



Historical Preservation

A Plan for Lycoming County, Pa.

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Cover Photograph: Market Square, Williamsport
prior to 1880.

LYCOMING COUNTY HISTORICAL PRESERVATION PLAN

PREPARED BY

LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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Abstract : This plan addresses the questions of preservation of historic structures, sites and landmarks in Lycoming County. Based upon an inventory previously completed (A Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County), evaluation and recommendations are made. An addendum to the inventory is made, adding 76 sites to the original 273.

Evaluation of the sites is made to determine their general condition and significance. Special attention is given to public sites, as those are the most significant in public decision making. Organization commitment, recommendations for state inventory, national registry, program proposals, district proposals and private action is included.

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FOREWORD

The Historic Preservation Plan is one part of a comprehensive planning process being carried out by the Lycoming County Planning Commission. Recommendations of this document will be incorporated into other planning efforts dealing with many aspects of the County's future.

Based upon the Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County, prepared in 1971 by the Lycoming County Planning Commission in cooperation with the Williamsport Community Arts Council, evaluation of sites is made in this report. Planning recommendations include policy adoption, registration, public sites, historic districts, program proposals, organization proposals, public involvement and semipublic involvement.

It is hoped that the Plan will be of help to all who are concerned with the preservation of historic values in Lycoming County. The Plan will guide planning decisions of the County Planning Commission, and hopefully will stimulate discussion and interest in the topic.

While another Historic Preservation Plan or refinement of this document is not programmed in the near future, the Plan should not be regarded as inflexible or final. Input and reaction to the Lycoming County Planning Commission is welcomed so that efforts to preserve historic qualities in the county are as effective as they can possibly be.

This plan has been prepared by Timothy T. Palmer, Environmental Planner, and Andrew Grugan, consultant to the Lycoming County Planning Commission. Assistance was made by other Planning Commission staff members.

INTRODUCTION

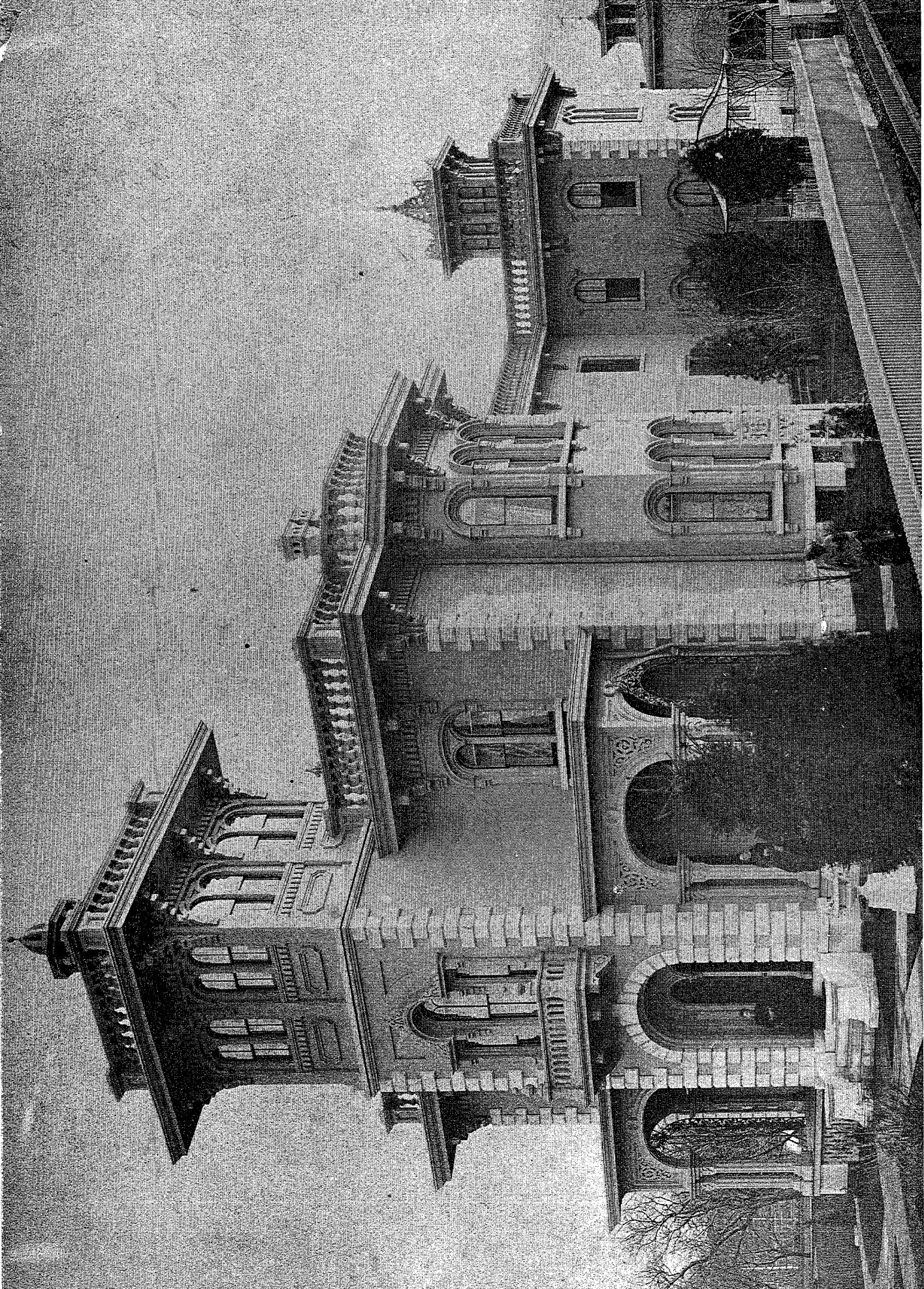
In a rapidly changing world, the life, wisdom and character of the past is often ignored and forgotten. Without a balance of history for comparison, the scenes of today lack much of the meaning they would otherwise have. A perspective on life styles, means of work and types of development enable us to better judge our situation. The historic form of communities, the use of land, and the integration of work, play, school, business and worship offer guidelines in the planning and management of our institutions and communities today.

Without deliberate efforts to maintain, restore or even reconstruct elements of the past, the meaning, perspective, judgement, planning and management that we apply to our lives will lose effectiveness as the awareness of history is lost. From a planning standpoint and a public standpoint, historical preservation is not the saving of the past for its own sake, but the maintaining of elements of the past that can make life more worthwhile today. The shaping of our environment, the formation of attitudes and the tradition of events all have a basis in history--an understanding of that history will lead us to better care for the environment, understand attitudes of each other and participate in the events and activities of our culture. In many cases where the problems that we have are overwhelming, or where they deal with broad and basic issues, the way of the past may be the best way. If these ways are lost now we may never find them again.

Lycoming County is unique. Many of the signs of history remain here, functioning in a healthy and vigorous way, while the pressures of change have obliterated the signs elsewhere. Small towns, old buildings, country villages and family farms are a few examples. As more people become disturbed and distressed with the monotony of modern suburbs, the decay of inner cities, the crass collections of highway strips, and the pace of a frantic world, they find that historical sights and the character of earlier life have greater value. Maintaining historical buildings or assuming a life style of earlier times is not giving up on progress, but making progress what it really ought to be--an improvement in the overall quality of life, with all the complexities that life entails.

This plan addresses some of the questions of historical preservation and the value of history. Its major thrust is in the physical preservation of outstanding sites and landmarks in Lycoming County. The quality, character and meaning of these sites is considered to be important to the county and its residents. A strong program emphasis is also included here, as information, education and assistance programs are crucial to any meaningful preservation of historical values in the county.

It is hoped that the plan will be effective as an aid in land use and public project decisions at all levels of government. Improved understanding, coordination, and comprehensiveness of those interested and active in historic preservation, is important to achieving success. It is hoped that the plan will be an aid here. Finally the Historic Preservation Plan is one of many elements to the Lycoming County Comprehensive Plan, which will address and integrate many issues of Lycoming County's future.



The Million Dollar House, owned by Mahlon Fisher, Designed by Eber Culver, erected in 1866. In 1927 the house was demolished.

Summary of Inventory

In 1971, a publication titled A Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County was prepared by the Lycoming County Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Williamsport Community Arts Council. The sites listed in that study, as well as an additional 75 sites described in this report as an addendum to that survey, form the basis of planning recommendations dealing with historic sites.

As a summary of the inventory information, there are several important points:

1. A great diversity of historic sites were inventoried. Categories included Indian, natural environment, agriculture, transportation, education, military, government, religions, commercial, recreational, residential and architectural.
2. A variety of architectural styles remains in the county, a number of them offering distinct community character.
3. Most sites inventoried are privately owned as dwellings, or are semipublically owned, such as churches. Major landmarks of prominence, however, are largely public or semi-public buildings. The Williamsport Post Office, Jail, and City Hall would be examples of these.
4. Most sites selected are in relatively good physical condition.
5. The most significant concentrations of sites are in the Williamsport, Muncy and Jersey Shore communities. Lesser concentrations are located at Pennsdale, Antes Fort, Picture Rocks and Cedar Run. Scattered historic sites can be found in all regions of the county.

All of the sites inventoried have definite historical significance, architectural importance, or association with persons or events important on a county, state or national level. A great deal of effort has been made to include all exceptional historic landmarks and sites in Lycoming County. Age alone is not the most important criteria on which these inventories are based. For example, there are dozens of old cemeteries, churches and dwellings not included in the inventory.

Many of these are older than other sites which are included, but may have less historical importance or may be less unique.

All of the research materials collected since the beginning of this study are on file at the Lycoming County Historical Museum. If the reader has additional information or resource material pertinent to this plan we would be pleased to receive such information, either at the County Museum or the County Planning Commission office.

Some sites listed in the survey of 1971 no longer exist. A description of these follows.

Site #82, St. Boniface Church

In December, 1972 a fire of undetermined origin destroyed this historic landmark just three years before its 100th anniversary. When it was decided to raze the building several artifacts were presented to the Lycoming County Historical Museum and they will become part of a display area in the museum.

Site #157, The Mill, Montoursville

Built along the Loyalsock in 1825 as a grist mill, this building was used for many years as a state police barracks and as an apartment house. The Agnes Flood of 1972 weakened the structure and it was razed in 1973 to make way for the new beltway. Several mill stones weighing 2,000 pounds each and an early electric stove have been given to the Lycoming County Historical Museum.

Site #221, The Tiadaghton Elm

Tradition relates that it was under this tree on July 4, 1776 that the Fair Play Men signed a Declaration of Independence from England. Twice in the past ten years the Williamsport Foundation has given money to the Lycoming County Historical Society to have surgery done on the tree but in 1974 the historic elm died.

A complete listing of inventoried sites follows.
The name of the site, number, and number of the
map on which its location can be found are indicated.
Sites of the inventory addendum are also listed.
See the following section of this report for additional information on these sites.

Historical Sites in Numerical Order

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
1.	2	Stone Marker at Lycoming Presbyterian Church, Arch St., Newberry, Wmspt.
2.	2	Corner of West Fourth & Cemetery St. Wmspt.
3.	2	Triple Dwelling 1164-1168 High St., Wmspt.
4.	2	Ebenerzer Campbell House 529 Grier St., Wmspt.
5.	2	Rose-Grier Farm House West Fourth St. at the Foot of Grier St., Wmspt.
6.	3	John G. Reading House 1025 West Fourth St., Wmsp.
7.	3	Goodrich-Weightman-Cochran House & Carriage House 1005 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
8.	3	The Judge Metzger Residence 1004 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
9.	3	The Mussina House 1022 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
10.	3	A. Peter Herdic Mansard Double 942-944 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
11.	3	The Bartles House 967 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
12.	3	The Robert Foresman House Cleveden Apartments 951 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
13.	3	The Harrar House 915 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
14.	3	The Emery-Foresman-Kay-Costello House 835 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
15.	3	Trinity Church Corner West Fourth St., & Trinity Place, Wmspt.
16.	3	Herdic House-Park Home 800 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
17.	3	Peter Herdic Lumber Offices 405-415 Trinity Place, Wmspt.
18.	3	The Weightman Block West Fourth & Campbell Sts., Wmspt.
19.	3	The Taylor-Parsons-Bastian House 829 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
20.	3	334 Campbell St., Wmspt.
21.	3	The Emery House 305 Campbell St., Wmspt.
22.	3	The Ernest Davis House 901 Vine Ave., Wmspt.
23.	3	914 Vine Ave., Wmspt.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
24.	3	933 Vine Ave., Wmspt.
25.	3	959-961 Vine Ave., Wmspt.
26.	3	416 Third Ave., Wmspt.
27.	3	423 Third Ave., Wmspt.
28.	3	The Dr. John Dufor Residence 761 West Third St., Wmspt.
29.	3	713 West Third St., Wmspt.
30.	3	725 West Third St., Wmspt.
31.	3	718 West Third Str, Wmspt.
32.	3	730 West Third St., Wmspt.
33.	3	737 West Third St., Wmspt.
34.	3	The 600 Block of Second St., Wmspt.
35.	3	The J.E. Foucart Saw Works 211-213 Locust St., Wmspt.
36.	3	The Grit Publishing Company 208 West Third St., Wmspt.
37.	3	Lycoming County Jail West Third St., & William St., Wmspt.
38.	3	Carpenter's Hall 128 East Third St., Wmspt.
39.	3	The Garrett Tinsman House 139 East Third St., Wmspt.
40.	3	The Ryan House 151 East Third St., Wmspt.
41.	3	164 East Third St., Wmspt.
42.	3	The Tallman-Cipolla House 201 East Third St., Wmspt.
43.	3	Immanuel-Christ Church 202 East Third St., Wmspt.
44.	3	The Henry White-Evenden-Eagles Bldg. 307 East Third St., Wmspt.
45.	3	Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity 327 East Third St., Wmspt.
46.	3	The Romaine Thomas House 423 East Third St., Wmspt.
47.	3	The Keystone Hotel 639 East Third St., Wmspt.
48.	2	920 East Third St., Wmspt.
49.	2	Third St. United Methodist Church 923 East Third St., Wmspt.
50.	2	The Earl Blair House 1003 East Third St., Wmspt.
51.	3	The Williamsport Cemetery Washington Blvd., Wmspt.
52.	3	671 Grant St., Wmspt.
53.	3	235-239 East Fourth St., Wmspt.
54.	3	Judge Gamble House 106 East Fourth St., Wmspt.
55.	3	Christ Episcopal Church Fourth & Mulberry Streets, Wmspt.
56.	3	James V. Brown Library Wmspt.
57.	3	The William Howard Memorial, The Masonic Temple & the Acacia Club, Wmspt.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
58.	3	Northern Central Bank & Trust Co. Fourth & Pine Sts., Wmspt.
59.	3	Knights of Columbus 211 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
60.	3	Williamsport Sun-Gazette Company 252 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
61.	3	U.S. Post Office & Federal Bldg. Wmspt.
62.	3	First Baptist Church Fourth & Elmira Sts., Wmspt.
63.	3	A.D. Hermance House 405 West Fourth St. Wmspt.
64.	3	The Embick House 531 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
65.	3	McMinn-Bowman-Mosser House, Susquehanna Group 528 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
66.	3	Hiram Rhodes House 522 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
67.	3	Emery House 535 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
68.	3	Smith-Ulman House, Annunciation Rectory 634 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
69.	3	Woman's Club 414 Walnut St., Wmspt.
70.	3	Annunciation Church Fourth & Walnut Sts., Wmspt.
71.	3	Augustus Laedlein Shop 639 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
72.	3	Rawley House 707 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
73.	3	Deemer-Maneval Home 711 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
74.	3	Left and Right Houses 637-639 Campbell St., Wmspt.
75.	2	Harris, Purley, Krimm, Amsler House 820 Vallamont Drive, Wmspt.
76.	2	Ridell-Smith House 1401 Campbell St., Wmspt.
77.	2	MacMullan-Stroehmann Home 711 Vallamont Drive, Wmspt.
78.	2	Schleh-Marrazzo House 125 Grampian Boulevard, Wmspt.
79.	2	Plankenhorn House 235 Grampian Boulevard, Wmspt.
80.	2	Rova-Moltz House 320 Grampian Boulevard, Wmspt.
81.	2	Lundy-Lamade-Lecce House 423 Grampian Boulevard, Wmspt.
82.	3	St. Boniface Church Washington Blvd., Wmspt.
83.	2	Original Little League Field West Fourth St.-Memorial Ave., Wmspt.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
84.	2	Susquehanna Boom Company Susquehanna River
85.	3	Williamsport City Hall Pine St., Wmspt.
86.	3	Dundee Clothes Corner Edwin and Court Sts. Wmspt.
87.	2	George W. Youngman House 2 Round Hill Road, Wmspt.
88.	2	"Springside", Woodward-Glosser House 721 Fifth Ave., Wmspt.
89.	2	Koch-Noll House 1 East Central Ave., S. Wmspt.
90.	2	Koch-Ritter-Freezer House 6 East Central Ave., S. Wmspt.
92.	2	Edmund Koch-Bair House 529 Main St., S. Wmspt.
93.	2	Koch-Hammond-Bickhart House 535 Main St., S. Wmspt.
94.	2	Shiffler-Stopper-Soars House 1300 Northway Road, Wmspt.
95.	3	Fleck-Marshall Building 766 East Third St., Wmspt.
96.	2	Greenberg-Villa Maria Ravine Road, Wmspt.
97.	2	Hamilton-Detwiler House 1601 James Road, Wmspt.
98.	2	McCormick-O'Brien-Worobec House Oak Ridge Place, Wmspt.
99.	2	Keefer-Deemer House 749 Vallamont Drive, Wmspt.
100.	2	Dr. Harold Tonkin Home 1513 North Campbell St., Wmspt.
101.	3	Lycoming County Court House Third & Pine Sts., Wmspt.
102.	2	Page House 1926 Memorial Ave., Wmspt.
103.	3	Lycoming College Williamsport
104.	3	Ulman Opera House Market Square, Wmspt.
105.	2	Yard Office, Faxon Company 1700 East Third St., Wmspt.
106.	1	Hardscrabble, Beeber-Pfleegor House R.D., Muncy
107.	1	Golden Hill, Rankin-O'Brien House R.D., Muncy
108.	1	Al Logue House Port Penn, Penna.
109.	4	Old Hotel Port Penn, Penna.
110.	1	Rose Hill, Alder-Muir House Muncy, Pa.
111.	4	Muncy Girls Seminary 300 Block So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
112.	4	Riebsam-Bertin House 210 So. Main St., Muncy
113.	4	St. James Episcopal Church So. Main St., Muncy
114.	4	Lloyd-Titman House 300 So. Main St., Muncy
115.	4	Lyman Douglas House 223 So. Main St., Muncy
116.	4	Muncy Public Library 108 So. Main St., Muncy
117.	4	Lycoming Mutual Insurance Co. 44 South Main St., Muncy
118.	4	Dr. Wood-Jackson House 26 North Main St., Muncy
119.	4	Benjamin Pott House 29 North Main St., Muncy
120.	4	McCarty-Wertman House 34 North Main St., Muncy
121.	4	Muncy Historical Society 40 North Main St., Muncy
122.	1	Bailiff House Hall's Station, Penna.
123.	1	Burial Grounds at Hall's Station
124.	1	Samuel A. Wallis House Hall's Station, Penna.
125.	1	Site of Fort Muncy
126.	1	Wyno Farms Halls Station, Penna.
127.	4	Quaker Meeting House Pennsdale, Penna.
128.	4	Quaker Schoolhouse Pennsdale, Penna.
129.	4	John Adlum House Pennsdale, Penna.
130.	4	Lundy-Bubb Homestead Pennsdale, Penna.
131.	4	House of Many Stairs Pennsdale, Penna.
132.	4+1	Wolf Run Earthworks
133.	1	Indian Mound Brock-Barlow Estate Hall's Station, Penna.
134.	1	Transitional-Late Archaic Brock-Barlow Estate, Hall's Station, Penna.
135.	1	Hiller Farm, West of Brock-Barlow Estate Hall's Station, Penna.
136.	1	Field West of Hiller Farm near Hall's Station, Penna.
137.	4	Warner-Gortner House R.D.#4, Muncy
138.	4	Haines-Shaheen House Wolf Run at Haines Corners
139.	4	Wolf Run House, Willima Ellis- Neece House, Haines Corners
140.	4	Mt. Equity Pennsdale, Penna.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
141.	4	Carpenter-Stoever House Pennsdale Penna.
142.	4	Carpenter-Stoever House Pennsdale, Pa.
143.	4	Edge-End House Pennsdale, Pa.
144.	1.	Newman School Hughesville, Pa.
145.	1	Lyon-Fought-Montgomery House 165 North Main St., Hughesville, Pa.
146.	1	D. M. Steck-Newhart House 209 So. Main St., Hughesville, Pa.
147.	1	"Emanuel Church", Immanuel Lutheran Church, R.D., Hughesville, Pa.
148.	1	Poust-Whitmoyer House R.D., Hughesville, Pa.
149.	1	Amos Burrows Sprout House Center & Water Streets, Picture Rocks
150.	1	J. Wesley Little Studio Picture Rocks, Pa.
151.	1	The Rocks Picture Rocks, Pa.
152.	1	Bennett-Hunter Farm R.D., Montoursville
153.	1	Rakestraw-Raymond House R.D., Montoursville
154.	1	Governor John A. Shulze Mansion 748 Broad St., Montoursville
155.	1	Nathaniel Burrows House 10 Loyalsock Ave., Montoursville
156.	1	Church of Our Saviour Loyalsock Ave., Montoursville
157.	1	The Mill Walnut Lane, Montoursville
158.	1	Otstuagy Madame Montour's Village, Montoursville
159.	1	Konkle-Beard House Loyalsock Township
160.	1	Scott, Witt, Soars House R.D., Montoursville
161.	1	Lyon-Keyte-Wenner House R.D., Montoursville
162.	1	Village of Farragut Route 87 & 864, R.D. Montoursville
163.	1	Farragut Methodist Church Farragut, Pa.
164.	1	Farragut School Farragut, Pa.
165.	1	Shollenberger-Sandmeyer House 43 East Houston Ave., Montgomery
166.	1	Fair-Christie Home 47 East Houston Ave., Montgomery

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
167.	1	Nirvana, Decker-Lecce House 110 Montgomery St., Montgomery
168.	1	Clinton Baptist Cemetery Montgomery, Pa.
169.	1	Cecil Fowler Farm Route 405, Montgomery, Pa.
170.	1	Saeger-Sherwood House Saeger's Corners, Montgomery, Pa.
171.	1	Heilman-Childs House R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
172.	1	Rentz-Riggle House R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
173.	1	App-Styer Farm R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
174.	1	St. John's Luthern Church, "Brick Church" R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
175.	1	Mensch-Abeling Home R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
176.	1	Eagle Grange #1 R.D., Montgomery, Pa.
177.	1	Dunkard Meeting House Bloomingrove Road, Wmspt.
178.	1	Ball-Bovee-Harris House Near Balls Mills, Penna.
179.	1	Hughes-Sweeting Home Freedom Road, Wmspt.
180.	1	Kennedy Cider Press Kennedy Corners, Penna.
181.	1	Eagle Mill Farm, C. Frank Roupp R.D., Montgomery, Pa.
182.	1	Haggenbuch-Jarrett House R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
183.	1	The Sinks R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
184.	1	Laurel Ridge Schoolhouse R.D.#1, Montgomery, Pa.
185.	5	Oldest House 259 North Main St., Jersey Shore
186.	5	Col. Allen-Kohr House 257 North Main St. Jersey Shore
187.	5	Moran, Trump House 231 North Main St., Jersey Shore
188.	5	Kamus-Sebring House 135 North Main St., Jersey Shore
189.	5	Allison-Shirk Hotel 113 North Main St., Jersey Shore
190.	5	Samuel Moss House 200 South Main St., Jersey Shore
191.	5	Humes Apartments 301-313 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
192.	5	Seeley-Marks House 304-306 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
193.	5	Webb-Sallada-Brownlee House 315 So. Main St., Jersey Shore

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
194.	5	Gray-wing Hall, Gamble-Humes-- Collins House, 320 So. Main St., Jersey Shore, Pa.
195.	5	Dr. Bone House 328 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
196.	5	Slonaker-Keiler House 400 So. Main Street, Jersey Shore
197.	5	McCullough-Larimer House 401 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
198.	5	Bitner-Wilson House 412 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
199.	5	Gallagher-Webb House 416-418 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
200.	5	Swope Apartments 435-37-39 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
201.	5	McHenry House 502 So. Main St., Jersey Shore
202.	5	The Foundry Locust St., Jersey Shore
203.	5	Canal Locks Locust St., Jersey Shore
204.	5	Martin House 247 Locust St., Jersey Shore
205.	5	Robert Fox House 249 Thompson St., Jersey Shore
206.	5	Robert Fox House 251 Thompson St., Jersey Shore
207.	5	H. Water's Blacksmith Shop 225 Thompson St., Jersey Shore
208.	5	Dr. Warren Shuman-Nice House 300 Front St., Jersey Shore
209.	5	Junod-Nice House 310 Front St., Jersey Shore
210.	5	Stone-Cochrane House 216 Smith St., Jersey Shore
211.	5	Bodines House 217 Smith St., Jersey Shore
212.	5	Municipal Building Smith St., Jersey Shore
213.	5	Thomas-Bowersox House 303, 05, 07 Smith St., Jersey Shore
214.	5	McCurdy House 321 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore
215.	5	Bay-Handwork House 301 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore
216.	5	Hampton-McCanna House 303 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore
217.	5	Cooney House 249 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore
218.	5	Academy-Dunkle Apartments 201 North Broad St., Jersey Shore
219.	5	Lentz Farm R.D., Old River Road, Jersey Shore
220.	5	Old Pine Creek Cemetery Old River Road, R.D., Jersey Shore

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
221.	5	Tiadaghton Elm Pine Creek, Clinton County
222.	5	Indian Site Pine Creek Area
223.	5	Princess Shawana's Grave R.D., Jersey Shore
224.	1	Indian Remains Gray's Run
225.	1	Indian Site Big Bear Creek, Barbours, Penna.
226.	1	Indian Site Hepburnville, Pa.
227.	1	Mosquito Creek
228.	1	Indian Site Fort Antes
229.	1	Great Island Jersey Shore
230.	1	Grave of Chief Wi-Daagh Nippenose Valley
231.	1	Sheshequin Trail
232.	1	Black Hole Creek Montgomery, Pa.
233.	1	Iron Furnace Carterville-Langdon, Penna.
234.	1	Flag Rock McIntyre, Penna.
235.	1	St. Aloysius Rectory Ralston, Penna.
236.	1	Tannery Houses South Ralston, Penna.
237.	1	Odd Fellows Hall Ralston, Penna.
238.	1	Iron Furnace Astonville, Penna.
239.	5	Tomb House Island, Jersey Shore
240.	1	Silver Fox Ranch R.D., Antes Fort, Pa.
241.	1	Stewart-Muthler House Antes Fort, Pa.
242.	1	"The Birches" Antes Fort, Pa.
243.	1	Wolfe-Somerville-Williams House Antes Fort, Pa.
244.	1	Fort Antes Antes Fort, Pa.
245.	1	Fort Antes Cemetery Antes Fort, Pa.
246.	1	Stewart-Rowe House Antes Fort, Pa.
247.	1	Shipman House Antes Fort, Pa.
248.	1	Hugh White-Shipman House Antes Fort, Pa.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
249.	1	Antes-McMicken-Alexander House Antes Fort, Pa.
250.	1	"Lockabar" Antes Fort, Pa.
251.	1	Nippenose Woolen Mills Antes Fort, Pa.
252.	1	Marbeth-St. Ives Nippenose Valley
253.	1	John Gann House Oval
254.	1	Wagner-Cramer House Oval
255.	1	Ben Croyle House Collomsville, Pa.
256.	1	Old Hotel Collomsville, Pa.
257.	1	Shaw-Buffington-Thompson Farm Nippenose Valley
258.	1	Englert's Falls Nippenose Valley
259.	1	Immaculate Conception Church Bastress
260.	1	Grotto Bastress
261.	1	Gibson-Hays-Plankenhorn House Linden, Penna.
262.	1	Ogontz Lodge On Larrys Creek
263.	1	Primitive Baptist Church Cammal
264.	1	Cedar Run General Store Cedar Run, Pa.
265.	1	Cedar Run Inn Cedar Run, Pa.
266.	1	Wood Covered Bridge Buttonwood
267.	1	Wood Covered Bridge Cogan House
268.	1	Wood Covered Bridge Southwest of Lairdsville
269.	1	St. James Lutheran Church Nippenose Valley
270.	1	Grave of Peter Pence Nippenose Valley
271.	1	Knox-Housel-Shelley House Larry's Creek
272.	1	The Log Granary Reach Road, Wmspt.
273.	1	Log House Route 973 off Route 15
274.	4	Milton Opp House 312-314 S. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
275.	4	Taggert House 309 S. Main St., Muncy, Pa.

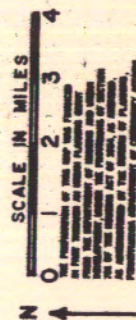
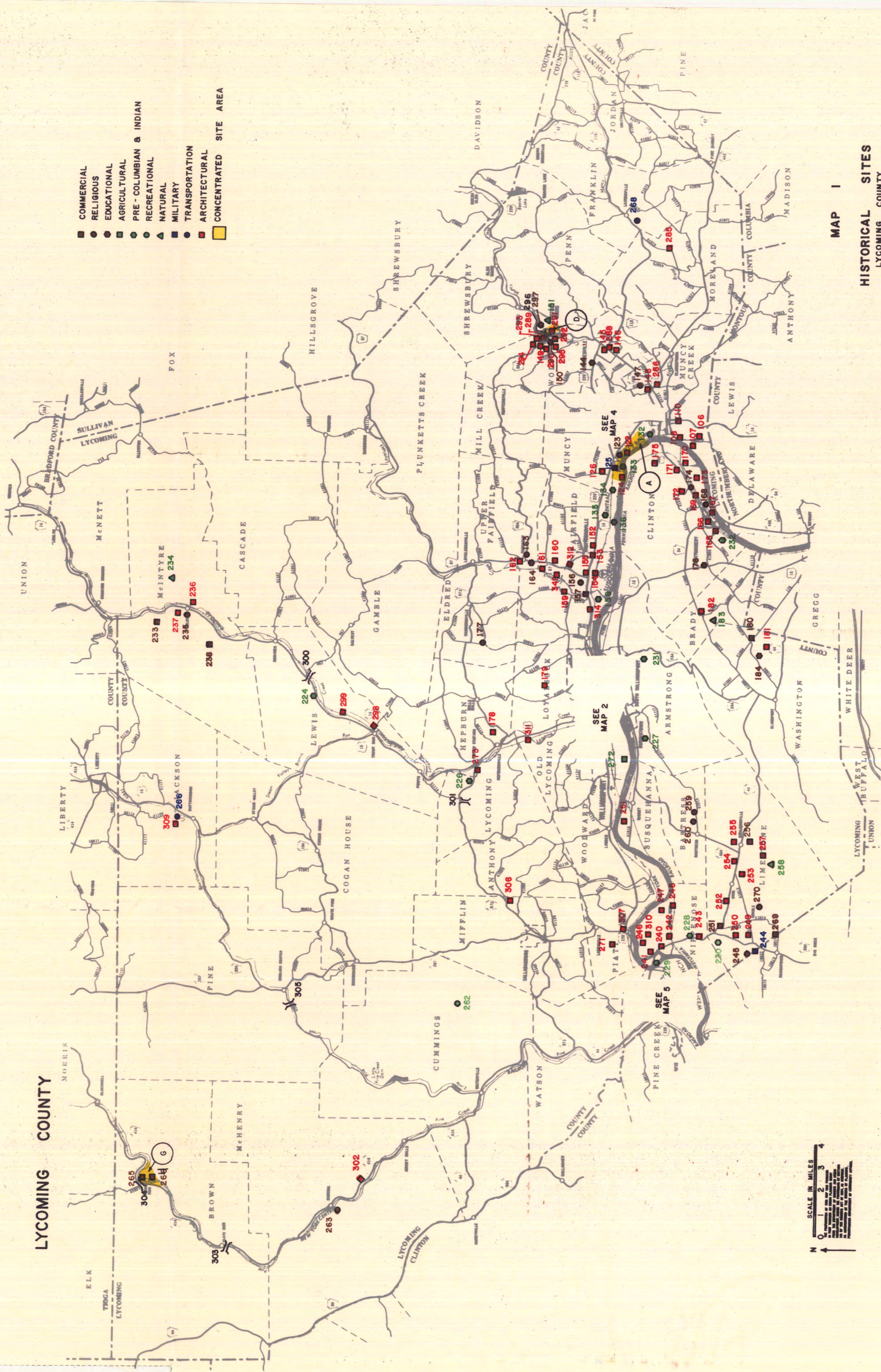
<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
276.	4	Dorothy Stead House 206 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
277.	4	Charles Sprout House 204 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
278.	4	St. Andrew's Luthern Church 201 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
279.	4	Plankenhorn House 127 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
280.	4	Dr. C.S.W. Rickolt House 114 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
281.	4	J.M.M. Gerner Home 506 So. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
282.	4	Fort Brady Off N. Market St., Muncy, Pa.
283.	4	Warrior Spring Port Penn
284.	4	Twin Locks in Penna. Canal Port Penn
285.	1	Smith-Wallis Grist Mill Moreland Township
286.	1	Clyde Keiss Farm Near Shoemaker Mill & Distillery, R.D., Muncy
287.	4	Twin Farms Pennsdale Road
288.	1	Steck-Hess House R.D., Hughesville
289.	1	Asa Burrows-Edmund Hill House Center St., Picture Rocks
290.	1	Amos Burrows-William Sprout House Center St., Picture Rocks
291.	1	Erastus Sprout-Oscar Horn House Center St., Picture Rocks
292.	1	Asa Rensselaer-Cleon Boston House Center Street, Picture Rocks, Pa.
293.	1	Amos Sprout-Clarence Day, Jr. House Center Street, Picture Rocks
294.	1	Peter Fry-Marjorie Sprout House Water St., Picture Rocks
295.	1	Picture Rocks Baptist Church Laurel Run St. & Center St, Picture Rocks
296.	1	Picture Rocks Iron Bridge Water & Center Sts., Picture Rocks
297.	1	Grave of Chief Rest Your Bones Johns-Donald Gordner Farm Picture Rocks
298.	1	Charles Weis House Trout Run
299.	1	John Clendenen House Trout Run
300.	1	Field Station Iron Bridge Township Route 41050 Lycoming Creek

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
301.	1	Quiggleville Iron Bridge Township Route 414 Lycoming Township
302.	1	Stuempfle-Ed. L. Taylor House Route 44, South of Cammal
303.	1	Slate Run Bridge at Hilborn Slate Run
304.	1	Cedar Run Bridge Cedar Run
305.	1	English Center Bridge English Center
306.	1	Williamson Farm Near Salladasburg
307.	1	Duffy's Tavern Route 220 at Larry's Creek
308.	5	Bailey-Mencer House Long Island-Route 44
309.	1	Buttonwood Log House Francis Bastian, Jack Kramer House Buttonwood
310.	1	Charles Stewart Farm Nippenose Valley
311.	1	John Hays-Hepburn-Antes House Deckman Hollow, Wmspt.
312.	1	Fairview, Lloyd-Beatty -Monroe-Shuman House Fairview Drive, Montoursville
313.	2	Pearson Lloyd-Richard Cain House 1307 Sheridan St., Wmspt.
314.	1	Long Reach Farm-Nelson Phillips Reach Road, Wmspt.
315.	2	John I. Stopper House 1105 Woodmont Ave., Wmspt.
316.	2	Litzelman-Ann Herz House 1119 Woodmont Ave., Wmspt.
317.	2	Huffman-Farris House 309 Grampian Blvd. Wmspt.
318.	2	Thomas Frazier House 730 Belmont Ave., Wmspt.
319.	2	The Chimneys-Becht-Deemer-Lamade and Stearns House 1608 James Road, Wmspt.
320.	2	John Peters House 1320 East Third St., Wmspt.
321.	3	Metropolitan Block 320-326 Elmira St., Wmspt.
322.	3	Peter Herdic House 409 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
323.	3	Ulman-Snyder House 411 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
324.	3	Emily White Almy House 507 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
325.	3	J.N. Kline House 519 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
326.	3	First Baptist Chapel Elmira at W. Edwin St. Wmspt.

<u>SITE#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	
327.	1	St. Paul's Lutheran Church 436 West Fourth St., Wmspt
328.	3	Covenant Central Presbyterian Church 807 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
329.	3	First Presbyterian Church Third & Mulberry Sts., Wmspt.
330.	3	Walton Bowman House 619 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
331.	3	Johnson-Lamade-Dr. Durrwachter House 901 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
332.	3	Ulman-Peaslee-Lehman House 335 Maynard St., Wmspt.
333.	3	Maynard-Baldwin-Wilkinson-Corson House 905 West Third St., Wmspt.
334.	3	Timothy Clark-Redmond House 907 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
335.	3	Deemer-Ciccarelli House 870 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
336.	3	Herdic-Ciccarelli House 878 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
337.	3	Garrett Tinsman House West Fourth St. Wmspt.
338.	3	Henrietta Baldy Lyon House 921 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
339.	3	Fredericks-Gleason House 925 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
340.	3	H. Mellick Foresman-Dr. Baier-Clinger House 912 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
341.	3	DeLos Mahaffey-Fox House 918 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
342.	3	Howard-Santalucia House 1051 West Fourth St., Wmspt.
343.	3	Darius Peck House Southeast Corner Fourth & Susquehanna St. Williamsport
344.	3	Pratt House 1005 Vine Ave. Wmspt.
345.	3	Emery-Wagner-Pagana Building 818 West Third St., Wmspt.
346.	2	Kast-Gehron House 747 Arch St., Wmspt.
347.	2	Cochran-Crooks House Mosquito Valley
348.	2	Rosemary Cottage-Cochran Family Mosquito Valley
349.	1	Scott-Ball-Heim Barn Route 87

LYCOMING COUNTY

- COMMERCIAL
- RELIGIOUS
- EDUCATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- PRE-COLUMBIAN & INDIAN
- RECREATIONAL
- NATURAL
- MILITARY
- TRANSPORTATION
- ARCHITECTURAL
- CONCENTRATED SITE AREA



Inventory Addendum

A Survey of Historic Sties and Landmarks of Lycoming County, published by the Lycoming County Planning Commission in 1971 and reprinted by the Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council, Inc., described 273 sites of historic significance in Lycoming County. The survey is available from the Lycoming County Historical Museum, 858 West Fourth Street, Williamsport. Since the completion of that survey, a number of sites have been studied and found to have outstanding historical significance. These 75 sites are inventoried in this section. The number of the site corresponds to a number on enclosed Maps(1,2,3,4,5) showing the location of the site and the locations of the original 273 sites. The site classification states the type of use of the structure and the type of historic interest involved (i.e. architectural, Indian, transportation etc.).

While a future publication to include additional sites is not proposed, further additions to the County inventory can be made. Information on prospective sites should be submitted to the Lycoming County Planning Commission for evaluation.

274

Map 4

Milton Opp House, 312-134 S. Main Street, Muncy

Large 2½ story classic brick Federal style house with two front doors. Site classified architectural dwelling

275

Map 4

Taggart House, 309 South Main Street, Muncy

Small proportioned frame dwelling similar in style to a New England bungalow. Site classified architectural dwelling.

276

Map 4

Dorothy Stead House, 206 South Main Street, Muncy

Very large 2½ story brick dwelling with a strong Federal influence. Site classified architectural dwelling.

277

Map 4

Charles Sprout House, 204 South Main Street, Muncy

Late Victorian 2½ story brick with classic Federal style of 50 years before. Site classified architectural dwelling.

285 Map 1
Smith-Wallis Grist Mill, Moreland Township

Built by Colonel George Smith in 1796. He was a member of George Washington's staff. The mill is still operated by Joseph Wallis who has worked there all his life. There is a post office and store in the end of the building. Site classified agricultural commercial.

286 Map 1
Clyde Keiss Farm, Near Shoemaker Mill & Distillery
R.D., Muncy

Large 2½ story red brick Federal dwelling with double parlor and double mantels. An excellent carved staircase was probably made by Benjamin Pott of Muncy. The Original doorway is now on Site 118 and Pott lived in Site 119. The rear of the Keiss home is log and dates from about 1795. Site classified architectural dwelling.

287 Map 4
Twin Farms, Pennsdale Road

This pair of 2 story red brick houses flank the old Pennsdale to Muncy Road. They are Federal in style. Site classified architectural dwelling.

288. Map 1
Steck-Hess House, R.D. Hughesville

Large 2 story frame dwelling with full 2 story gallery across front. It is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Hughesville in Wolf Township. Site classified architectural dwelling.

289 Map 1
Asa Burrows-Edmund Hill House, Center St., Picture Rocks

Situated next to Site 149, this is one of a row of 2 story frame Greek Revival house facing Center Street built by the founders of Picture Rocks. Site classified architectural dwelling.

290 Map 1
Amos Burrows-William Sprout House, Center St., Picture Rocks

One of a row of 2 story frame Greek Revival houses facing Center Street and built by the founders of Picture Rocks. Site classified architectural dwelling.

291

Map 1

291 Map 1
Erastus Sprout-Oscar Horn House, Center St., Picture Rocks

One of a row of 2 story frame Greek Revival houses facing Center Street and built by the founders of Picture Rocks. Site classified architectural dwelling.

292

Map 1

292 Map 1
Asa Rensselaer-Cleon Boston House, Center St., Picture Rocks

One of a row of 2 story frame Greek Revival houses facing Center Street and built by the founders of Picture Rocks. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

293

Map 1

293 Map 1
Amos Sprout-Clarence Day, Jr. House, Center St., Picture Rocks

Amos Burrows Sprout lived here while the Founders houses were being built. Two story frame with a cupola across the street from the other houses. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

294

Map 1

294 Map 1
Peter Fry-Majorie Sprout House, Water Street, Picture Rocks

Directly behind the Orphadell and facing Muncy Creek is another of the first houses in the village. Site classified architectural dwelling.

295

Map 1

295 Map 1
Picture Rocks Baptist Church, Laurel Run St. & Center St.
Picture Rocks

Founded in 1848 by the Center Street families, the present frame church forms the other end of this historic area which includes the Rocks, the Wesley Studio, the iron bridge and the Center St. houses. Site classified as religious.

296

Map 1

296 Map 1
Picture Rocks Iron Bridge, Water & Center St.,
Picture Rocks

There are still a few iron bridges left in Lycoming County and this is one of the better examples. Site classified transportation.

297

Map 1

297 Map 1
Grave of Chief Rest-Your-Bones, Johns-Donald Gordner
Farm, Picture Rocks

This grave of a Monsey Chief is remembered by present day Indians and is situated in a grove of virgin trees. Site classified as Pre-

Columbian and Indian.

298 Map 1
Charles Weis House, Trout Run

Large 2 story Federal style farm house built from sun-dried brick made on the property. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

299 Map 1
John Clendenen House, Trout Run

Board and batten 2 story frame farm built in 1850 and still in the Clendenen family. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

300 Map 1
Field Station Iron Bridge, Township Route 41050,
Lycoming Creek

One of the better iron bridges still in existence in the County. Site classified as transportation.

301 Map 1
Quiggleville Iron Bridge, Township Route 414,
Lycoming Township

Small iron bridge showing the good design of many of the bridges that used to be found throughout the County. Site classified as transportation.

302 Map 1
Stuempfle-Ed. L. Taylor House, Route 44 So. of Cammal

This large four story frame and brick boarding house was built to house the workers in the nearby Bluestone Quarry. It is still in original condition. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

303 Map 1
Slate Run Bridge at Hilborn, Slate Run

This iron bridge is of unusual truss design.
Site classified transportation.

304 Map 1
Cedar Run Bridge, Cedar Run

This iron truss bridge crosses the stream of Cedar Run, just north of Cedar Run Village. There are scenic views of the bridge from Pine Creek and adjacent mountains. Site classified transportation.

305 Map 1
English Center Bridge, English Center

This is a suspension bridge crossing Little Pine Creek of very unique design. Site classified transportation.

306 Map 1
Williamson Farm, Near Salladasburg

Located on Route 973 near Salladasburg is an unusually fine 2 story Greek Revival dwelling of frame construction. It is still in the Williamson family who were also builders of the Williamson Road. Site classified architectural dwelling.

307 Map 1
Duffy's Tavern, Route 220 at Larry's Creek

Peter Duffy opened his home as a tavern in 1784 and had many important guests. The two story frame colonial is still in fine condition. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

308 Map 5
Bailey-Mencer House, Long Island, Route 44

Two story frame dwelling across the road from the Tomb stone house. The back of the house is 1816 and the front is late Victorian. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

309 Map 1
Buttonwood Log House-Francis Bastian-Jack Kramer House
Buttonwood

This site was recently moved several miles from the path of highway construction and restored by Jack Kramer. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

310 Map 1
Charles Stewart Farm, Nippenose Valley

The present farmhouse dates to 1795 when it was the center of a large farm with servants and slaves. It is still lived in by the Stewart family. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

311 Map 1
John Hays-Hepburn-Antes House, Deckman Hollow, Wmspt.

The large 2 story fieldstone farm house was moved by Commonwealth Bank to house a branch office. It has been a landmark in the area and lived in by three important families. John Hays also built Site 273. Site classified as archi-

tectural dwelling-commercial.

312 Map 1
Fairview, Lloyd-Beatty-Monroe-Shuman House,
Fairview Drive Montoursville

The 2½ story brick dwelling was built as the center for a large farm. It is Federal with a 2 story columned wing. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

313 Map 2
Pearson Lloyd-Richard Cain House, 1307 Sheridan St.,
Wmspt.

The site was built as the center of a large farm with a columned front similar to the Lloyd house in Site 309. It is 2½ story brick on a large lot. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

314 Map 1
Long Reach Farm, Nelson Phillips, Reach Road, Wmspt.

This large Federal brick dwelling was built as a canal hotel. It has a pair of twin doors in front and is in excellent condition. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

315 Map 2
John I. Stopper House, 1105 Woodmont Ave., Wmspt.

Large private dwelling built in the Mission style of the period. The architect, T. J. Litzelman also designed the Heilman Building at Third and Pine Streets. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

316 Map 2

Litzelman-Ann Herz House, 1119 Woodmont Ave., Wmspt.

Spacious private home by Litzelman and designed for himself. It is also mission style and with excellent woodwork and trim. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

317 Map 2
Huffman-Farris House, 309 Grampian Blvd., Wmspt.

The Huffman family built this home for their own use. They were important builders and lumber dealers. It is a large late Victorian with fine interior details and leaded glass windows. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

318

Map 2

319

Map 2

The Chimneys-Becht-Deemer-Lamade-Stearns House,
1608 James Road, Wmspt.

320

Map 2

When John Peters moved his plant from Montoursville he had this large brick mission style dwelling built nearby. It is now well maintained by Ethel Peters and has excellent interior details. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

321

Map 3

This apartment complex was designed in 1888 by Eber Culver and was an important address at the turn of the century. The row-house flavor is enhanced with fine details and excellent leaded glass. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

322

Map 3

This was Peter Herdic's own house and was the first building in Williamsport to be designed by Eber Culver. It was chosen as one of the 100 best buildings in Pennsylvania. Much of the house remains behind the new facade that is built toward the street. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

323

Map 3

This fine brick mansion was built in the yard of

the Herdic house, as was the Hermance house (Site #63). Miss Sarah Snyder retains much of the original furniture of the Ulman family. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

324 Map 3
Emily White Almy House, 507 West Fourth St., Wmspt.

A fine example of the cottage style of the end of the century. It is unusual for Fourth Street, but common elsewhere in the U.S. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

325 Map 3
J. N. Kline House, 519 West Fourth St., Wmspt.

Massive 2½ story brick home with full Corinthian columns on facade and fine woodwork in small rooms. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

326 Map 3
First Baptist Chapel, Elmira at W.Edwin St., Wmspt.

When the original First Baptist Church became unsafe, Eber Culver was hired to design and build this structure. Except for the tower that was removed, the chapel is still intact. Site classified as religious.

327 Map 1
St. Paul's Luthern Church, 436 West Fourth St., Wmspt.

St. Paul's was built on land donated by Peter Herdic. Built in 1899 to 1900, this is one of the great Millionaire Row churches and includes a large Tiffany window. Classified religious.

328 Map 3
Covenant-Central Presbyterian Church, 807 West Fourth St.,
Williamsport

This is most recent of the large Presbyterian Churches built in the center of Williamsport with distinctive style and full stone exterior. Site classified religious.

329 Map 3
First Presbyterian Church, Third & Mulberry St.
Williamsport

This imposing stone Gothic church was built to replace the original First Church on Market St. It was erected in 1882 and dedicated in 1884. Site classified religious.

336

Map 3

Herdic-Cicarelli House, 878 W. Fourth St., Wmspt.

Built by Peter Herdic as a wedding present for his daughter, however, she died before she moved there. Probably designed by Eber Culver, it resembles many of the brick Mansard Herdic double houses built in the area. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

337

Map 3

Garrett Tinsman House, West Fourth St. at Third Ave.
Williamsport

This imposing brick mansion has Minton tiles and an unusual stairway. Badly burned in 1973, it is now being refurnished using the original exterior lines and facade. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

338

Map 3

Henrietta Baldy Lyon House, 921 W.Fourth St., Wmspt.

This stone and frame 19th Century dwelling was the home of a well known suffragist and later was one of the homes of Carmen Ryan Houck. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

339

Map 3

Fredericks-Gleason House, 925 W. Fourth St., Wmspt.

Large 3 story brick house with a stone tower to create an imposing facade. A full front porch adds a sense of balance. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

340

Map 3

H. Mellick Foresman-Dr.Baier-Clinger House,
912 W. Fourth St., Wmspt.

An immense 3 story red brick mansion with classic full pillars facing the street, this house is full of fine woods and boasted a ballroom. A landmark facade because of the scale of the facade. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

341

Map 3

De Los Mahaffey-Fox House, 918 W.Fourth St., Wmspt.

This fine 2½ story wood mansion has the same s
stone-like treatment as Site 6. The full front
porch and interior woodwork are Victorian trade-
marks. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

342 Map 3
Howard-Santalucia House, 1051 W.Fourth St., Wmspt.

This excellent late Victorian towered mansion is being well cared for by the present owner, Dominic Santalucia. Fine leaded glass and wrought iron grace the exterior. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

343 Map 3
Darius Peck House, Southeast corner Fourth &
Susquehanna Street, Wmspt.

Although this home is no longer elegant it was very elaborate with marble mantels and silver and bronze knobs. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

NOTE: Site 7 and Site 343 bracket a full block of Fourth Street mansions that are all still in existence on the South side of Fourth Street.

344 Map 3
Pratt House, 1005 Vine Avenue, Wmspt.

This large frame mansion is on the corner of Park Street. A full mansard roof crowns a wood exterior with hand-carved details. Built when Vine Avenue was Vine Street and an important "middle class" area of the community. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

345 Map 3
Emery-Wagner-Pagana Building, 818 W.Third St, Wmspt.

Built in Queen Anne style as the carriage house for the Emery House (Site 21). Designed by Eber Culver with brick and frame construction and with a handsome roof line on the facade. It is an adaptation of an older building to a new use and one of the few carriage houses designed by a known architect. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

346 Map 2
Kast-Gehron House, 747 Arch Street, Wmspt.

This large private dwelling is of late Victorian style. One of the outstanding features is the hand finished wood trim of the interior. Several wooden pieces that were removed are on display at the Museum. Site classified as architectural dwelling.

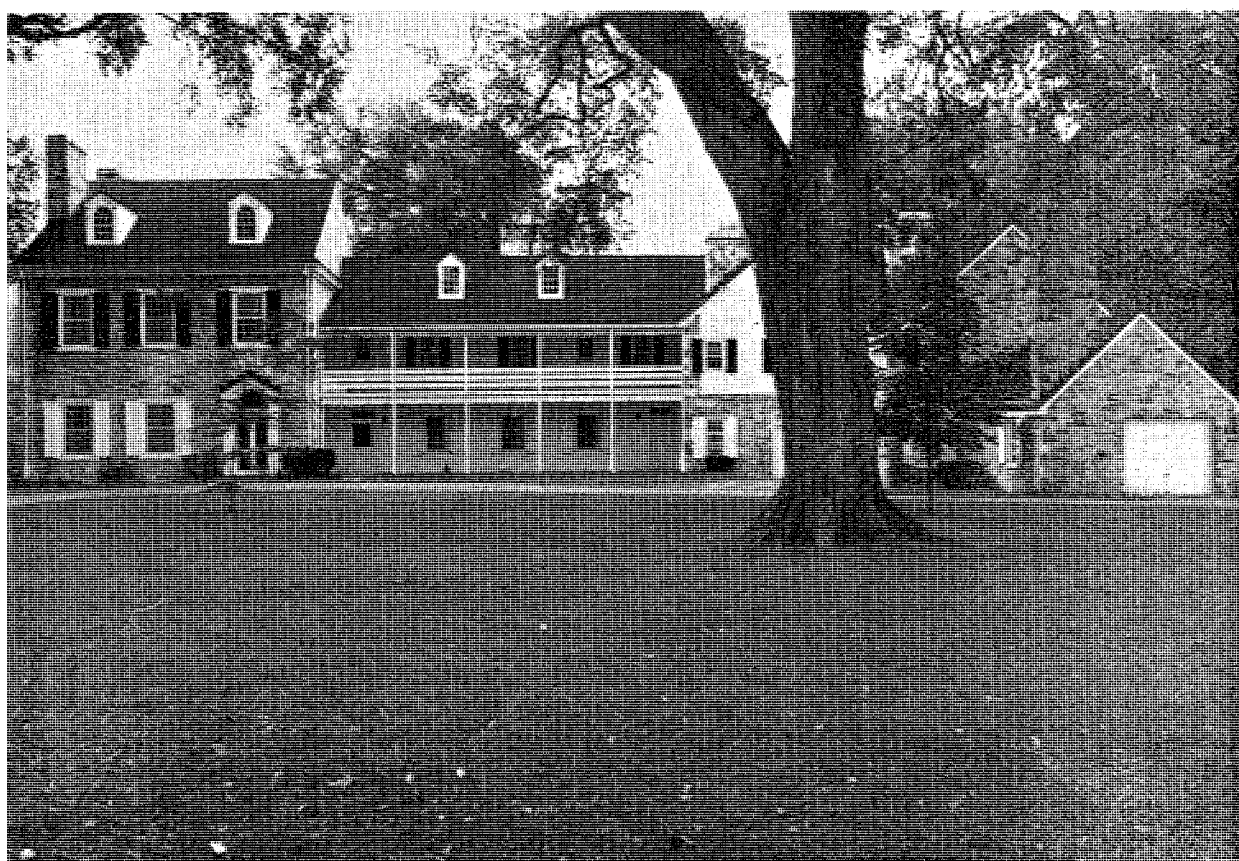
Map 2

Map 2

Map 1

37

Evaluation



This section of the Historic Preservation Plan offers an analysis and evaluation of sites and organizations in the county. Upon the basis of this information, recommendations of the Plan will be made.

Evaluation of Sites

An evaluation of each site is summarized in the following tables. Physical condition varies greatly from site to site, though most are in good condition. General judgements are made, based upon the appearance of the structure. Detailed studies of structural conditions may identify problems which are unknown at this time. In the column titled physical condition, G indicates good condition and BA shows that the site is below average.

Sites are evaluated for local, state or federal historical significance. In the evaluation symbol column, L indicates the site has local importance to the county. S indicates that the site is on the State Inventory of historic sites which is kept by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg. The state commission has decided that these sites are of state-wide significance, and this plan concurs with that judgement. PS indicates possible State Inventory, or sites which are recommended by this plan for inclusion on the State Inventory. F denotes that the site is on the Federal Register of Historic sites, and PF indicates sites which are recommended by this plan for inclusion on the Federal Register. Relative importance of the site is discussed. Special features which distinguish the site are pointed out as reasons for the evaluation of local, state or federal significance.

Major criteria used in the evaluation are the following:

1. Significance in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, culture.
2. Integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
3. Sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
4. Sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Photograph on preceeding page: Site 124, Samuel A. Wallis House

5. Sites that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
6. sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The State Inventory, mentioned above, is a listing of sites kept on file by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The Inventory does not involve regulations, controls or other programs. The list only indicates sites which are judged to be of state-wide significance.

The Federal Registry is maintained by the United States Department of Interior, under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Sites are added to the Register upon nomination by the state and approval of the National Park Service. Criteria for selection of sites is very similar to the six points listed above.

The Preservation Act of 1966 established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise Congress and the President in this field. The Council consists of the Secretaries of Interior, Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Treasury, Transportation, and Agriculture; the Attorney General; the Administrator of the General Services Administration; the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and 10 citizens appointed by the President. Any federally assisted, funded or licensed project affecting a site on the Registry must consider the effects of the project on the site, and the Advisory Council must have the opportunity to review the project. No injunction power to halt the project is authorized, but it is intended that the review by the Advisory Council will eliminate conflicts with the registered site. Effects to be considered include:

1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property.
2. Isolation from, or alteration of, its surrounding environment.
3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.

In summary, the following information is listed in the table entitled "Historical Site Evaluation":

- 1) the number of the site, corresponding to the site's number in the Survey or the addendum, and corresponding to the location map numbers.
- 2) the name of the site.
- 3) the location map number, where the location of the site can be found.
- 4) physical condition evaluation: G(good)
F(fair)
BA(below average)
- 5) historical evaluation: L(local significance)
S(on the State Inventory)
PS(possible for inclusion
on the State Inventory)
F(on the Federal Registry)
PF(possible for inclusion
on the Federal Registry)
- 6) relative importance of the site and reasons for the evaluation decisions (#5 above).

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalua- tion</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
1	Stone marker at Lyc. Presbyterian Church	2	G	L	This designates the site of an Indian Village and the early town of Jaysburg. The oldest Presbyterian Church in Lycoming County was also located here.
2	Plum Thicket marker	2	G	L	Site of the Plum Thicket Massacre and the oldest Methodist Church in Lycoming County.
3	Triple House	2	G	L	The unique house of the Dittmar Family. The Dittmar woodcarvers decorated the interiors of many Fourth Street homes.
4	Ebenezer Campbell House	2	G	L	Built for the superintendent of the Dodge Lumber Mill, the largest mill in the world at that time.
5	Rose-Grier House	2	G	S	The Rose-Grier house is a much altered farm house. Built about 1840, it was the home of the first Williamsport Postmaster, and of the only Pennsylvania native to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.
6	John G. Reading House	3	G	S	The Reading House features pure architectural facade of the Victorian Period, and has been kept in perfect condition. Reading was a lumberman associated with Mahlon Fisher.
7	Goodrich House	3	G	PF	The 1860 Italian Villa house and carriage house was owned by a succession of famous people, including J. Henry Cochran and Annie Weightman Walker Penfield, the richest woman in the world in 1880. The house was rich in elaborate details from many renovations.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalua- tion</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
8	Judge Metzger House	3	F	L	A large brick Victorian mansion with important architectural details in the structure.
9	Mussina House	3	G	PF	Built in 1883 by architect Isaac Hobbs. The Mussina family has retained ownership, and has kept the original plans, furnishings, and stained glass intact.
10	Herdic Double	3	G	S	Built by Peter Herdic and designed by Eber Culver, this was the most ambitious Herdic double dwelling.
11	Bartles House	3	F	L	This home is one of the few remaining which was built from brownstone quarried in Newberry.
12	Foresman House	3	G	L	An unusual blend of architecture is found in this mansion which was owned by an important Williamsport family.
13	Harrar House	3	G	S	The 1860 Italian Villa by architect Eber Culver has been in the Harrar family since 1901. Except for modification of the porch and cupola, the exterior is original.
14	Costello House	3	G	S	This 1889 Romanesque stone house was owned by several important families. Exceptional interior includes an unusual stairwell, a pagoda fireplace and beautiful stained glass and woodwork. Designed by Eber Culver.

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15	Trinity Church	3	G	PF	Designed by architects Thorne and Culver, this Bald Eagle Mountain stone church was paid for by Peter Herdic and given to the parish. It was the first church in America to have Westminster chimes.
16	Herdic House	3	G	PF	This structure was built by Peter Herdic in 1865 and served as a social center of Fourth Street and a driver stop on the Penna. Railroad. Eber Culver was the architect of the four story Italian Villa style resort hotel.
17	Lumber Offices	3	BA	L	These offices were designed by Eber Culver and built by Peter Herdic to lease as lumber offices.
18	Weightman Block	3	F	PS	The construction of this building was started by Peter Herdic and finished by Annie Weightman Walker. The architect for this outstanding Victorian business block was Eber Culver.
19	Bastian House	3	G	L	This house was owned by important lumber families.
20	Herdic Double	3	F	L	Designed for speculation by Eber Culver.
21	Emery House	3	G	PF	This three story brick house designed by Eber Culver is one of the finest 19th c. Queen Anne dwellings in Pennsylvania. There is a great amount of detail in leaded glass, brick, tile and wood.

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22	Davis House	3	G	PS	Built about 1911 and now called "Achievement Place", this two story brick is one of the good examples of "Arts and Crafts" style in the County. The interior is newly restored.
23	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
24	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
25	959 Vine Avenue	3	F	L	One of the typical Vine Avenue houses in the block.
26	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
27	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
28	Dufor House	3	G	L	Good example of mid 19th Century. Private doctor house of the period.

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29	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
30	Herdic Double	3	G	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
31	Herdic Double	3	F	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
32	Herdic Double	3	G	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic and Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
33	Herdic Double	3	G	L	A century ago, Peter Herdic had Culver design these doubles to be sold to the new families in Williamsport. These were the houses of the middle class.
34	Row Houses	3	F	L	Unusual architecture of 19th Century workers houses.

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35	Foucarts Saw Works	3	G	L	Typical lumber office of the late 19th Century.
36	Grit	3	G	PF	Built in 1894 by architect A. S. Wagner, it includes massive four story brick business block with stone trim on facade. It contains excellent series of gargoyle figures and friezes, in excellent condition.
37	Jail	3	G	S	Lycoming County Jail, 1799 to 1802. In 1868 a new front was built by Edward Havilland of York, Pennsylvania. The keep and crenellations were removed in 1962. Portions of the building are original.
38	Carpenter's Hall	3	F	L	Architecture of an important family.
39	Tinsman House	3	G	PS	An 1840 three story brick with central dormer roof and plain Greek Revival front. It is one of the early surviving lumber mansions connected with site #40 by a second story cat walk so that the family could travel back and forth in the two houses.
40	Ryan House	3	G	PS	The Ryan family built this elaborate mansard Victorian next to Mrs. Ryan's parents. The facade and carved interiors are very elaborate. Both are now apartments and offices.
41	164 East Third	3	F	S	Three story mid-Victorian brick house with Dutch/Flemish influence on the facade and roof line. The doors are unusually carved. Built about 1850 to 1855.

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42	Tallman House	3	G	PS	Ellis Tallman House - C. 1890 to 1900 is across the street from site #41. This building has some of the feeling of the older site. Both sites are now adapted and used as apartments and offices.
43	Immanuel Church	3	G	PS	Built in 1841 by Christ Church this simple brick church is the oldest church building in the downtown area. Since 1869 it has been used by the German Lutherans. Birth records of George Luks, a famous American artist are on file here.
44	Eagles	3	G	L	Architectural importance.
45	TKE	3	G	L	Architectural importance.
46	Romaine Thomas	3	F	L	Architectural importance, typical of the large late Victorian private homes on East Third Street.
47	Keystone Hotel	3	G	L	Architecturally important.
48	920 East Third	2	F	L	Architecturally important.
49	Methodist Church	2	G	L	Architecturally important.
50	Blair House	2	G	L	Architecturally important.

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51	Williamsport Cemetery	3	G	PS	Mid 19th Century with the remains from the Ross Park site at City Hall. The remains of Michael Ross are interred here and William Fisher Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania and canal superintendent.
52	671 Grace	3	G	L	This building features a tower to view river and canal traffic.
53	235 East Fourth	3	F	L	The original detached office still stands next to main house.
54	Judge Gamble	3	G	S	1869 - Three story brick mansard with much elaborate detail around windows and roof brackets. The interior has marble and tile trim in addition to molded plaster decorations. Now used as apartments.
55	Christ Church	3	G	PF	The first service in this building was in 1869. Fine stone Gothic interior and exterior. Important Minton tiles, stained glass by Lamb and Tiffany and carved wood embellishments. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins of this parish wrote "We Three Kings of Orient Are."
56	Library	3	G	PS	Given to city in 1904 to 1906 by James V. Brown, the architect was Edgar V. Seeler of Philadelphia. It has a massive white marble French Renaissance Exterior and a newly remodeled interior.

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57	Howard Memorial	3	G	PS	Of these three buildings built by the Masonic Order, the William Howard Memorial Temple is outstanding. The massive brown stone facade is handsome. The interior, especially the reception hall and stairwell, have some of the finest wood carvings in the City.
58	Northern Central Bank	3	G	PS	Built about 1916 is a neo-classical style, the white marble facades on Fourth Street and Pine Street are dominated by three story pairs of Corinthian pillars.
59	Knights of Columbus	3	G	L	Three and a half story brick and stone of the late 19th Century style similar to Grit.
60	Williamsport Sun	3	G	PS	Built in 1912 in a style similar to H. H. Richardson, this facade has elaborate decorations in stone and tiles on the brick exterior. This building and site #61 are at the head of the proposed Historic District.
61	Federal Building Post Office	3	G	F	Built between 1888 to 1891 as a fitting Federal building in Pennsylvania, this granite landmark was designed by W. A. Ferret. A five story campanile dominates an elaborate facade. The interior boasts a great hand carved stairwell by William Slack. Designated a Federal Register Building, in 1972.

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62	First Baptist Church	3	G	PS	Designed by Denison and Hiron in 1913 in Norman Keep Style, this is one of the Millionaire Row Churches of Fourth Street. This is the third First Baptist Building at Fourth and Elmira since 1854.
63	Hermanance	3	G	PS	Built in 1885 next to Peter Herdic's house and designed by Eber Culver, this stone mansion boasts wonderful interior woodwork by Giovauni Ferarri. Landmark quality throughout.
64	Embick	3	G	PS	This brick and frame cottage style mansion was designed about 1880 by Eber Culver with good hand crafted details.
65	Susquehanna Group	3	G	L	C. 1850 Greek Revival style architecture owned by important families.
66	Hiram Rhodes	3	G	PF	This 1880's house has one of the finest Queen Anne facades in Pennsylvania. The brick and wood interplay is very interesting and the interior has wonderful woodwork and tiles designed by Eber Culver.
67	Emery House	3	G	PS	Another excellent late 19th Century brick and stone mansion designed by Eber Culver. Each of these Fourth Street houses has a different language for the on-looker.

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68	Annunciation Rectory	3	G	PS	This great three story brick villa was designed by Isaac Hobbs about 1870. The mansard roof still supports a fine cupola. Excellent interior with chandeliers from site #72.
69	Woman's Club	3	G	L	Good adaptation of 19th Century carriage house to modern use.
70	Annunciation Church	3	G	PF	Built in 1886 as a pinnacle of Millionaire Row this perfect stone cathedral has a fine exterior. The interior, with its marble altars and windows including tiffany, is unsurpassed.
71	Laedlein Shop	3	F	PS	Although built in the 1880's as a catering shop and home, this site serves to balance the other corner landmarks at Fourth and Walnut Streets. Exterior is unchanged, except paint, since 1890.
72	Rawley House	3	G	PF	The Rawley-Rishel House is Queen Anne at its highest form with the exterior friezes and brick and wood contrasts. The interior carvings and tiles are among the most elaborate to be found anywhere designed by Eber Culver.
73	Deemer House	3	G	PS	Beginning with #72 and moving in a westerly direction, this is one of a full block of red-brick mansions that are an important part of the fabric of Millionaire Row. The whole block evokes the 19th Century flavor of Fourth Street designed by Eber Culver.

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74	637-639 Campbell Street	3	G	L	One of the few local examples of twin houses from the turn of the century. (1900)
75	Ansler House	2	G	PS	The first Vallamont Mansion was built in 1890 and rebuilt in 1893. It is a magnificent Queen Anne stone and had several acres of lawns extending over Campbell Street. One of the turn of the century landmark houses.
76	Smith House	2	G	PS	One of the few well-designed Art Deco mansions in Central Pennsylvania. Clean lines and new materials such as the all glass entrance door were designed in 1936 by Gordon and Stafford.
77	Stroehmann House	2	G	PS	In 1929 Carl Tallman of Ithaca designed a large number of mansions in Vallamont. Each of these properties follows a design chosen for the topography and for the client's taste.
78	Schleh House	2	G	L	Red brick late 19 Century Queen Anne of excellent architectural quality.
79	Plankenhorn House	2	F	PS	Victorian shingle style made into a French stucco chateau. Important landscaping and lavish interior done in 1930 by the Tiffany studios. Very unique ornamentation and iron work.

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80	Moltz House	2	G	L	Late 19th Century shingle style Victorian with especially fine interior carvings.
81	Lecce House	2	G	L	Gambrel roofed farm house of 1840's.
82	St. Boniface	3	Destroyed by fire 1972	-	----
83	Little League	2	G	PF	The first Little League World series games were played on this field. The original sand lots where the first games were played are nearby.
84	Susq. Boom Co.	2	G	L	The seven mile long boom in the river helped to make 19th Century Williamsport the world lumber capital.
85	City Hall	3	G	PF	Designed in 1894 by Eber Culver, but similar to Allegheny Court House in Pittsburgh by H. H. Richardson, it has an impressive brick facade with campanile, gables and gargoyles.
86	Dundee	3	G	L	This is a surviving example of a turn of the century livery stable.
87	Youngman House	2	G	PS	1867 Italian Villa brick mansion built by Youngman family and still in the family and intact, except for the cupola.
88	Springside	3	G	PS	Begun before 1803 as a farm home and finished in 1845 in a Southern Veranda style by Cornelius Woodward. Beautiful early plantings around the mansion still survive.

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89	Noll	2	G	L	1906 brick mansion with fine details built by second generation of Koch Brewery family.
90	Freezer	2	G	L	1895 - Koch brewery house of 1895, very large with ornate embellishments.
92	Bair House	2	G	L	1857 Federal brick house was built by the Koch family.
93	Brickhard House	2	G	L	The original Koch brewery house unit was next door to the brewery in 1851.
94	Johnson House	2	G	L	A mansard brick mansion with a later classical pillared facade.
95	Fleck-Marshall	3	G	L	Civil war foundry now used as a wholesale business building.
96	Villa Maria	2	G	PS	This immense brick Federal mansion was built in 1929 by Carl Tallman. Again, the house dominates a beautiful setting.
97	Detwiler House	2	G	PS	The Hamilton-Detwiler House is a striking brick mansion designed by Carl Tallman in 1929. He came here from Ithaca at the invitation of F. E. Plankenhorn to design houses in the former Vallamont Park area. This home has been lived in by half a dozen noted families.

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98	Worobec House	2	G	PS	The McCormick, O'Brien, Worobec House is a rambling stone Carl Tallman House begun in 1929 but not completed until 1931. The site locations of this house is notable.
99	Deemer House	2	G	PS	Built in 1929 for the Keefer family, the Deemer House is yet another Vallamont mansion. Designed during the period of seven or eight years when Carl Tallman lived here and left a major imprint on the architectural style of Williamsport.
100	Tonkin House	2	G	PS	French style brick built in 1929 by Carl Tallman and remodeled since, by he and his sons. The inside and outside boasts a careful fidelity to the original plan.
101	Lycoming County Court House	3	G	L	The third Court House houses some of the artifacts from the first Court House built on this site.
102	Page House	2	G	L	Handsome Greek Revival home with fine bracketed roof and a large cupola.
103	Lycoming College	3	G	L	Founded in 1812 and made up of a modern group of distinctive buildings.
104	Ulman Opera House	3	G	L	Built in 1867 as first opera house in Williamsport, the original building had a cupola and mansard roof. The building has been redesigned to house the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

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05	Faxon Company	2	G	PS	This one and a half story stone bungalow dated from about 1808. The exterior is original and the building is now used as a yard office for the Faxon Lumber Company.
06	Hardscrabble	1	G	PS	This late 18th Century frame farm home retains immense fire places and the exterior compliments the fine barn on the property.
07	Golden Hill	1	G	PS	Golden Hill is a rich architectural fabric including doorways and mantels from early buildings. The property abounds in millstones and canal lock stones.
08	Al Logue House	1	G	PS	This two story stone was built in 1801 by William Watson. The rich interior has been faithfully restored by Al Logue and the grounds include canal locks and the Warrior Spring.
09	Hotel, Port Penn	4	G	S	This brick two story Federal building was used to board canal era and lumber people during the 19th Century.
10	Rose Hill	1	G	PS	At Musser Lane is this 1820 Federal mansion built for the superintendent of Lewis Glass Works at Eagles Mere. Excellent quality throughout.
11	Seminary	4	G	PS	These brick houses are now private dwellings but started out as a girls seminary. They form an important part of the early 19th Century flavor of Main Street, Muncy.

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12	Bertin House	4	G	S	The Bertin House of 1810 to 1812 is the oldest brick house on Main Street and has a distinct landmark quality. The Federal architecture includes fine Palladian windows and carved fireplaces on the inside.
13	St. James Church	4	G	PS	The church was made of native stone from Bald Eagle Mountain and designed in 1858 to 1859 by Richard Upjohn. The original brick church was dismantled and a vestry built with the bricks in Gothic style.
14	Titman House	4	G	PS	Built in 1856 by David Lloyd as a large dwelling and general store. The third floor was designed as a Masonic Hall.
15	Douglas House	4	F	PS	The Lyman Douglas House has a fine Federal front and a different style on the back of the house. The house contains many original furnishings, paintings, etc.
16	Muncy Library	4	G	PS	The early 19th Century Muncy Library Building has two front entrances. Another example of reuse without sacrificing architectural integrity.
17	Penn Hall	4	G	PS	Now used as apartments, built in mid 19th Century as the home office of an Insurance Company. Victorian villa with bracketed roof and cupola are present.

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8	Jackson House	4	G	S	Fine Muncy, two story brick, with a Federal style. The Benjamin Pott entrance was bought by Dr. Wood from the Clyde Keiss farm and moved to Main Street.
9	Pott House	4	G	PS	This Federal brick home was owned by Benjamin Pott and is adorned by fireplaces, stairs with an original doorway. The carvings were done by Benjamin Pott.
10	Wertman House	4	G	PS	This log and stucco house has a full stone cellar and was built about 1779 by the McCarty's who founded Muncy and were stone masons by trade. The house was on the Underground Railway.
11	Muncy Historical Society	4	G	S	Kittoe House is an 1820 Greek Revival with an earlier rear wing. The building is at the western end of the more historic area along Main Street running toward Musser Lane. It is operated by the MHS and the Muncy Garden Club as a historic house museum and garden.
12	Bailiff House	1	G	PF	(122, 123, 124 & 125) These four historic sites are the nucleus of the Samuel Wallis colonial farm of 1768 to 1769. The Wallis house was used as a fort and, except for the roof, remained after "The Great Runaway". The estate had 7,000 acres and still includes 2,900 acres. Other important sites on the land include an 18th Century stone barn, an immense stone towpath from the canal, and the Miller's house. The site is still operated as a farm by the Barlows.
13	Hall Cemetery	1	G	PF	
14	Wallis House	1	G	PF	
15	Fort Muncy	1	G	PF	

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126	Wyno	1	G	PS	Architecturally speaking, this mansion has some of the most unusual interiors in Central Pennsylvania. There is also a unique tea house on the landscaped grounds.
127	Quaker Meeting	4	G	PF	The Friends Meeting at Pennsdale goes back to 1768 and the stone house dates from 1799. Still open to its members, the building and grounds are original and house the first public library in the County.
128	School House	4	G	PS	This one room school dates from 1845 and has been carefully changed to a private dwelling. This building compliments the other earlier colonial buildings of Pennsdale.
129	Adlum House	4	G	PF	This large stone house of 1794 was built by John Adlum, a Revolutionary patriot, a botanist, friend of Priestly, etc. The interior has important hand carved pine cupboards and mantels.
130	Bubb House	4	G	PS	A typical stone farmhouse of 1794, situated on a hill behind the Friends Meeting. Two story stone with a central gable.
131	The House of Many Stairs	4	G	PF	Late 18th Century stone dwelling built into a hill with each room on a different level, it served as a tavern in the early 19th Century and a stop on the Underground Railroad. The House has a high architectural excellence.

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32	Wolf Run	4	G	PS	(132, 133, 134, & 135) These four sites are all important to the Indian history of Pennsylvania. The Indian Mound was excavated by the Smithsonian.
33	Indian Mound	1	G	S	Conrad Weiser knew the Wolf Run earth works and there are remains that are archaic, woodland, and transitional showing a long Indian history.
34	Indian Brock	1	G	PF	
35	Hiller Farm	1	G	S	
36	West of Hiller Farm	1	G	L	This is one of the good archeology sites near Halls. The site is late archaic.
37	Gortner House	4	G	S	Built in 1796 and still intact but with a later porch. The shutters have original hardware and the fireplaces remain. Excellent example of a late Colonial farmhouse.
38	Haines House	4	G	PS	One of the youngest of the Pennsdale houses, this was built in 1824 by Jacob Haines, a Quaker preacher. It is situated in a fine location across the road from site #139 and still has all of the interior appointments.
39	Wolf Run	4	G	S	Wolf Run house is a large 2 1/2 story gabled stone mansion built in 1791 to 1792 by William Ellis. This house has later additions and is very carefully restored with original features intact. This house also is reputed to be a station on the Underground Railroad.

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140	Mt. Equity	4	G	PF	Mt. Equity was built in 1809 for Mercy Cox Ellis. This great house has interesting 19th Century frame additions, and was once furnished with Philadelphia Chippendale furniture.
141	Stoever House	4	G	PF	141 & 142 This stone house and spring house dates from the late 18th Century. They are faithfully restored by the Stoevers and the main house has corner fireplaces.
142	Stoever House	4	G	PF	
143	Edge-End House	4	G	PF	Historic site of 1778 kidnappings. Present house dates from 1784 and is a classic example of the large stone Quaker dwellings of the area.
144	Newman School	1	G	PS	One room schools have been in location since 1841. The present building was built in 1897. In custody of the L.C.H.M. as a museum. The building and complete artifact collection are to go with the building.
145	Montgomery House	1	G	PS	Excellent Federal Mansion built in 1846 by Edward Lyon. The House contains original marble mantles and pewter doorknobs brought on W.B. Canal in 1846. Fine architectural site of the period.
146	Newhart	1	G	L	Large Victorian mansion of 1880. A portico was added in the 20th Century with fine details.

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147	Emanuel Church	1	G	PF	"Emanuel Church" dates from 1791. Present building of 1832 to 1869 and the renovations have kept the 1832 Federal facade. Now operated as a memorial.
148	Whitmoyer House	1	G	L	Early 19th Century brick house with three wings and fine architectural details.
149	Orphadell	1	G	PS	The Orphadell is an 1860, late Greek Revival style. The House is identical to original photographs, contains all original furnishings, and is still in original family.
150	Little Studio (J. Wesley Little Studio)	1	G	PS	The only separate artist's studio. Now owned by the artist's daughter, Miss Jean Little.
151	Picture Rocks	1	G	PS	The Picture Rocks of the Indians are gone now but this park area remains very attractive.
152	Hunter House	1	G	PS	Excellent 2 1/2 story Federal brick house painted yellow. Built between 1840 and 1844 by George Bennett, a supervisor for W.B. Canal. Excellent stairwell, mantels and a fine group of 19th Century out buildings and barns are on the site.

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153	Raymond House	1	G	S	This stone tavern inn was built between 1780 and 1790 and operated for many years as a stagecoach stop. The interior and exterior still retain the Colonial charm and the smaller original wing has two foot thick walls. One of the few Colonial inns surviving in the County.
154	Gov. Shulze	1	G	PF	Gov. John A. Shulze built this retirement home on the canal in 1830 and operated a large farm with show horses, etc. It has been owned by the Eck family since 1901. Built along classic Federal lines with twin parlors, twin mantels and a large central hall and stair well. The porches are a late 19th Century addition by the Mahaffey Family.
155	Burrows House	1	G	PF	The 2 1/2 story Federal Style Flemish bonded brick mansion was built in 1833 by the son of General John Burrows. The entry way, mantels and staircase were hand-carved by Benjamin Pott of Muncy. Later the retirement home of Dr. John Nevins on whose farm oil was discovered at Titusville in 1859. The houses carved by B. Pott are among the best early 19th Century examples of hand-craft.
156	Church of Our Saviour	1	G	S	This shingle Gothic frame church is unusual among the churches of Lycoming County. The facade has gingerbread trim around the eaves and the interior of the building has much wood trim.

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157	The Mill	1	Razed 1974	--	-----
158	Mde. Montours Village	1	G	L	This marker on Broad Street commemorates the Montour Reserve and Mde. Montour's Indian Village.
159	Beard House	1	G	S	Large field stone, five bay, 2 1/2 story farm house with an excellent fan doorway. This late 18th Century home has been faithfully restored by hand by the Paul Beard family. The missing out buildings have been carefully replaced by log and board and batten structures.
160	Soars House	1	G	PS	The Scott farm is one of the oldest in the County and still retains a family cemetery, stone barn and out buildings. The main house "Stonegate" was built along Greek Revival lines between 1820 and 1850. It is beautifully maintained by the Soars family.
161	Wenner House	1	G	PS	The Wenner House dates from the early 19th Century and was owned by Dr. Charles Lyon in 1861. The large 2 1/2 story Federal brick with fine doorway and central hall is being restored by the Roy Wenner.
162	Farragut	1	G	L	(162, 163, 164) The white shingle houses, church and schoolhouse of Farragut have constituted a landmark village in the Loyalsock Valley for more than a century.
163	Farragut Church	1	G	L	
164	Farragut School	1	G	L	

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65	Sandmeyer	1	G	L	Built as a cottage frame mansion in 1889, the exterior has been converted to brick colonial by the Sandmeyers. The interior is intact.
66	Christie	1	G	L	The Christie House is an 1889 Victorian frame. The exterior has been retained, and the site has a large landscaped lot.
67	Nirvana	1	G	PS	This 1895 elaborate Queen Anne Victorian brick mansion was the showplace for William Decker. Now apartments, Nirvana retains the grand exterior that has made it a Montgomery Landmark.
68	Sechler Grave	1	G	PS	Clinton Baptist Cemetery boasts the grave of a personal bodyguard to General Washington, that of Michael Sechler of the Pennsylvania Dragoon's.
69	Fowler House	1	G	S	Fine exterior features include corner pilasters and an impressive entrance door. This Greek Revival house is outstanding among county farmhouses.
70	Sherwood	1	G	L	This delightful 1860 brick cottage is small but has fine proportions.
71	Childs	1	G	L	This 1832 home is Greek Revival but is now covered in siding. There are two Heilman houses near Saeger's Corners.
72	Riggle	1	G	PS	A fine stone springhouse of 1820 exists beside this red brick Federal dwelling which was built about 1850 by John Rentz and carefully preserved by the Riggle family.

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173	Styer Farm	1	G	L	The App-Styer farm still has an early 19th Century stone dwelling with a large fireplace near the main house.
174	St. Johns	1	G	L	St. Johns, a red brick church, has been much altered but has many early graves in the cemetery nearby.
175	Abeling House	1	G	S	This six bay stone house, built about 1810, was the home of the first teacher in this area. The facade boasts two fan doors and an exposed cellar entrance under the front gallery.
176	Eagle Grange	1	G	PF	This 1870 to 1871 frame grange hall is the oldest grange hall in Pennsylvania. Still used and maintained on Route 15 by Eagle Grange #1.
177	Dunkard Meeting	1	G	PF	The Dunkard Meeting at Blooming Grove is owned by the cemetery board and still cared for by the original families. The building is original inside and out and has hand-forged hardware.
178	Harris House	1	G	L	The 1818 Ball farm has a group of important mid-19th Century buildings including the house. Excellent barns and a stone ice house are intact.
179	Sweeting	1	G	PS	Daniel Hughes settled on Freedom Road in the early 1850's. His property was reputed as an Underground Railroad site as it is honeycombed with caves.

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180	Cider Press	1	G	PF	This cider press is virtually intact from 1861. The twin presses are housed in an unpainted barn with heart hex cut-outs. Unique survival of 19th Century production process.
181	Eagle Mill	1	G	L	The early 19th Century stone, brick and stucco mill house located on Eagle Mill Farm is complete with dormers and similar in appearance to site #250.
182	Jarrett House	1	G	L	Early 19th Century two story stone farmhouse near the Sinks has been kept in excellent repair. This site and the Sinks could perhaps be developed privately as a park area. (182 & 183)
183	The Sinks	1	G	L	
184	Laurel Ridge School	1	G	L	A careful restoration of a 19th Century school to a dwelling. The door is on the side instead of the gable end.
185	Kohr House	5	F	L	This log house next to Allen-Kohr House is supposed to be the oldest house in Jersey Shore.
186	Allen House	5	G	PS	The Bailey-Allen House dates from 1851 with a classic Greek Revival facade boasting board and batten construction and fine corner pilasters.
187	Whiting House	5	G	S	The Moran-Trump House dates from 1855. It is a Federal five bay brick with central hall and twin parlors. The exterior has touches of Gothic trim added to the Greek Revival plan.

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188	Sebring House	5	G	PS	This Federal House was built for Col. Sanderson about 1849 to 1850 and may have been designed by Henry Hipple. Very typical of the best Main Street houses.
189	Shirk Hotel	5	G	PS	Two doors north of the Robert Crane house is this mid 19th Century Federal dwelling. All of these facades create a fabric of values for Main Street and compliment each other.
190	Morrow House	5	G	PS	The Samuel Moss House is a two story, three bay brick. This building is now the Jersey Shore Historic Society and serves as a historic house museum.
191	Humes Apt.	5	G	PS	Humes House was built between 1850 and 1853 in an elaborate Federal style. The south end was where L.L. Stearns Department store started.
192	Marks House	5	G	PS	Designed after 1860 in a mansard townhouse motif, this structure has been preserved and now serves as a double dwelling. The four bay brick has a slate facade.
193	Brownlee House	5	G	PS	Webb-Sallada House is a five bay, 2 1/2 story brick built before 1850. The north front is the oldest store location in the borough. It has a tile-on-your-stomach window under the eaves.

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194	Gray-Wing Hall	5	G	PS	This architecturally unusual house was designed by Henry Hipple for Judge Gamble about 1860 in an Italian Villa Style and late remodeled in Beaux Arts style for the Humes-Collins family.
195	Dr. Bone House	5	G	PS	McHenry-Cline-Bone house is unique because of the classic Greek Revival first floor of 1820 to 1830 and the top story of Cottage Gothic added in 1885. Very unusual treatment of the exterior.
196	Keiler House	5	G	S	Slonaker-Keiler House of about 1820 to 1840 has a classic Greek temple facade with columns and pediment. The front elevation is board and batten and blends with the adjoining site #195.
197	Larimer House	5	G	PS	This mid-Victorian brick mansion was enlarged about 1895 to include a third floor ballroom with mansard sides.
198	Bitner House	5	G	PS	Wilson-Bitner House dated 1863 is a late example of Federal five bay brick with central doorway and hall and twin parlors. The original kitchen and summer kitchen are features of this fine dwelling.
199	Rhoades House	5	G	PS	The Gallauher-Webb House dates from about 1830 and is of seven bay construction. An unusual feature of this Federal mansion is the unmatched entrance doorways. The south front was a cabinet makers shop.

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200	Swope	5	G	L	Swope apartments are from the mid-19th Century and feature lie-on-your-stomach windows. The center portion was a cigar factory.
201	McHenry	5	G	L	William Barnfield - McHenry House is mid-Victorian brick house with central gable. Good example of later Victorian taste.
202	Foundry	5	G	S	Wilson Brothers Foundry - This large foundry was built after 1830 along the canal. The stone building covers almost half an acre and is one of the few 19th Century foundry buildings left in the area.
203	Canal Locks	5	F	S	These canal locks are still in fair repair and perhaps could be developed as part of a park area. Directly adjacent to the foundry.
204	Martin House	5	G	L	Originally a Main Street house and then moved to the canal, during the early 19th Century.
205	Fox House	5	G	L	(205 & 206) These Greek Revival frame dwellings are excellent examples of 19th Century taste as preserved in Jersey Shore.
206	Fox House	5	G	L	

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207	Blacksmith Shop	5	G	PS	The Waters Blacksmith Shop dates from the 1850's and the exterior has remained intact. The blacksmith house is next door and at one time the canal ran along side the building.
208	Nice House	5	G	L	(208 & 209) Built about 1890 by a British architect, this frame mansard is a contrast to #209, an 1840 Federal built by the same family.
209	Junod House	5	G	L	
210	Cochrane House	5	G	PS	This three bay Federal was built about 1845 for the Stone family. Among the outstanding features are original Venetian blinds, door hardware and glass window panes.
211	Bodine House	5	G	L	The Durell-Bodine House of 1841 is another two story Federal brick typical of Jersey Shore.
212	Municipal Building	5	G	L	This 1901 Flemish style brick structure is a pleasing contrast to federal and Greek Revival J.S. styles.
213	Barrett House	5	G	PS	The Thomas-Bowersox house is 1850 frame of Greek Revival and is full of rich detail. The corner house is adjoined by two plainer frame dwellings making a three house unit.
214	McCurdy House	5	G	PS	The Lawshe-McCurdy House is a large five bay Federal from 1840. The exterior is original except for a large porch around the front.

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15	Handwork House	5	G	L	Pfoust-Bay-Handwork House is a three story mansard town house with some Federal details on the facade.
16	McCanna House	5	G	L	Small frame, revival next to #215. The contrast is interesting in the two adjoining facades.
17	Cooney House	5	G	L	Built next to canal as a combination shop and dwelling. Strong Federal exterior with restoration.
18	Academy	5	G	S	This Revival-Federal, three story, five bay building served as a dormitory for the West Branch Academy. The modified pilaster treatment on the front and sides is unique in Jersey Shore.
19	Lentz House	5	G	S	Near Pine Creek is this fine early 19th Century farmhouse of five bay Federal brick design. The lie-on-your-stomach windows and Ionic entrance are outstanding.
20	Pine Creek Cemetery	5	G	PS	A major historical site in the County is this cemetery from 1795. Many graves are from the Fair Play men and Revolutionary War dead.
21	Tiagahthon Elm	5	(Dead)	--	
22	Pine Creek Site	5	G	S	Surrounding site #220 are some river bank fields rich in Indian artifacts. These date late Archiac to Woodland Indians.

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223	Shawana's Grave	5	G	PS	The last marked Indian grave in the County. Princess Shawana was a 16 year old Seneca Indian and died in 1851 on a visit to the West Branch Valley.
224	Grays Run	1	G	L	This area has some good Paleo and Early Archaic Indian sites.
225	Barbours	1	G	L	On Big Bear Creek near Barbours are some early and late Archaic Indian sites.
226	Hepburnville	1	G	L	Near Hepburnville was Elltown where some important Indian pottery has been found.
227	Mosquito Creek	1	G	S	This was an Indian site between 1000 to 1700 AD. An Indian trade route passed through this area for hundreds of years.
228	Indian site	1	G	L	Traces of Late Archaic Indian remains on this site.
229	Great Island	1	G	L	Late Archaic to woodland era remains are on the Great Island at Jersey Shore.
230	Wi-Daagh	1	G	PF	The grave of Kind Wi-Daagh is located near the enchanted spring and is topped with a 45 foot column from the old Harrisburg capital. The site is one of the most historic areas of the County.

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231	Sheshequin Trail	1	G	S	The Sheshequin Trail extended from Onandaga, New York to the Carolinas and passed through the center of Lycoming County. Parts of it along Sulphur Springs could be made into a hiking trail.
232	Black Hole Creek	1	G	L	Black Hole Creek has traces of late Archaic and late woodland sites.
233	Langdon Furnace	1	G	PS	The Carterville - Langdon Iron Furnace north of Ralston is in relatively good condition and dates from about 1830 to 1835. At that time more than 100 furnaces were scattered throughout Pennsylvania.
234	Flag Rock	1	G	L	At McIntyre is the Flag Rock used for ceremonies and flag raisings in the Lumber Era.
235	Rectory	1	G	L	Built in 1898 of pink Ralston brick in a late Queen Anne Victorian style.
236	Tannery Houses	1	G-F	PS	A dozen board and batten workers cottages remain in South Ralston where they were built in 1884. There were once many similar groups of cottages in the County and their preservation is important.
237	Odd Fellows	1	F	L	Built in 1884 and still sporting an emblem under the front eaves. It is one of many Odd Fellows Halls from the 19th Century.
238	Astonville Furnace	1	G	PS	The Astonville Iron Furnace dates from 1837 and is also located near Ralston. This furnace is near Route 15 and could be restored as the center of a park area.

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239	Tomb House	5	G	PS	This large two story, eight bay stone dwelling was built around 1800 on the Island near present Route 44. It is unique because of its size and the stone exterior has been retained although it is now altered into apartments.
240	Fox Ranch	1	G	L	Silver Fox Ranch was the home of Prince David Farrington.
241	Muthler House	1	F	L	The Stewart-Muthler House is now in poor condition. Fine architecture lines in the early Federal facade.
242	Birches	1	G	L	Fine Federal five bay two story brick with full length windows in first floor of facade.
243	Williams House	1	G	L	Large altered late Victorian brick with some fine interior details including murals.
244	Fort Antes	1	G	PS	The actual location of Fort Antes is still uncertain, although the foundation of a house near the cemetery may be the location of the fort. Fort Antes was one of the chain of Colonial forts along the Susquehanna.
245	Fort Antes Cemetery	1	G	L	Col. Henry Antes' grave is located here along with those of some victims of the Great Runaway.

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246	Rowe House	1	G	L	Early 19th Century Federal brick house with two fanlights and stairwell intact and similar to site #241.
247	Shipman House	1	G	L	Early two story brick with two front doors.
248	Shipman House	1	G	S	This excellent two story stone-stucco home dates from 1796 and has the original fireplaces and a large 1885 frame addition. One of the outstanding features is the hand-carved doorway pediment and pilasters with fine grooved vertical lines.
249	Alexander House	1	G	PS	This early 19th Century brick was built by the Antes family and has a thin 2 1/2 story plan. The front gable has a Palladian window and the original brick ovens are still visible at the rear wing of the house.
250	Lockabar	1	G	PF	Built in 1769 as a fortified stone dwelling this is the second oldest building in the County. Known as Forester's Fort, and Lockabar. A secret room was found in the 19th Century by Col. Sanderson. Interior woodwork of chestnut, walnut, etc.
251	Nippenose Mill	1	F	L	Damaged by the flood, this large 1860 woolen mill was left in bad repair. It was built by G. W. Youngman.
252	Marbeth-St. Ives	1	G	L	Original stone dwellings from 1800 with group of barns and out buildings intact.

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53	Gann House	1	G	L	Large four bay brick built in center of Oval about 1865, imposing setting.
54	Cramer House	1	G	L	Four bay Flemish bond brick two story with twin front doors. C. 1860.
55	Croyle House	1	G	PS	Fine five bay, two story stone dwelling built about 1810 in center of Collomsville, and is maintained inside and out. Above average example of early 19th Century rural architecture.
56	Old Hotel, Collomsville	1	G	S	The facade of this three story frame hotel is unique. A combination of board and batten, gables and odd porches. Used early in 19th Century as a stage stop. Some Greek Revival detail and trim are present.
57	Thompson Farm	1	G	L	This farm site has the oldest cemetery in Nippenose Valley.
58	Englert's Falls	1	G	L	These falls are unique and were a meeting place for the Indians and for the early colonists.
59	Immaculate Conception Church	1	G	PS	Fine Victorian brick rectory and classic stone church built in 1853. The spire is board and batten and the interior of the church abounds in fine, hand-carved wood altar and polychromed statues Oldest Catholic house of worship in the County.

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260	Grotto, Bastress	1	G	PS	Built in 1900 with a fine Carrara marble madonna.
261	Sloan House	1	G	PS	Built in 1865 in a combination of Greek Revival and Italian Villa styles. Stepped gables on three sides of the two story brick facade give it a romantic flavor. Now carefully refurbished by the Sloan family.
262	Ogontz Lodge	1	G	L	Hundreds of hunting lodges dot the County with this being one of the finest and largest.
263	Primitive Baptist Church	1	G	L	Primitive Baptist is a simple frame church with a perfect country facade.
264	Cedar Run Store	1	G	L	The General Store was built in 1895 and is one of the few old general stores still maintained in the County.
265	Cedar Run Inn	1	G	S	The Cedar Run Inn burned in 1900, but was rebuilt on the original floor plan. A quaint example of a typical country inn and the nucleus of the little village of Cedar Run.
266	Buttonwood Bridge	1	G	PS	A familiar landmark at Buttonwood is this multiple King-post type bridge. Built in 1898 and now maintained by the County Commissioners.
267	Cogan House Bridge	1	G	S	This burr-type bridge is the oldest of the three covered bridges in the County, dated 1877. It is also the least accessible of the three bridges, and is also maintained by the Commissioners.

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268	Lairdsville Bridge	1	G	S	The longest of the three bridges is near Lairdsville and is of burr-type construction. This bridge was built in 1888; all are in good condition and should be preserved.
269	St. James Chapel	1	G	L	Similar to New England Greek Revival churches in aspect. Built in 1866 and still original.
270	Peter Pence Grave	1	G	L	Gebhart Cemetery has graves of early settlers, especially important is the grave of Peter Pence.
271	John Knox House	1	G	PS	This excellent five bay, two story Federal brick dwelling was built in 1801 by John Knox. It is made of local brick in a Flemish bond style and was carefully restored in the 1940's by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Housel.
272	The Granary	2	G	PS	This 1770 Granary on Reach Road has been restored by Jack Kramer who made it into a dwelling. The interior has much of the original hand hewn lumber exposed. The foundation and windows are additions.
273	Log House	1	G	S	This log house is quite original and still bears a date panel on the chimney of 1780. It is reported to have been built by the John Hays family who built site #311.
274	Milton Opp House	4	G	L	Large two story Federal brick dwelling. Built in the early 19th Century and has twin front doors with fanlights.

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275	Taggart House	4	G	L	Small frame cottage with excellent proportions, with New England flavor.
276	Stead House	4	G	L	2 1/2 story square Federal brick dwelling set back from Main Street. Strong lines to facade.
277	Charles Sprout House	4	G	PS	Although not built until 1893, the Sprout house is a fine example of earlier Federal style and is 2 1/2 story brick. It blends in with the earlier Main Street dwellings.
278	St. Andrews Church	4	G	L	Pleasing church made from stones of Muncy Creek viaduct from the Pennsylvania Canal.
279	Plankenhorn House	4	G	PS	Federal, mid-Victorian red brick with good facade. The back of the house has a Greek Revival facade moved from an earlier location.
280	Dr. CSW Rickolt House	4	G	PS	This two story stone house is early 19th Century and is unusual on Main Street among brick and frame neighbors.
281	J.M.M. Gernernd House	4	G	L	A large mid-Victorian frame house with Greek Revival lines. He was editor of "Now and Then".
282	Fort Brady site	4	G	PS	This stockaded log house and trading post was built by Brady in 1776 to 1777 and burned down in 1779. Brady was one of the important pioneers in the Muncy Valley. The fort was excavated in 1937 as a WPA archaeology site.

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283	Warrior Spring	4	G	PS	The Indian spring is now covered by the Susquehanna River but can be seen at low water. The Indians held councils near here before Port Penn was founded. This site along with #284 and #108 make an important concentration in the Muncy-Port area.
284	Canal Locks	4	G	PS	These canal locks are in a ruined condition, but as mentioned in #283, they could relate to the 1801 stone Watson house and Warrior Spring. This area could be brushed out around the Locks and restored as a park area.
285	Smith-Wallis Grist Mill	1	G	PF	Col. George Smith came to Moreland Township in 1790 and built this large wooden grist mill in 1796. It has been in continuous operation ever since. The present miller, Joe Wallis, has worked in the mill for 63 years.
286	Clyde Keiss Farm	1	G	L	Red brick Federal with Benjamin Pott mantels and a stairway with classic twin parlors.
287	Twin Farms	4	G	L	Pair of Federal mid-Victorian brick houses flanking the Pennsdale-Muncy road.
288	Steck-Hess House	1	G	L	Early 19th Century frame house with a full two story front gallery. Now covered with siding.
289	Burrows-Hill House	1	G	L	(289, 290, 291 & 292) These founders houses are unique in Lycoming County. Late Greek Revival style. Site #149 is the least altered of this whole row. All of these founders houses are in excellent condition and create a harmonious whole.
290	Burrows-Sprout House	1	G	L	
291	Sprout-Horn House	1	G	L	
292	Rensselaer-Boston	1	G	L	

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293	Sprout-Day	1	G	L	This house faces the above group and is older. It also boasts a cupola which is unusual in Picture Rocks.
294	Fry-Sprout	1	G	L	This Greek Revival house faces Muncy Creek and dates from 1865.
295	Baptist Church	1	G	L	Simple frame church built in 1885. Congregation dates from 1848 and is still very active.
296	Iron Bridge	1	G	L	One of the better iron bridges in the County. This forms a part of the historic center of Picture Rocks.
297	Indian Grave	1	G	PS	This is the grave site of a Monsey chief and is considered important by present day Indians. A poem exists about this site.
298	Charles Weis	1	G	L	Large two story Federal house. Bricks handmade on the site in 1850.
299	Clendenen House	1	G	L	Built by the Clendenens about 1850 and still occupied by that family.
300	Fields Station Iron Bridge	1	G	L	(300 & 301) Two good examples of the well-designed iron bridges that are disappearing in the County.
301	Quiggleville Iron Bridge	1	G	L	

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302	Stuempfle-Taylor	1	G	L	Large four story brick and frame boarding house built in 1895 and now a private dwelling.
303	Iron Bridge	1	G	L	Unusual iron truss bridge at Slate Run.
304	Iron Bridge	1	G	L	Iron truss bridge north of Cedar Run Village. Good views of this scenic bridge can be seen from the mountains nearby.
305	Iron Bridge	1	G	L	Suspension iron bridge crossing Little Pine Creek at English Center.
306	Williamson Farm	1	G	PS	This large frame Greek Revival dwelling was built in 1848 by the Williamson Road family. It is still in original condition and is maintained by the Williamson family as a house.
307	Duffy's Tavern	1	G	PS	From 1784 Peter Duffy lived at this location and conducted his home as an inn and tavern. Many famous people stopped there during the late 18th Century. The house is now covered with siding but remains intact.
308	Bailey-Mencer House	5	G	L	Part late Victorian and part early 19th Century. A good example of a farm dwelling for this period.
309	Bastian-Kramer House	1	G	PS	Large two story log house built in 1828 by Francis Bastian near Buttonwood. It was moved out of the way for highway construction by Jack Kramer and is being restored as a permanent dwelling.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
310	Stewart Farm	1	G	L	Farmhouse dates from 1795 when this was an important Colonial farm. The farm is still in the family.
311	Hays House	1	G	PS	This excellent field stone house was also rescued recently by Commonwealth Bank and will be restored as a branch bank. Built by John Hays in 1806 and lived in by Hepburn and Antes families.
312	Shuman House	1	G	L	Federal 2 1/2 story brick built about 1816 as the center of a large farm.
313	Lloyd-Cain	2	G	PS	Large 2 1/2 story brick Federal dwelling with columned facade, and was built in 1816 as the center of a large farm. It still retains a fine exterior. This site similar to #312 and built by the same family.
314	Phillips House	1	G	PS	This imposing 2 1/2 story brick was built as a canal hotel near Reach Road. Has two front doorways and is well cared for by the Phillips family.
315	Stopper House	2	G	L	Large mission style mansion built by T. J. Litzleman at the turn of the century.
316	Herz House	2	G	L	Also designed by Litzleman and lived in by him. The house has excellent interior woodwork.
317	Farris House	2	G	L	Built by the Huffman family. Excellent interior and leaded glass.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalu- ation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
318	Frazier House	2	G	L	Another Carl Tallman custom Georgian of 1929, with fine shrubs and trees.
319	Stearns House	2	G	PS	This Georgian brick mansion was built in 1929 for the Becht-Deemer family and is dominated by pairs of tall brick chimneys. The architect designed our present capitol building in Harrisburg.
320	Peters House	2	G	L	Very large brick mission style. Filled with fine carved interiors of early 1900's.
321	Metropolitan Block	3	G	L	Multi-family brick row house by Eber Culver. The house contains good tiles and leaded glass.
322	Peter Herdic House	3	G	PS	This early Fourth Street mansion was Herdic's own house and originally had fountains, driveways and lawns around it. A modern addition has been grafted to the 1854 facade; designed when built by Eber Culver.
323	Snyder House	3	G	L	Late 19th Century brick mansion built by Ulmans on former Peter Herdic lawns.
324	Almy House	3	G	L	Unusual local example of Cottage Style and with Eastlake trim inside.
325	Kline House	3	G	L	Massive facade with two story columns. Yellow brick and wood and iron trim are present.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalu- ation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
326	First Baptist Chapel	3	G	PS	This chapel was designed and built by Eber Culver who was a member of the parish. The tower was removed when a new Baptist Church was built on Fourth Street adjoining it.
327	St. Pauls	1	G	PS	St. Paul's Church was built for the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) on land donated by Peter Herdic. Built in 1899 to 1900, this is one of the great Millionaire Row Churches and owns a large, beautiful Tiffany window.
328	Covenant Central Presbyterian Church	3	G	PS	Built in 1910 when three Presbyterian churches merged. Very distinctive stone facade. The scale of the building is compatible with the YWCA building next door.
329	First Presbyterian Church	3	G	PS	This magnificent Gothic stone structure was erected in 1882 to replace the Market Street First Presbyterian Church. It was dedicated in 1884 and continues as a landmark on East Third Street. One interesting feature is the circular roof line of the Sanctuary.
330	Bowman House	3	G	L	This late 19th Century mansion has a different species of wood in each room.
331	Durrwachter	3	G	L	Built before 1872 on the corner of Fourth and Maynard Streets. This site has interesting iron trim and a fine interior.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalu- ation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
332	Lehman House	3	G	L	Built in the late 19th Century (for their daughter--from site #331.) Same general details of exterior and similar floor plan are present.
333	Corson House	3	G	L	One of the two Maynard farmhouses. Large frame with interesting trim in and out.
334	Redmond House	3	G	PS	This massive brick and stone dwelling was built about 1890 for Timothy Clark. The balanced brick facade has large windows and a central doorway with leaded glass panels. Some of the interior woodwork was carved by the Dittmar family.
335	Deemer-Ciccarelli	3	G	L	One of two Deemer houses on Fourth Street with interesting shingle and brick exterior.
336	Herdic-Ciccarelli	3	G	L	Built in brick mansard style for Peter Herdic's daughter, probably by Eber Culver.
337	Tinsman House	3	G	L	100 year old mansion presently being rebuilt along original lines.
338	Lyon House	3	G	L	Stone and frame Victorian house connected with Lyon and Houck families.
339	Gleason House	3	G	L	Large three story brick mansion with stone tower on facade. C. 1890.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
340	Clinger House	3	G	L	1907 immense brick mansion. One of the last Fourth Street mansions to be constructed. Pillars on facade give it a landmark quality.
341	Fox House	3	G	L	Large 2 1/2 story frame mid-Victorian with similar lines to site #6.
342	Santalucia House	3	G	L	Very well tended large brick mansion. Late 19th Century building with leaded glass and wrought iron featured on the facade.
343	Peck House	3	F	L	This brick home is no longer a showplace, but still has marble mantles, etc. inside.
344	Pratt House	3	F	L	Imposing wood house with mansard roof and carved porches and doorways.
345	Pagana Office	3	F	PS	This brick carriage house was designed by Eber Culver and belongs to the Emery House on Campbell Street. It has been cared for and adapted to new uses by the owners. It is now used for medical offices.
346	Gehron House	2	F	L	Large late Victorian mansion with an unusual amount of wooden interior trim.

<u>No. of Site</u>	<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>Map #</u>	<u>Condi- tion</u>	<u>Evalu- ation</u>	<u>Relative Importance</u>
347	Crooks House	2	F	PS	Located in a very historic part of Lycoming County, is this fine stone mansion along Mosquito Creek. This house and site 348 were built by the Cochran family who were the last owners of the Susquehanna Boom.
348	Rosemary Cottage	2	F	PS	This Cochran "Cottage", boasts a library that was moved from site #7 where it had been built for Annie Weightman Walker Penfield in the 1880's. Distinctive stone exterior.
349	Stone Barn	1	F	L	Now being repointed; a massive early 19th Century barn which has a landmark location.

Evaluation of Publically Used Historical Sites

Special attention is given in this section to sites which are publically used and publically or semi-publically owned. Since public agencies are responsible for these sites, additional detail and planning recommendations are appropriate.

1. Lycoming County Jail, Site #37

Michael Ross gave the land for a jail to the newly created Lycoming County in 1795, and the rear portion of the present building dates from 1799 to 1802. The front portion was redesigned and rebuilt by Edward Havilland of York, Pennsylvania after a fire in 1868. The keep and crenelations around the towers were removed in 1962. The site is still used as a prison for the County Courts. The land and buildings are now owned by the Williamsport Redevelopment Authority and leased to the County Government. The site has a unity of exterior style that has been maintained to the present. This same parcel of land has been the location of a county jail since 1800.

The future use of the site is unknown. Should a regional plan for new jail facilities be enacted, or should the county decide to dispense of the prison, the jail would no longer be used for its current purpose. Should the commissioners decide to retain and use this structure as a prison, much money would be required to upgrade the structure. The site is a prominent landmark of Lycoming County.

2. Lycoming County Court House, Site #101

Michael Ross gave the land for a Court House in 1795, however, Court was held in Jaysburg and in the Rising Sun and Russell Inn in Williamsport at that time. The first Court House was built at the present location in 1800 to 1804, and was copied from the plans of the Harrisburg Court House. The bell and image were added in 1805 and brought from Philadelphia by Gen. John Burrows. The bell was made by George Hedderly and the image by Samuel Hill. Both of these historic relics are still in use.

The second Court House was designed by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and built in 1860 to 1861. It was listed on the National Register, but the building was razed to make room for the present and third Court House.

The present Lycoming County Court House structure is well designed to make a maximum use of the land area involved. The historical importance lies in the fact that the same parcel of land has been the seat of county government for 175 years, and the present structure will serve for many years to come.

3. United States Post Office and Federal Building, Site #61

A Landmark ever since being erected 1888 to 1891, this classic granite structure was designed by W. A. Ferret and has many fine interior features. The stairway was built by William Slack and the exterior of the building includes several gargoyles. The building is structurally sound and during 1973 and 1974 the Federal Government is spending \$90,000 to make necessary additions to lighting, safety features, and portable air-conditioning.

Since 1970 there has been a movement by the Lycoming County Historical Society, Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council and private citizens to see the building preserved. More than 6,000 people have signed petitions which call for preservation of the building. Ideas for a reuse of this structure are being considered.

The site has great architectural importance, is listed in the Pennsylvania Inventory and is the only county site on the Federal Register. The site is owned by the Postal Authority of the Federal Government.

4. Lycoming County Historical Society Museum, Site #84

Located at 858 West Fourth Street in a 1968 building designed by Frank Wagner, the County museum is on the site of the Maynard Home which was built about 1840. Lived in by the Maynards and later J. Roman Way, that building burned in 1960 while being used as a County museum.

The present museum building has a modern facade designed with a low profile so as to not intrude on the historic structures surrounding it, and is made from a compatible color of brick.

The major areas of the inside of the structure are arranged to show a chronological history of Lycoming County with the use of original artifacts.

The site is owned by the Historical Society and its governing boards. It is operated as a non-profit corporation to contain archives and county historical displays.

5. Williamsport City Hall, Site #85

The Williamsport City Hall stands on the site of the burial ground set aside by Michael Ross in 1795 and used until 1850. The graves were then moved to the new Williamsport Cemetery on Washington Street (Blvd.). Ross Park occupied the site until 1894 when City Hall was built. This late Victorian three story edifice is made of polished gray brick and stone and was designed by Eber Culver. There is an imposing campanile and several gargoyles.

The overall facade of this building has some of the flavor of the Allegheny Court House in Pittsburgh by H. H. Richardson (1884-1888) and the campanile is evocative of that in St. Marks square, Venice.

The structural conditions of the City Hall appear to be fairly good. Such things as the open stairwell and only one exit from the top floor pose problems in conforming to current regulations. Council chambers are small for public hearings.

The land and building are owned by city government and the site is listed in the Pennsylvania Inventory for its strong architectural merit. Future consideration will have to be made regarding the renovation of some features of the building. Consideration by city government will have to be given to general renovation of the building and increasing size.

6. James V. Brown Library, Site #56

This fine white marble building was constructed in 1904 to 1906 as a library for Williamsport by the lumberman James V. Brown. The architect was Edgar V. Seeler of Philadelphia who chose a French Renaissance design for the facade. The library is the regional center for 11 counties and a total of 43 other libraries.

The library has recently completed extensive remodeling including new stacks, air-conditioning and interior and exterior painting. This represents a large expenditure of funds raised by local subscription and matched with a federal grant.

The library receives state library funds, funds from the Lycoming County Commissioners, a Williamsport Per capita tax and private contributions. "The Friends of the Library" is a volunteer group of concerned citizens who conduct programs at the Library and raise additional funds for special purchases.

The library operates through a private non-profit corporation with a board of directors owning the land and building. The structure is a landmark of great architectural value.

7. Muncy Historical Society and Museum, Site #121

Located at 40 N. Main Street, Muncy, is the historic Kittoe-Clapp House. The 1820 frame house has been restored since the flood damage of 1972. The Society, through its President, Dr. Eugene P. Bertin, continues to publish the historical journal, "Now and Then". Dr. Bertin is the fourth editor of this journal, a publication well known in historical circles all over America.

The Muncy Society operates on an annual budget of \$4,200, more than half of which is used to print and publish the journal. All of the officers are volunteers and the Muncy Garden Club members maintain the grounds and help to maintain the museum building.

The Board of Directors and members have leased the land and buildings since 1929 from the borough for \$1.00 a year. It is a non-profit corporation and relies on members dues and local funding for its support. The building is of architectural importance as an example of an early 19th Century private dwelling and the rooms are maintained as historic house exhibit areas.

8. Muncy Public Library, Site #116

Located in a large two story frame home with two matched front doors and built about 1820 to 1835. This building has been newly refurnished inside and out and serves Muncy as a local library. The building and land are owned and operated by a local Board of Directors as a non-profit corporation.

The library board handles and maintains the library building. Some financial help is received from the regional library in Williamsport (James V. Brown Library). Present plans call for the archives of the Muncy Historical Society to be installed in the second floor of the Muncy Library where they will be more accessible to the general public. This structure is of architectural importance as a typical former private dwelling on Main Street.

9. The Newman School, Site #144

Situated along Route 220 in Wolf Township near Hughesville is a typical red brick schoolhouse. This building dates from 1897 and is the third school on that site since 1841. Restored in 1960 to 1962 by the Junior Historian Clubs of Lycoming County it is now in the custody of the Lycoming County Historical Society. There is a large collection of school artifacts which are stored at the Lycoming County Historical Museum, as the school is unattended and unheated.

In April, 1974 the school was opened as a functioning school room for four days. An intern from Lycoming College set up the exhibit and gave "classes" for over 400 visitors. Several school classes attended with their teachers and many adults from the area returned to see the school in session. Plans are being made to open the school at least once a year, if more volunteer help is available.

The site is an excellent architectural specimen of its type and is in good repair.

10. Jersey Shore Historical Society, site #190

The Samuel Moss House at 200 S. Main Street, Jersey Shore is owned by the Jersey Shore Historical Society. Their plans are to operate the site as an historic house museum. It is a sturdy two story brick dwelling of 19th Century Federal style. The society is a non-profit corporation made up of people from the Jersey Shore area.

The society has no paid personnel and all work is done by volunteers. Funds are now being raised from the Borough, businesses, and private citizens to furnish and open the structure as a museum.

The land and buildings have been restored since the 1972 flood. The building has architectural merit and relates to other 19th Century buildings on Main Street.

11. Jersey Shore Municipal Building, Site #212

Located on Smith Street in Jersey Shore is this unusual borough building. Used for many years as the borough hall, plans were to demolish the structure and build a new hall. Currently, a study is underway to

determine the feasibility of rehabilitating the hall. The site is architecturally significant because it is the only structure in Jersey Shore with a Flemish or Dutch facade and thus it adds another dimension to the architectural variety of sites in the borough.

12. Canal Lock, Jersey Shore, Site 203

A remaining canal lock can be seen behind the Foundry in Jersey Shore, facing Locust Street. It is one of the best preserved locks in the county. Potential is great for the site as an historical excavation and restoration project. Other sections of the canal could be used as park area and trail system. Current proposals for storm sewer construction could be compatible with preservation of the lock.

13. Bridges, Sites 266, 267, 268, 296, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305.

All these bridges belong to state, county or township government. Plans to replace site 304 are proposed, and eventually proposals by the Department of Transportation will be made to replace all iron bridges.

Organization Commitment: Government

The commitment or action of government agencies in historical preservation is critical to any view of the subject. Description of government involvement and evaluation of effectiveness follows.

Lycoming County Government:

The County Commissioners have given annual funds of a substantial nature for more than ten years to the Lycoming County Historical Society to be used for operating expenses. Within the structure of the County Code this money is intended to help maintain and make available to the citizens of the County a collection of artifacts, documents and maps dealing with the history of the County and its citizens. This allocation is \$6,000 at the present time. The Commissioners also have given funds to repair and maintain the three remaining covered bridges in Lycoming County.

Lycoming County Planning Commission:

In 1969 the Lycoming County Planning Commission informed the Architectural Committee of the Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council that Housing and Urban Development funds would be available to undertake a survey and inventory of historic sites of the County. This study was made in 1971 by the Planning Commission in cooperation with the Arts Council and some 300 possible sites were submitted by the five Historical Societies active in the County. These sites were investigated and the results were published in September, 1971, listing 273 specific sites or landmarks and seven areas of concentrated sites in the County.

Titled "A Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks in Lycoming County", a second edition was published in 1972 by the Arts Council and offered for sale by that group. Profits from the sale of the report are to be used for historical preservation projects in the County. In 1973 the Department of Community Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entered into agreement with the Lycoming County Planning Commission for the preparation of an historical preservation plan, which is this document.

Williamsport Planning Commission:

The Williamsport Planning Commission has studied and recommended an Historic District Ordinance for the City. The area involved is similar to the area suggested in the 1971 county historic sites survey. The Historic District Ordinance follows the recommended procedures used by the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission.

Jersey Shore Planning Commission:

The Jersey Shore Planning Commission has recently recommended an Historic District embracing parts of Main Street and some adjacent areas in the borough.

Muncy Borough Planning Commission:

The Planning Commission is looking into the feasibility of making an historic district to include much of Main Street, but no firm decision has been made at the time of this report.

Organizational Commitment: Semi-Public Groups

Major efforts in historic preservation have been made in the past by semi-public Historical Societies and other groups. An evaluation of these organizations follows:

Lycoming County Historical Society:

The society has had a continuing interest in preserving the past of Lycoming County. For many years the Historical Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution have been placing historic markers in appropriate places in the County.

Operation of the County Museum is the major function of the Society. The Lycoming County Historical Museum passed a very extensive evaluation for Accreditation in 1973. This is one of the few small Historical museums in the United States to merit such designation. In addition to national accreditation through the American Association of Museums the Lycoming County Historical Museum has met the state code requirements to receive an allocation of funds from the Lycoming County Commissioners.

In order to qualify for County funds a historical society must meet the following requirements:

- it must be the oldest county society
- it must have 100 members or more, who pay \$2.00 per person annual dues
- it must be organized for over two years
- it must be incorporated
- it must have two meetings a year
- it must maintain a museum wherein curios and documents of a historical nature are stored
- it must submit vouchers that previous appropriations have been spent

Administratively, two Boards control and conduct the destiny of the Society and Museum. The Board of Trustees was created in 1964 to administer the capital fund drive for the new building at 858 West Fourth Street, Williamsport. This Board still operates and consists of seven County citizens. The Board of Governors, which includes 14 County citizens, administers the day-by-day operations of the Society and Museum.

The organization has a paid staff of five persons, an Executive Secretary and Journal Editor, Museum

Director, Assistant to the Museum Director, Administrative Aide and Manager of the Gift Shop and a Custodian.

The Society has a membership mailing list of 650 which includes single memberships (\$5.00), family memberships (\$8.00), sustaining memberships (\$25.00) and, as of now, 16 life members (\$150.00). Total annual income from memberships approximates \$4,000, or only one-seventh of the Society's annual budget requirements.

It requires about \$30,000 annually to operate the Society and Museum. With only \$4,000 coming from membership dues, the organization must look to other sources to carry on its extensive program. The last Annual Operating Statement shows that several sources of income were received during the last operating year.

The Society-sponsored Fred Waring Show in 1972 and the recent Antique Auction were needed to balance annual budget requirements. Without these special events and the regular annual contributions from the Williamsport City Government, the Lycoming County Commissioners, and the Williamsport School District, activities would have to be curtailed.

A volunteer staff of about 25 people are active. This staff is made up of members who, for the most part, are specialists in the field they administer or assist. The Archivist, for example, is a retired librarian, and the Curator of Textiles is the proprietor of a Costume Shop. A short description of the job responsibilities is listed according to departments.

Archaeology - The archaeology department catalogs and interprets the pre-historical artifacts. This area forms a large segment of our collections.

Archives - The archives department catalogs and cares for the books, photos, maps, deeds, and items of similar material. These objects, because of their fragility, demand special knowledge of care and handling.

Education - Education consists of developing programs aimed at the children in the area served by the Museum.

Fine Arts Program - This committee is responsible for bringing special art events to the Museum and the evaluation of the permanent collection of art which is housed at the Museum.

Genealogy - The genealogist assists interested persons in tracing family histories. This is done by extensively researching old deeds, wills, and historical volumes.

Industry - The interpretation and arrangement of industrial displays are done by this department. The museum has a great deal of equipment dealing with the carpentry and blacksmithing trades.

Minerals - The mineralogy department catalogs and analyzes mineral specimens to determine type, age, and origin.

Publicity - Publicity and public relations including the writing of news releases is handled by this department.

Registration - The registration committee lists and registers items donated to the Museum Collections. These items are researched as to name, type of material, date when made, maker and donor. All of this information is then recorded in triplicate.

Restoration - This includes the repairing and rebuilding of artifacts.

Textiles - Cataloging, researching, and interpreting the articles in this area are the foremost duties. This area requires special knowledge in handling and in historical background.

In addition to the above listing, the Society and Museum provide many services and programs which daily serve its membership and the general public. They are as follows:

THE JOURNAL - Two issues of the Journal are published yearly, in spring and fall. Choice stories bearing on the historic past make up the 32 page publication. Lists of officers, paid and volunteer staff, dates and speakers for membership meetings are included.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS - Eight membership meetings are held yearly, starting with a dinner in September and concluding with another dinner in April, speakers on suitable subjects combine with business sessions.

MEMBERSHIP TOURS - Usually two tours a year are scheduled involving trips to other historical areas.

MEETING ROOM - A spacious room in the basement, capable of accommodating up to 250 people, is available. It is often used by other community organizations. Equip-

ment includes a large screen and slide projector. An attached kitchen affords the opportunity to serve light refreshments.

AFFILIATIONS - Memberships are retained for state and national contacts with the Pennsylvania Historical Association, the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History and the Northeast Museums Conference.

ARTS FESTIVAL - For the past five years the Williamsport Area Community Arts Council has rented space in which to hold special exhibits in conjunction with the Community Arts Festival.

BUILDING VISITORS - The number of registered visitors is increasing. Several thousand people from most of our fifty states and a score of foreign countries visited the building and exhibits this past year.

CRAFT CENTER - There is a craft center in the rear of the building which is available to members of the local Craft Guild for work in almost any craft area.

EXHIBIT SCHEDULE - A wide variety of wall and floor exhibits is a major yearly program. During the current year 25 such displays occupy the exhibit space, usually on a specified time basis. The Collector's Corner, large special exhibits, and exhibits of the month make up the schedule.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS - For the fourth year the Williamsport Area School District has rented space in the Museum for federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs. At the present there is a ESEA Title I Children's Program and an ESEA Title III Skills' Workshop for Teachers.

GIFT SHOP - A well- equipped gift shop is located in the lobby for the convenience of the public. Gifts of a wide assortment, historic and otherwise, including books and pamphlets are available at moderate prices.

JUNIOR HISTORIANS AND THE NEWMAN SCHOOL - The Newman School was given to the Junior Historians of the County. The school is now administered by the Lycoming County Historical Society and has been opened occasionally as a one-room school exhibit.

LIBRARY SERVICES - Books for in-building research are available. The following subjects are covered extensively: Archaeology, Geology, Civil War, Pennsylvania Railroad, Art Resources, Keystone Shortway, and History Archives.

MUSEUM INTERNS - Lycoming College has instituted an internship program in which the Museum is participating. Four art students were available for a recent semester. These people worked in the Museum and received course credits for their work. This program is now entering its second year.

OPERATION MUSEUM - The Operation Museum program is in its sixth year. This program was originally co-sponsored by the Museum and the Junior League of Williamsport. The program consists of slides which are presented to local school children and a guided tour of the Museum. Last year the Junior League turned the project over to the Museum.

SCHOOL TOURS - Serving the schools in Lycoming and adjacent counties is a major activity. During 1972, 127 individual tours, involving 5,363 students and 505 adults, journeyed through the Museum. From January 1 to July 12, 1973, 118 tours with 4,753 students and 430 adults visited the building. This is a continuing activity.

SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM - This is an in-museum program for grades 5 and 6 of Williamsport schools. It involves the study of peoples in Central and South America, particularly in Mexico, Guatemala, the Amazon, the Near East, Africa and the Far East. Many museum artifacts are used for this program.

SUNDAY MUSICALS - The Williamsport Music Club and the Lycoming County Historical Museum jointly sponsor a series of Sunday musicals. They are held in the Museum and are open to the public without charge. This program is in its third year.

The County Society, through the museum and museum programs, provides an extensive and broad range of programs and activities to county residents. The museum is of excellent quality. Due to the accumulation of artifacts and materials, additional space will be needed. Location of the museum is excellent, at the center of the Williamsport urban area. Even more use may be made of the museum if it were operated over a wider range of time, such as evenings and weekends. Extended hours would necessitate increasing the paid staff to cover this additional time period.

Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council:

The Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council began an active architectural committee over ten years ago. They have sponsored many exhibits and an annual lecture on historic preservation delivered by people of national or international importance such as Sir Nicholas Pevsner and Dr. William Murtaugh, Director of the National Register. This group also tried to save the Samuel Sloan County Court House and has taken a leading role in trying to save the Williamsport Post Office. The present efforts to establish a Fourth Street Historic District had its beginning in the Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks that was published by the Lycoming County Planning Commission and reprinted by the Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council. The survey showed a valuable concentrated site area on Fourth Street.

The Council has more than three dozen members who are elected from the membership at large and has no salaried employees at the present time. They meet on a regular schedule at the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce building. This is one of the older arts councils in the Commonwealth. Their funding of annual cultural events is met by local private contributions and matching funds from the Williamsport Foundation and the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts. With the Chamber of Commerce, the Arts Council regularly publishes a Cultural Calendar of Events.

The Daughters of the American Revolution:

The Daughters of the American Revolution is a private society of women with proven credentials tracing their genealogy directly to men who served in the American Revolution. Due to this membership requirement it is a relatively small group of women. They do provide a very important role in the community as careful scholars of American History and genealogy.

The various local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been active for more than 50 years in placing historical markers in Lycoming County. In most cases, these markers are connected with grave sites of local citizens who served in the Armed Forces during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Some of the markers are placed to mark sites of important historical significance. A list of the Lycoming County markers is included in the appendix of this report.

Junior League of Williamsport, Inc:

The local Junior League is chartered with a national league affiliation and draws upon young ladies in the community who show an interest in volunteer work in many areas. The league uses provisional members and cash grants to initiate projects of value in various local agencies. Among their local areas of interest have been the Williamsport Hospital, Divine Providence Hospital, Salvation Army, School of Hope and Lycoming County Historical Museum.

This Junior League has shown an interest in preserving the historic elements in the community. Their publication in 1967 of Homes and Heritage of the West Branch Valley dealt in depth with the preservation of 16 sites in the West Branch Valley. They have also helped the County Historical Museum to edit and present elementary education programs called "Operation Museum." One of these programs is "The Changing Scenes of Lycoming County", and deals with the architecture of the County. They have presented a slide program for several years called "The Fourth Street Story" and are now in the process of publishing this in permanent book form. The League installed a unique and accurate Victorian Parlor of 1870 in the County Historic Museum.

Muncy Historical Society:

The major work done in Historic Preservation by the Muncy Historical Society has been in the field of publications with the Now and Then Journal and the preserving and maintaining of the Kittoe-Clapp House, site 121, used as a headquarters for the society. The Society has also been active in volunteering lists of sites and resource information to the Lycoming County Planning Commission for use in preparing this study and the earlier A Survey of Historical Sites and Landmarks in Lycoming County.

Without the funds to support a qualified staff to run an accredited museum, the Muncy Historical Society's major efforts deal with genealogy and the publication of the Journal.

The Society members have also helped the Muncy Public Library to open the "Pennsboro Room" and related collections of local history. There was also help given by the members in the publication by Muncy Jaycees of This is Muncy.

Members of Muncy's Historical Society are active in supporting a Historic Main Street District and a Muncy Bicentennial Commission for 1976.

Jersey Shore Historical Society:

The Jersey Shore Historical Society has started a museum collection in Jersey Shore and is presently preparing to open a Historic House Museum in the Samuel Moss House at 200 S. Main Street, site #190. Members of the Society have been active with the Lycoming County Planning Commission in collecting inventories and data for A Survey of Historical Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County, and for this present study.

They have also worked with the Jersey Shore Planning Commission in helping to select an Historic District and in formulating a very active Jersey Shore Bicentennial Commission for 1976.

The Society was largely responsible for the preparation of a booklet titled "Jersey Shore, A Living Historic Community". This brochure is available from the society or local bookstores, and includes excellent photographs and information regarding historic sites.

Montgomery Historical Society:

The Montgomery Historical Society has been in existence more than five years. To this date the Society has contributed information on historic sites to the Lycoming County Planning Commission used in preparing this study and A Survey of Historical Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County.

The Montgomery Borough Council also has a very active Bicentennial Committee for 1976. There are no provisions in this Historical Society for a complete museum operation administered by a professional staff and at this point the Society has the use of a room in the Borough.

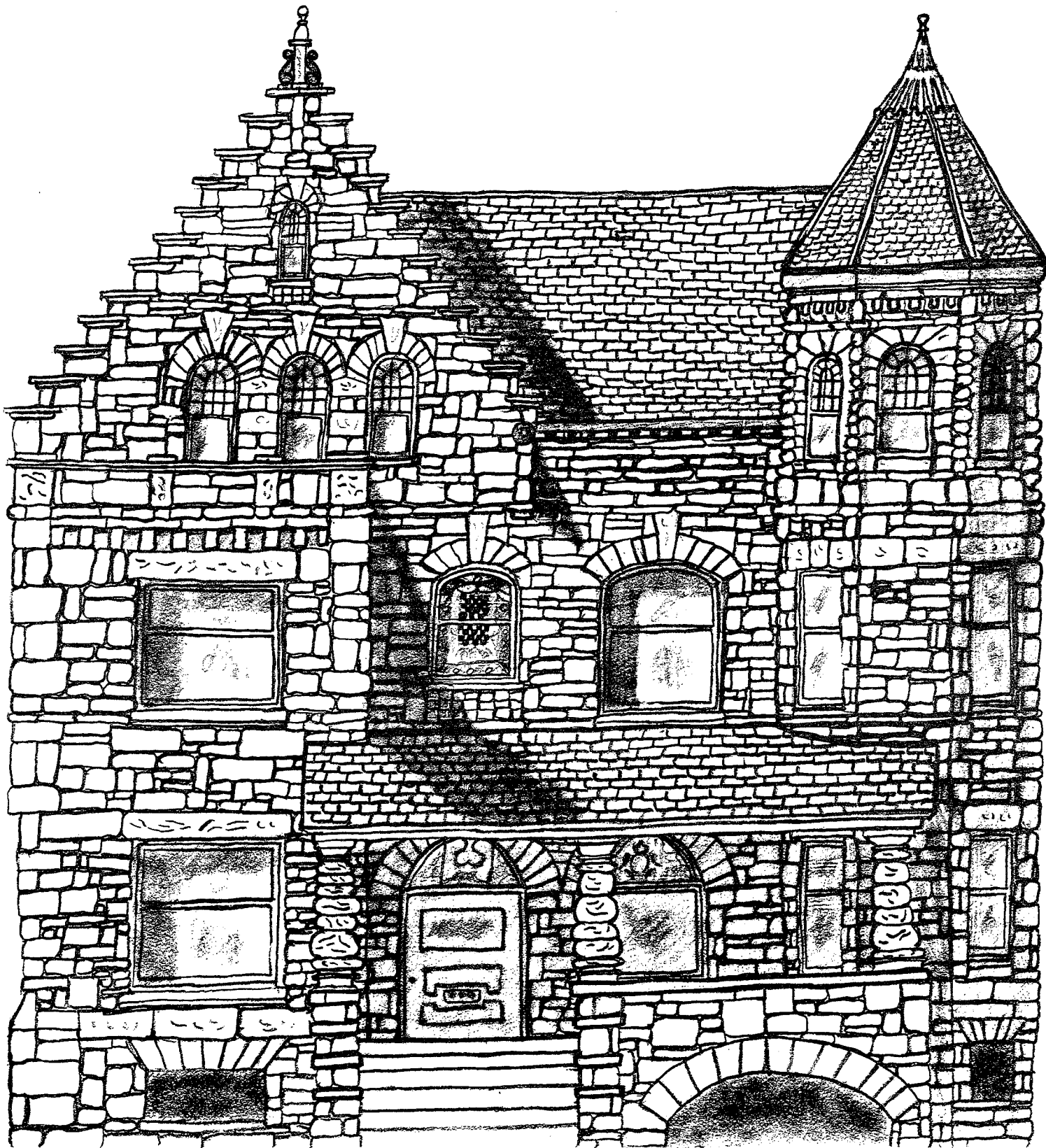
Ralston Historical Society:

The Ralston Historical Society has a collection of artifacts and has displayed them in several rooms in the village called the Sheshequin Museum.

Members of the Society also helped to compile information on historic sites for the publications of the Lycoming County Planning Commission.

There is not at the present time the necessary funds or personnel in this Society to carry on a museum operation or a series of historic publications.

Historic Preservation Plan



Utilizing the information of the Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County and of the previous sections of this document, an historic preservation plan has been developed. It includes recommended actions for public, semi-public and private organizations and individuals. It addresses the subject from a countywide view, and not from that of a specific area or group.

Major components of the Plan deal with the following types of action:

- State Inventory
- National Registry
- public sites and project proposals
- historic districts
- program proposals
- organization proposals

Before recommendations are made for these different topics, a statement of historic preservation policy by the Lycoming County Planning Commission is made. These policies set the general framework within which the subject is regarded.

Historic Preservation Policies

1. The significance of history and of historic preservation is broad and inclusive of many aspects of our environment and our lives. It deals with not only the preservation and restoration of buildings, but the style of living, the understanding of present day attitudes and events, and the shape and problems of our communities.

This policy states concern for the general importance of history. Far from an attitude of history for history's sake, the reasons for involvement in this subject are for the benefits that historic preservation can offer to people today.

2. Through the preservation and restoration of areas which have historic character and through the maintenance of land uses and activities which are not dependent upon, nor dominated by modern changes, a greater diversity of opportunities for living can be realized.

In keeping with an overall planning goal of maintaining, restoring or creating the greatest possible diversity of suitable land uses and community character, this policy points out a function of historic preservation in our county. By retaining the old while building the new, and by respecting the work

and the signs of the past, we have more choices available to us today. Opportunities in life styles and activities which are alternative to the norm can offer a greater range of choice to county residents. Not needing to be highly unique nor based in significant historical context, these opportunities can involve living in remote areas, the ability of a person without an automobile to function in a community, the economic health of the small family farm, primitive area recreation, creativeness through home crafts, and the independence of small, individually owned businesses. Implementation of this policy would certainly involve many aspects of planning beyond historical preservation.

3. The basic thrust of historical preservation must come from private sources and not public sources.

Due to the scope of any meaningful preservation effort and due to the large number of significant historic sites in the County, public involvement could never be significant as an overall physical impact. Private resources will be the major instrument of historical preservation through individuals and groups restoring buildings and maintaining privately owned historic sites.

4. Public and semi-public agencies should recognize valuable historic structures and qualities, and to all possible extents avoid encroachment upon these during all project planning and construction. Projects such as highways, utility rights-of-way, reservoirs and redevelopment are potential threats of a critical nature.

One of the major reasons for building demolitions is the need for land in the construction of projects which are judged to be in the best overall interests of the public. When these interests are determined, and while planning of the projects is being carried out, the value of historic structures and areas must be included as important input to all decisions. Review of such projects by responsible planning agencies to assure that historic values are protected is critical.

5. Where the general public of a municipality containing a historical area would benefit, controls to regulate alteration, demolition and new construction of buildings should be enacted.

Historic districts are established by municipal ordinances in order to maintain a character of an area. The historical value of the district is a public value,

much as environmental quality has a value and neighborhoods have a value. In some cases this value should be recognized through commitment of the local governing body by an ordinance so that the historic property of residents is protected from adjacent noncompatible uses.

6. Historic information and workshop programs should be offered by public or semi-public groups.

Through program stimulation and assistance, private action and citizen mobilization for public action can be encouraged. While not involving great costs, program services to the public could be offered, with possible widespread results in historic site preservation and restoration.

7. A program by public and semi-public organizations for historic site owners should offer services of design assistance, construction assistance through volunteer or youth groups, legal services in efforts to save historic structures, and real estate marketing assistance to attract new owners who will maintain or restore historic sites.

Reaching beyond the generalized public education and workshops mentioned in policy #6, this policy deals with efforts to be made with owners of sites concerning their specific problems. Design assistance may involve advice on restoration, painting, places to order authentic hardware, and so forth. While certainly it will not be appropriate in all cases, some restorations could utilize labor or construction help. Volunteers, supervised trainees or youth job programs may provide a service where their involvement would not conflict with private enterprise. Legal services may help owners when demolition is to occur through public programs or in the establishment of historic districts. Finally, real estate marketing assistance may help individuals to find potential owners of historic properties who will maintain them in their historic character.

8. Major public involvement should be made if a historic site of great public value can be feasibly acquired.

As a policy statement, the commitment of public funds for site acquisition is not generally favored. If, however, a site of significant historic value which would otherwise be lost, can be acquired and operated in a means which serves county residents, public involvement should be undertaken.

9. County acquisition of old or historic structures which are in poor condition should be made, rehabilitation efforts instituted, and then the buildings should be sold to return expended funds. A semi-public Historic Trust may be necessary to do this. Federal subsidy programs should be used, when possible.

This policy is oriented toward the practical use of old buildings. In order to use them, rehabilitation and restoration are often necessary. By acquiring these properties and applying workmanship and design sensitivity in renovation work, values could presumably be earned through the subsequent sale of the building to pay for the expenses of restoring it. Deed restrictions should be included to insure historic characteristics remain. The County has had a program similar to this in the past, but efforts have not been oriented toward historic qualities.

10. Historic sites of state or national value should be recognized by their inclusion on the appropriate State Inventory or Federal Registry.

Recognition of the value of certain sites through the Inventory or Registry will add much emphasis to historic implementation efforts.

11. Incentives for private restoration should be made. These may include a historic "homesteading" program, whereby homes would be sold at minimal prices to individuals who agree to rehabilitate them. Tax reform to encourage the maintenance of buildings and the restoration of sites should also be enacted. Tax reform could also discourage the demolition of historic buildings and help to preserve open space, which is often critical to the integrity of historic sites.

As mentioned above in policy #3, most historic preservation will come from the private sector rather than the public. Ironically, public programs often discourage activity which would lead to preservation or restoration. While the government need not be directly involved, incentives of various types could be offered.

12. Exceptions and variances to building, fire and other codes should be made in some cases where historical structures are involved.

Many buildings, particularly public, are abandoned

due to code requirements. Where extensive changes are not essential for public safety, variances should be permitted. This would prolong and expand the usefulness of many structures.

13. Tourist promotional efforts should be oriented toward historic areas, historic celebration events, and the concentrated communities of the County, rather than more rural and natural environment areas.

The economic health of more developed communities such as Jersey Shore could benefit by promotion of their town and events. Historic character could be a large part of the attraction. On the contrary, more tourists in the rural areas will benefit fewer people, offer little or nothing to historic quality preservation, and may likely create serious environmental problems.

14. Open space systems and recreational development should be undertaken with historic preservation as an additional aspect of projects.

Open space is needed around some historic sites if they are to retain historic quality. Historical aspects of a site may add much interest, variety and substance to recreation facilities and areas.

15. Controls and programs oriented toward aesthetic quality should be undertaken, as they will protect the quality of historic sites and the historic character of the County in general.

An example may be the enactment of effective sign and billboard ordinances to eliminate the clutter and blight of our roadsides which is due to outdoor advertising. Another example may be the enactment of a scenic road system, to maintain rural character of roads, to eliminate road improvements which are incompatible with the land and communities and to eliminate unwarranted highway changes which adversely affect the character of the County or the quality and existence of historic sites.

State Inventory Recommendations

The following lists indicate sites now included on the State Inventory and sites which are proposed by this plan for inclusion on the State Inventory. The Inventory itself is described in the Evaluation section and descriptions of the sites in that section explain why the sites are judged to be of State significance. Any sites of the County inventory which do not appear on this list or on the list for Federal Registry are judged to be of local significance. Sites now listed on the State Inventory follows:

Site 5	Rose-Grier Farmhouse
6	John G. Reading-Rothfuss House
7	Goodrich-Weightman-Cochran House
	Rothfuss-Hurwitz House
10	Peter Herdic Double House
13	Harrar House
14	Emery-Foresman-Kay-Costello House
16	Herdic House-Park Hotel-Park Home
21	The Emery House
36	The Grit Publishing Company
37	Lycoming County Jail
39	Garrett-Tinsman House
41	164 East Third Street
54	Judge Gamble House
55	Christ Episcopal Church
61	U.S. Post Office & Federal Bldg.
83	Original Little League Field
85	Williamsport City Hall
109	Old Hotel - Port Penn
112	Riebsam-Bertin House
118	Dr. Wood-Jackson House
121	Muncy Historical Society, Kittoe House
122	Bailliff House
124	Samuel A. Wallis House
125	Site of Fort Muncy
127	Quaker Meeting-Pennsdale
129	John Adlum House
131	House of Many Stairs
133	Indian Mound-Brock-Barlow Farm
135	Hiller Farm-West of Brock-Barlow Estate
137	Warner-Gortner House
139	William Ellis-Neece House
147	"Emanuel Church"-Immanuel Lutheran Church
154	Gov. John A. Shulze Eck Mansion
156	Church of Our Saviour
159	Konkle-Beard House
169	Cecil Fowler Farm
175	Mensch-Abeling Farm
176	Eagle Grange #1
177	Dunkard Meeting House
180	Kennedy Cider Press
187	Moran-Trump House (Whiting House)

Site	196	Slonaker-Keiler House
	202	The Foundry
	218	Academy-Dunkle Apartments
	219	Lentz Farm
	222	Indian Site - Pine Creek
	227	Mosquito Creek
	230	Grave of Chief Wi-Daagh
	231	Sheshequin Trail
	248	Hugh White-Shipman House
	250	"Lockabar"
	256	Old Hotel-Collomsville
	265	Cedar Run Inn
	267	Wood Covered Bridge
	273	John Hays Log House
	198	Wilson-Bitner House
	195	McHenry-Cline-Bone House
	203	Canal Lock #34
	194	Gamble-Humes-Collins House
	244	Fort Antes Site
	233	Iron Furnace Carterville
	199	Gallaueher-Webb House
	204	Martin House
	210	Wolfe-Cochrane House
	311	Hays-Hepburn-Antes House

Sites proposed for inclusion on the State Inventory
(117 sites):

Site	18	The Weightman Block
	22	The Ernest Davis House
	40	The Ryan House
	42	Ellis Tallman-Cipolla house
	43	Immanuel Christ Church
	51	The Williamsport Cemetery
	56	James V. Brown Library
	57	The William Howard Memorial
	60	Williamsport Sun-Gazette Company
	58	Northern Central Bank & Trust Co.
	62	First Baptist Church
	63	A.D. Hermance House
	64	The Embick House
	67	Emery House
	68	Smith-Ulman House-Annunciation Rectory
	69	Woman's Club
	71	Augustus Laedlein Shop
	73	Deemer-Maneval House
	75	Harris-Purley-Krimm-Amsler House
	76	Ridell-Smith House
	77	MacMullan-Stroehmann House
	79	Plankenhorn House
	87	G.W. Youngman House
	88	Woodward-Glosser House
	96	Greenberg-Villa-Maria-Sabol House
	97	Hamilton-Detwiler House
	98	McCormick-O'Brien-Worobec House

Site 99	Keefers-Deemer House
100	Dr. Harold Tonkin House
105	Yard Office-Faxon Company
106	Hardscrabble-Beeber-Pfleegor House
107	Rankin-O'Brien House
108	William Watson-Al Logue House
110	Alder-Muir House
111	Muncy Girl's Seminary
113	St. James Episcopal Church
114	Lloyd-Titman House
115	Lyman Douglas House
116	Muncy Public Library
117	Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company
119	Benjamin Pott-Neece House
120	McCarty-Wertman House
126	Wyno Farms
128	Quaker School House
130	Lundy-Bubb House
132	Wolf Run Earthworks
138	Haines-Shaheen House
144	The Newman School
145	Lyon -Fought-Montgomery House
149	Amos Burrows-Sprout House
150	J. Wesley Little Studio
151	The Rocks
152	Bennett-Hunter House
153	Rakestraw-Raymond House
160	Scott-Ball-Witt-Soars House
161	Lyon-Keyte-Wenner House
167	Nirvana-Decker-Lecce House
168	Clinton Baptist Cemetery
172	Rentz-Riggle House
179	Hughes-Sweeting Site
186	Col. Allen-Kohr House
188	Kamus-Sebring House
189	Allison-Shirk Hotel
190	Samuel Moss House
191	Humes Apartments
192	Seeley-Marks House
193	Webb-Sallada-Brownlee House
197	McCullough-Larimer House
207	H. Water's Blacksmith Shop
213	Thomas-Bowersox House
214	Lawshe-McCurdy House
220	Old Pine Creek Cemetery
223	Princess Shawana's Grave
236	Tannery Houses
238	Iron Furnace
239	Tomb House
249	Antes-McMicken-Alexander House
255	Ben Croyle House
259	Immaculate Conception Church
260	Grotto
261	Gibson-Hays-Planeknhorn House
266	Buttonwood Covered Bridge
268	Lairdsville Covered Bridge

Site	271	Knox-Housel-Shelley House
	272	Log Granary
	277	Charles Sprout House
	279	Plankenhorn House
	280	C.S.W. Rickolt House
	282	Fort Brady Site
	283	Warrior Spring
	284	Twin Locks
	285	Smith-Wallis Grist Mill
	297	Grave of Chief Rest-Your-Bones
	306	Williamson Farm
	307	Duffy's Tavern
	308	Baily-Mencer House
	313	Lloyd-Cain House
	314	Nelson Phillips House
	319	Becht-Deemer-Lamade-Stearns House
	322	Peter Herdic House
	326	First Baptist Chapel
	327	St. Paul's Lutheran Church
	328	Covenant-Central Presbyterian Church
	329	First Presbyterian Church
	334	Clark-Redmond House
	345	Emery-Wagner-Pagana Building
	347	Cochran-Crooks House
	348	Rosemary Cottage-Cochran Family

Federal Registry Recommendations

The following list indicates the one site currently on the Federal Registry and 36 others which are proposed, by this plan for the Federal Registry. Description of sites in the Evaluation section of this report explain why the sites are judged to have national significance. The Registry is described in Evaluation section.

List for Registration Action

Federal Site: #61 - U.S. Post Office and
Federal Building

Proposed Federal Sites:

- #7 - Goodrich-Weightman-Cochran House and Carriage House
- #9 Mussina House
- #15 Trinity Episcopal Church
- #16 Herdic House-Park Hotel-Park Home
- #21 Emery House
- #36 The Grit Publishing Company
- #55 Christ Episcopal Church
- #66 Hiram Rhodes-Castlebury House
- #70 Annunciation Church
- #72 Rawley-Rishel House-Convent
- #83 Original Little League Field
- #85 Williamsport City Hall
- #122 Bailiff House
- #123 Burial Grounds at Hall's Station
- #124 Samuel A. Wallis House
- #125 Site of Fort Muncy
- #127 Quaker Meeting Pennsdale
- #129 John Adlum House
- #131 House of Many Stairs
- #134 Transitional-Late Archaic Brock-Barlow Estate
- #140 Mt. Equity-Ellis-Fetter House
- #141 Carpenter-Stoever Springhouse
- #143 Edge-End House
- #147 "Emmanuel Church"-Immanuel Lutheran Church
- #154 Gov. John A. Shulze Mansion
- #155 Nathaniel Burrows House
- #176 Eagle Grange #1
- #177 Dunkard Meeting House
- #180 Kennedy Cider Press
- #186 Col. Allen-Kohr House
- #195 McHenry-Cline-Bone House
- #196 Slonaker-Keiler House
- #230 Grave of Chief Wi-Daagh
- #250 "Lockabar"
- #285 Col. George Smith-Wallis Grist Mill

Recommendations for Public Sites

Recommendations are offered regarding sites which are now in public ownership (see evaluation section titled Publically Used Sites for more information). Several other recommendations deal with sites where public or semi-public (historic societies, arts councils, etc.) involvement in site acquisition and projects is recommended. As the emphasis of this plan, as stated in the policies, is toward private restoration, semi-public programming and historic district regulation, and not on acquisition, this section is very brief.

1. Lycoming County Jail, Site #37

Alternate use recommendations should be considered, and if feasible, remodeling and reuse of the structure should be made when the prison functions are moved elsewhere.

2. United States Post Office and Federal Building, Site #61

As plans are being finalized for a new federal building and postal facility, it is likely that those uses will not continue in the Post Office building. It is recommended that the structure not be demolished until an exhaustive search for alternate uses is done. Incentives should be offered to prospective owners or users of the building who would intend to utilize the structure. Those incentives may include acquisition at less than market value from the Federal Government, tax incentives and code variances.

3. Williamsport City Hall, Site #85

A program of maintenance and rehabilitation should be immediately put into effect to maintain and improve the condition of this structure.

4. Jersey Shore Municipal Building

This building should be rehabilitated and maintained as the municipal building.

5. Canal Locks, Site #203

The Borough of Jersey Shore owns the canal right-of-way through the Borough. It is recommended that a greenway be established along the canal route, and pedestrian and bicycle trail use be encouraged. The lock should be preserved and restored for its historic interest. This may be possible while incorporating proposed plans for a storm drainage project.

6. Newman School

Ownership of the site should be transferred from the Lycoming County Junior Historians, who are inactive, to the Lycoming County Historical Society, who now acts as trustee for the site.

Recommended acquisition and special projects:

1. J. Wesley Little Studio, Site #150

This site should be acquired by a semi-public organization, such as the Lycoming County Historical Society or an arts council. It should be refurbished to serve as crafts center, and could house a resident artist who would be selected and sponsored by the Society or council. Within the proposed Picture Rocks Historic District the small building could also be the site of historic or arts programming for the eastern portion of the County.

2. Pennsylvania Canal; various sections of the county

Canal right-of-way should be acquired through selected sections of the county for use as a hiking and bicycling trail. A linear site, such as this, could have great historic value, as well as open space and recreational value. In particular, the segment from Montoursville to Montgomery should be investigated for possible county acquisition.

3. Rural Historic Farm Sites

Acquisition of a rural farm by the county is recommended. Such a site could have several potential uses, including a function of a working farm museum, an outdoor education facility, a summer camping or day camping facility for youth, and a location for work programs. Those work programs could involve farming, recreation management, structural rehabilitation and training, and other trades and crafts. Volunteers, youth groups, school groups, summer job program personnel and juvenile law offenders could utilize the program.

4. Old residences

Acquisition by the county or by a semi-public Historic Trust of old homes is recommended. The sites should be in poor condition, but conducive to restoration or rehabilitation. Through private contracts, county labor forces, special work programs, youth training activities, school education, and juvenile and adult probation programs, the restoration work could be done. The county or trust could then sell the homes.

Historic District Proposals

The Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks identified areas of the County where there is a strong concentration of viable historic structures. These were shown in the 1971 study as seven concentrated site areas:

- Area A - The Brock-Barlow Estate
- Area B - Pennsdale
- Area C - South Main Street - Muncy
- Area D - Picture Rocks
- Area E - Williamsport Post Office to Fifth Ave.
on Third and Fourth Streets
- Area F - South Main Street - Jersey Shore
- Area G - Cedar Run Village

The establishment of formal Historic Districts in several of those areas is recommended. Designation is made by ordinance of the local governing body (township supervisors, borough council or city council) and restricts actions which would be detrimental to the historic character of the district. New construction and major exterior changes of existing buildings would be controlled by guidelines set forth in the ordinance. A historic review board would make recommendations to the governing body of the municipality in regard to proposed land use or structural changes. The appendix of this report includes a section dealing with the establishment of historic districts.

Continuation of use, and encouragement of re-use for structures would be made by the establishment of the districts, by offering protection from other incompatible development and by encouragement of rehabilitation of old structures, rather than their demolition. Experience has shown in other areas that values increase as a result of historic district programs. A description of proposed districts follows:

Williamsport

The proposed Williamsport Historic District includes homes of past lumbermen, mill owners and professional people. The first Fourth Street mansions had driveways, gardens and sweeping lawns. As new lumber fortunes were made the side lots to these mansions were sold to friends and new mansions were built next to the older houses. From 1866 until the turn of the century the Herdic House (Park Hotel) was the social hub of Williamsport.

There is a tremendous variety of architectural styles

in this area, including modifications of Federal, Colonial, Greek Revival and more especially, Gothic Italianate, Franco-American or Mansard, Neo-Jacobean, Romanesque, Cottage Gothic and even Arts and Crafts. Many of these homes are by known architects and builders and the total fabric of the area makes a 19th Century patchwork of architectural style. Along with this Victorian showmanship one finds some houses that were modest in style, so that the area has a great breadth of expression. One also finds many of the monumental lumber era churches in this historic area. 66 sites in this area have historic or architectural importance to the history of Williamsport and the County.

Sites which are located within the boundaries of the Williamsport Historic District follow. 27 of these were designed by Eber Culver, and five by other known architects.

- Site 6 John G. Reading House
- Site 7 Goodrich-Weightman-Cochran House
and Carriage house
- Site 8 The Judge Metzger Residence
- Site 9 The Mussina House
- Site 10 A Peter Herdic Mansard Double House
- Site 11 The Bartles House
- Site 12 The Robert Foresman House
Cleveden Apartments
- Site 13 The Harrar House
- Site 14 The Emery-Foresman-Kay-Costello House
- Site 15 Trinity Church
- Site 16 Herdic House-Park Home
- Site 17 Peter Herdic Lumber Offices
- Site 18 The Weightman Block
- Site 19 The Taylor-Parsons-Bastian House
- Site 20 334 Campbell Street
- Site 21 The Emery House
- Site 22 The Ernest Davis House
- Site 23 914 Vine Avenue
- Site 24 933 Vine Avenue
- Site 25 959-961 Vine Avenue
- Site 26 416 Third Avenue
- Site 27 423 Third Avenue
- Site 28 The Dr. John Dufor Residence
- Site 29 713 West Third Street
- Site 30 725 West Third Street
- Site 31 718 West Third Street
- Site 32 730 West Third Street
- Site 33 737 West Third Street
- Site 60 Williamsport Sun-Gazette Company
- Site 61 U.S. Post Office
- Site 62 First Baptist Church
- Site 63 A D. Hermance House
- Site 64 The Embick House
- Site 65 McMinn-Bowman-Mosser House,
Susquehanna Group

Site 111	Muncy Girls Seminary
Site 112	Riebsam-Bertin House
Site 113	St. James Episcopal Church
Site 114	Lloyd-Titman House
Site 115	Lyman Douglas House
Site 116	Muncy Public Library
Site 117	Lycoming Mutual Insurance Co.
Site 118	Dr. Wood-Jackson House
Site 119	Benjamin Pott House
Site 120	McCarty-Wertman House
Site 121	Muncy Historical Society
Site 274	Milton Opp House
Site 275	Taggart House
Site 276	Dorothy Stead House
Site 277	Charles Sprout House
Site 278	St. Andrew's Lutheran House
Site 279	Plankenhorn House
Site 280	Dr. C.S.W. Rickolt House

The Muncy Borough Planning Commission has considered the proposal, but no planning commission or borough action has been taken. Boundaries of the proposed districts are mapped.

Picture Rocks

A cluster of building in the Borough of Picture Rocks offers one of the most undisturbed areas of old and historic structures. A character of residential living can be even here which is unique to the county.

The proposed district lies along Center Street, including three parcels to the west of Elm Street (one is the Baptist Church), 11 parcels of land to the north of Center Street, and 8 parcels to the south of Center Street. Sites in the county inventory include:

Site 149	Amos Burrows-Sprout House
Site 150	J. Wesley Little Studio
Site 151	The rocks
Site 289	Asa Burrows-Edmund Hill House
Site 290	Amos Burrows-William Sprout House
Site 291	Erastus Sprout-Oscar Horn House
Site 292	Asa Rensselaer-Cleon Boston House
Site 293	Amos Sprout-Clarance Day House
Site 294	Peter Fry-Marjorie Sprout House
Site 295	Picture Rocks Baptist Church
Site 296	Picture Rocks Iron Bridge

Boundaries of the proposed district are mapped.

Jersey Shore

Thirty-five Jersey Shore sites are included in the county inventory. Most structures are concentrated in the downtown area. Subject to flood damage and deteriorating quality over a period of years, many of the sites are not in excellent condition, but a

district historic quality is present and should be preserved and restored. With a recreational orientation of the local economy, a historical district can provide an interest and incentive for local businesses and neighborhoods. The Borough includes the most complete collection of federal style buildings in the County.

The district proposed here includes 26 sites of the County Inventory. Much of Main Street is included. While sites of significance are located in other areas of the Borough as well, the greatest concentration is found in the location of the proposed district. These 26 sites are listed as follows:

Site 190	Kaiser-Morrow House
Site 191	Humes Apartments
Site 192	Seeley Marks House
Site 193	Webb-Sallada-Brownlee House
Site 194	Gray Wing Hall-Gamble-Humes-Collins House
Site 195	Dr. Bone House
Site 196	Slonaker-Keiler House
Site 197	McCullough-Larimer House
Site 198	Bitner House
Site 199	Martin-Rhoades House
Site 200	Swope Apartments
Site 201	McHenry House
Site 202	The Foundry
Site 203	Canal Locks
Site 204	Martin House
Site 205	Robert Fox House
Site 206	Robert Fox House
Site 207	H. Water's Blacksmith Shop
Site 210	Wolfe-Cochrane House
Site 211	Bodines House
Site 212	Municipal Building
Site 185	Oldest House
Site 186	Col. Allen-Kohr House
Site 187	Whiting House
Site 188	Kamus-Sebring House
Site 189	Allison-Shirk Hotel

Other areas of the County

Of special significance as collections of historic structures are the following:

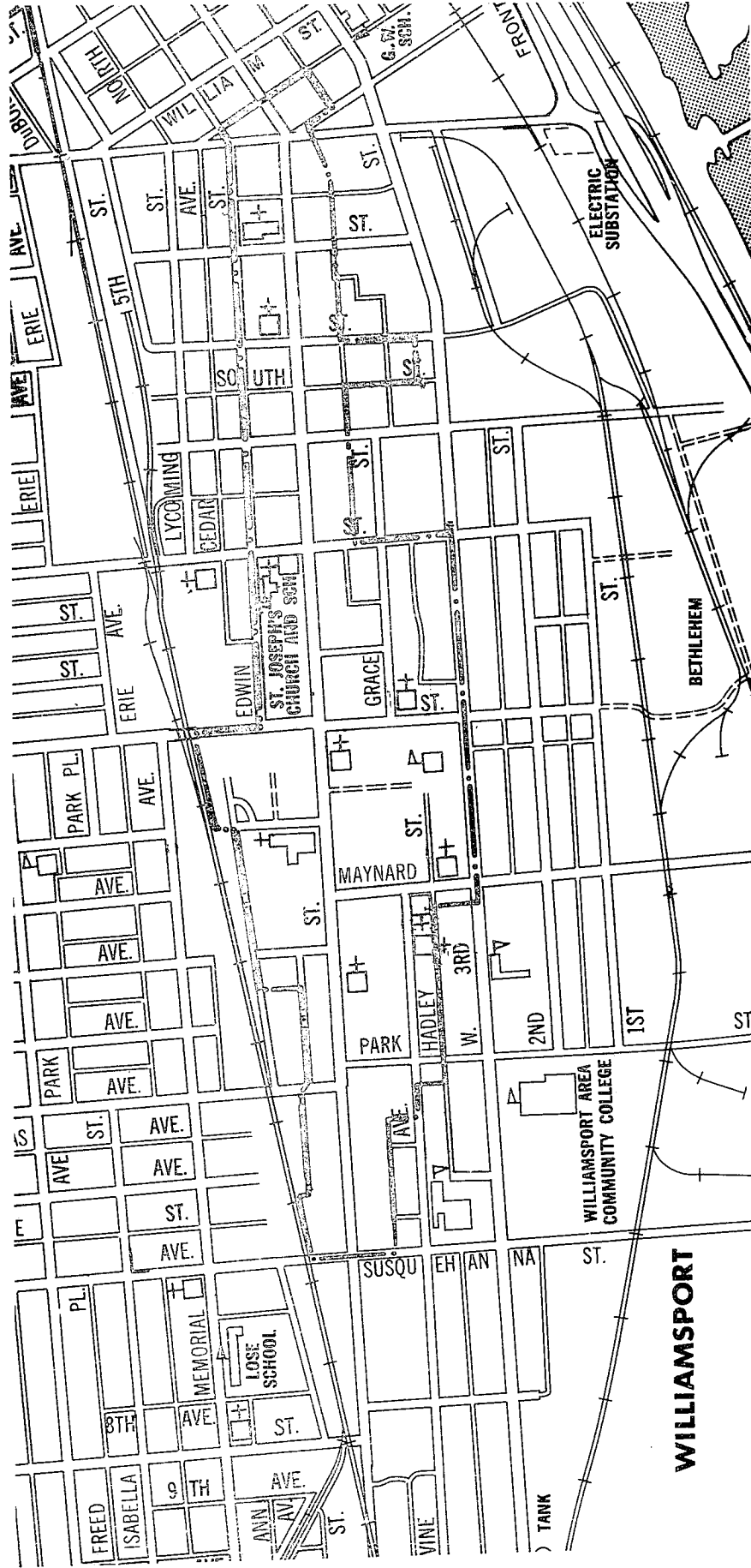
Cedar Run Village, Brown Township
Pennsdale historic farms, Muncy Township
Buildings designed by Eber Culver, Williamsport
Buildings designed by Carl Tallman, Williamsport

All four of these site areas hold special values in the County. Cedar Run is the best example of a historic logging railroad village. The farms of Penns-

dale include many original structures and retain an agricultural character. The Culver and Tallman buildings are of excellent design.

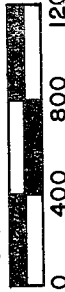
The areas mentioned here are not typical of designated historic districts. Cedar Run is part of a very rural township, Pennsdale is a farming area and not a community of concentrated development, and the Culver and Tallman buildings are not within a confined area, but scattered through several sections of the City of Williamsport. For those reasons, district designation is not recommended at this time, though it should be considered for future action.

MAP 6 PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT



N

SCALE IN FEET



BOUNDARY OF
PROPOSED DISTRICT

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED
IN PART BY THE LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING
COMMISSION. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION
101 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION,
AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF APRIL 22, 1968,
P. L. 116, NO. 1, THE PLANNING COMMISSION
IS AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT AND EXPEND FUNDS
FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP.

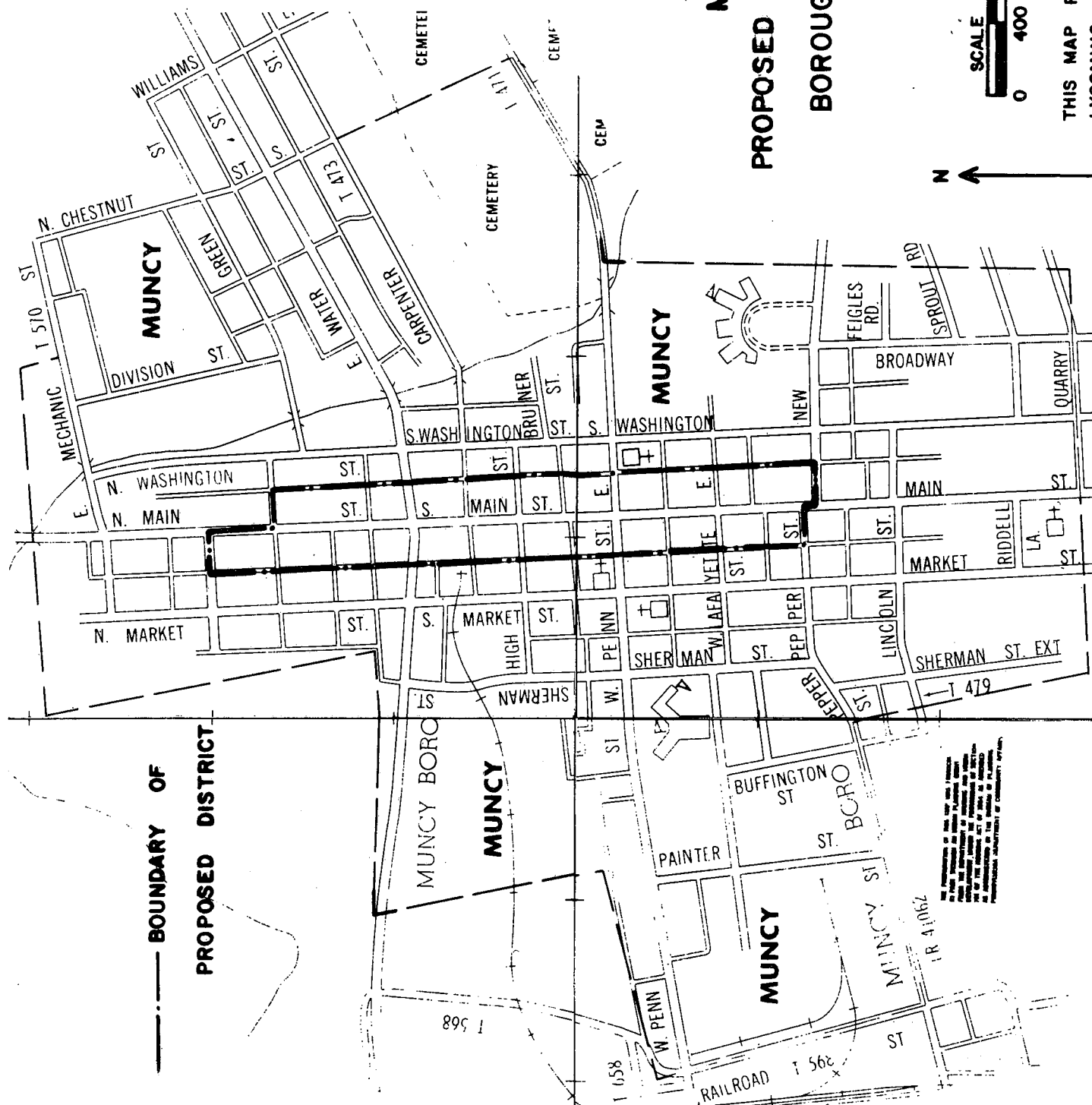
THIS MAP PREPARED BY
LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

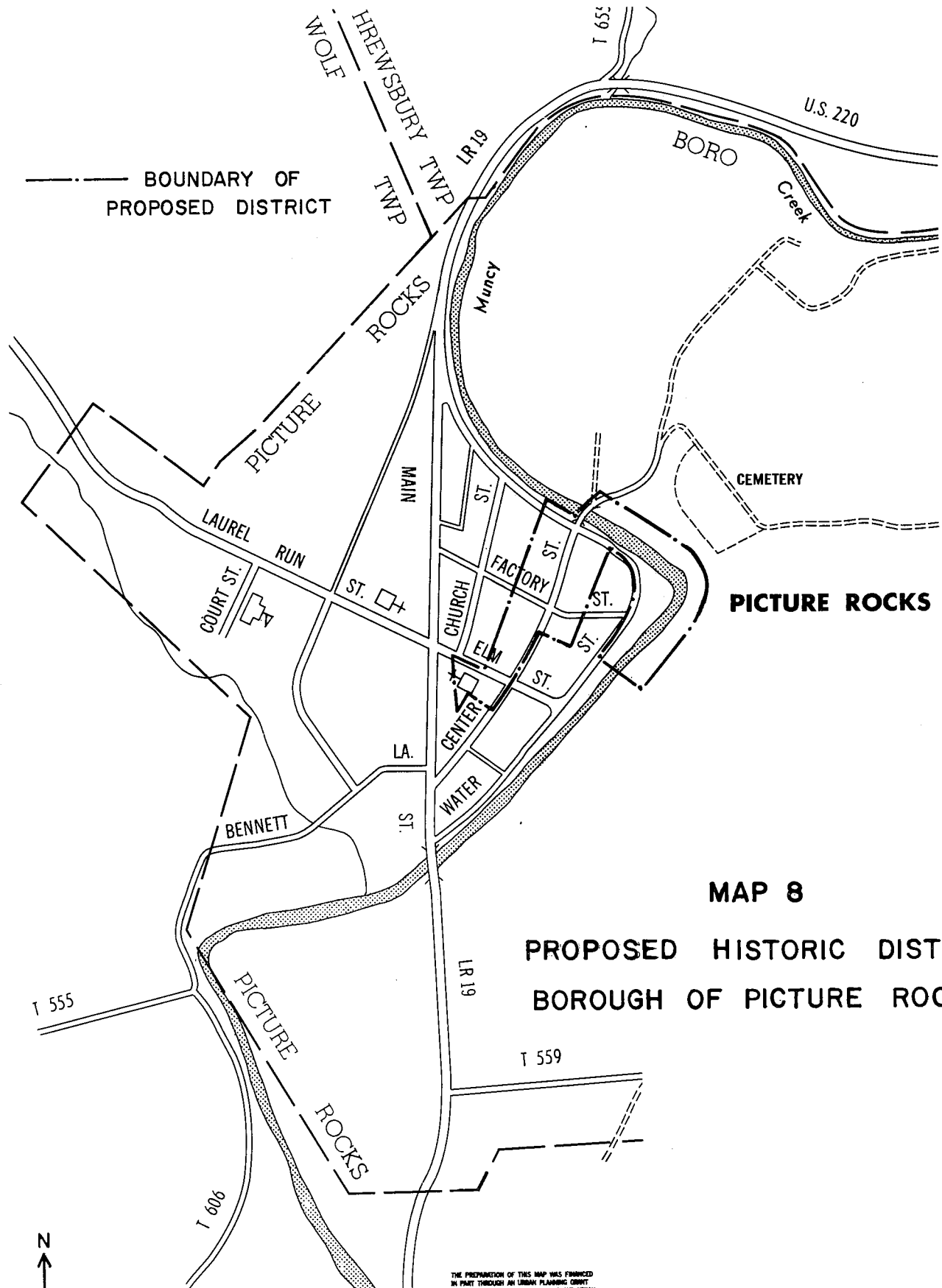
MAP 7

THIS MAP PREPARED BY

COUNTY PLANNING

COMMISSION





PICTURE ROCKS

MAP 8

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT BOROUGH OF PICTURE ROCKS

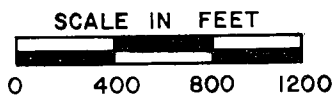
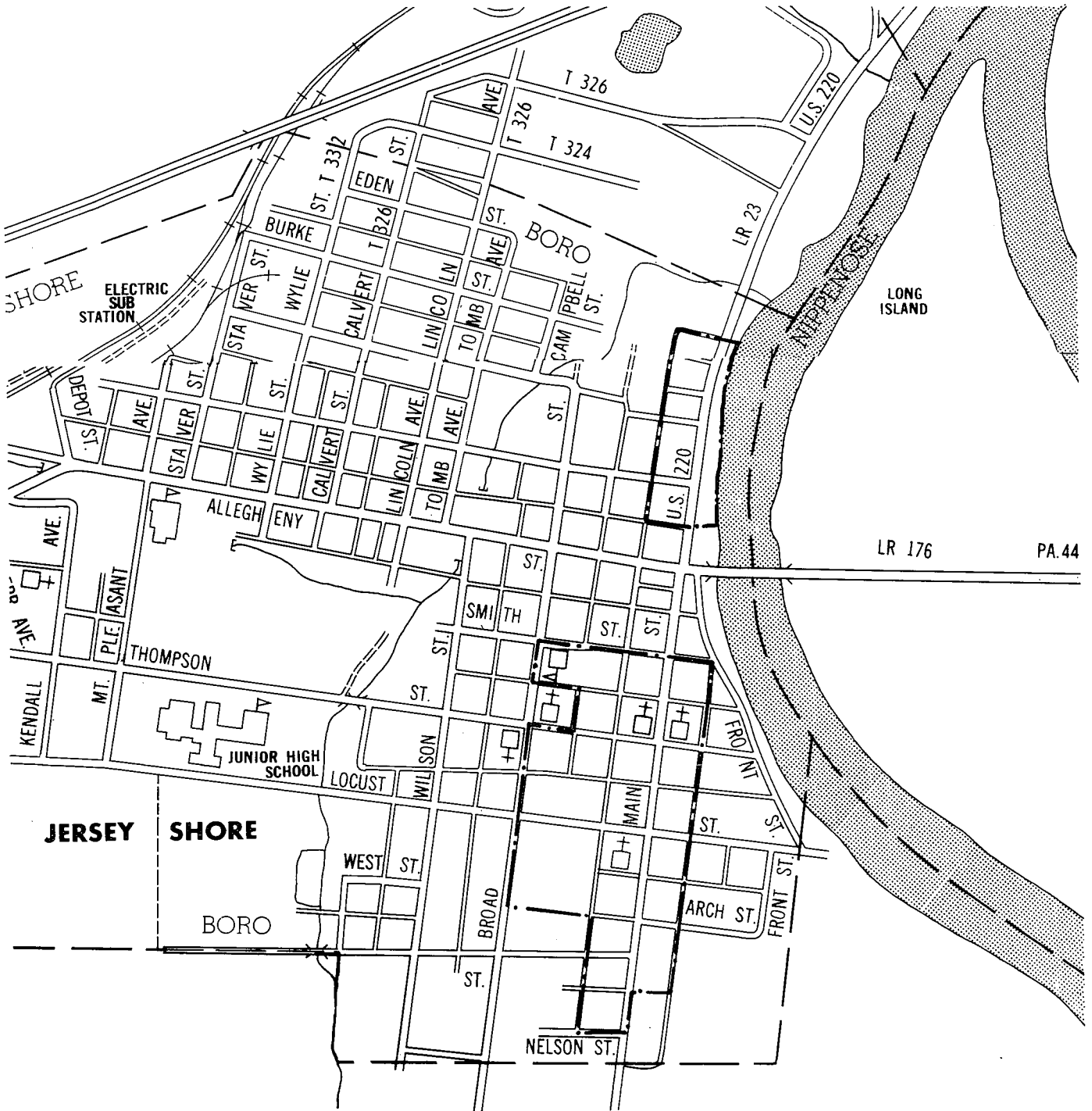


SCALE IN FEET
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THIS MAP PREPARED BY
LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED
IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION
701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED,
AS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF PLANNING,
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.

MAP 9 PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT BOROUGH OF JERSEY SHORE



--- BOUNDARY OF
 PROPOSED DISTRICT

Program Proposals

"Programs", in this section, are used in a very broad sense, including a wide variety of activities to implement the policies of the plan. Several groups and agencies would be involved. A listing and description of recommended programs follows. The order in which they are placed does not indicate any priority or hierarchy of importance.

1. Project review:

Any projects which are sponsored, funded or requiring a permit from a public agency should be reviewed for their possible negative impact on historical values. This would include highways, redevelopment projects, park proposals, reservoirs and others. While the sponsoring agency should review their own proposals extensively, review should also be made by the local and county planning agency. Much of the information of this plan will be used to make the historical impact review process of the County Planning Commission more effective.

Review of public projects by the County Planning Commission is now required, as that agency has been designated an Area Wide Planning Organization.

Local planning commission review of projects is not required, but it is recommended that local agencies become involved in reviews of this type.

2. Establishment of historic districts:

In the previous section, historic districts were dealt with in some detail. Actions recommended in that section should be carried out by local planning agencies, local governing bodies and local Historical Societies. As an established program, Societies should develop proposals and assemble pertinent information for the use of planning and governing bodies. District ordinances are similar in many respects to zoning ordinances, so primary responsibility for preparation should lie with local planning agencies. The County Planning Commission should be available to assist local groups.

3. Conduction of workshops and courses:

A variety of programs should be developed to increase public information and knowledge of historical values and preservation. One excellent example is a continuing education course conducted at the County Museum through the Pennsylvania State University's continuing education program. The current course deals with American antiques. Presentations by the museum director and by a variety of guest lecturers are made. It is recommended that this effort be continued and expanded to offer a variety of workshop courses. In particular, subjects dealing with historic preservation of the environment should be offered, to assist or encourage private individuals to buy, restore and preserve landmarks of public value.

Another example of a current activity is a cooperative program between the Williamsport Area Community College and the County Historical Museum, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Student projects and research will be emphasized. It is recommended that programs of this type be carried out and expanded to offer research and work-study opportunities to college and high school students. Funding sources of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, and state and federal education funds should be considered.

In addition, it is recommended that schools develop programs oriented toward local history and historical preservation. Focus of activities could vary from research to actual building restoration work, interior design, site landscaping, project management, archaeological digging and life style experiments, where students live, for a period of time, as people lived at a certain era of the past.

4. Site preservation assistance:

A program is proposed to offer preservation and restoration assistance to private individuals. Different functions could be involved, including:

a. Design assistance, including the preparation of site plans for site areas and landscaping; restoration of guidance involving site research, interior sketch plans, color schemes and building techniques; outdoor advertising graphics assistance, to insure that signs on historic sites and in historic districts are of appropriate quality.

b. Volunteer labor to work on the restoration of sites or the improvement of grounds. Potential sources of labor could be students (see program 3 above) or special county employment programs.

c. Legal services, to assist an individual in preserving a historic structure through programs such as the Federal Registry and local district ordinances.

d. Historic site marketing, to help individuals who are looking for an old or historic site for restoration.

The activities outlined above should be carried out by a semi-public group such as the County Historical Society. Extensive programs may develop, but the ideas can also be carried out without great effort. Already, for example, the sites survey document prepared by the Lycoming County Planning Commission has served as a guide to persons seeking an old home to buy and restore. The County museum director assists individuals on restoration plans and techniques. The proposal here is to increase those efforts and to insure action by stabilizing the site assistance program through financial support, if needed. The type of assistance to be offered should not conflict with the interests of design professionals, but be offered in cases when no professional help is available or possible.

5. Where an exceptionally significant and valuable historic site is available for acquisition and can be put to public use, public purchase should be considered. One example may be a site which could serve as a working farm museum of the County's past.

A program is recommended to acquire an old farm site, where opportunities for programs involving restoration, site management, environmental education, recreation and education of many forms could be found. See the previous section for more details on this recommendation.

A different type of acquisition program should be established to acquire old homesites, restore or rehabilitate them, and sell them to private individuals. This could be an extension of existing county housing programs which deal with rehabilitation of homes, but an historic restoration emphasis would be added. A semi-public Historic Trust could also carry out this function, if one should be formed (see following section).

6. Restoration of historic sites and other structures:

Though listed here as a separate program proposal, the restoration of buildings is covered in number five, above.

7. Registration of sites:

A program of application for federal registration of sites is recommended. Efforts should be made to register those sites recommended in a previous section of this plan. The application process involves the completion of a form, research of information concerning the site, location of the site on maps and other description of condition, history and significance. This activity should be done by the County Historical Society and by local societies.

8. Taxing structure:

Activities should be undertaken to encourage the revision of the real estate and income tax structure in order to encourage the preservation, maintenance and restoration of buildings.

An excerpt from the National recreation plan, Outdoor Recreation, A Legacy for America, states as follows:

The Administration will seek legislation to encourage preservation of historic buildings and structures certified by the Secretary of the Interior as registered or qualified for registration on the National Register of Historic Places by Federal income tax amendments to:

- a. permit a 5-year write-off of rehabilitation expenses;

- b. disallow deductions for demolition expenses;
- c. permit only a straight line method of depreciation in cases of buildings erected to replace demolished structures; and
- d. permit one who purchases, rehabilitates, and retains a building as a historic structure to use an accelerated method of depreciation.

Likewise, at the state level, the possibility of modifying tax structure to encourage historic building preservation should be investigated. Programs similar to the proposed assessment procedure for farmlands may be feasible.

Citizen groups involved in historical preservation should request that such studies be made.

9. Homesteading:

The discovery of blighted urban neighborhoods by individuals who are willing to restore houses has resulted in the recovery of these areas in some cities. Substandard housing has been restored to create areas of high value. Georgetown in Washington, D.C. and more recently, Society Hill in Philadelphia are two of the more dramatic examples. A program by government or semi-public agencies to acquire housing of low value and offer it to individuals at a minimum price is recommended. Such an offer would include requirements that the grantees rehabilitate the structures in a suitable manner. The program could work in tandem with redevelopment, highway relocation and acquisition programs mentioned in #5 above.

10. Code variances:

Requirements of various building codes and similar regulations often make the continued use of an historic building unfeasible. Changing the use of a structure may even be less feasible. It is recommended that a flexibility in code requirements and enforcement be considered for historic structures and for other cases where the re-use of a building is proposed. Variance should not be to an extreme where public safety would be endangered.

11. Tourist promotion:

Efforts to create an awareness of the public to historic attractions should be a part of tourist promotion programs. To attract county residents as well as non-residents, publicity of special areas, such as Williamsport's proposed historic district and historic downtown features, and of special events, such as Jersey Shore's Town Meeting Celebration on the 4th of July, would help to create economic incentives for historical preservation. Included may be efforts to attract convention programs, cultural programs, and other city and community-based activities. Due to severe environmental constraints of heavy tourist use in the remote and natural areas of the county, an approach such as this would be strongly in keeping with broader planning objectives as well.

12. Open space preservation:

In many cases, open lands around historic sites are important to the value and integrity of the site. Programs to keep these lands open should be enacted, including local zoning where appropriate, easement acquisition or open land acquisition.

13. Recreational development:

In cases where recreational values can be incorporated with historic sites, and vice versa, programs of recreational development should be considered. Overlapping activities could include museum tours, environmental education, visitor centers, park headquarters and lodges or overnight quarters.

14. Aesthetic controls:

Though mentioned last, programs to establish aesthetic controls or specifications for quality may be the most important of all program recommendations. Though they do not necessarily deal directly with specific historic structures, they are oriented toward a more total environmental improvement. Chief among these would be the regulations of signs, billboards and other outdoor advertising.

To maintain a scenic landscape, small town character, historic orientation of certain areas and improved appearance of community, the size and siting of outdoor signs should be regulated to reasonable standards. Scenic road management is another critical area of aesthetic concern which often may relate to historical interest. Where scenic or historic roadways, landscapes or communities exist, road improvement or construction should not conflict or degrade these qualities. A broad range of flexibility should be possible in the planning, design and construction of roads and road improvements in these areas.

The program recommendations above cover a wide spectrum of activities, and would affect a variety of groups. The following table summarizes and further defines questions of recommended responsibilities.

Organization to implement program	County Planning Commission	Local Planning Commission	County Government	Local Government	State Government	Federal Government	Redevelopment agencies	County Historical Society	Local Historical Societies	State Historical Commission	Historic Trust (not established)	Tourist Promotion Agencies	Other Citizen Groups	Private Individuals
PROGRAM														
Project Review	x	x												
Historic Districts	x	x		x										
Workshops								x		x				
Site Assistance	x		x					x						x
Acquisition			x	x	x		x							
Restoration			x				x	x	x		x			x
Registration								x	x	x			x	
Tax Structuring					x	x		x		x			x	
Homesteading			x		x		x							
Code Variances				x	x									
Tourist Promotion								x	x			x	x	
Open Space Preservation			x	x			x				x			
Recreational Development			x	x										x
Aesthetic Controls	x	x	x	x	x			x	x				x	

Organization Proposals

Recommendations in this section are directed toward organizational matters of groups which are involved in historic preservation in the County. Statements are made to more effectively delineate organizational responsibility, and to recommend actions which should result in an increased effectiveness in the implementation of historic preservation plans.

1. Lycoming County Planning Commission:

It is recommended that the Commission establish and maintain an effective citizen participation mechanism to deal with problems of historical preservation. This could logically be a subcommittee of the existing Citizens Advisory Committee, much the same as a Subcommittee already exists for recreation planning. The first step of this recommendation should involve an informal committee to review the Historical Preservation Plan. A continuing program of funding to perform responsibilities, as indicated in the previous section should be made. A minimum of one man-month per year of Planning Commission stafftime should be maintained for the implementation activities.

2. Planning agencies:

Where possible, a person with historical interests should be included as a board member of Planning Commissions. If possible, the person should have a background or apparent interest in historical preservation and a membership in a historical group.

3. Redevelopment agencies:

Board members of redevelopment agencies should include at least one individual representing historical interests of the community involved. A qualified person should be selected from an established historic organization.

4. County Historical Society:

The County Society should take the lead in all matters of historic preservation affecting areas greater than a single municipality. This role is reflected in the program recommendations section of the Plan. Representation and participation from individuals and groups of all areas of the County is important toward this role, and efforts to gain increased cooperation from all areas of

the County should be made. Functions should be expanded toward implementation of preservation programs and a broad range of community improvement as it relates to broad historical values.

5. Local Historical Societies:

Local societies should conduct programs oriented specifically to their own municipality. Efforts should be made to expand the range of appeal of society activities to a wider range of the public than is presently experienced. Involvement in community improvement programs which relate to broad historical values should be made. Coordination with the County Society and with local planning commissions should be made.

6. Historic Trust:

The establishment of a Historic Trust is recommended to carry out programs identified in the previous section. The Trust would be a semi-public and non-governmental organization, functioning under a Board of Directors as an incorporated body. Organization of such a group should come through the County Historical Society, since it would implement programs of a Countywide nature. It should, nonetheless, be distinct from the Society as the primary functions would be the buying, restoring and selling of historic properties. Financing of the organization would initially have to come through private donations, foundation donations and grants. Longer term financing should come through organization programs and memberships.

While this proposal can probably not be immediately implemented, an organization of this type may be essential if important programs recommended are to be carried out.

Conclusion

A wide range of recommendations have been made in this plan, for reasons stated in the introduction and the policies. In Lycoming County, each village, borough and the city can be classified as unique clusters of buildings having a personal stamp of the community. "How do we know it's us without our past?" as questioned in the Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck, has relevance to all of our places today. We can have living history as a viable part of our present way of life, and as an enriching, stimulating and stabilizing element in our environment.

In 1939 the Federal Government conducted a nationwide survey and found 15,000 buildings which were judged to be worth saving. Less than half of these remain. Hopefully, 35 years from today, our record in Lycoming County will be different, indicating more respect, value and commitment toward certain elements of the past.

Districts of historical value should be established and prime structures should be registered. Rehabilitation of buildings to new uses is essential if old structures are to remain, and very importantly, information and awareness needs to be heightened. A broadening of historical interest, so that these values can more accurately and effectively related to today's world, is essential. While certain groups and individuals of the County have had a long standing interest and involvement in these aspects of their communities, many more person's of similar feelings are needed, and action is needed to maintain old values in a newer world.

Hopefully, this report will help to start some of those activities in motion, while serving as a guide to other aspects of county planning.



The Old Pine Creek Cemetery, Old River Road, Jersey Shore

Appendix : Historic Districts procedure

As the establishment of Historic Districts is a major recommendation of this Plan, the following information is offered:

1. Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, authorizing municipalities to enact Historic District Ordinances.
2. A summary of procedures for the establishment of the Ordinance.
3. A sample ordinance from Lower Merian Township.

Act of the General Assembly No. 167 dated June 13, 1961, as amended by Act of the General Assembly No. 24, dated April 23, 1963.

AN ACT

Authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships to create historic districts within their geographic boundaries; providing for the appointment of Boards of Historical Architectural Review; empowering governing bodies of political subdivisions to protect the distinctive historical character of these districts and to regulate the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of buildings within the historic districts.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The term "governing body," as used in this act, shall mean the board of commissioners of any county, the council of any city, exact cities of the first class, the council of any borough or incorporated town, the board of commissioners of any township of the first class and the board of supervisors of any township of the second class.

The term "executive authority," as used in this act, shall mean the chairman of the board of commissioners of any county, the mayor of any city, except cities of the first class, the president of council of any borough or incorporated town, the president of the board of commissioners of any township of the first class and the chairman of the board of supervisors of any township of the second class.

Section 2. For the purpose of protecting those historical areas within our great Commonwealth, which have a distinctive character recalling the rich architectural and historical heritage of Pennsylvania, and of making them a source of inspiration to our people by awakening interest in our historic past, and to promote the general welfare, education and culture of the communities in which these distinctive historical areas are located, all counties, cities of the first class, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships, are hereby authorized to create and define, by ordinance, a historic district or districts within the geographic limits of such political subdivisions. No such ordinance shall take effect until the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has been notified, in writing, of the ordinance and has certified, by resolution, to the historical significance of the district or districts within the limits defined in the ordinance, which resolution shall be transmitted to the executive authority of the political subdivision.

Section 3. The governing body of the political subdivision is authorized to appoint a Board of Historical Review upon receipt of the certifying resolution of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The board shall be composed of not less than five members. One member of the board shall be a registered architect, one member shall be a licensed real estate broker, one member shall be a building inspector, and the remaining members shall be persons with knowledge of interest in the preservation of historic districts. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and action taken at any meeting shall require the affirmation vote of a majority of the board. The board shall give counsel to the governing body of the county, city, borough, town or township, regarding the advisability of issuing any certificate which the governing body may issue pursuant to this act.

Section 4. (a) Any governing body shall have the power and duty to certify to the appropriateness of the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of any building, in whole or in part, within the historic district or districts within the political subdivision. Any agency charged by law or by local ordinance with the issuance of permits for the erection, demolition or alteration of buildings within the historic district shall issue no permit for any such building changes until a certificate of appropriateness has been received from the governing body.

(b) Any governing body in determining whether or not to certify to the appropriateness of the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of a building, in whole or in part, shall consider the effect which the proposed change will have upon the general historic and architectural nature of the district. The governing body shall pass upon the appropriateness of exterior architectural features which can be seen from a public street or way, only, and shall consider the general design, arrangement, texture, material and color of the building or structure and the relation of such factors to similar features of buildings and structures in the district. The governing body shall not consider any matters not pertinent to the preservation of the historic aspect and nature of the district. Upon giving approval, the governing body shall issue a certificate of appropriateness authorizing a permit for the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of a building in whole or in part. Disapproval of the governing body shall be in writing, giving reasons therefore, and a copy thereof shall be given to the applicant, to the agency issuing permits and to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

(c) Any person applying for a building permit within a historic district shall be given notice of the meeting of the Board of Historical Architectural Review which is to counsel the governing body, and of the meeting of the governing body which is to consider the granting of a certificate of appropriateness for the said permit, and may appear before the said meetings to explain his reasons therefore. In the event of a failure to recommend, the board, and, in the event of its disapproval, the governing body shall also indicate what changes in his plans and specifications would meet its conditions for protecting the distinctive historical character of the historic district.

(d) Any person aggrieved by failure of the agency charged by law or by local ordinance to issue a permit for such building changes by reason of the disapproval of the governing body may appeal therefrom in the same manner as appeals from decisions of the agency charged by law or by local ordinance with the issuance of permits for such building changes.

Section 5. The agency charged by law or by local ordinance with the issuance of permits for the erection, demolition or alteration of buildings within the historic district shall have power to institute any proceedings, at law or in equity, necessary for the enforcement of this act or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto, in the same manner as in its enforcement of other building, zoning or planning legislation or regulations.

Section 6. The provisions of this act are severable and, if any of its provisions shall be held unconstitutional, the decision of the court shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this act. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included herein. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to limit the powers and duties assigned to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Section 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Summary of procedure:

The standard order of procedure for the setting up of historic zones and Boards of Historical Architectural Review as laid down by the Act is as follows:

1. Local agreement as to the importance and extent of the historic district to be created.
2. Passage of an ordinance by the local governing body specifically defining such an area and setting up the Board of Historic Architectural Review.
3. Request for certification by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as to the historic significance of the districts involved. Such request shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the ordinance.
4. Notification of certification of historic significance by resolution of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
5. Appointment of Board.

Sample Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

Creating an Historic District to be known as "Harriton Historic District," defining its limits, providing for notification to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission of the adoption of this Ordinance and for obtaining from the Commission a certificate as to the historical significance of the District, providing for the appointment of a Board of Historical Architectural Review to give counsel to the Board of Commissioners of the Township regarding the issuance of Certificates of Appropriateness in connection with the granting or refusal of permits for the erection, demolition or alteration of buildings within the District, for appeals from such refusals, and for changes in procedures in the Office of the Department of Building Regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

The Board of Commissioners of Lower Merion Township
DOES ORDAIN:

Section 1. In accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled:

"An Act authorizing counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships to create historic districts within their geographic boundaries; providing

for the appointment of Boards of Historical Architectural Review; empowering governing bodies of political subdivisions to protect the distinctive historical character of these districts and to regulate the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of buildings within the historic districts,"

adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 13th day of June, 1961, and to protect a portion of the Township which recalls the rich architectural and cultural heritage of the Township and the State, to awaken in our people an interest in our historic past and to promote the general welfare, education and culture of the Township, there is hereby created in the Township an historic district to be known as "Harriton Historic District" located in the Rosemont District, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Section 2. The limits of Harriton Historic District are defined as follows:

BEGINNING at the point formed by the intersection of the title line of Harriton Road and the title line of Old Gulph Road (formerly known as Roberts Road), thence along the title line of Old Gulph Road S 78° 16' W 210 feet to a point in line of land of Arthur C. Benson and Grace R. Benson, thence by the same and land of Nancy Jane Shoemaker and William M. Shoemaker N 19° 20' W 539.66 feet to the point of termination of the public portion of Great Springs Road (formerly Airdale Road), thence on the same course continued along lands of Blanche C. Johnson and Alvinus P. Johnson and the School District of Lower Merion Township 595.34 feet to a corner of land of the said School District, thence by the same and land of the Girard Trust Company and Henry James Vaux, Trustees, N 70° 40' E 400 feet to a point a corner of land of Graeme G. Colton and Sabin W. Colton 5th, thence by the same S 19° 20' W 508.14 feet to a point in the center line of Great Springs Road extension, as plotted by Lower Merion Township Ordinance No. 968, approved May 17, 1950, thence continuing along land of the said Coltons S 45° E 453.52 feet to a point in the title line of Harriton Road, and thence by the same S 44° 14' W 671.26 (containing 16 509/1000).

Section 3. Immediately upon the adoption of this Ordinance, the Township Secretary shall forward a copy thereof to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. This Ordinance shall not take effect until (i) the said Commission has certified, by resolution, to the historical significance of Harriton Historic District, and (ii) it has been duly advertised, as required by existing law.

Section 4. A Board of Historical Architectural Review is hereby established to be composed of five members appointed by the Board of Commissioners, one of whom shall be a registered architect, one a licensed real estate broker, one the Director of the Department of Building Regulations of the Township, and two additional persons with a knowledge of and interest in the preservation of the District. The initial terms of the first five members of the Board shall be as follows: one shall serve until the first Monday of January, 1963, two until the first Monday of January, 1964, and two until the first Monday of January, 1965. Their successors shall serve for a term of five years. The position of any member of the Board appointed in his capacity as a registered architect, a licensed real estate broker, or as the Director of the Department of Building Regulations of the Township who ceases to be so engaged shall be automatically considered vacant. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 5. The Board shall give counsel to the Board of Commissioners of the Township regarding the advisability of issuing any Certificates required to be issued pursuant to the said Act of June 13, 1961 and this Ordinance. For the purpose the Board may make and alter rules and regulations for its own organization and procedure, consistent with this Ordinance and the laws of the Commonwealth. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum and action taken at any meeting shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board. The members of the Board shall serve without compensation, and shall make an annual report of their transactions to the Board of Commissioners. The Board may, pursuant to appropriations by the Board of Commissioners, employ secretarial assistants, pay their salaries and wages and incur other necessary expenses.

Section 6. The Director of the Department of Building Regulations shall not issue a permit for any erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of a building in the District until the Board of Commissioners has issued a Certificate of Appropriateness.

Section 7. Upon receipt of an application for a building permit for work to be done in the District the Director of the Department of Building Regulations shall act in accordance with the procedures presently being followed in that Office except as those procedures are necessarily modified by the following requirements:

1. He shall forward to the Office of the Board of Historical Architectural Review a copy of the application for a building permit, together with a copy of any plot plan and building plans and specifications filed by the applicant;
2. He shall maintain in his office a record of all such applications and of his handling and final disposition of the same, which shall be in addition to and appropriately cross-referenced to his other records,
3. He shall require applicants to submit a sufficient number of additional copies of material required to be attached to an application for a building permit to permit compliance with the foregoing.

Section 8. Upon receipt by the Board of a notice that an application for a building permit for the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of a building or buildings in the District has been filed in the Office of the Director of the Department of Building Regulations, the Board will give to the Board of Commissioners. The person applying for the permit shall be advised of the time and place of the said meeting and invited to appear to explain his reasons therefore. The Board may invite such other person or persons as it desires to attend the meeting.

Section 9. In determining the counsel to be presented to the Board of Commissioners concerning the issuing of a Certificate of Appropriateness of authorizing a permit for the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of all or a part of any building within the District, the Board shall consider the following matters:

1. The effect of the proposed change upon the general historic and architectural nature of the District,
2. The appropriateness of exterior architectural features which can be seen from a public street or way only, and
3. The general design, arrangement, texture, material and color of the building or structure, and the relation of such factors to similar features of buildings or structures in the District.

Section 10. If the Board, on the basis of the information received at the meeting and from its general background and knowledge, decides to counsel against the granting of a Certificate of Appropriateness, it shall indicate to the applicant for a building permit the changes in plans and specifications, if any, which in the opinion of the Board, would protect the distinctive historical character of the District. The Board shall withhold its report to the Board of Commissioners for a period of five days following its decision to allow the applicant to decide whether or not to make the suggested changes in his plans and specifications. If the applicant determines that he will make the suggested changes, he shall so advise the Board which shall counsel the Board of Commissioners accordingly.

Section 11. The Board, after the hearing provided for in Section 8 of this Ordinance and after the making of any changes in the plans and specifications as provided in Section 10 of this Ordinance, shall submit to the Board of Commissioners in writing its counsel concerning the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness of authorizing a permit for the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of all or a part of any building within the District. The written report shall set out the following matters:

1. The exact location of the area in which the work is to be done;
2. The exterior changes to be made or the exterior characters of the structure to be erected;
3. A list of the surrounding structures with their general exterior characteristics;
4. The effect of the proposed change upon the general historic and architectural nature of the District,
5. The appropriateness of exterior architectural nature of the District;
6. The general design, arrangement, texture, material and color of the building or structure and the relation of such factors to similar features of buildings or structures in the District;
7. The opinion of the Board (including any dissent) as to the appropriateness of the work proposed as it will preserve or destroy the historic aspect and nature of the District; and

8. The specific counsel of the Board as to the issuance by the Board of Commissioners or its refusal to issue a Certificate of Appropriateness.

Section 12. Upon receipt of the written counsel of the Board as provided in Section 11 of this Ordinance, the Board of Commissioners shall consider at a regular or special meeting the question of issuing to the Director of the Department of Building Regulations a Certificate of Appropriateness authorizing a permit for the work covered by the application. The applicant shall be advised by the Township Secretary of the time and place of the meeting at which his application will be considered and shall have the right to attend and be heard as to his reasons for filling the same. In determining whether or not to certify to the appropriateness of the proposed erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or razing of all or a part of any building within the District, the Board of Historical Architectural Review set forth in Section 9 of this Ordinance and the report of the Board. If the Board of Commissioners approves the application, it shall issue a Certificate of Appropriateness authorizing the Director of the Department of Building Regulations to issue a permit for the work covered. If the Board of Commissioners disapproves, it shall do so in writing and copies shall be given to the applicant and to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The disapproval shall indicate what changes in the plans and specifications would meet the conditions for protecting the distinctive historical character of the District.

Section 13. Upon receipt of the written disapproval of the Board of Commissioners, the Director of Building Regulations shall disapprove the application for a building permit and so advise the applicant. The applicant may appeal from the disapproval as provided by law and the Building Code of the Township.

Section 14. The Director of the Department of Building Regulations shall have the power to institute any proceedings at law or in equity necessary for the enforcement of this Ordinance in the same manner as in his enforcement of the Building Code of the Township as presently enacted or as the same may from time to time be amended.

Section 15. All ordinances or parts of ordinance inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 16. If any section, paragraph, subsection, clause or provision of this Ordinance shall be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole, or any other part thereof.

Approved by the Board this 17th day of January, 1962.

Appendix : Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution Markers Erected. Note: Some markers are located outside of Lycoming County, but were erected by the Lycoming County Daughters of American Revolution.

Boulder, with brass plate, June 10, 1901. By Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution Calvary Methodist Church. Fourth and Cemetery Streets, Williamsport. This Memorial commemorates the Plum Tree Massacre of white settlers by the Indians on June 10, 1778. Site #2 in County Survey.

Graves of Soldiers of War of 1812

William Bower, Land Grant, Baptist Cemetery, near Allenwood.
Robert Cutter, Land Grant, Stone Church, White Deer Valley.
Lt. Col. David McMicken, Northumberland County Regiment, Jersey Shore Cemetery, Jersey Shore.
Samuel McLees, Land Grant, Presbyterian Cemetery, near Allenwood.
John Pott, Catawissa Company, Rank Cemetery, near New Columbia, Union County.
John Rheam, Catawissa Company, Pennsdale Cemetery new Trout Run.
John Shaffer, George Shaffer, Samuel Shaffer, Land Grant, Stone Church Cemetery, White Deer Valley.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers

Mathew Brown, White Deer Valley Cemetery, October 31, 1907
Henry Lebo, Hartley Hall cemetery, October 24, 1908,
Site #123
Capt. John Brady, Hartley Hall cemetery, October 24, 1908, Site #123
Simon Cook, Lycoming Creek, Near No. 2 Bridge
Peter Pence, Gebhart Cemetery, Nippenose Valley, Site #270
Patrick Lusk, Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry,
May 31, 1914, Site #1
Capt. John Clendenen, Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry, May 1918, Site #1
Arad Sutton, Calvary M.D. Church Cemetery, Fourth and Cemetery Streets, May 27, 1930, Site #2
Lt. William King, Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry, Site #1
Michael Ross, Williamsport Cemetery, Bronze Tablet, May 28, 1931, Site #51
Robert King, Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry, Site #1

Henry Shoemaker, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Muncy Valley,
September 25, 1932, Site #147
Godfrey Fiester, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Muncy Valley,
Site #147
Jacob Hill, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Muncy Valley,
Site #147
John Nicholas Beaver, Emanuel Lutheran Church,
Muncy Valley, Site #147
Peter Dunkelberger, Emanuel Lutheran Church,
Muncy Valley, Site #147
Christopher Dimm, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Muncy
Valley, Site #147
John Farley, The Farley Graveyard, White Deer
Valley, June 22, 1933
Col. William Hepburn, Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport,
October 1, 1933
Pvt. Michael Sechler, Clinton Baptist Cemetery,
Montgomery, Site #168 May 28, 1970. Army of
Independent Troops of Horses, Pennsylvania Dragoons,
Gen. Washington's Bodyguard.
John Donaldson, White Deer Cemetery, Allenwood
Abner Johnson, Sr. Old Biedler Cemetery, adjoining
old Shamokin Township, Baptist Church Cemetery,
now Rush Township, Northumberland County.
Ft. Antes Cemetery Site #245
Old Pine Creek Burying Ground, Site #220