainless steel marquee. The theater was a hot spot for African Americans in the greater Pittsburgh area during the 1930s and 40s drawing such legendary performers as Cab Calloway and Count Basie. Photo: Dan Holland

Significance

In the early 1990s, as part of Pennsylvania's first state-sponsored survey of African American historic resources, three hundred sites important to African Americans over two centuries in Allegheny County were discovered and documented. Ranging from the New Granada Theater, the Ellis Hotel, and the John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church in Pittsburgh's Hill District, to the lesser known Horning Historic Mining District in Baldwin Township and the "Hollow" district in Elizabeth Borough, these sites chronicle the African American experience in and around Pennsylvania's second largest city.

A notable example of the sites included in the survey, the New Granada Theater was built in 1927 as the Pythian Temple, a black social hall for a group of black construction workers known as the Knights of the Pythian. In the 1930s, under new ownership, it became the New Granada Theater. Both a movie house and live performance venue, it drew major international talent such as Ella Fitzgerald and Duke Ellington, and featured an extravagant ball-

room with indirect lighting, wall murals, and a revolving crystal ball on the second floor.

Threat

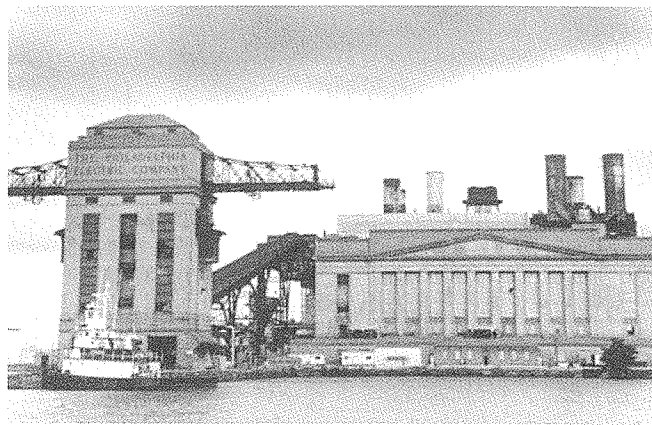
Many of the properties identified in the *African American Historic Sites Survey of Allegheny County, 1760-1960*, which was published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in 1994, are threatened with demolition by neglect, ignorance, loss of context, and lack of investment. For the New Granada, which was closed as a theater by the 1960s, the prohibitive costs of renovation threaten the building's reuse as part of planning currently underway for a major renovation of Centre Avenue by the Pittsburgh Redevelopment Authority. Many of these sites, however, suffer because they are located in neighborhoods in dire need of private investment and are without a strategic plan for redevelopment. Most are not even identified with historical markers that could focus attention on and appreciation for their historic significance. Without planning and reinvestment in these neighborhoods and without greater recognition for these important sites, many of them will be lost.

Richmond Power Station, Philadelphia

Significance

Located along the banks of the Delaware River at Delaware Avenue and Lewis Street in Philadelphia, the Richmond Power Station is a monument to the production and marketing of electricity in the early twentieth century. Designed for the Philadelphia Electric Company by architect John Windrim and engineer William C.L. Eglin, the coal-fired electrical generation plant was placed into service in 1925.

The station's Neoclassical Revival design was used by the company to reflect permanence, stability and responsibility in the face of considerable public scrutiny directed at electric utilities at the time. The station was also a technological marvel, housing the world's largest Westinghouse turbo-generator added in 1935 to supply current to the newly completed electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Washington. In addition to its grand exterior, the station's interior is defined by massive open spaces, which include the cavernous Turbine Hall, illuminated with curved skylights along the cruciform ceiling 130 feet above the floor.



The monumental Neoclassical facade of the Richmond Power Station has dominated the Delaware River waterfront in its Philadelphia neighborhood for more than 75 years. Built as a coal-fired electrical generation plant, it was closed in 1985. Preservationists hope to find a developer interested in rehabilitating the complex.

Threat

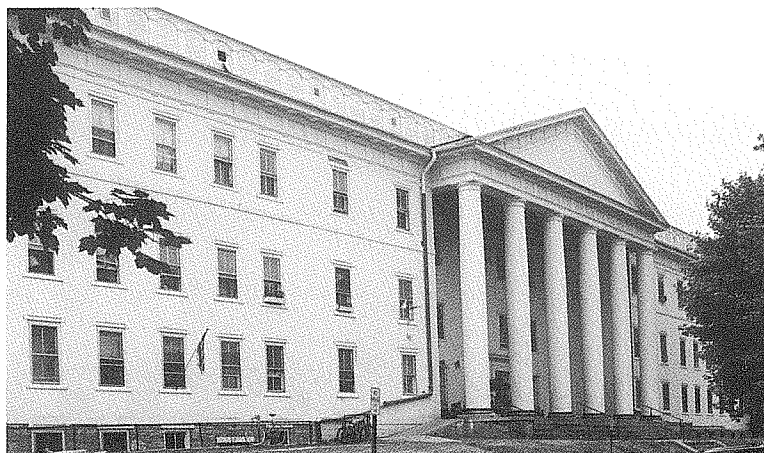
After 60 years of operation, the station was taken off line in 1985. Although the transformers on the 15-acre site remain in use, the station continues to stand empty and deteriorate, especially the framework for the vaulted ceiling. In May 2002 the complex was introduced to the Philadelphia Historical Commission for designation as a historic building. Although the complex met 7 of 10 criteria, the Commission rejected designation on the basis of economic hardship due to the physical con-

dition of the building and the perception that there is no viable use. Preservationists, however, point to a similar 1919 Neoclassical Revival power station in Chester, also designed by Windrim and Eglin, which is being rehabilitated as office space under the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program. Advocates for the Richmond Power Station are working to have the historic designation reconsidered and are seeking a developer interested in rehabilitating the complex.

Bellefonte Academy, Bellefonte, Centre County

Significance

Described in a 1909 Philadelphia publication as having "...educated more governors, more senators, more judges, and more public men...than any other school in Pennsylvania", the Bellefonte Academy is one of the last remaining examples of the academy school movement that flourished in Pennsylvania in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Until the late 19th century, public education was mainly confined to elementary instruction. Secondary education was furnished by various local academies with support from state subsidy, public subscription, and tuition. In 1805, the state Assembly chartered Bellefonte Academy and in the following year granted \$2,000 to construct a 2-story, four-bay limestone building. With the success of the academy, a Queen Anne-style headmaster's house was constructed and the main building underwent continued expansion until a fire swept through the second story in 1904. Rebuilt in the Neoclassical style, the imposing 210-foot long building took on a formal, classically inspired appearance with the addition of a colossal portico supported by six Tuscan columns, a third story, and a full entablature. The impact of the Great Depression



Bellefonte Academy, which once educated future governors, senators, and judges, has suffered from neglect over the years since it was sold for apartment use in 1946. Photo: Sue Hannegan.

led to the Academy's financial collapse. The main building and headmaster's house were sold for apartment use in 1946.

Threat

Although still an imposing presence in Bellefonte, the academy building is a shadow of its former self. The 50-plus years of residential use and lack of maintenance have taken a toll on the physical condition and architectural character of the building. In 2000, a fire destroyed the pyramidal hipped slate roof with massive gable dormers on the headmaster's house.

Under authority of the local preservation ordinance, the Bellefonte Historical Architectural Review Board required the owner to replace the hipped roof, albeit without the gabled dormers. The main building continues to suffer from neglect and deferred maintenance, ranging from outdated mechanical systems to a problematic roofing system. Members of municipal government, including the historic preservation officer and code official, are working with the property owner to upgrade the condition of the building and residential units.

St. Nicholas Croatian Roman Catholic Church, Pittsburgh



Scheduled for demolition as part of a widening plan for Route 28 on Pittsburgh's North Side, St. Nicholas Church was completed in 1900 as the second church built for the first Croatian parish founded in America. The plight of St. Nicholas is just one example of numerous threats from highway construction projects to historic buildings and neighborhoods on western Pennsylvania's scenic hillsides.

Significance

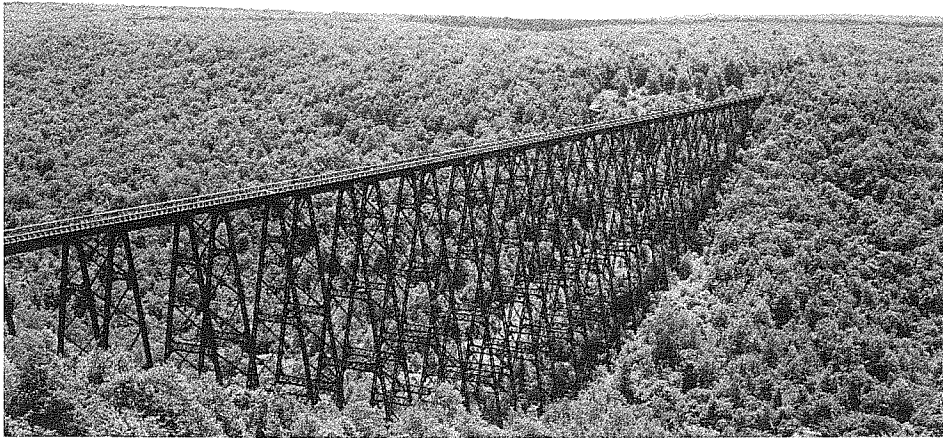
Built on a steep slope along the Allegheny River, St. Nicholas Catholic Church was the second church constructed for the first Croatian parish established in America in 1894. Designed by architect Frederick Sauer and completed in 1900, the Byzantine-inspired building's onion domes and turrets are commanding features of the historic hillside landscape that defines Pittsburgh's North Side. The church and its surrounding neighborhood contribute to the rich ethnic fabric of the city, continuing the traditions and culture brought first

by 19th century Croatian immigrants and, more recently, by refugees from war-torn Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina who have also settled in the community.

Threat

The reconstruction of Route 28 along the Allegheny River is one of a number of major highway projects threatening the physical character of western Pennsylvania hillsides and the historic buildings and neighborhoods located on them. St. Nicholas Church is scheduled for demolition as part of the Route 28 widening. This project, as well as the construction of the Mon Fayette Expressway, are indicative of the incremental degradation of these hillsides and their scenic vistas by increasingly massive highway projects. Local preservationists are advocating for alternative approaches to transportation planning in the region. These include mass transit, more environmentally sensitive urban boulevards and legislation that would require protection of scenic view corridors.

Kinzua Viaduct, Mt. Jewett Township, McKean County



Originally known as the "8th Wonder of the World" at its completion in 1882, the Kinzua Viaduct crosses the Kinzua Gorge along scenic Route 6 in northern Pennsylvania. This second viaduct, which replaced the original in 1900 and was designed to carry heavier loads, now offers a spectacular view to visitors as an attraction of Kinzua Gorge State Park. Maintenance costs and structural issues threaten the long term preservation of the structure. Photo: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Historic American Engineering Record, Reproduction Number HAER PA-7-8

Significance

Listed in the National Register in 1977 and certified as a National Engineering Landmark, the Kinzua Viaduct has been described as the "8th Wonder of the World". The 301-foot high, 2,033-foot long structure spans the Kinzua Gorge along the Route 6 Scenic Byway. It was originally constructed in 1882 by the Phoenixville Bridge Company for the New

York, Lake Erie and Western Coal Railroad to transport coal, timber and oil resources. At the time of completion it was the longest and highest railroad bridge in the world. When the original structure became obsolete due to increased locomotive weights and transport loads, it was replaced in 1900 with a structure of identical overall dimensions. The viaduct re-

mained part of an active freight line until 1959. In the 1960s it was purchased by the Commonwealth, and the Kinzua Bridge State Park opened in 1975. The Knox, Kane, and Kinzua Railroad now offers excursion rides from Marienville to the park giving visitors a spectacular scenic view of the gorge and the viaduct.

Threat

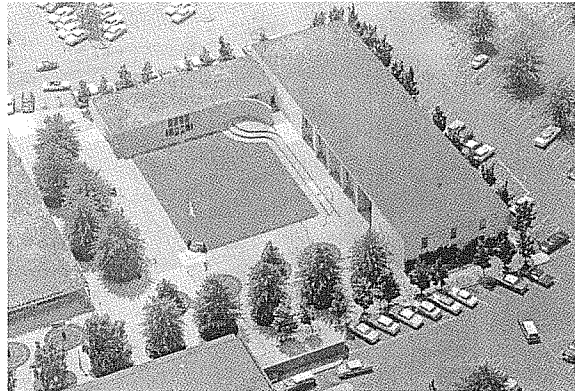
Despite ongoing efforts to keep the viaduct open, the one hundred year old structure is beginning to show signs of serious structural deterioration, including severe rusting in the lattice bracing, columns, and main girders, and the spalling of concrete piers. The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, which owns and operates the Kinzua Bridge State Park, has joined with the McKean County Commissioners and Planning Commission, the Lumber Heritage Region, Allegheny National Forest Vacation Bureau and the Kinzua Bridge Foundation to apply for a Transportation Enhancement grant of \$690,000 to address immediate structural concerns and strategic planning for future repairs and maintenance. Long term preservation of the viaduct will, however, require significant additional funding and support.

Levittown Public Recreation Association Building, Tullytown, Bucks County

Significance

As the first and largest of the post WWII planned suburban communities, Levittown is nationally significant as a prototype endeavor and embodiment of the American Dream for middle class families throughout America. The creation of Levittown involved the mobilization of local and national government resources, the coordination of engineering and building technologies, and the deployment of modern real estate marketing in ways that shaped mass suburbanization and sprawl during the latter half of the 20th century.

The result of William Levitt's vision was 17,000 affordably priced homes with modern amenities such as radiant floor heating and modern kitchen appliances, located in neighborhoods with shopping centers, churches, schools, parks, and swimming pools. The Levittown Public Recreation Association (LPRA) building, which first served as construction headquarters for William Levitt & Sons during planning and construction of the community, features a 16,000 sq. ft. auditorium,



The Levittown Public Recreation Association Building served first as construction headquarters for William Levitt & Sons during the building of this first suburban community in the early 1950s, and later functioned as the center for social and community activities. The building is threatened with demolition for a big box chain store.

meeting rooms and an outdoor amphitheater. The building ultimately became the focal point for cultural and social activities for the Levittown community.

Threat

As Levittowners begin to reflect on the community's 50th anniversary, the Levittown shopping center and LPRA building are in a state of transition. The once thriving shopping plaza and adjacent community center are proposed for demo-

lition for construction of a large chain box store. The owner of the shopping center and the LPRA have an agreement of sale on the community building, but local activists and the Tullytown Borough Council want to save the LPRA building. Advocates for the building propose to use it as home for the 50th Anniversary Committee and the future site of a museum interpreting the importance of Levittown as a landmark suburban development.

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 1992-2001

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)
Homestead Historic District (2001)
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)
Koontz Koffee Pot, Bedford (2001)
S.S. Grand View Point Hotel, Schellsburg** (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)
Twin Silo Road Historic District, Plumstead Township (2001)
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)
West Chester Downtown Historic District (2001)

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)
Lazaretto, Tinicum Township (2001)
Ridley High School, Ridley Township (1998)

Erie County

Dickson Tavern, Erie (2001)
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)

continued on page 8

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)

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)
Thaddeus Stevens & Lydia Hamilton Smith Houses, Lancaster City (2001)

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)
Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre (2001)
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)

Monroe County

Buck Hill Inn, Barrett Township (2001)

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)

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)

Schuylkill County

J. W. Cooper High School, Shenandoah

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)

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Pennsylvania At Risk 1992-2001: Updates on Previously Listed Properties

Harrisburg Historic District, Dauphin County (listed in 1999) The threat of a proposed multi-story municipal parking garage to Harrisburg's downtown historic district has apparently ended. At a speech given at Historic Harrisburg Association's Annual Preservation Awards Program in May, Mayor Stephen Reed announced, without qualification, that plans for a garage in the area were "dead". However, the threat to the historic character of the neighborhood, which is home to Preservation Pennsylvania's headquarters, continues. The entire block of historic residential buildings adjacent to Preservation Pennsylvania's offices is vacant, boarded up, and deteriorating. Purchased by a nearby church, which planned to sell the block to the city for the garage, these buildings are an increasing blight on this otherwise vital and attractive city neighborhood.

Buckingham Township Supervisor Janet French wrote to update the status of a number of **Bucks County** properties:

Wycombe Bridge (listed in 1999). PennDOT's contractor has begun restoration of the 1905 stone arch bridge in the village of Wycombe. After a lengthy struggle, instead of demolition and replacement with their standard concrete span, PennDOT agreed to rebuild the bridge to the original design on condition that ownership and future maintenance be assumed by the township.

Moland House (listed in 1995). Restoration of this mid-18th century house, which served as a headquarters for George Washington in August of 1777, is well un-

der way under the direction of the Warwick Township Historical Society and John Milner Architects.

Delaware Canal (listed in 1993). Work on the Canal includes rebuilt locks and a newly completed wooden aqueduct, which replaces the decayed concrete structure which preceded it. Federal and state grant money is supplementing the private efforts which have sustained interest in the canal for a long time. To join in these efforts or for more information contact: Friends of the Delaware Canal, The Lockhouse, 145 S. Main St., New Hope, PA 18938, 215-862-2021.

Park Home, Williamsport, Lycoming County (listed in 1992). With assistance from Preservation Pennsylvania's revolving fund, this imposing Italianate building on Williamsport's Millionaires Row has

been rehabilitated for offices and apartments, with additional space for museum displays and local art exhibits. Once threatened with demolition, the building was the subject of a lengthy legal dispute and a court ruling that fortunately kept it standing until a new and sympathetic owner could be found.

Markle Building, Hazleton (listed in 1997). An engineering and planning study on the adaptive reuse potential of the Markle Building as a hotel, offices, and restaurant/retail space is being undertaken with assistance from Preservation Pennsylvania's revolving fund. The building, formerly the Markle Banking & Trust Company, has defined the skyline of this northeastern Pennsylvania city since it was built in 1910.



Williamsport's historic Herdic House Hotel, also known as the Park Home (pictured before renovation), has been rehabilitated for office, residential, and exhibit use with the help of a loan from Preservation Pennsylvania's revolving fund to Firetree, Ltd., a nonprofit corporation.



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