

A Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks of Lycoming County

Property of
LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED FOR THE
LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

BY THE

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Cover Design:

This historic doorway to the County was a part of "Dear Park," the brick mansion built in Williamsport about 1790 by William Hepburn. William Hepburn was a Colonel, a State Senator, the first Judge of the County and the County seat was named for him by his neighbor, Michael Ross.

A SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES
AND LANDMARKS OF LYCOMING COUNTY

PREPARED BY THE
LYCOMING COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

THE PREPARATION OF THIS STUDY
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 ADMINIS-
TERED BY THE BUREAU OF PLANNING,
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COM-
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SEPTEMBER 1971

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ABSTRACT

TITLE : A survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks
of Lycoming County

AUTHOR : Lycoming County Planning Commission

SUBJECT : Survey of Historic Sites and Landmarks
of Lycoming County

DATE : September 1971

LOCAL PLANNING
AGENCY : Lycoming County Planning Commission

SOURCE OF COPIES: Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and
Technical Information,
Springfield, Virginia 22151
Lycoming County Planning Commission,
48 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania 17701
For reference: HUD Regional Office Library,
Region II,
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HUD PROJECT NO. : 32513

NO. OF PAGES : 185

ABSTRACT : Survey of existing historic sites and
structures within Lycoming County,
Pennsylvania as a part of the Lycoming
County Comprehensive Plan.

This study includes a brief summary of the past history of Lycoming County, identification of eleven types of historic sites and landmarks found within the County, a listing of approximately 280 of the most representative sites and landmarks within the County, maps showing their location, and a brief discussion of the possible future uses of this study.

The narrative of the history of Lycoming County outlines the phases of development of the area and identifies the various types

of sites and landmarks associated with each phase of development. A photograph of a representative site accompanies the description of each phase.

The list of existing historic sites and landmarks includes approximately 230 most representative sites and structures within the County. A photograph of each site list is provided. Other information provided for each site is its exact location, a statement of its historical significance and the category of site or landmark it represents.

The location maps show the location of every site and indicate the category of historical site or landmark of each. Areas of concentrations of historic sites and landmarks are also indicated.

The description of future uses of the study shows its importance as an educational tool, as information useful in the existing Project Notification and Review system, as information useful in County land use planning, and in local zoning ordinance preparation.

FOREWORD

The purpose of this study was to survey and map sites and landmarks of a historic significance throughout the whole area of Lycoming County. The study falls into three sections:

Section One - This section consists of a capsule history of the County, beginning with an introduction and eleven categories into which all of the sites and landmarks have been classified.

Section Two - This section consists of a series of maps, photographs and brief descriptions of the more than 280 historic places visited during August and September, 1971.

Section Three - This section deals with the mechanics of Historic Preservation and the uses to which this present survey could be put.

The study was prepared by the staff of the Lycoming County Planning Commission. A coordinator was chosen by the Architecture Committee of the Greater Williamsport Community Arts Council and employed by the planners to conduct the survey and to visit each location in order to record data on specially designed sheets. It was also arranged that all resource information, negatives and prints will be kept in a file at the Archives of the Lycoming County Historical Museum for possible future use.

The range of material was so broad that many groups and individuals were asked to lend their support and without that cooperation from the people of Lycoming County this study could never have been prepared.

Andrew King Grugan
Coordinator

A CAPSULE HISTORY OF LYCOMING COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

A major current in the human history of what is now Lycoming County, is the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. From its fertile valleys to the wooded hillsides, abundant with game, the river and its tributaries provided both beauty and sustenance to all who settled here, from Indian times to the present century.

The earliest occupants of the Valley, coming as long as 10,000 years ago, were descendants of the original Indian migrants to North America and were distant ancestors of the Woodland Indians, known to the early colonists. These people were nomads, living in family groups and spending much of their short lives in search of game for food.

As Indian cultures progressed, as Indian technology developed, the harvesting of natural crops, along with fishing, supplemented hunting as a way of finding food. Populations became more stable and a greater part of life could be devoted to social behavior.

With the advent of farming in the West Branch Valley, about 1000 B.C., permanent village settlement became possible. Woodland Indian culture developed to a highpoint: fine craftsmanship was evidenced in tools and ornaments; religion emerged; and tribalism created the potential for warfare.

At this point in time, the Indians were first contacted by the early explorers and colonists, very rapidly to be replaced by them in the Valley. The spread of disease, along with armed conflict, hastened the departure of the last native Indians in 1755.

The first white man known to have passed through the present Lycoming County was Conrad Weiser, who came in 1737. In the years that followed, increasing numbers of white men journeyed through the Valley, until in 1763, settlement began. Major tracts of land were granted by the Penns. "Montour Reserve," an area near the mouth of Loyalsock Creek was given to Andrew Montour in 1768 and "Muncy Manor," at the mouth of Muncy Creek was established in the same year. In 1770, the last major land grant in the Valley included what is now the western part of Williamsport and was called "Orm's Kirk."

The erection of Northumberland County in 1772 ended the Valley's inclusion in Berks and Cumberland Counties. In the years

1773-1785, a simple form of self-government, the Fair Play System, was in effect, under the direction of elected commissioners.

During the period 1776-1783, the battle for American Independence, along with Indian terrorism, incited by the British, influenced the development of the County. Although the Fair Play Men were enthusiastic supporters of the Revolution, they and all of the settlers faced a serious crisis during the war years. The very existence of white settlements along the West Branch almost came to an end in 1778 and 1779. Pioneers in the Valley were torn between a need to protect themselves from the frequent Indian attacks and the obligation to help fill the ranks of the Continental Army.

After the signing of the treaty with England in 1783, settlement was secure in the West Branch Valley. The settlers petitioned the State Legislature to erect a new County. Finally on August 13, 1795, a bill signed by Governor Mifflin created the County of Lycoming. Williamsport, laid out by Michael Ross in the same year, was chosen as the County seat.

The character of life in Lycoming County during the early 19th century was that of a rural settlement, relying upon farming and home industries for survival. Education was limited to a few one-room log schools.

As the nation devoted herself to expansion, roads, canals, and railroads were built, linking the West Branch Valley with other regions of the State. The beginnings of industry were seen in the construction of early gristmills and sawmills. By the middle of the 19th century, Lycoming County was ready for its first major period of growth.

The lumbering industry made possible the almost-explosive period of development of the County in the second half of the century, drawing upon its forests of white pine and hemlock. Williamsport was the location of the Susquehanna log boom, built by Major James H. Perkins in 1850. This means of collecting floating logs allowed Williamsport to become the sawmill city, the largest single lumber center in the country during the 1870's. Also, it reportedly made it the home of more millionaires per capita than any other city in the nation. The city's peak as "lumber capitol" was 1873 when over 300,000,000 board feet of lumber was produced.

Of great importance to Williamsport during the 1850's and 1860's was Peter Herdic, who was active in every aspect of the city's economy, from real estate to public utilities. He almost single-handedly developed Williamsport, but it was the lumber

industry which furnished the capital.

The destruction of the Susquehanna log booms by floods in 1889 and 1894, as well as the exhaustion of the Valley's timber, brought the end of the lumber era. Having depleted its natural resources and having shared with the nation the agony of civil war, Lycoming County began to diversify its economy. Its citizens looked forward to a new progress in the 20th century.

INDIAN PREHISTORY

Indians had lived in the West Branch Valley for thousands of years before Europeans began to arrive; however, they had no records of their own past. Only in recent times has light been shed on these past centuries by archaeologists who unearth the material remains of the Indian past. Archaeologists now divide Indian prehistory into three ages or epochs: the Paleo-Indian Epoch; the Archaic Epoch, and the Woodland Epoch.

The Paleo-Indian Epoch was, as far as is known, the first period of human occupation of the Valley. The Paleo-Indians were here during late glacial times, as long as 10,000 years ago. These people hunted with spears, tipped with chipped flint; a favorite game animal was the now extinct mammoth. These early hunters may have played an important part in the extinction of that species. They were never very numerous, pursuing game in small family groups. Relics of the Paleo-Indian are only occasionally found in Lycoming County, being limited to a few spearpoints and cutting tools.

The people of the Archaic Epoch, beginning about 6000 B.C., hunted animals which exist in the county today. Apparently, Archaic people could not survive solely by hunting and began to be dependent upon plant foods. Archaeologists now recognize two periods within the Archaic Epoch, the Early and Late Archaic Periods.

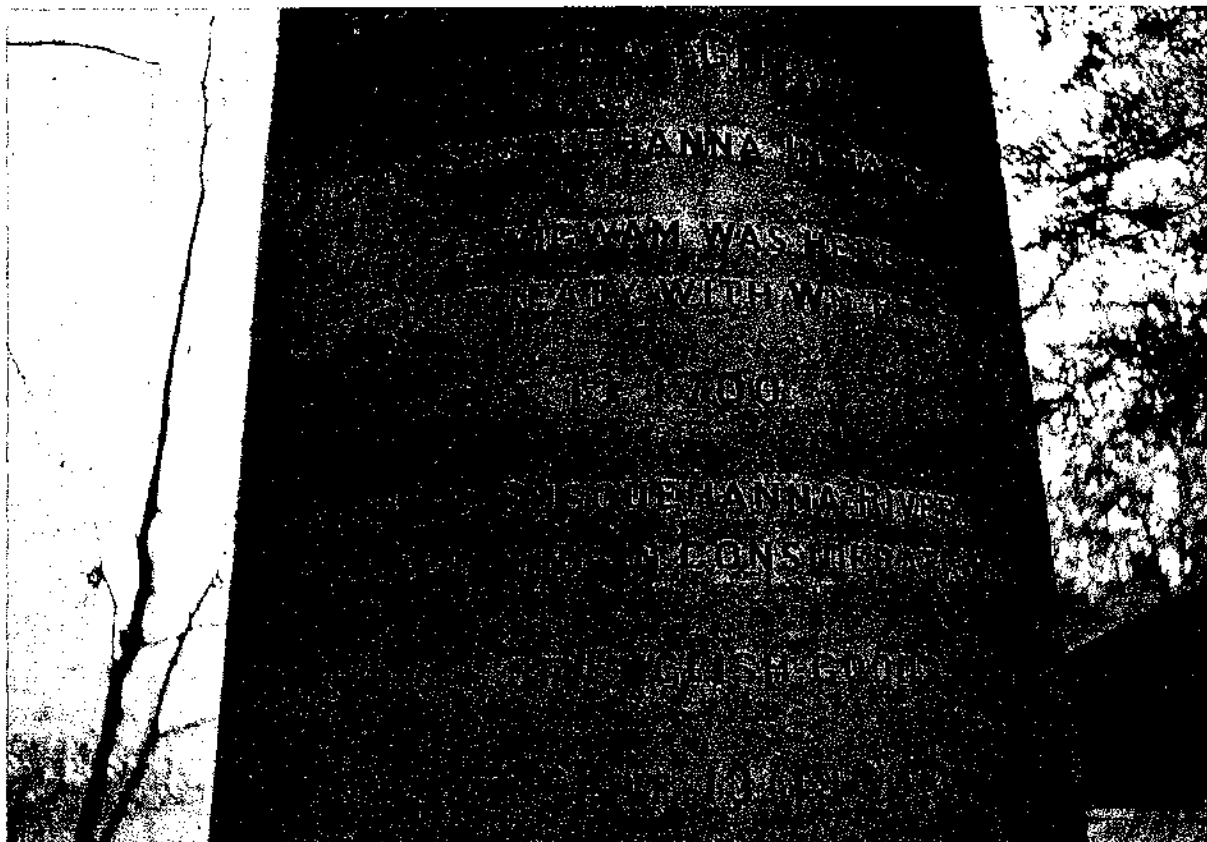
Many of the tools of the Early Archaic Epoch were crudely made, but showed one important advance, formation by grinding rather than by chipping. The earliest grinding stones used for making flour from acorns and other seeds appeared at this time.

The Late Archaic peoples were the first major Indian population to occupy the West Branch Valley. Their existence dated to about 4000 B.C. and provides a richness of artifact material for the archaeologist. Many varied tool types from this period are found throughout the County. Late Archaic projectile points were probably used on darts, hurled with a spearthrower. At this time the Indians had diversified food sources; game animals, fish, shellfish, wild nuts and berries were all used.

About 2000 B.C. a period of transition between the Archaic and the Woodland Epoch began. Life was centered mostly on the rivers, facilitated by the invention of the dugout canoe. Fishing provided a main source of food. Soapstone cooking vessels were in use; broken fragments of soapstone pottery were fashioned into primitive ornaments. Agriculture began, soon to completely modify Indian life.

In Woodland times, beginning about 1000 B.C., farming became the way of life, making permanent village settlement possible. The most important crops were the cultivated sunflower, maize and beans. Tobacco came into use at this time. Clay pottery reached a height of development, as did the fashioning of beads and other ceremonial ornaments. Houses were sheathed with bark and villages were often surrounded by a palisade of logs driven into the ground. For the first time, warfare among tribes determined rights to good hunting and fishing territories.

Such was the character of Indian life in the early 18th century, the time of the white man's coming.



GRAVE OF CHIEF WI-DAAGH - ANTES FORT

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The natural wealth of the West Branch Valley at the time of the first explorers was bountiful. Thick climax forests of white pine and hemlock covered the hillsides, making overland travel all but impossible. The river and its tributaries were alive with fish, a notable species being the shad or "Susquehanna salmon," no longer native to the County. Along with numerous small mammals and birds, many large animal species abounded, including the wapiti, wolf, puma, and probably the eastern bison. With only a small Indian population in the Valley, wild nature existed undisturbed, all living species interrelated to each other and to the land.

Settlement began and man's impact upon his environment predominated. The earliest settlers cleared land for farms, utilizing the cut timber for building rude houses and for winter fuel. Much of the land chosen for pioneer farms was along the river and along Muncy and Loyalsock Creeks. However many pioneers, particularly German immigrants, settled far back in the hills with the belief that land capable of growing big trees would naturally produce large crops. This logic brought hardship, the problems of clearing the land and the infertility of the soil.

With great difficulty early settlement progressed, drawing upon natural resources to satisfy the people's needs. Salt was obtained from wells on Salt Run, a tributary of Wallis Run. Bark was used in tanning and native stone and timber were valuable construction materials. By the second half of the 19th century the regional lumbering industry flourished, due to the demand for wood during the Civil War. By the end of the century the forest resource was depleted.

The landforms of the West Branch Valley provided a stage for human civilization. From Bald Eagle Mountain, the southern edge of the Valley, a series of low shale hills and valleys extends north to the Allegheny Plateau. Streams draining into the Susquehanna eroded these hills; the river itself contributed to the formation of flood plains along its shores. Evidence of glaciation exists at the higher terrace elevations. The hills in this region reach about 1300 feet, the land dropping to about 500 feet at the river level.

Mineral resources range from limestone in Nippenose Valley south of Bald Eagle Mountain, to coal and iron ore in the northeastern part of the County. These resources were commercially exploited in recent history, although limestone is of the major importance today.

In spite of the impact of human civilization in Lycoming County, extensive forest areas, mainly of second growth, rushing streams, limestone caves and sinkholes, and native animals and birds, provide a natural context for the human occupancy of the Valley today.

THE TIADAGHTON ELM



AGRICULTURE

Before 1850 farming was the chief occupation of the people of Lycoming County. In the second half of the century, during the lumber era, farmers were hard pressed to meet the basic needs of a growing population. Even with this increased demand for food products, many people left the farm to work in the more profitable lumber industry, returning only after its decline late in the century.

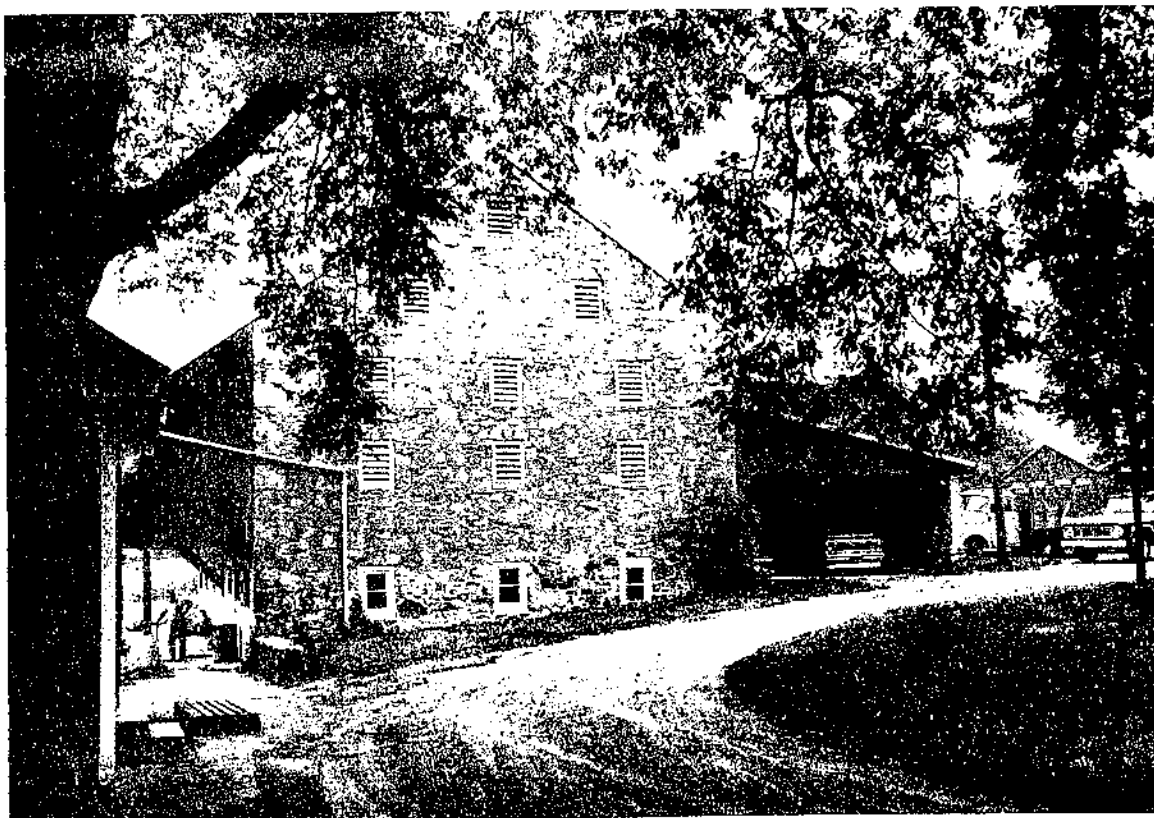
Agriculture has been the cornerstone of the County's economy for much of its history. It became quite diversified, owing to both topography and climate. In the West Branch Valley, where the growing season is longest, truck farming developed. Hay and grain became important crops in the higher elevations, the northern and southern parts of the County. Dairying and poultry farming also were introduced, as was tobacco culture.

Various agricultural organizations became active during the 19th century. In 1859, the Lycoming County Agricultural Society was incorporated. It held annual exhibits in Loyalsock Township until 1883, when it passed out of existence. In Hughesville, the Muncy Valley Farmers' Club was organized in 1868, for the purpose of holding agricultural fairs. The Lycoming and Clinton County Agricultural Society was founded in 1878 and held fairs until it ceased operation in 1882.

A great advance was made in farming with the establishment of the County Agricultural Extension Association in 1914. Scientific farming methods were encouraged, resulting in the increased production of nearly all crops.

By the 1930's agriculture in the County had reached the proportions of big business. At that time there were approximately 3000 farms annually producing crops valued in excess of five million dollars.

At the present time, although farming is still a major business in the County, its future is uncertain. With the need to reduce farm labor costs through mechanization, huge capital investments are required. The typical small farm of Lycoming County cannot easily accommodate such changes.



ORIGINAL 18TH CENTURY BARN ON SAMUEL WALLIS FARM

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TRANSPORTATION

In the beginnings of Lycoming County, wagons and shallow-draft boats were the prime means of communication with the outside world. As time progressed, better means of transportation came into existence.

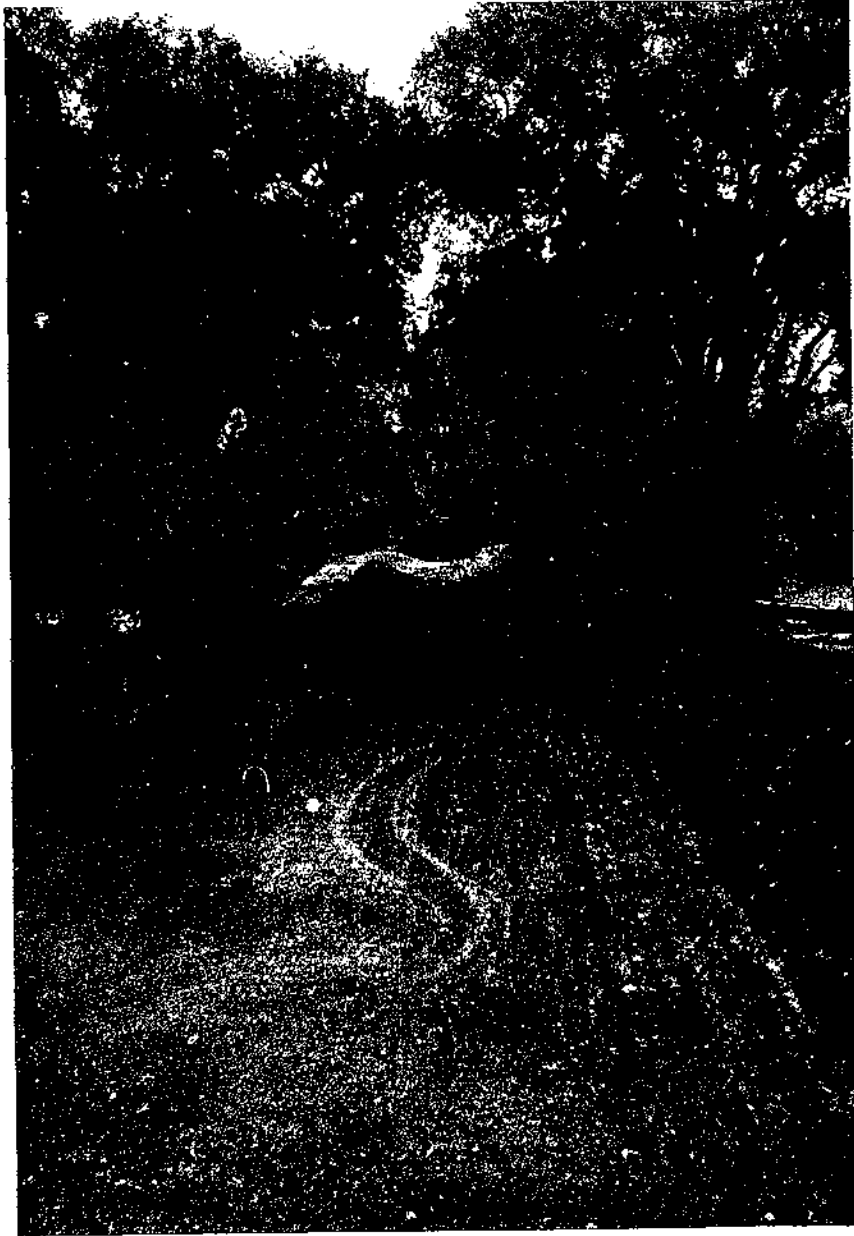
The Williamson Road, built between 1792 and 1796, ran from the Loyalsock area to the New York State line, following the route of Indian paths. By 1809 roads from the Valley made it possible to travel from Williamsport to Philadelphia by stagecoach in five days.

In the early 19th century the national interest in canal building resulted in the construction of the West Branch Canal. It connected Northumberland and Williamsport in 1833, reaching to Lock Haven in 1834. Canal transportation was inexpensive, but was limited because of its slowness. The canal did, however, play a significant role in the lumbering industry of the County, when millions of board feet of lumber were shipped. With the development of railroads, the canal declined.

The first railroad, constructed in 1839, joined Williamsport and Ralston. The more ambitious Sunbury and Erie Line reached Williamsport in 1855, giving Lycoming County an easy access to the major cities of the East.

Although the natural resources of the West Branch Valley were responsible for the early location of many industries here, it was the later development of transportation which was most important to the industrialization of the region.

At about the year 1900 many new methods of transportation came into being. The horsedrawn streetcars were replaced with those of the electric type. The invention of the automobile soon outmoded the horse and buggy, bringing with it the construction of paved highways. Bicycles also came into wide use. And a few brave men were trying to conquer the air.



PART OF THE TWO MILES OF CANAL
ON THE SAMUEL WALLIS FARM

EDUCATION

The first school in Lycoming County was established by the Society of Friends in 1793 at Pennsdale. Other small schools followed, located throughout the County, most being of one-room log construction, having primitive furnishings, no textbooks or blackboards, and an irregular schedule of operation. They were supported wholly by the citizens.

With the passage of the common school law in 1834 and subsequent financial assistance by the various governments, education was revolutionized in the County. More substantial school buildings were constructed, utilizing brick and stone, and textbooks came into wide use. The traditional "three r's" were taught by the schoolmaster, a teacher whose responsibility was to children of all ages and whose intellect, supposedly, spanned all knowledge.

At about 1836, the Williamsport Seminary was established as a private school for young ladies. It failed in the early 1840's.

A more lasting attempt, the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary began in 1848 as a co-educational institution of higher learning. It absorbed the facilities of the old Williamsport Academy, built in 1814, which had ceased operation in the 1830's. Dickinson Seminary flourished, evolving into the present Lycoming College.

After the middle of the 19th century, public education became increasingly important to the development of the County. By 1875 thirteen brick schools existed in Williamsport, staffed by 56 teachers. The school year, at that time, consisted of eight months. Many smaller schools, some of the one-room type, operated throughout the rest of the County. Late in the century, several business and commerce schools were established.

The success of education in Lycoming County was reflected in the lives of its citizens who attended its early schools; the history of the present century has been influenced by these men, who gained through education a foundation for citizenship and a realization of their own potential.



THE NEWMAN SCHOOL - HUGHESVILLE

MILITARY HISTORY

Aside from the Second Yankee-Pennamite War, which settled land disputes between Pennsylvania and Connecticut in the West Branch Valley, the first military action involving settlers was during the American Revolution. At that time the territory of present Lycoming County was part of Northumberland County. It had only a sparse population, but supplied approximately 75 men for the First Regiment of the Continental Army, under the command of George Washington.

During this period Indian troubles in the Valley, incited by the British, led to action by the Pennsylvania militia. In the summer of 1778 most of the region's settlers fled from their homes to the safety of Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, while Indian invaders devastated the area. The State's response was to send a detachment of militia into the Valley, Colonel Thomas Hartley assuming command. He led an expedition against the Indians which postponed the resumption of more attacks. Renewed fighting began, however, in the winter of 1778-1779.

General John Sullivan's expedition in the summer of 1779, up the North Branch of the Susquehanna, left the West Branch Valley exposed. The Indians and their English allies planned again to lay waste to the Valley. Another mass flight of settlers came in July, 1779, with ensuing destruction of homes and crops by the Indians. State authorities sent a force mustered from the ranks of the Continental Army, seeking to bring security to the West Branch frontier. Indian raids did not end immediately, but the horrors of 1778 and 1779 were not to be repeated.

With the end of the Revolutionary War and the signing of the Treaty of Peace with England in 1783, the settlers felt reassured that they would never again be pushed out of the Valley.

During the War of 1812 Lycoming County did not send any military organizations to the front, but a number of volunteers fought with other companies. A similar situation existed during the Mexican War, involving only a very few men from the County.

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Lycoming County men were enthusiastic in their support of efforts to save the Union. Enlistments were many and three companies from the County were attached to the Eleventh Regiment in Harrisburg. These volunteers served in the Army of the Potomac. Local men also fought at Antietam, the Battle of the Wilderness, and at Chancellorsville.

As Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, the Repasz Band from Williamsport played, signalling a period of peace which was to last until the end of the century.



MARKER FOR MICHAEL SECHLER

GOVERNMENT

The earliest settlers in the West Branch Valley were isolated from the protection of the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania. For their own security they organized the Fair Play System, a simple form of self government. Commissioners elected each year were to see that every citizen received a "fair play." They also were in charge of punishing wrongdoers, often meting out stern penalties. As it is told, on July 4, 1776, the Fair Play Men signed their own Declaration of Independence, coinciding with the colonies similar action in Philadelphia.

At the outset of the Revolutionary War, at the time that Lycoming County was a part of Northumberland County, each township formed a Committee of Safety, under the direction of the new State government. The various township Committees of Safety appointed representatives to the County Committee of Safety. This body met once a month for the purpose of dealing with the many problems caused by the Revolution. The County Committee of Safety was then represented in the Supreme Executive Council, in Philadelphia. None of this worked very well and the settler's appeals for aid against Indian attacks were not fulfilled.

With the creation of Lycoming County on April 13, 1795, administration of justice was on a firmer basis. In the same year as the incorporation of the County, Williamsport was chosen as the County seat. In 1801 the first jail was erected and the first court house was built in 1804.

Today ranking County offices are the judiciary, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, county commissioners, prothonotary, register and recorder, county treasurer, and county solicitor.

Each smaller division of the County, the City of Williamsport, the boroughs, and the townships, has its own system of government, related to county government, and that in turn to the State of Pennsylvania. This system of civil government has existed, with certain improvements, since the beginnings of the County.



U.S. POST OFFICE - WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

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RELIGION

From the origin of Lycoming County religion played a major part in the lives of its early citizens. Moravian missionaries had been among the earliest explorers of the West Branch Valley; the Quaker settlement at Pennsdale brought both religion and education to the new County.

Along with the Society of Friends, one of the oldest religious sects in the Valley is Presbyterianism. Presbyterian missionaries had travelled up the Susquehanna as early as the 1740's, preaching to the Indians. By 1786 a society of Presbyterians

existed, building their church in Newberry, probably in the 1790's. It was a log building, typical of the early churches in the County. The Newberry Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire in 1816 and was replaced by a stone church in 1817.

Methodism was introduced to the County in 1791, next in age to Presbyterianism. Its first church was the rude cabin of Amariah Sutton, located on the present West Fourth Street in Williamsport.

The Reformed Church came to Williamsport in 1827, meeting at the "Old Stone Church" on West Third Street near the jail. This structure was built jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations and was often used by others. The Lutherans found their own place of worship in 1854 with the construction of St. Mark's Church on Market Street.

In 1841 the Christ Episcopal Church was constructed, followed in 1871 with Trinity Episcopal Church, a gift of Peter Herdic. The first Evangelical Church in Williamsport was built in 1845 and the first Roman Catholic Church, St. Bonifacius, was dedicated in 1854. The Baptist Church came to the County in 1854 also, but its members had no permanent house of worship until 1860. Several other denominations built churches in the late 19th century, adding to Williamsport's description as "a city of churches."

Church architecture in the County ranged from the plain meeting houses of the rural areas to the cathedral-like structures of Williamsport. They were more than just houses of worship; the churches served as centers of community life for people of all generations.



THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE - PENNSDALE

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of good transportation, early in the nineteenth century, resulted in an influx of tradesmen and craftsmen into Lycoming County. Many were merchants; many also manufactured goods for sale. Their businesses sprang up throughout the County.

As steam power rapidly replaced water power in manufacturing operations, important industries were tanneries, foundries, machine shops, and furniture factories, all dominated by the gigantic lumber industry. By 1870 there were over 600 factories in the County. From that high point the total number has steadily declined, however capital investment has steadily increased.

An important institution in Williamsport at the turn of the century was the curbstome market. It was located on Market Street, between the river and Fourth Street, and operated two days per week. Not only was it a commercial enterprise, it also became an important meeting place for the people of the community.

Of great consequence to consumers was the beginning of the rural free delivery in 1896 and the parcel post in 1913. These services allowed the people in rural sections of the County to buy needed merchandise through mail order establishments.

With the end of the lumber era, late in the nineteenth century, the County became greatly dependent upon its manufacturing industries. By the 1930's more than 500 different items were produced by the nearly 200 factories in Lycoming County, including metal products of great diversity, furniture and other wooden articles, chemicals, food products, textiles, leather and rubber goods, and many miscellaneous smaller items.

The commercial growth of the County was not unhampered by difficulty. After the decline of the lumbering industry, a business depression caused considerable unemployment. A great improvement in conditions took place during the First World War, when the need for war materials brought huge orders to businesses throughout the County. Many articles necessary to the war were produced, including munitions, clothing, and wire rope. With the signing of the Armistice in 1918, returning soldiers caused a considerable unemployment problem. It ceased, however, by the summer of 1922.

Throughout the 1920's Lycoming County experienced a period of business expansion, unparalleled except by the lumber boom of the nineteenth century. This era of prosperity continued until the depression of the 1930's, when federal assistance eased the problems of unemployment.

With the beginning of the Second World War, business conditions again improved, progressing with only minor recessions to the present day.



WATERS BLACKSMITH SHOP - JERSEY SHORE

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RECREATION

Recreational pursuits eased the difficulties of early life in the West Branch Valley. Hunting, fishing, horse racing, and shooting were popular pastimes.

Wild animals and birds abounded in the Valley's wilderness. One species, the passenger pigeon, furnished both sport and an important food supply. Unfortunately these birds which had been present in huge numbers, were subjected to such great hunting pressures that they became extinct in the County by the end of the 19th century. During this period no hunting licenses were required and no bag limits were set. Deer and bear hunting often involved the use of dogs. Shooting matches were held frequently, usually with live poultry as prizes.

Fish were numerous in the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. Native brook trout were caught in the smaller streams and shad, or "Susquehanna salmon," were netted from the river.

Horse racing became popular, particularly at agricultural fairs, late in the nineteenth century. Wagers were often made, payable in produce rather than in cash.

In the winter, sleighing parties of fifty or sixty people often ended at a tavern or friend's house, where dancing and refreshment continued long into the night.

Men working in the woods during the lumber era, had little opportunity for recreation, spending most of their free time repairing tools or playing cards. Those working on the river or in sawmills passed their little spare time fishing, swimming, or log rolling.

By 1900, with increased leisure time in the lives of County citizens, various new forms of recreation became popular. A number of bands came into existence and home musicales were frequently presented. River outings and picnics at the region's parks became major social events. Sporting events were organized and bicycling provided exercise for both men and women. The citizens engaged in play with as much enthusiasm as they had in the work of building the County.



TEA HOUSE, WYNO FARM

* * * * *

ARCHITECTURE

The earliest buildings in the area of present Lycoming County were probably constructed of unsquared logs, having dirt floors, and unglazed windows provided with shutters. This method of construction originated with the Swodish and German colonists of southern Pennsylvania, and was highly adaptable to the forested wilderness of the West Branch Valley.

As settlement progressed houses of hewn logs were built, having windows of "bull's eye" glass, and hand wrought iron hardware. A later improvement was the sheathing of many log structures with weatherboards, completely changing appearances and improving comfort.

Late in the 18th century substantial houses of native limestone were built in the Muncy and Pennsdales areas. These dwellings reflected the tastes of the most prosperous settlers and were influenced by the Quaker architecture of the Philadelphia vicinity. Having high pitched roofs, heavy cornices, and sash windows, they embodied classic traditions.

Improved means of transportation increased the availability of construction materials early in the 19th century. Many homes were built in the late Georgian tradition, having fine detailing. Greek Revival architecture, with its columns and porticos, were also in fashion in the County, but not to the extent as in the northern part of the state.

With the growth of the lumber industry and the rise in the County's population, wood became the primary construction medium. Sawmills began to supply dimension lumber and houses were constructed by professional builders, a division of labor not possible in the earlier days. Domestic architecture tended away from the classic rules of taste and romanticism bloomed with the Victorian style.

Houses showed Italian inspiration, being generally in the villa style, having low-pitched roofs, prominent chimneys, widely projecting cornices, balustraded balconies, and intricate wood ornamentation which was mass produced in great variety and applied profusely. The French influence was also represented, many buildings having mansard roofs. Plan books were widely circulated, tracing designs which were adapted for the homes of prominent citizens.

Of great influence during this period was Eber Culver, who came to Williamsport as Peter Herdic's architect in 1855. As the city expanded rapidly during the lumber era, Culver led the field in building.

Public buildings of the second half of the nineteenth century showed a variety of influences - classic, medieval, and Gothic. Of major significance was the Lycoming County Court House of 1860, designed by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia. Generally in the Italianate style, the building was widely admired to the point of being duplicated in Sunbury.

By the turn of the century a multitude of styles and an individualistic approach to design, coupled with the new methods of braced frame and steel construction, led the way for the searching explorations of modern architecture in Lycoming County.



THE SAMUEL WALLIS HOUSE

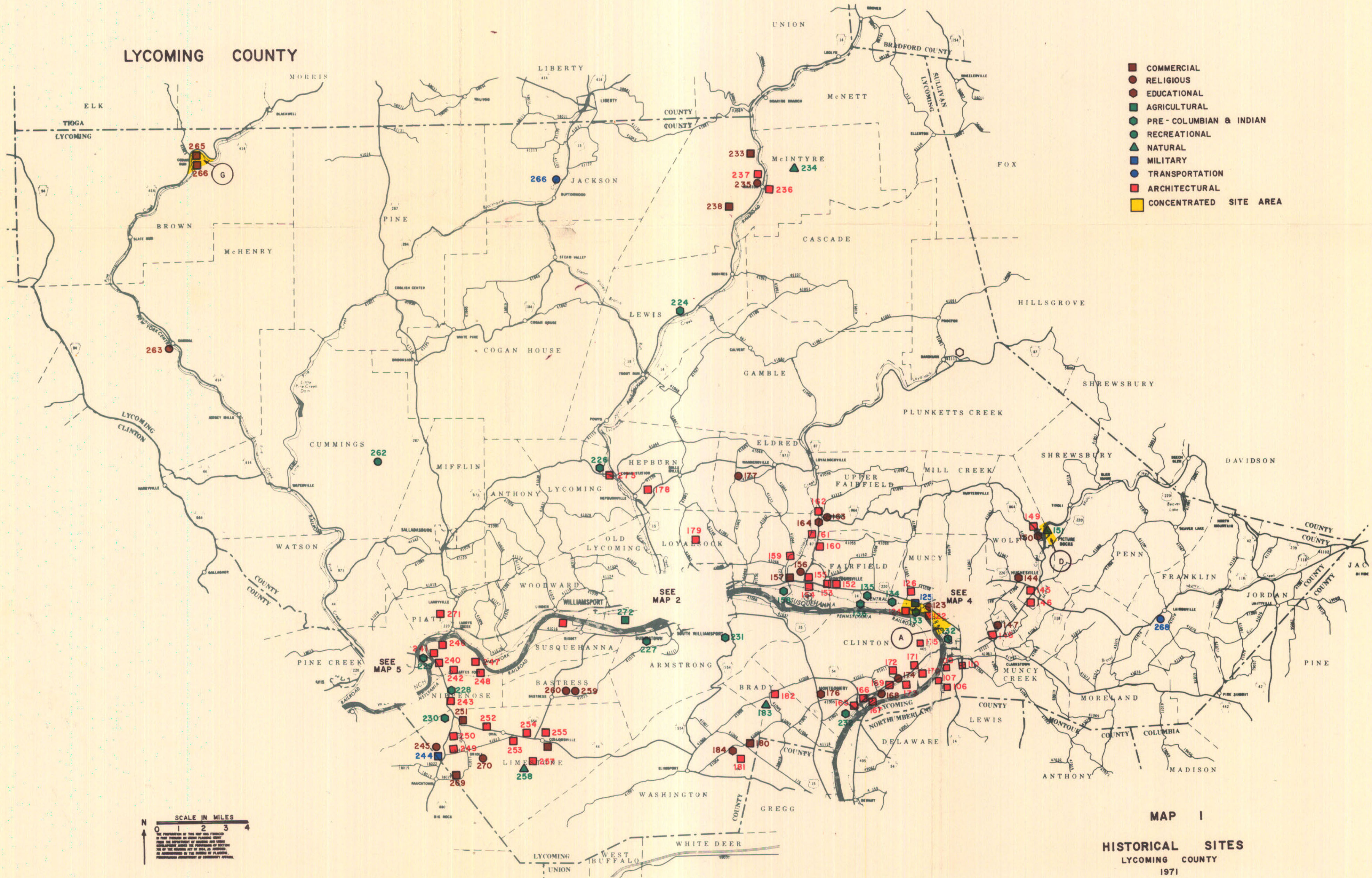
TABLE OF CONTENTS

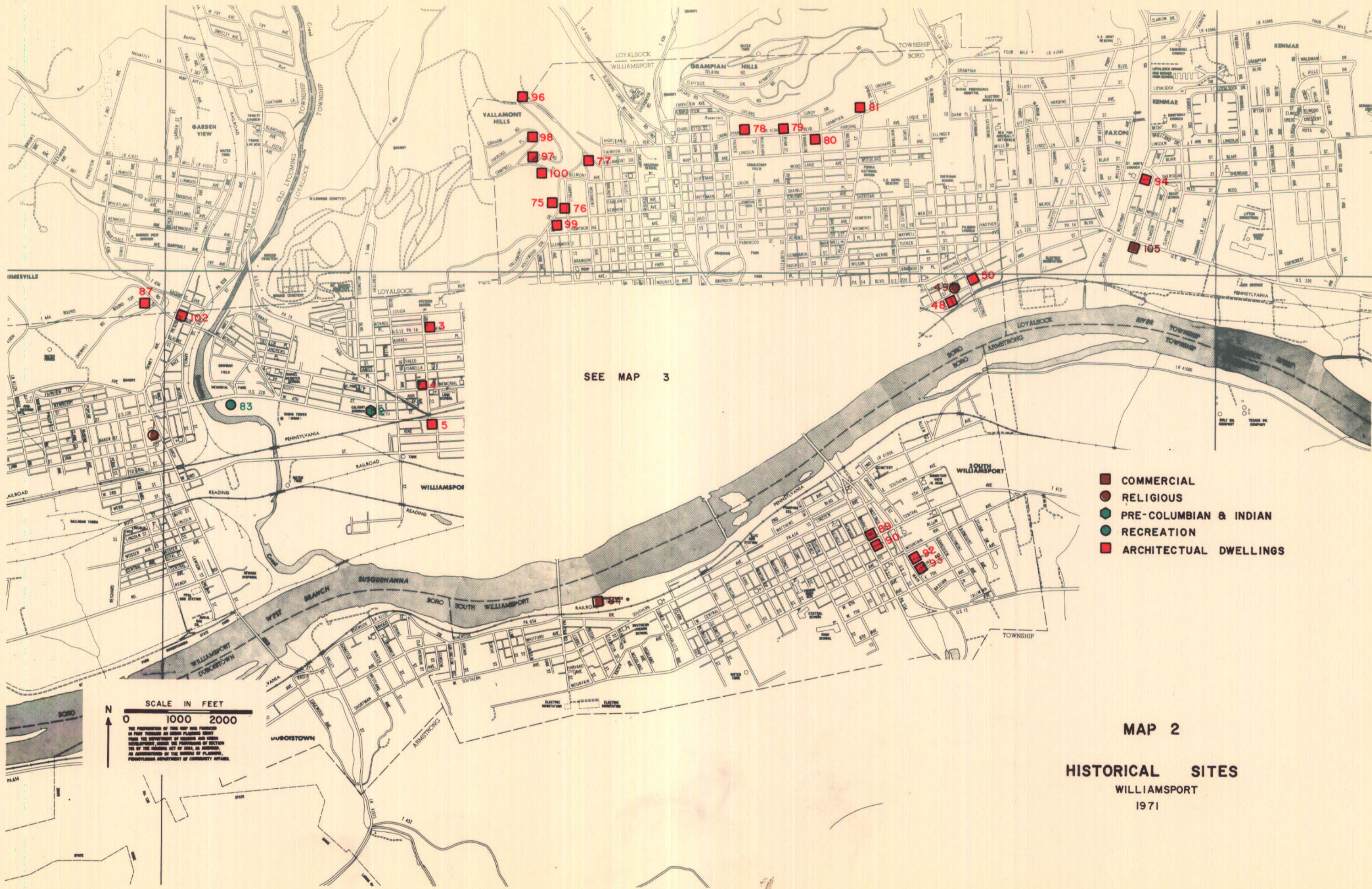
FOREWORD

ABSTRACT

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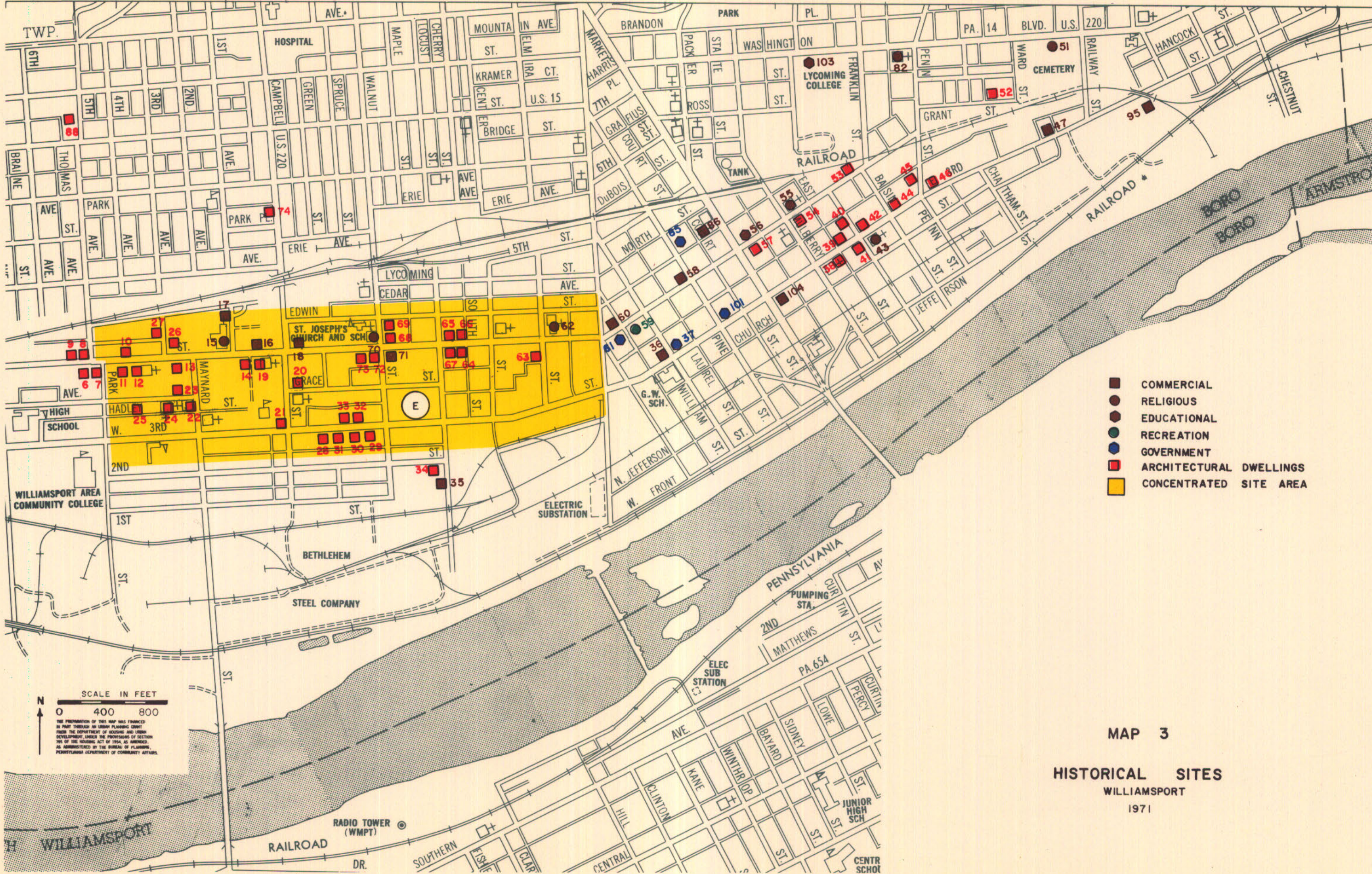


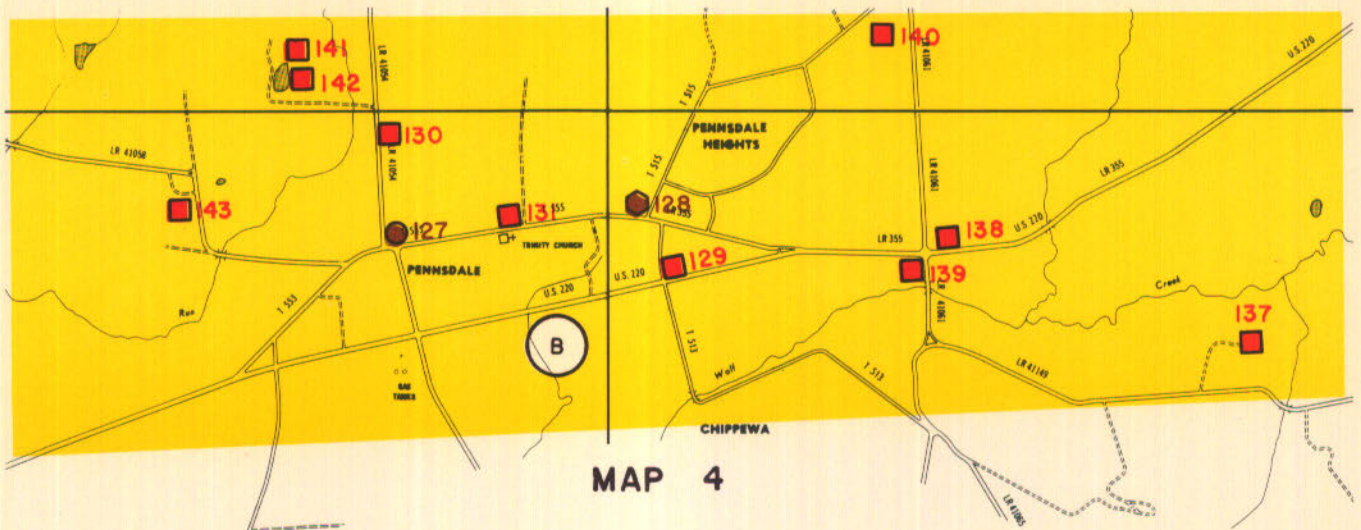
SEE MAP 3

- COMMERCIAL
- RELIGIOUS
- PRE-COLUMBIAN & INDIAN
- RECREATION
- ARCHITECTUAL DWELLINGS

SCALE IN FEET
0 1000 2000
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.

MAP 2
HISTORICAL SITES
WILLIAMSPORT
1971

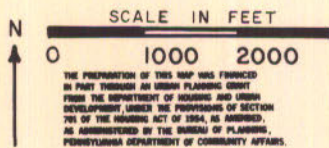




MAP 4

HISTORICAL SITES MUNCY - PENNSDALE 1971

LIME BLUF



- COMMERCIAL
- RELIGIOUS
- ◆ EDUCATIONAL
- ◆ PRE-COLUMBIAN & INDIAN
- ARCHITECTUAL
- CONCENTRATED SITE AREA

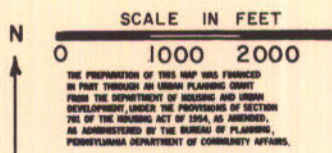


MAP 5

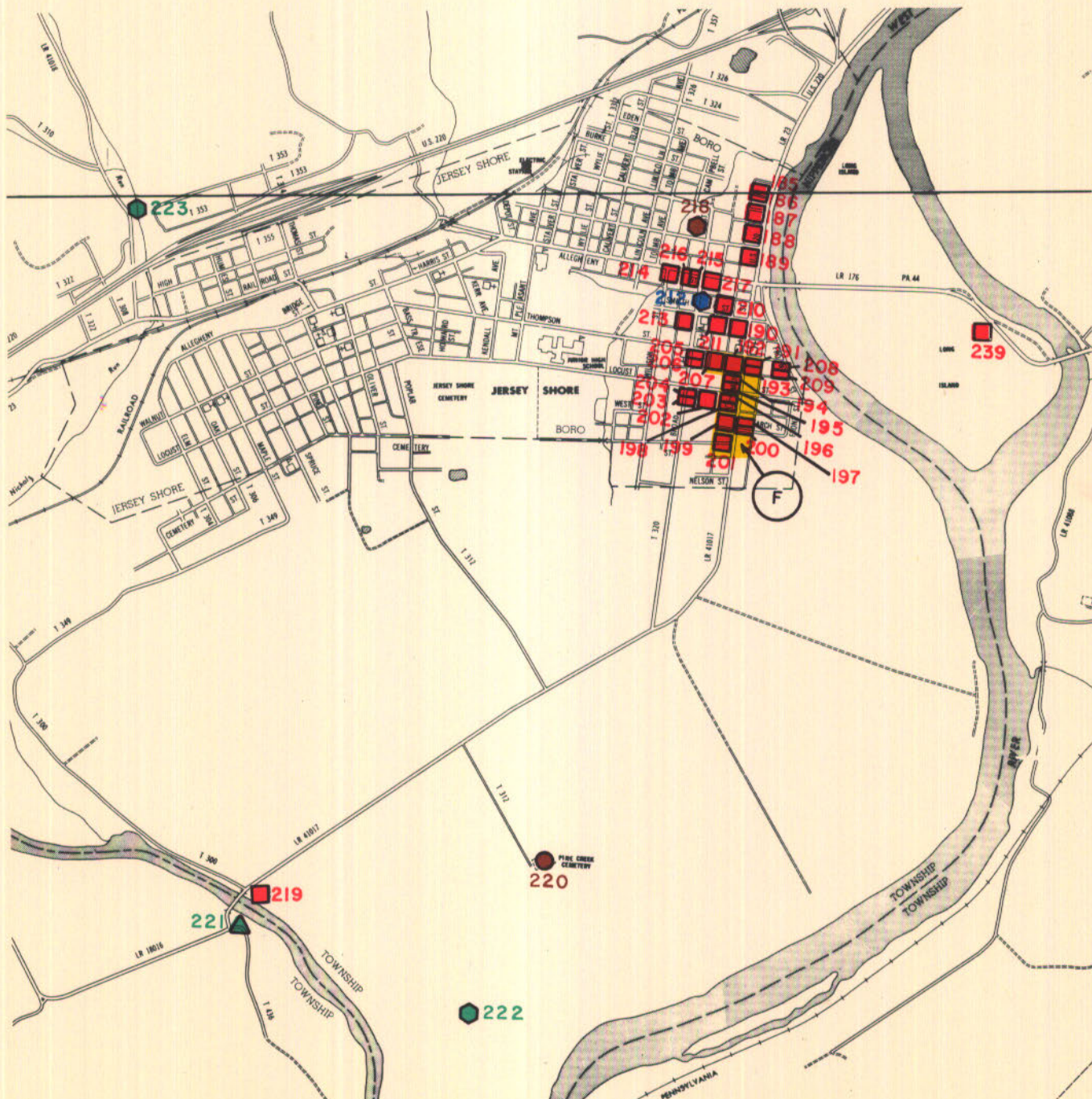
HISTORICAL SITES

JERSEY SHORE

1971



- RELIGIOUS
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRE-COLUMBIAN & INDIAN
- ▲ NATURAL
- GOVERNMENT
- ARCHITECTURAL DWELLINGS
- CONCENTRATED SITE AREA



INDEX

Preface to Index of Sites

The following section of this survey is an inventory or index of specific sites and landmarks in Lycoming County that may have some historic value. Each site was visited by the Coordinator and designated on a map and in most instances photographed by the photographer. They are listed here in the order in which they were visited. There was no effort made to photograph most of the Indian sites since they are archaeological in nature. In some cases the quality of the photographs was impaired because of the dense foliage at the site. There was also no intention to make a detailed evaluation as this will be the work of a local historic preservation committee to be appointed.

The next page explains how to read the index of sites to follow and also gives specific numbers of each type of site. The last seven sites listed are areas where a group of significant sites or landmarks are located in concentrations or groups and tend to lend each other values.

Key to Site Classification:

Pre-Columbian and Indian Sites - 2, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 158,
222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228,
229, 230, 231, 232

Natural Sites - 151, 183, 221, 234, 258

Agricultural Site - 272

Transportation Sites - 203, 266, 267, 268

Educational Sites - 56, 103, 128, 144, 150, 164, 176, 184, 218

Military Sites - 125, 244

Government Sites - 37, 61, 85, 101, 212

Religious Sites - 1, 15, 43, 49, 51, 55, 62, 70, 82, 113, 123, 127,
147, 156, 163, 168, 174, 177, 220, 235, 245, 259,
263, 269, 270

Commercial Sites - 16, 17, 18, 35, 36, 47, 58, 60, 71, 84, 86, 95,
104, 105, 114, 117, 157, 180, 202, 207, 233, 238,
251, 256, 264, 265

Recreational Sites - 59, 83, 262

Architectural-Dwelling Sites - All other sites have been placed in
general class of architecture or dwellings

Key to Individual Site Information:

Site No. (nos. 1 through 280)

Map (shows number of map where site can be found)

Name of Site: (name and address of each site)

Brief description of each site in Index

Classification (each site has been given a general classification
based on use)

Note: The sites in the Index are in the order compiled by the
Coordinator and not in any particular order



Site No. 1

Map 2

Name of Site: Stone Marker at Lycoming Presbyterian Church, Arch Street (Newberry), Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This is to mark the site of the Indian village of French Margaret, and also the site of the village of Jaysburg, settled about 1770. The first court sessions in the County were held in Jaysburg before the year 1800.

Site classified religious

Site No. 2

Map 2

Name of Site: Corner of West Fourth and Cemetery Streets, Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This marker stands on the site of the Amariah Sutton log cabin, 1770. On June 10, 1778, this was the site of the Plum Thicket Massacre. Later, the Lycoming Chapel was erected here in 1805.

Site classified Indian

This 2-1/2 story brick triple dwelling was erected in 1915 by the Dittmar family. It is interesting because the sister designed the house and lived in the center section, and the two identical ends of the house were the homes of her two brothers.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 3

Map 2

Name of Site: Triple Dwelling, 1164-1168 High Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 4

Map 2

Name of Site: Ebenezer Campbell
House,
529 Grier Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large 2-1/2 story Mansard dwelling was the home of Ebenezer Campbell, and was constructed about 1860. Mr. Campbell was the superintendent of Dodge's Lumber Mill in the City of Williamsport.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





The Rose-Grier farm house is a much-altered three story Greek Revival brick farm house, built about 1840. Samuel E. Greer was Williamsport's first postmaster, and Robert Greer was the only native of Pennsylvania to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 5

Map 2

Name of Site: Rose-Grier Farm House,
West Fourth Street at the Foot of Grier Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 6

Map 3

Name of Site: John G. Reading House,
1025 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The Reading house is a three-story frame Mansard Victorian dwelling built in 1865 by Mr. Reading, who was a business associate of Mahlon Fischer. This particular dwelling is one of the few remaining Fourth Street mansions that has an unaltered appearance, and is kept in excellent repair.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

The carriage house and main dwelling are in Italian Villa style and were built about 1860. The house was lived in by Annie Weightman Walker Penfield, who was the richest woman in the world at that time. The house was later owned by J. Henry Cochran. The exterior is still relatively unaltered in appearance.



Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 7

Map 3

Name of Site: Goodrich-Weightman-Cochran House and Carriage House,
1005 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 8

Map 3

Name of Site: The Judge Metzger Residence,
1004 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This three-story brick house was built about 1890 when the original house was moved to the rear of the spacious corner lot. The house still retains some of the stained glass and fixtures although it is no longer a private dwelling.



Site classified architectural - dwelling



The Mussina house is significant as one of the few remaining Williamsport mansions of the Victorian Era in which descendants of the original owner still reside. The house was designed in 1883 by Isaac Hobbs and is virtually unchanged in its appearance and appointments. There is especially fine stained glass throughout the house.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 9
Map 3
Name of Site: The Mussina House,
1022 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 10
Map 3
Name of Site: A Peter Herdic Mansard Double House,
942-944 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This three-story brick Mansard dwelling was built about 1875, and was designed by Eber Culver for Peter Herdic. This particular example is interesting because the architectural details of the porches and trim on each side of the house are different in design.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This large two-story stone mansion, built about 1868, is one of the few remaining buildings in Williamsport constructed of a local brown stone quarried in Newberry near Round Hill.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 11

Map 3

Name of Site: The Bartles House,
967 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 12

Map 3

Name of Site: The Robert Foresman House, Cleveden Apartments,
951 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This very large West Fourth Street brick mansion was built as a Mansard style dwelling about 1865. It is interesting to know that in the 1880's the Mansard third story burned and a Queen Anne style roof and portico were attached. It has been used for many years as apartments.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Site No. 13

Map 3

Name of Site: The Harrar House,
915 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This West Fourth Street two-story brick mansion was bought by the Harrar family in 1901. The Harrar family has preserved the interior and exterior Victorian appointments of the dwelling much as they were before the turn of the century. This Italian Villa mansion was designed in 1860 by Eber Culver.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 14

Map 3

Name of Site: The Emery-Foresman-
Kay-Costello House,
835 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This three-story stone mansion was constructed in 1889. Although it is now used as professional offices, it still retains a significant amount of hand-carved mantles, wainscoting, and moldings. Of particular interest is a large pagoda-style fireplace at the foot of a tremendous stairwell.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

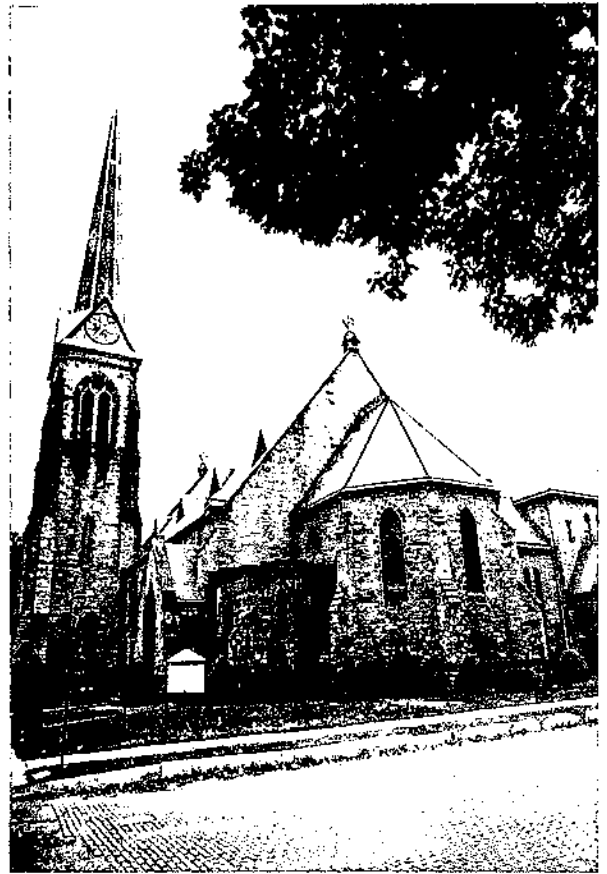
Site No. 15

Map 3

Name of Site: Trinity Church,
Corner of West Fourth Street and
Trinity Place,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Trinity Church was constructed in 1875 by architects Thorne and Culver. This large native stone Gothic edifice was paid for by Peter Herdic. The stone was brought from Bald Eagle Mountain. The church has the first American set of Westminster chimes, presented by the Maynard family, and a mural by J. Wesley Little.

Site classified religious



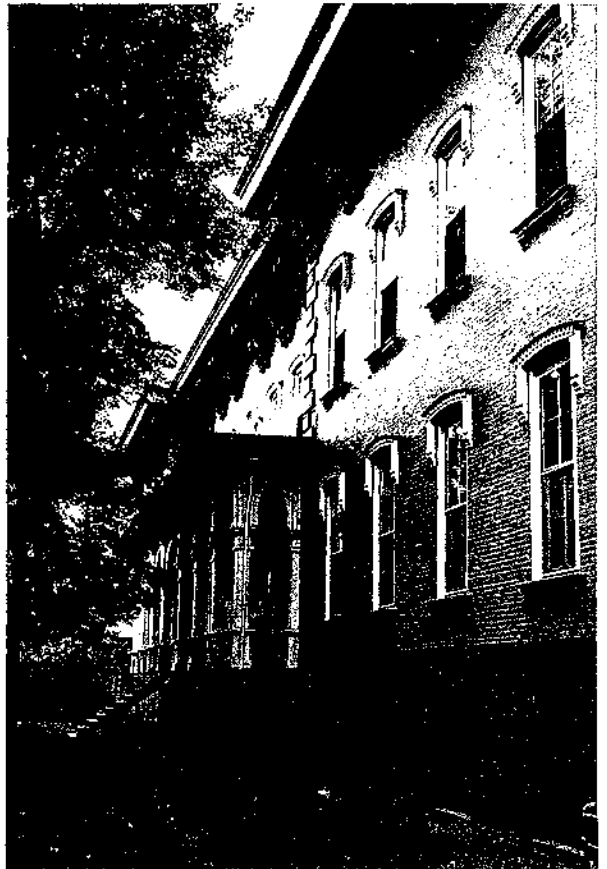
Site No. 16

Map 3

Name of Site: Herdic House-Park Home,
800 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Park Home was built as a four-story brick Victorian hotel by Peter Herdic in 1865. It was designed by Eber Culver and was one of the most elaborate hostelries on the East Coast. Although the two top floors have been removed, much of the aura remains in the public rooms of the Park Home.

Site classified commercial





These three double-faced matching brick buildings were built about 1865 by Peter Herdic in order to provide a place near the Herdic House and the new railroad depot for commercial lumber offices. They have for many years been used as apartment buildings.

Site classified commercial

Site No. 17
Map 3
Name of Site: Peter Herdic Lumber Offices,
405-415 Trinity Place,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 18
Map 3
Name of Site: The Weightman Block,
West Fourth and Campbell Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This large commercial business block was started in 1871 by Peter Herdic and designed by Eber Culver to provide business and commercial spaces in Mr. Herdic's section of the city. After the bankruptcy of Peter Herdic in 1878 the Weightman family finished the building.

Site classified commercial

This large frame Victorian residence was constructed in 1860 and later rebuilt in the 1880's by the Taylor family. At the time this was a lumber mansion, there were only four houses in the 800 block of West Fourth Street.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 19

Map 3

Name of Site: The Taylor-Parsons-Bastian House,
829 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 20

Map 3

Name of Site: 334 Campbell Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Here we have a good example of a three-story brick Mansard Victorian dwelling of the 1870's. This particular mansion has unusual dormers extending from the Mansard sides of the roof.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





The Emery House, a large three-story brick mansion, was designed by Eber Culver, and is one of the finest Queen Anne style Victorian dwellings in Williamsport. Although it is no longer a private residence, it still retains most of its exterior Victorian proportions.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 21

Map 3

Name of Site: The Emery House,
305 Campbell Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 22

Map 3

Name of Site: The Ernest Davis House,
901 Vine Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The Davis House, constructed about 1911, on the corner of Maynard Street and Vine Avenue, is a two-story brick dwelling in the Arts and Crafts style.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 23

Map 3

Name of Site: 914 Vine Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

A three-story Mansard style double brick dwelling, designed by Eber Culver and built by Peter Herdic in 1875, 914 Vine Avenue is one of a number of double houses in the West end of Williamsport that were built by Peter Herdic as a real estate investment.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 24

Map 3

Name of Site: 933 Vine Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

933 Vine Avenue is another example of the Eber Culver-Peter Herdic double dwellings that were built for real estate investment in the 1870's.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

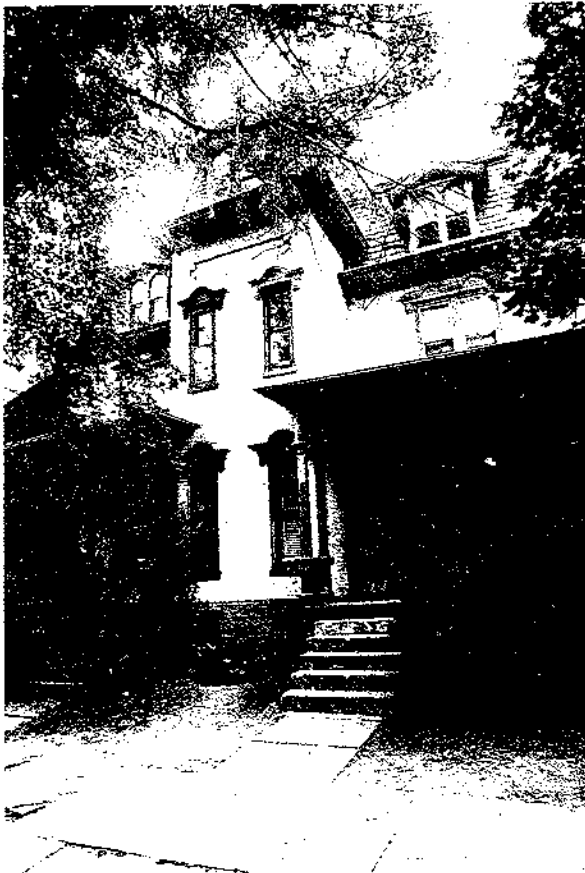




This double brick Victorian dwelling has been chosen for this survey as an example of the many fine structures that still stand on both sides of the street of the 900 block of Vine Avenue. Many of these houses were built before the Civil War.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 25
Map 3
Name of Site: 959-961 Vine Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 26
Map 3
Name of Site: 416 Third Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

416 Third Avenue is another three-story brick Mansard Herdic-Culver double dwelling. It was built about 1875.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 27

Map 3

Name of Site: 423 Third Avenue
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The building at 423 Third Avenue is a three-story Mansard Herdic-Culver double house of the 1870's. This residence, along with the other Herdic double houses, still survives as an example of Williamsport's first housing development.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 28

Map 3

Name of Site: The Dr. John Dufor
Residence,
761 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Dr. John Dufor married a daughter of Mahlon Fischer, and built this three-story brick Mansard in 1865 on a large lot on West Third Street. The original lot included a small brick building about 200 feet from the main house which was used as his professional doctor's office.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





Site No. 29

Map 3

Name of Site: 713 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The 700 block of West Third Street, beginning at 713 West Third Street, has a very interesting group of five large three-story brick Mansard roof Herdic-Culver dwellings built about 1875. These houses were built on every second lot and sold to prospective residents of the city. Later other residents built in the vacant lots between these houses.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

Site No. 30

Map 3

Name of Site: 725 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The house at 725 West Third Street is one of the five three-story brick Mansard roof Herdic-Culver dwellings built about 1875. (Refer to Site No. 29)

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

The house at 718 West Third Street is one of the five three-story brick Mansard roof Herdic-Culver dwellings built about 1875. (Refer to Site No. 29)

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 31
Map 3
Name of Site: 718 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 32
Map 3
Name of Site: 730 West Third Street
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The house at 730 West Third Street is one of the five three-story brick Mansard roof Herdic-Culver dwellings built about 1875. (Refer to Site No. 29)

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Site No. 33

Map 3

Name of Site: 737 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The house at 737 West Third Street
is one of the five three-story brick
Mansard roof Herdic-Culver dwellings
built about 1875. (Refer to Site
No. 29)

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

Site No. 34

Map 3

Name of Site: The 600 Block of Second Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



These row houses on
Second Street are
two-story private
dwellings built about
1870 for the working-
class people of the
City of Williamsport.
They are on the whole
physically unchanged
and are still used as
individual private
dwellings.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling

Site No. 35

Map 3

Name of Site: The J. E. Foucart Saw Works,
211-213 Locust Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This commercial building in downtown Williamsport was one used as a lumber office in the 1870's. Except for some changes in partitions the interior retains all of the original wainscoting and shutters, etc., of the period.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 36

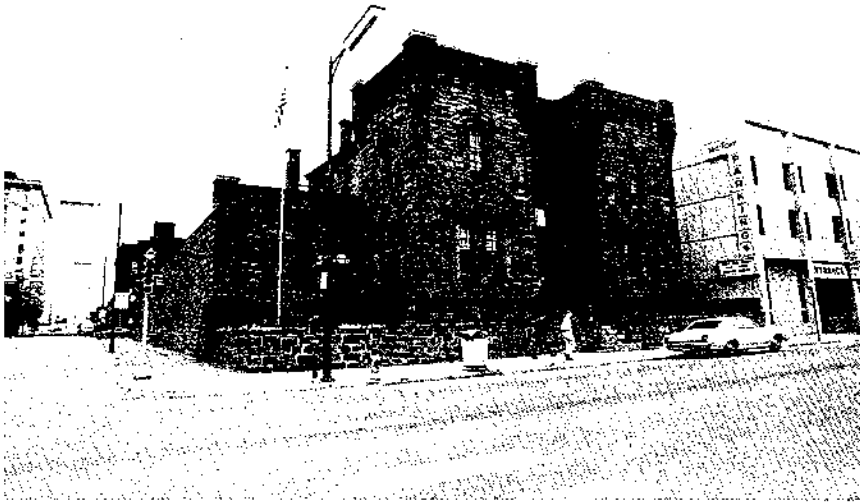
Map 3

Name of Site: The Grit Publishing Company,
208 West Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Grit Publishing Company occupies several buildings in the commercial district of Williamsport. The oldest building is the one on the corner of West Third and William Streets. It was designed in 1894 by the architect A. S. Wagner. This four-story brick and stone-faced commercial site has seen few exterior changes since the 19th century. The stone gargoyles mounted on the facade of this structure are quite unusual. Another important A. S. Wagner building was the Crawford House at Third and Mulberry Streets, for which we have the original plans in our archives.

Site classified commercial





Site No. 37
 Map 3
 Name of Site: Lycoming County Jail,
 West Third and William Streets,
 Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Lycoming County jail was re-designed and rebuilt in 1868 by Edward Havilland of York, Pennsylvania, to resemble a European fortress of stone with crenelated towers and a keep. The interior portions of the building and the foundation would be at least 50 years older than 1868. At present, the building has been altered by the removal of the keep and the crenelations around the towers.

Site classified government

Site No. 38
 Map 3
 Name of Site: Carpenter's Hall,
 128 East Third Street,
 Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This Greek Revival brick mansion was built by the Caldwell family about 1840 when East Third Street was the center of activity and commerce in the City of Williamsport. The ground floor has been much altered, but the original "lie-on-your stomach" windows can still be observed on the top floor.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This large three-story brick mansion is dated about 1840, and is one of the few examples left of some of the early homes that predated the lumber era.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 39

Map 3

Name of Site: The Garrett Tinsman House,
139 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 40

Map 3

Name of Site: The Ryan House,
151 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Ryan House was built in the 1870's by a daughter of Garrett Tinsman, and is a very fine three-story Mansard Victorian mansion. Between the Ryan house and the Tinsman house can still be seen a second floor gallery that was constructed at the turn of the century so that the elderly members of the two families could pass back and forth between the two mansions.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Site No. 41

Map 3

Name of Site: 164 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This three-story brick mansion, constructed about 1850-1860, is an unusual blending of Dutch-Flemish influence with local Victorian details. The entrance doors on Third Street are very handsomely carved, and the Dutch details of the structure influenced the residence described in Site No. 42.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

Site No. 42

Map 3

Name of Site: The Page House,
201 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The Page House is located across Third Street from the house described as No. 40, and was constructed about 1900. It is a three-story red brick house and is immediately adjacent to the building that housed the Page Furniture Company at that time.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 43

Map 3

Name of Site: Immanuel-Christ Church
202 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large brick church structure was constructed in 1841 by Christ Episcopal Church who occupied the structure until they built their new building at Fourth and Mulberry Streets in 1869. The building since 1869 has been used by the German Lutheran Church, and in their original record books George Luks' birth was recorded in 1866. The church is now called Immanuel United Church of Christ.

Site classified religious



Site No. 44

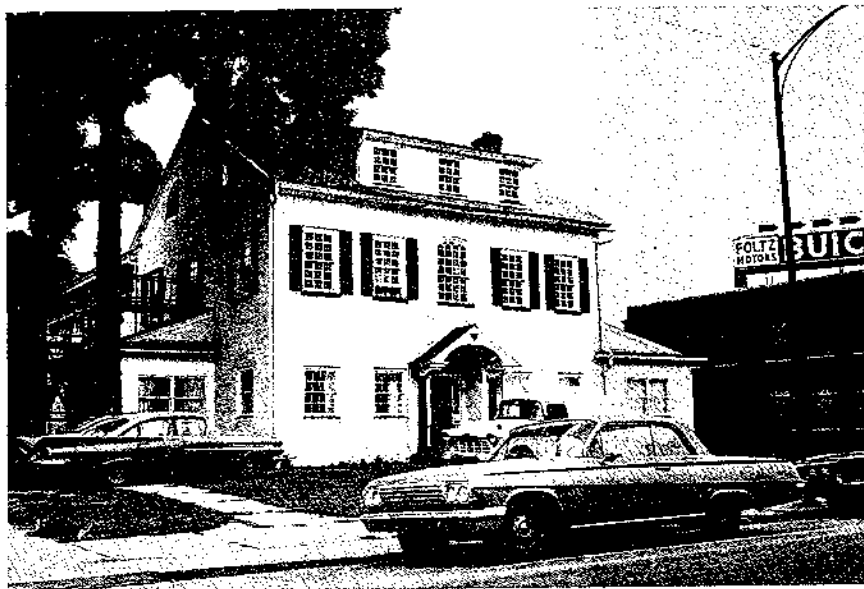
Map 3

Name of Site: The Henry White-Evenden-Eagles Building,
307 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large brick mansion was built about 1820 as a girls academy, and was later modified with Victorian details by the Henry White and Evenden families.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This handsome Greek Revival brick and stucco dwelling was the home of Dr. Albert F. Hardt, and following that was the home of the Williamsport Turn Verein, one of the notable German musical societies in the history of Williamsport.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 45

Map 3

Name of Site: Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity,
327 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 46

Map 3

Name of Site: The Romaine Thomas
House,
423 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large brick late Victorian Mansard roof residence was constructed about 1870, and is now owned by Mrs. Ruby McFate. It is one of the more unusual mansions in the East Third Street section of Williamsport that is now a private residence.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This large three-story Greek Revival brick dwelling was originally constructed as a private mansion, but has for many years been used for commercial purposes. The outside has been much altered from its original graceful design.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 47

Map 3

Name of Site: The Keystone Hotel,
639 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

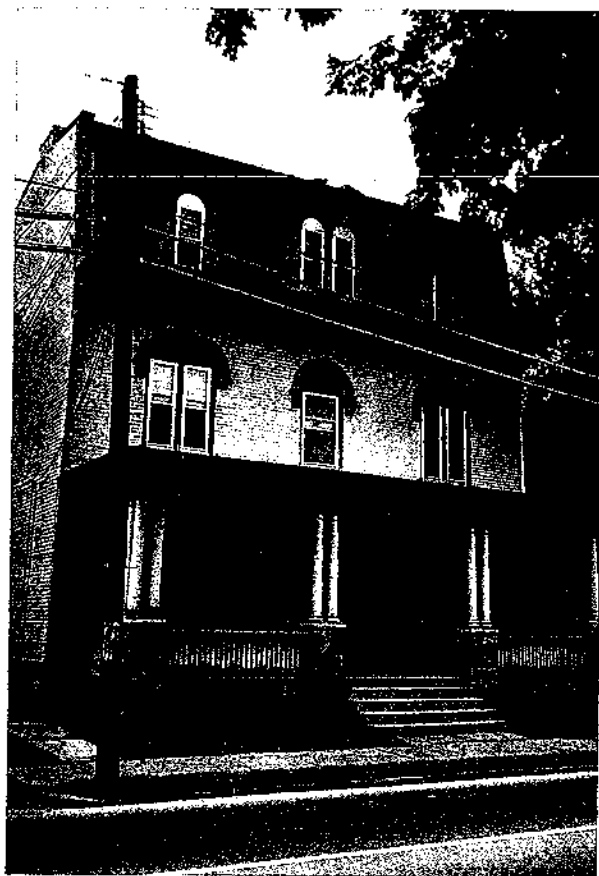
Site No. 48

Map 2

Name of Site: 920 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The pink Mansard three-story brick mansion at 920 East Third Street is rich in fine detailing of window cornices and dormers, and remains an attractive example of the type of dwellings constructed in the late Victorian era in Williamsport.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





Site No. 49

Map 2

Name of Site: Third Street United Methodist Church,
923 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This late-Victorian church edifice is interesting because of its unusual brick bell tower. The overall simple design of the church structure contrasts with the more elaborate detail of the belfry.

Site classified religious

Site No. 50

Map 2

Name of Site: The Earl Blair House,
1003 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This mid-Victorian brick mansion is notable for its fine interior woodwork and especially for the unaltered exterior details of the whole property. The house and lot enclosed in a wire fence is kept in perfect condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

The Williamsport Cemetery contains the remains of Governor Packer and also Michael Ross. The graves from Ross Park, the present site of City Hall, were moved to this site when the present City Hall was constructed.

Site classified religious



Site No. 51

Map 3

Name of Site: The Williamsport Cemetery,
Washington Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 52

Map 3

Name of Site: 671 Grant Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large brick dwelling is unusual because of the plain four-story tower looking out over the East End of the City.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This mid-Victorian two story brick dwelling has a detached professional office in the front yard. Now used as apartments, but exterior remains interesting.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 53

Map 3

Name of Site: 235-239 East Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 54

Map 3

Name of Site: Judge Gamble House,
106 East Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The Gamble Mansion is a large brick Mansard built in 1869 and still has much fine interior plasterwork and marble trim.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

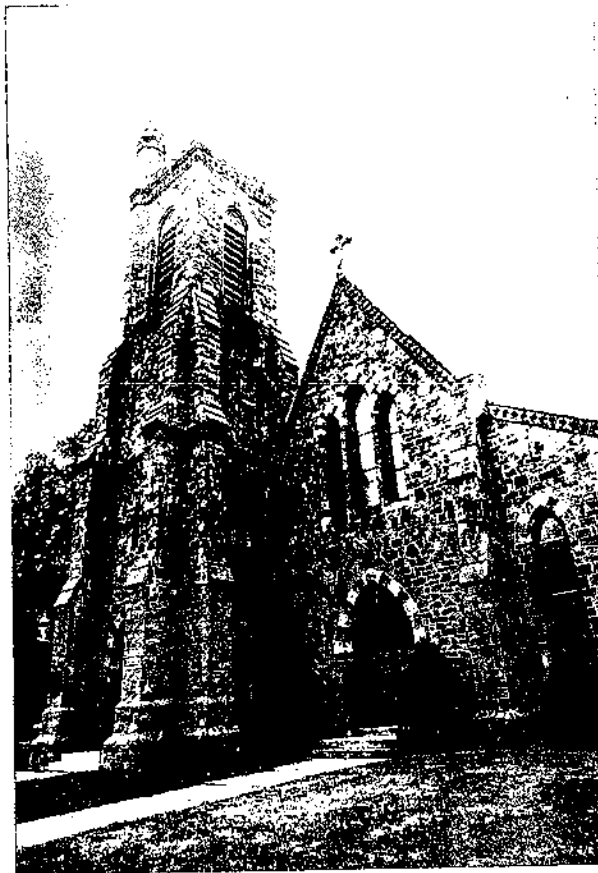
Site No. 55

Map 3

Name of Site: Christ Episcopal Church,
Fourth and Mulberry Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This parish was founded in 1840 and the first service in this building was held in 1869. The interior and exterior has great beauty, including hand carved woodwork and windows by Tiffany and Lamb. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins wrote "We Three Kings of Orient Are."

Site classified religious



Site No. 56

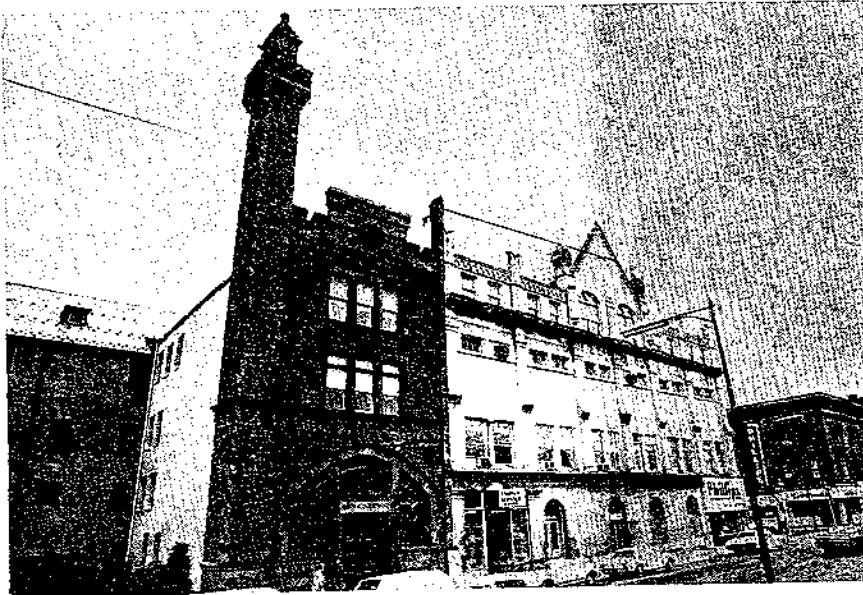
Map 3

Name of Site: James V. Brown Library,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Given to the City in 1904-06 by Mr. Brown this white marble French Renaissance building was designed by Edgar V. Seeler of Philadelphia.

Site classified educational





Built respectively in 1901, 1898 and 1910 and each in separate styles, these club buildings form an interesting landmark at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 57

Map 3

Name of Site: The William Howard Memorial, The Masonic Temple and The Acacia Club,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 58

Map 3

Name of Site: Northern Central Bank and Trust Company,
Fourth and Pine Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This Neo-classical marble bank is notable for the large Corinthian pillars surrounding the facade.

Site classified commercial

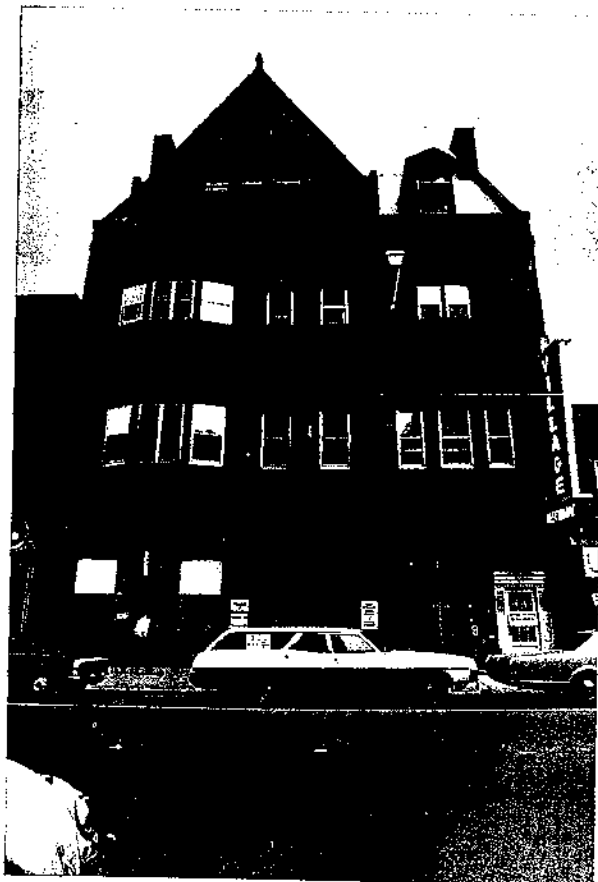
Site No. 59

Map 3

Name of Site: Knights of Columbus,
211 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Constructed of red brick and stone
in the late 19th century as the
YMCA this has been the home of the
Knights of Columbus since 1920.

Site classified recreational



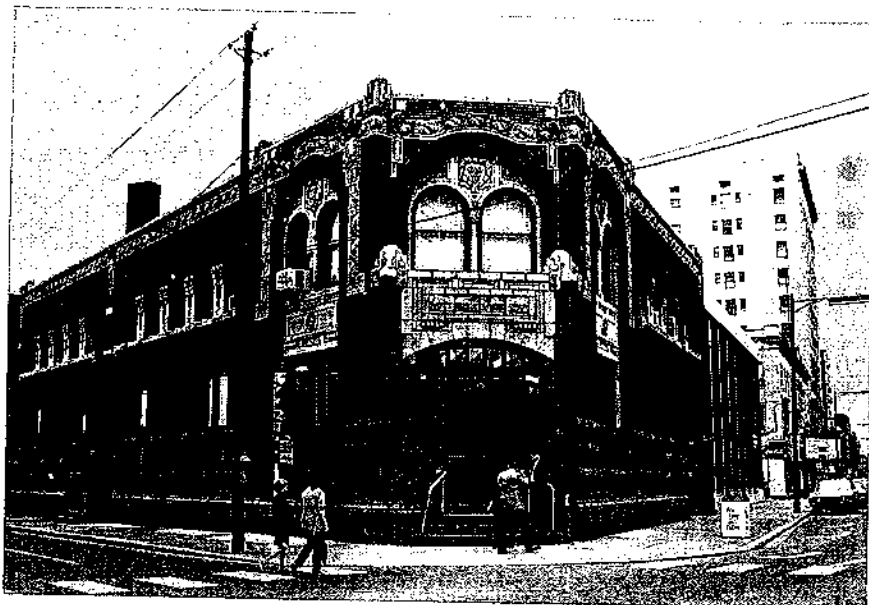
Site No. 60

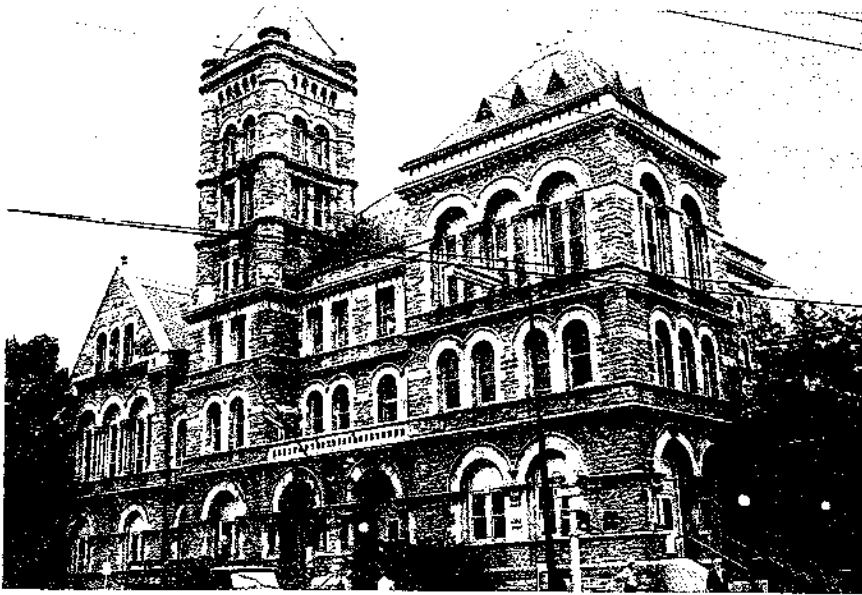
Map 3

Name of Site: Williamsport Sun-Gazette Company,
252 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The home of The Sun was
built in 1912 and the
style is like H. H.
Richardson. The two-
story brick facade has
much stone and tile de-
tail in several colors.

Site classified commer-
cial





The U.S. Post Office has been a landmark since it was built in 1880. The building was designed by W. A. Ferret and has many fine features including a handsome court room.

Site classified government

Site No. 61
Map 3
Name of Site: U.S. Post Office,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 62
Map 3
Name of Site: First Baptist Church,
Fourth and Elmira Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Peter Herdic gave the church land in 1854 but the present building dates from 1913. The stone structure resembles a Norman keep and has some interesting buttresses.

Site classified religious

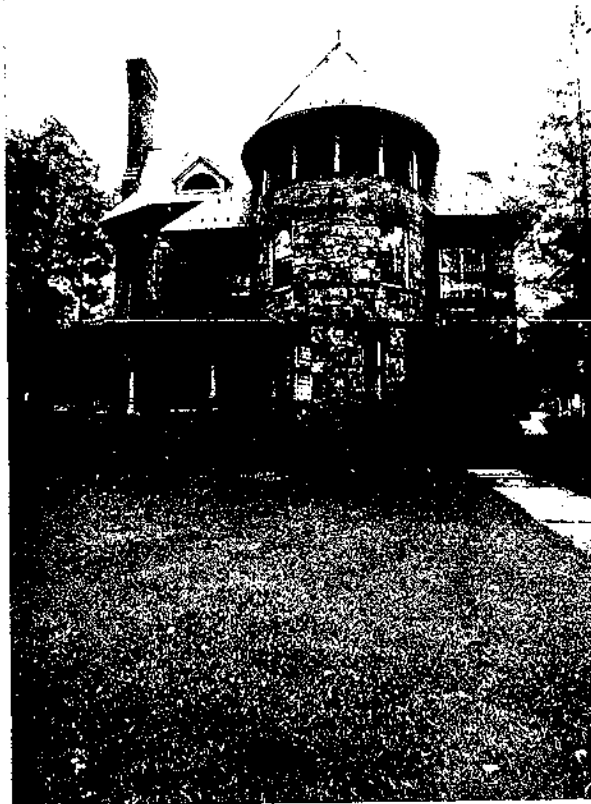
Site No. 63

Map 3

Name of Site: A. D. Hermance House,
405 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This stone mansion was built on the corner next to the Peter Herdic house in 1885. It was designed by Eber Culver and has excellent woodwork carved by a Giovanni Ferarri.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



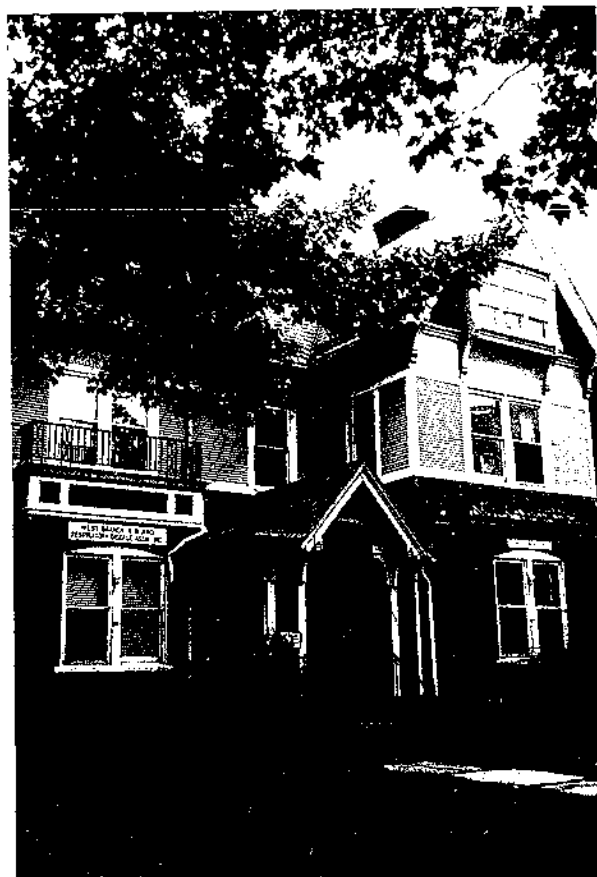
Site No. 64

Map 3

Name of Site: The Embick House,
531 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This brick and frame cottage style mansion was designed about 1880 by Eber Culver and preserves much of its original exterior appearance.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





Site No. 65

Map 3

Name of Site: McMinn-Bowman-Mosser House, Susquehanna Group, 528 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This late Greek Revival site was built about 1850 and then remodeled in 1889 it gave it a Colonial effect. The original feeling has been kept.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 66

Map 3

Name of Site: Hiram Rhodes House, 522 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This large, many gabled brick mansion is late Victorian and interesting for its many carved porches.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

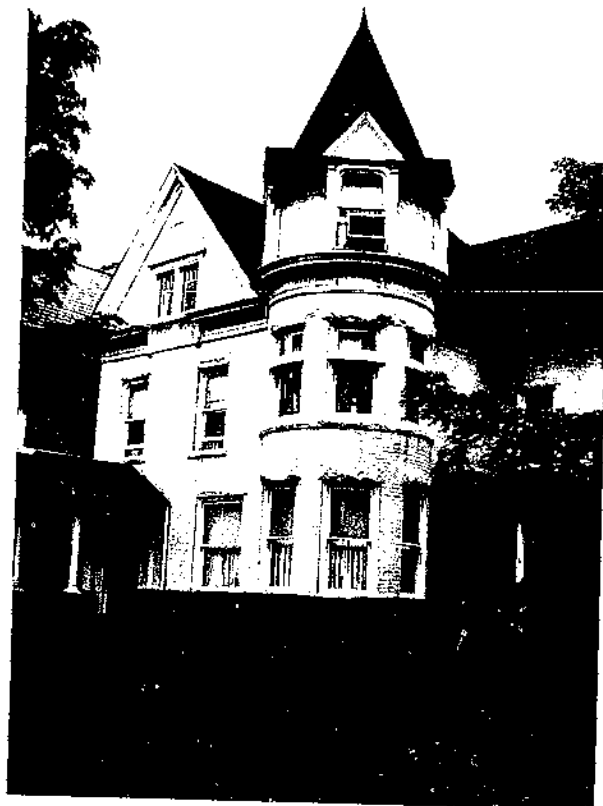
Site No. 67

Map 3

Name of Site: Emery House,
535 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This late 19th century stone and
brick mansion is another of the
many fine dwellings designed by Eber
Culver.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 68

Map 3

Name of Site: Smith-Ulman House, Annunciation Rectory,
634 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

A fine three-story
brick Mansard built
about 1870 by Isaac
Hobbs. The house is
kept in fine condition
by the parish.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling

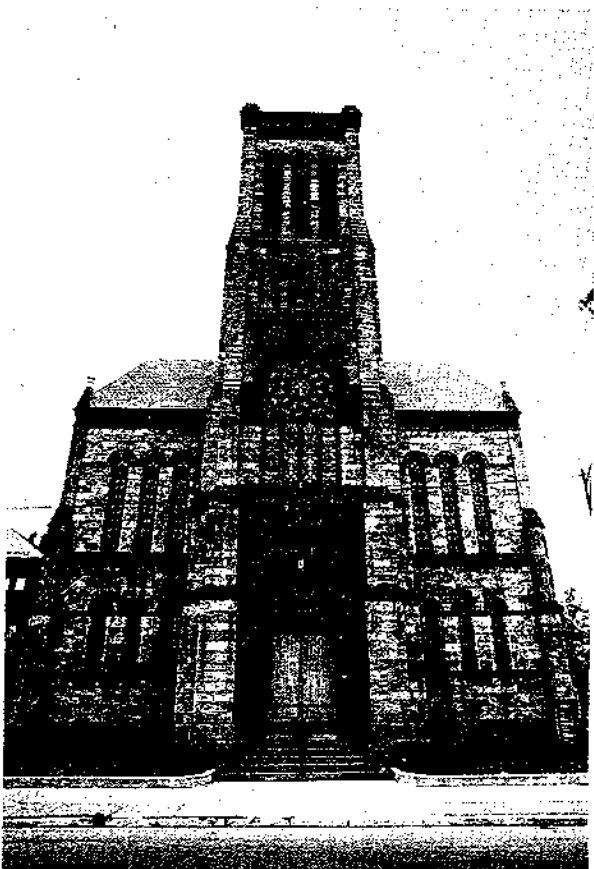




This large two-story brick building was the carriage house for the Victorian mansion now used as Annunciation Rectory.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 69
Map 3
Name of Site: Woman's Club,
414 Walnut Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 70
Map 3
Name of Site: Annunciation Church,
Fourth and Walnut Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This fine stone cathedral was built in 1886 and is full of fine detail, especially a fine Tiffany window and excellent woodwork and marble.

Site classified religious

Built in the 1880's as a home and a catering shop by a German bachelor who was attracted by the wealthy families of Williamsport. The exterior has not changed since 1890.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 71

Map 3

Name of Site: Augustus Laedlein Shop,
639 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

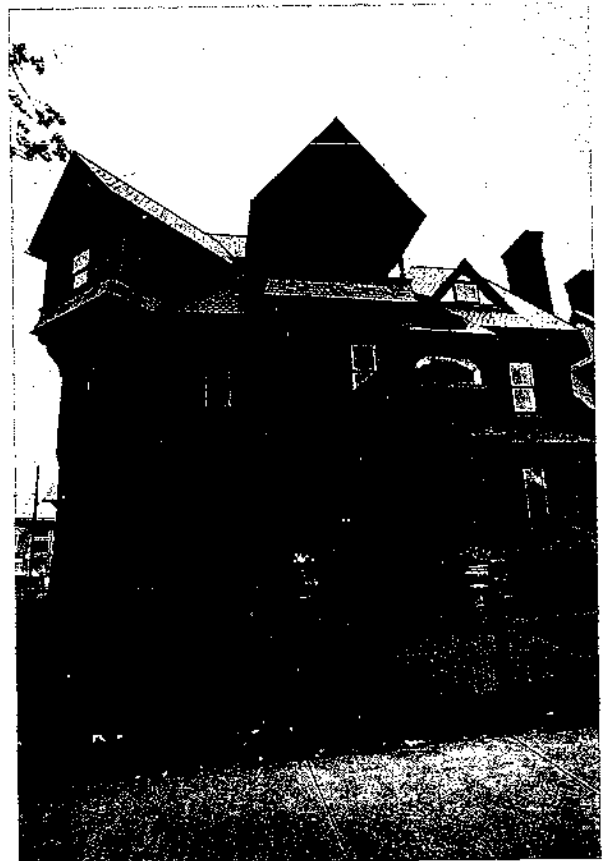
Site No. 72

Map 3

Name of Site: Rawley House,
707 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Rawley House is now the convent for Annunciation Church. Outside features include friezes combined with the brick facade, many carved wood surfaces and a wrought iron fence from the 19th century.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





Site No. 73

Map 3

Name of Site: Deemer-Maneval Home,
711 West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This three-story brick mansion from the 1890's is similar to Rawley house next door and the exterior has remained quite unchanged.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 74

Map 3

Name of Site: Left and right houses,
637-639 Campbell Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



These twin houses were built about 1900 and are unusual because they are left and right hand examples of the same plan.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Built of stone in 1890 by C. R. Harris this mansion burned in 1893 and was rebuilt on same plan by A. P. Purley. An outstanding example of Queen Anne style.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 75

Map 2

Name of Site: Harris, Purley, Krimm, Amsler House,
820 Vallamont Drive,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 76

Map 2

Name of Site: Ridell-Smith House,
1401 Campbell Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This is a fine Art Deco mansion designed in 1936 by Gordon and Stafford. Of special interest is the fine brass and plate glass entrance door.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





In 1929 the Ithaca architect, Carl Tallman built a number of Williamsport homes, several of which are listed here. In each case the houses were designed to fit the individual ideas and sites.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 77

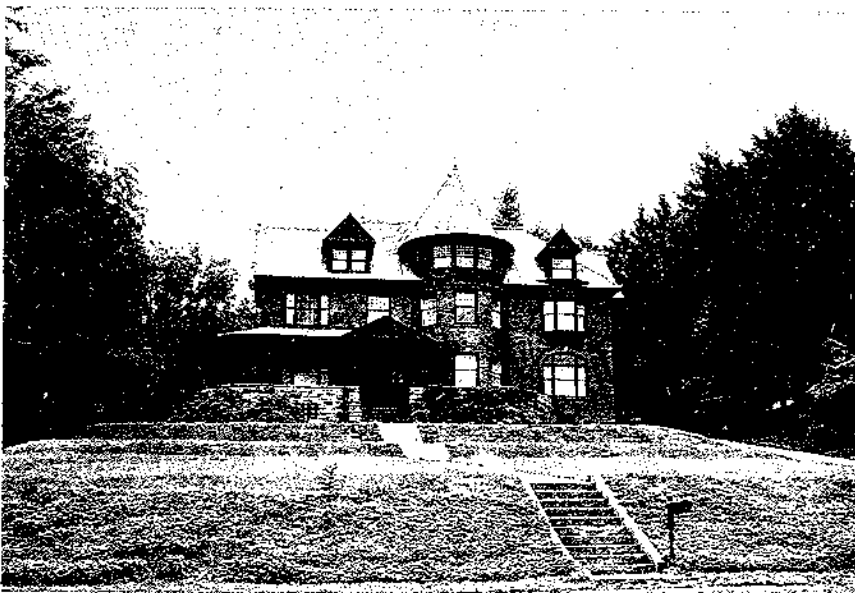
Map 2

Name of Site: MacMullen-Stroehmann Home,
711 Vallamont Drive,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site 78

Map 2

Name of Site: Schleh-Marrazzo House,
125 Grampian Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



The Marrazzo house is one of many fine late Victorian Queen Anne dwellings to be found in Williamsport. This red brick version has very pleasing proportions.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This Victorian shingle style mansion was redesigned in 1930 as a French chateau and much fine interior decor done by the Tiffany Studios. The gardens and grounds are among the finest.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 79

Map 2

Name of Site: Plankenhorn House,
235 Grampian Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 80

Map 2

Name of Site: Rova-Moltz House,
320 Grampian Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Another good example of the late 19th century shingle style mansions that can be seen throughout the Williamsport area.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This gambrel roof dwelling was a farmhouse built about 1840 by the Watson family when this was farmland. It has been much remodeled over its long history.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 81

Map 2

Name of Site: Lundy-Lamade-Lecce House,
423 Grampian Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 82

Map 3

Name of Site: St. Boniface Church,
Washington Boulevard,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

St. Boniface was built in 1858 and has retained the original appearance both inside and out. Of particular interest is the carving of the altar and the fine stained glass windows.

Site classified religious

First Little League World Series played on this field. First games in 1939 on "sand lot" northeast of Bowman Field, then the vacant lot at northeast corner of Memorial Avenue and Demarest Street.

Site classified recreational



Site No. 83

Map 2

Name of Site: Original Little League Field,
West Fourth Street - Memorial Park,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

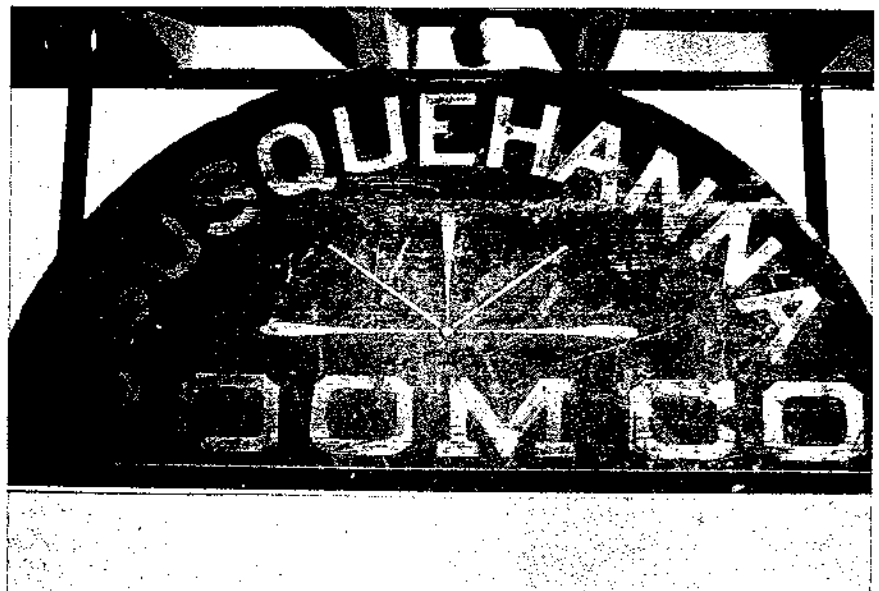
Site No. 84

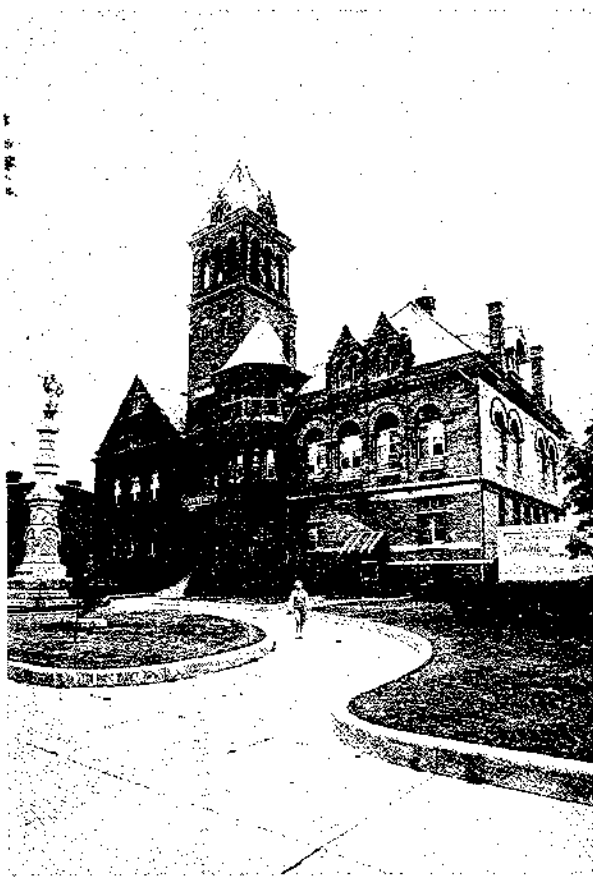
Map 2

Name of Site: Susquehanna Boom Company,
Susquehanna River

This is the original sign of the boom company that controlled the log flow in the river for some 35 years. The sign is now a part of the lumber exhibit in the Lycoming County Historical Museum.

Site classified commercial





Site No. 85

Map 3

Name of Site: Williamsport City Hall,
Pine Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Williamsport City Hall was designed by Eber Culver in 1894 and stands on the site of the Ross Park Cemetery, later moved to Williamsport Cemetery when this building was constructed.

Site classified government

Site No. 86

Map 3

Name of Site: Dundee Clothes,
Corner Edwin and Court Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This commercial building was built about 1890 as the Knickerbocker Deluxe Livery Stables and the exterior of the site has not changed except for the signs.

Site classified commercial

Site No. 87

Map 2

Name of Site: George W. Youngman
House,
2 Round Hill Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This elaborate Italian Villa style mansion was built by Mr. Youngman in 1867 and has remained in family hands and in its original condition to the present day.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 88

Map 3

Name of Site: "Springside", Woodward-Glosser House,
721 Fifth Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Begun in 1803 as a log house this home was enlarged before 1845 by Cornelius Woodward in a Southern style. In the yard is a fine copper beech tree planted by Mrs. Woodward in 1802. Miss Dewing Woodward had her art studio here.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This brick mansion was built in 1906 as the fourth Koch house in South Williamsport. Of interest is an unusual iron fence. The Koch family had an important brewery for many years.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 89
Map 2
Name of Site: Koch-Noll House,
1 East Central Avenue,
South Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Site No. 90
Map 2
Name of Site: Koch-Ritter-Freezer
House,
6 East Central Avenue,
South Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This very large mansion was built in 1895 by the Augustus Koch brewery family. There are four Koch houses in South Williamsport.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This two-story brick dwelling was built in 1857 by Edmund Koch and along with the Koch house next door stood in front of the Koch Brewery.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 92

Map 2

Name of Site: Edmund Koch-Bair House,
529 Main Street,
South Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 93

Map 2

Name of Site: Koch-Hammond-Bickhart House,
535 Main Street,
South Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The Augustus Koch house was built in 1851 and is the oldest house built by this family. It is now covered with siding and is the simplest of the four houses.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





The Shiffler farmhouse was made over by the Stopper family in 1895 as a brick Mansard townhouse. The pillared porch was added by the Soars family 35 years ago.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 94

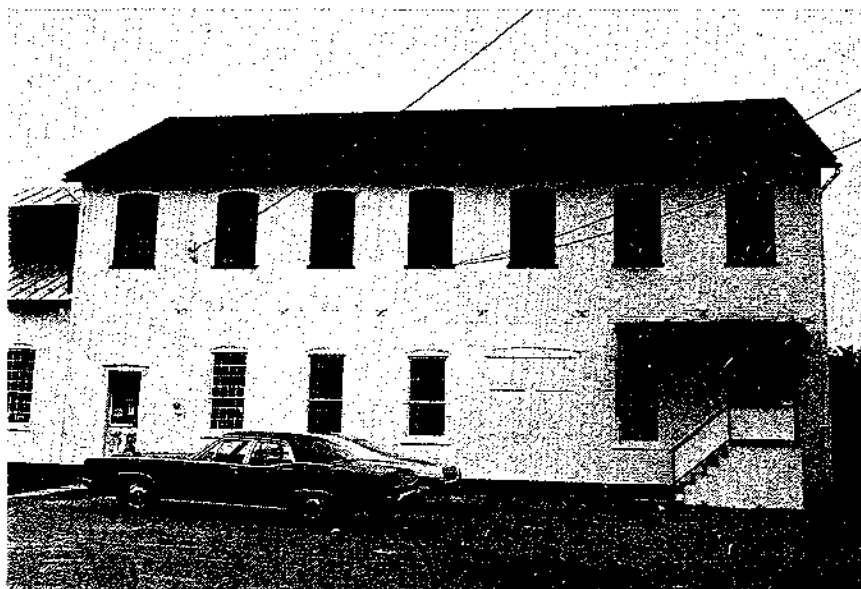
Map 2

Name of Site: Shiffler-Stopper-Soars House,
1300 Northway Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 95

Map 3

Name of Site: Fleck-Marshall Building,
766 East Third Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



This large brick structure was built as a foundry and was one of several in Williamsport used during the Civil War. Exterior remains unchanged.

Site classified commercial

This large brick Federal mansion was designed in 1929 by Carl Tallman and blends handsomely with its surroundings. It is now owned by Dr. Louise Sabol.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 96

Map 2

Name of Site: Greenberg-Villa Maria,
Ravine Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 97

Map 2

Name of Site: Hamilton-Detwiler House,
1601 James Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This is another of the Carl Tallman houses from 1929. During the 1930's it was rented to the Heims, Foresmans and McCormicks. It is now owned by John G. Detwiler.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 98

Map 2

Name of Site: McCormick-O'Brien-Worobec House,
Oak Ridge Place,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This mansion was designed by Carl Tallman for Seth McCormick in 1929-31. All of these 1929 Tallman houses show a very individual style and a relation to the site.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 99

Map 2

Name of Site: Keefer-Deemer House,
749 Vallamont Drive,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Another Carl Tallman house built in 1929 and showing a fine relationship to the building lot. There are three generations of Deemer houses in town that show a family tradition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This French style brick mansion was built for Dr. Tonkin in 1929 by the Ithaca architect Carl Tallman. It has been altered twice by Tallman and his son and still has a fine integrity of design.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 100

Map 2

Name of Site: Dr. Harold Tonkin Home,
1513 North Campbell Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

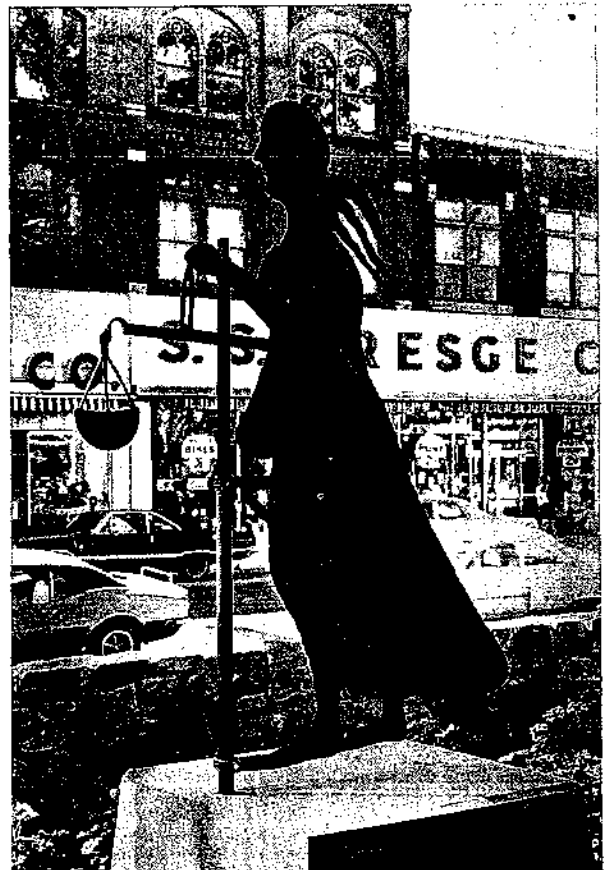
Site No. 101

Map 3

Name of Site: Lycoming County Court
House,
Third and Pine Streets,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This hand made figure of Justice has been on this site since 1804. It stood above the first and second court houses and stands on the terrace of the 1970 court house.

Site classified government





This late Greek Revival frame house was built before the Civil War by the Page family who had a furniture factory and were undertakers.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 102
Map 2
Name of Site: Page House,
1926 Memorial Avenue,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 103
Map 3
Name of Site: Lycoming College,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania



Founded in 1812 as the Williamsport Academy, later run as Dickinson Seminary by the Methodist Church, this is now a four year college. The iron gates on Washington Boulevard open to the main campus.

Site classified educational

This building has just been renovated by First Federal Savings and Loan and was one of three Williamsport buildings to house the studio of Severin Roesen. George Luks was born across Market Square in 1866.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 104

Map 3

Name of Site: Ulman Opera House,
Market Square,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 105

Map 2

Name of Site: Yard Office, Faxon Company
1700 East Third Street
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

This fine 1-1/2 story stone house was erected about 1808 at the rear of 1700 East Third Street and now serves as a lumber office.

Site classified commercial

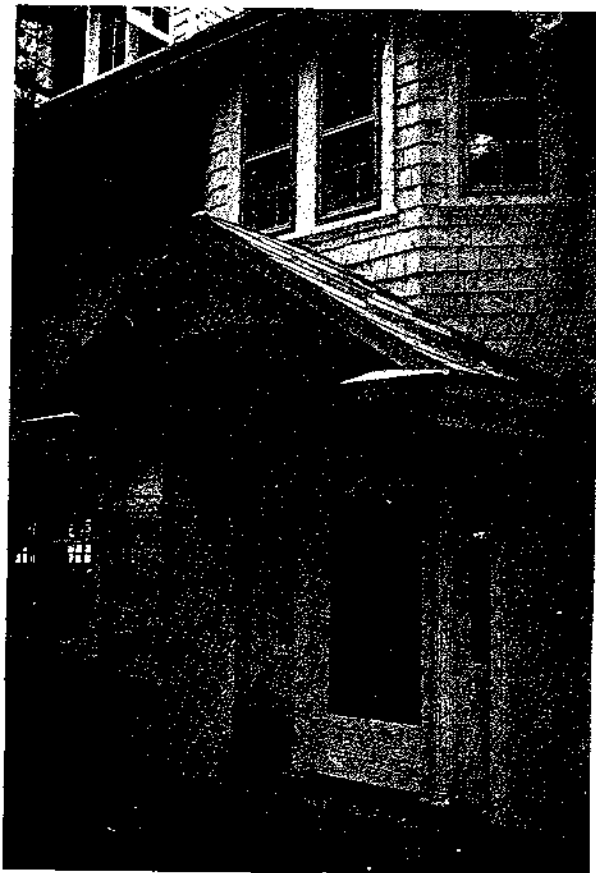




This two-story frame home was built about 1790 by John Beeber and presents much of its original 18th century flavor. There is also a fine barn on the farm.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 106
Map 1
Name of Site: Hardscrabble,
Beeber-Pfleegor House,
R.D.,
Muncy, Pennsylvania



Site No. 107
Map 1
Name of Site: Golden Hill,
Rankin-O'Brien House,
R.D.,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Built in 1909 by Dr. James Rankin of Muncy this home incorporates many fine architectural details from early mills, canals and homes including the doorway and mantel to Deer Park and an Elisha Green doorway shown here.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This excellent two-story stone dwelling faces the river at Port Penn and has been maintained with care. Port Penn was the canal town for Muncy during canal and lumber days.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 108

Map 1

Name of Site: Al Logue House,
Port Penn, Pennsylvania

Site No. 109

Map 4

Name of Site: Old Hotel,
Port Penn, Pennsylvania

This Victorian hotel housed canal boat people and later lumbermen at the foot of Pepper Street. The exterior of the red brick building remains intact.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

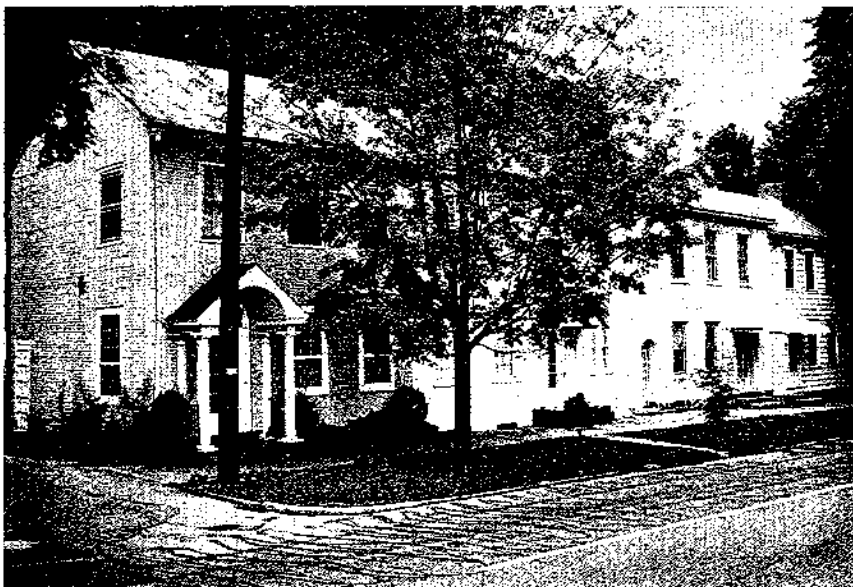




Built in 1820 in Federal style by Joshua Alder who ran the Lewis Glass Works at Eagles Mere and now owned by Judge Malcolm Muir.

Site No. 110
Map 1
Name of Site: Rose Hill,
Alder-Muir House,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Site No. 111
Map 4
Name of Site: Muncy Girls Seminary,
300 Block South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania



These brick houses on Main Street are the location of a girls school in the early 19th century. Now used as private dwellings.

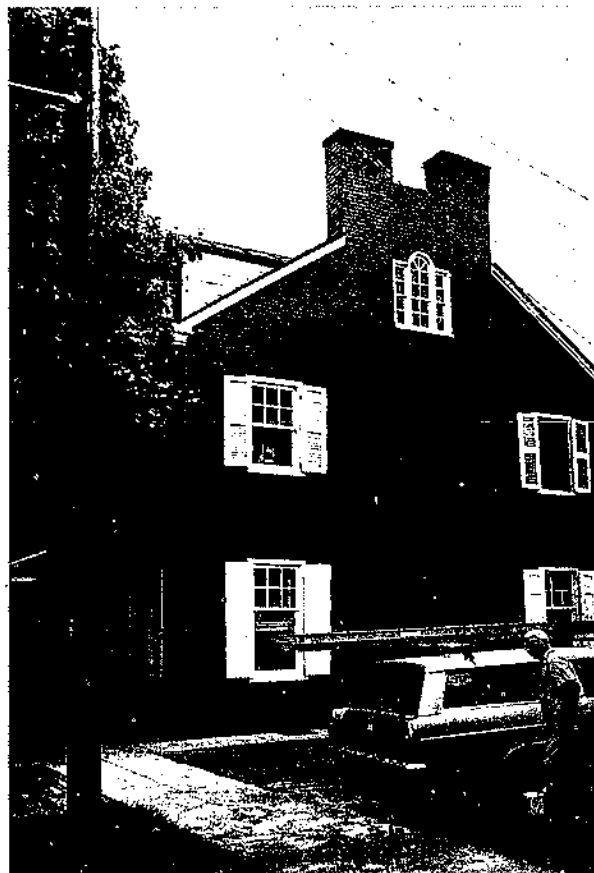
Site No. 112

Map 4

Name of Site: Riebsam-Bertin House,
210 South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

The Federal style Riebsam house was constructed in 1810-12 and is the oldest brick home in Muncy. Fine Palladian window seen in this photo. Dr. Eugene Bertin lives here.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 113

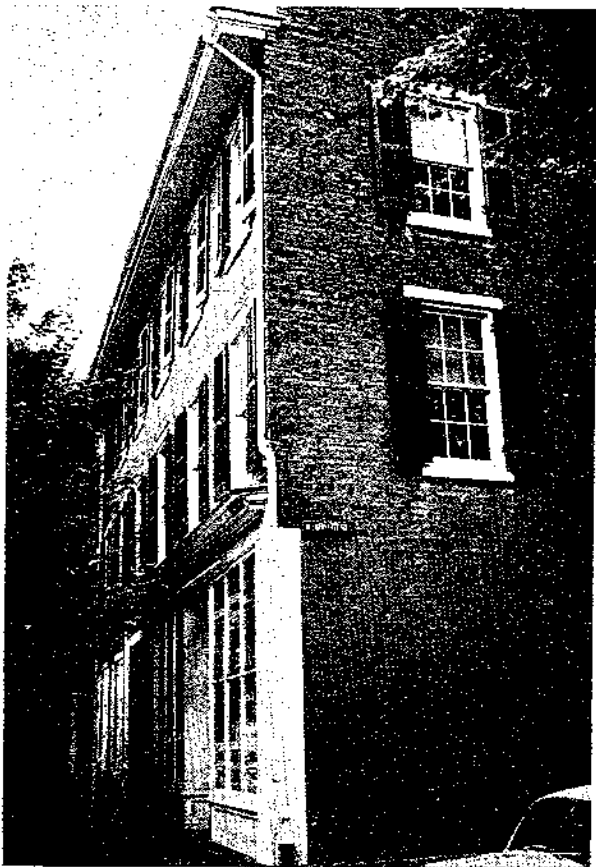
Map 4

Name of Site: St. James Episcopal
Church,
South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Fine English Gothic church built in 1858-59 of stone dragged across river on the ice. Architect was Richard Upjohn. Original brick church was rebuilt in back.

Site classified religious





Site No. 114

Map 4

Name of Site: Lloyd-Titman House,
300 South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Built by David Lloyd In 1856 as a three-story dwelling and general store. The third floor was a Masonic meeting room. Mrs. Titman has kept this place in excellent condition. The Lloyds built many brick houses in the Muncy area.

Site classified commercial

Site No. 115

Map 4

Name of Site: Lyman Douglas House,
223 South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania



This fine Federal style brick house is typical of the numerous 19th century homes of Muncy.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This early 19th century two-story frame dwelling is a carefully restored example of the many early homes on Main Street. The double doors and porch give a balance to the front.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 116
Map 4
Name of Site: Muncy Public Library,
108 South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Site No. 117
Map 4
Name of Site: Lycoming Mutual
Insurance Company,
44 South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

This Victorian two-story building was the home of the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company and then was used as offices for the Muncy Normal School, now used as Penn Hall apartments.

Site classified commercial





This fine two-story brick Federal mansion has been a Muncy landmark for many years. The doorway was carved by Benjamin Pott and was brought by Dr. Wood to this location.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 118

Map 4

Name of Site: Dr. Wood-Jackson House,
26 North Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania



Site No. 119

Map 4

Name of Site: Benjamin Pott House,
29 North Main Street
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Probably built about 1830 by the cabinetmaker for his own home, this dwelling is across from the Pott door on the Dr. Wood-Jackson House. The Burrows House in Montoursville has a Pott doorway also.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Front half of house
built of logs with a
stone cellar about 1779
by the McCartys. The
cellar was a stop on
the Underground Rail-
road and has been re-
stored by Leonard
Wertman.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling



Site No. 120

Map 4

Name of Site: McCarty-Wertman House,
34 North Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

Site No. 121

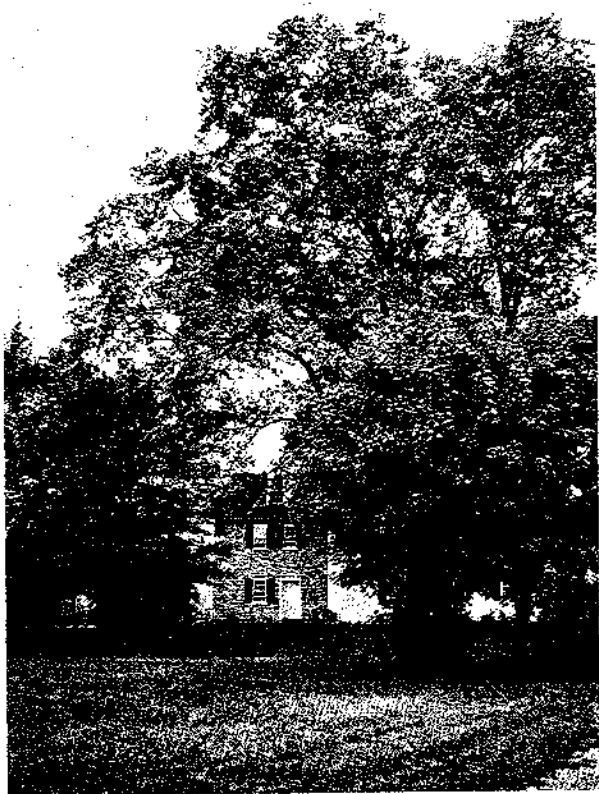
Map 4

Name of Site: Muncy Historical Society,
40 North Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

The Kittoe House was
built in 1820 in the
Greek Revival style
and is now the home
of the Muncy Historical
Society - collections,
archives and some
period rooms.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling





Site No. 122

Map 1

Name of Site: Bailiff House,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

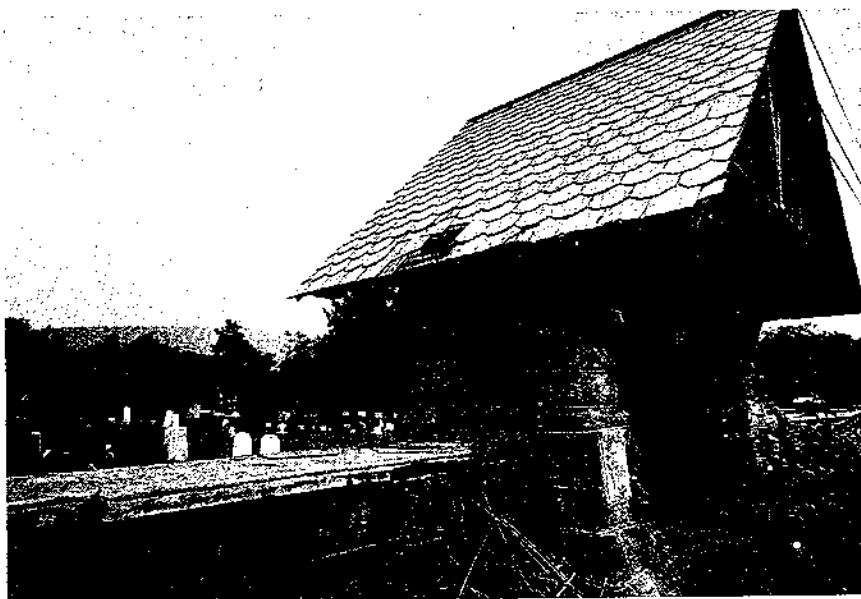
Built by Samuel Wallis in 1784 the Bailiff House is now part of the Brock-Barlow Estate. The living room has a fine 10 foot fireplace and the large hackberry tree in front of the house is one of the finest in the Commonwealth.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

Site No. 123

Map 1

Name of Site: Burial grounds at Hall's Station



This burial ground is one of the earliest in the County and is now part of the Brock-Barlow Estate. Capt. John Brady and many early settlers are buried here. Next door to Bailiff House.

Site classified religious

Built in 1769 and interior rebuilt in 1778 after "The Runaway." This mansion is now part of the Brock-Barlow Estate and is in perfect condition. A number of photos are in this file of the Wallis House.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 124

Map 1

Name of Site: Samuel A. Wallis House,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

Site No. 125

Map 1

Name of Site: Site of Fort Muncy

Built by order of the Colonial government to protect the early settlers, Fort Muncy and Fort Brady were destroyed by the British and Indians in 1779. Fort was in field behind stone marker.

Site classified military



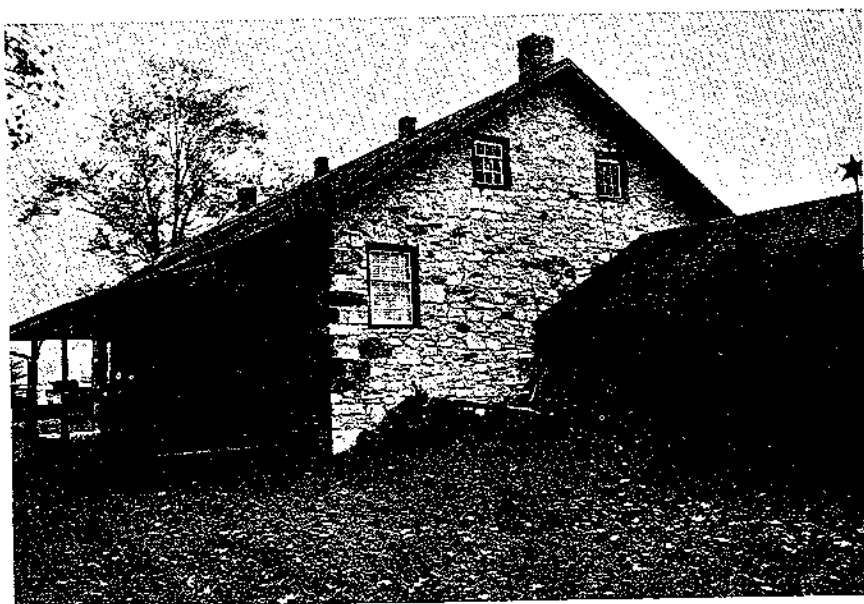


Built in 1867 and later enlarged in 1925 this fine mansion has many fine interior features and a unique tea house on the landscaped grounds. Now owned by the Alvin Bush family.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 126
Map 1
Name of Site: Wyno farms,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

Site No. 127
Map 4
Name of Site: Quaker Meeting House,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

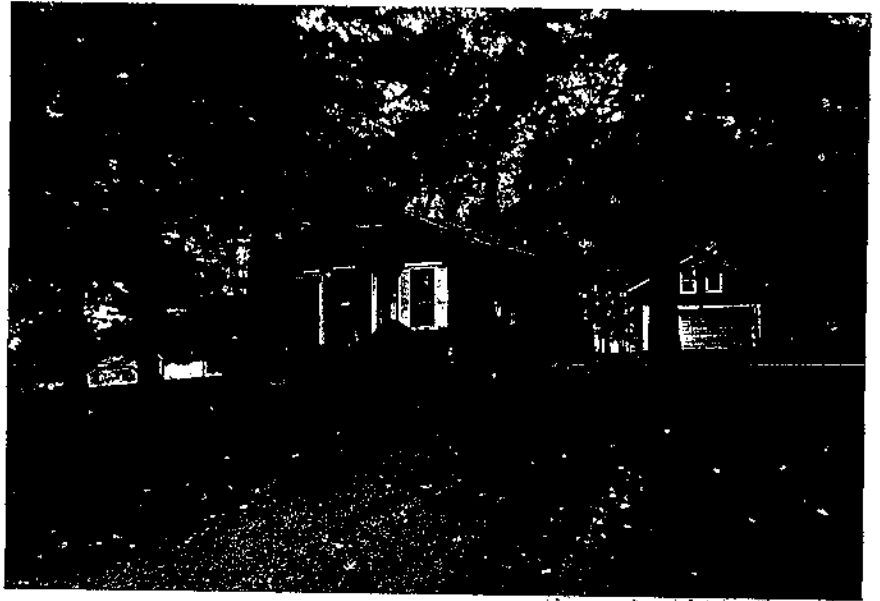


This Meeting House was built in 1799 by the many Quaker families in Pennsdale and Hall's Station and is still used for regular services. The Meeting House, cemetery and grove form the center of Pennsdale.

Site classified religious

Built of stone in 1845 this is the newest of the Quaker buildings in and around Pennsdale. Now used as a private home it is near Mt. Equity.

Site classified as educational



Site No. 128

Map 4

Name of Site: Quaker Schoolhouse
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

Site No. 129

Map 4

Name of Site: John Adlum House,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

Owned by the Rolland Frys and built in 1794 this house is outstanding for its unusual hand carved woodwork. John Adlum was a judge, a Major in the Revolution and a friend of Joseph Priestly. He was interested in science and botany.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This large stone Quaker farmhouse is on a hill behind the Meeting House and was built in 1794. The style of the building is severe and it is still the center of a working farm.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 130

Map 4

Name of Site: Lundy-Bubb Homestead,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

Site No. 131

Map 4

Name of Site: House of Many Stairs,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania



The Brant House in Pennsdale is one of the most interesting of the early stone houses. High aesthetic appeal inside and out, this house also served as a tavern and a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 132

Map 4

Name of Site: Wolf Run Earthworks

This index lists some of the major Indian sites of the County but no attempt was made to photograph them. This was a Clemson's Island site and was known to Conrad Weiser.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 133

Map 1

Name of Site: Indian Mound Brock-Barlow Estate,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

The Indian Mound located here was excavated by the Smithsonian and was a rich source of artifacts. The remains are Early Archaic to Late Woodland.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 134

Map 1

Name of Site: Transitional-Late Archaic
Brock-Barlow Estate,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

This area holds other sites on Turkey Run
and "The Gut." In addition, there are
Early Archaic and Shenks Ferry remains
here.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 135

Map 1

Name of Site: Hiller Farm,
West of Brock-Barlow Estate,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

This farm has some Paleo Indian remains,
in addition to Transitional and Late
Archaic sites. The island in the river
also has excellent Indian remains.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 136

Map 1

Name of Site: Field West of Hiller
Farm near Hall's Station

This site also has extensive Indian
remains, especially Late Archaic and
Clemson's Island. This is at the
western end of "The Gut."

Site classified Indian

Site No. 137

Map 4

Name of Site: Warner-Gortner House,
R. D. #4,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

This Quaker stone house
near Wolf Run features
a large fireplace at
each end of the full
living room. Built in
1796 for Benjamin War-
ner and in excellent
repair.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling





Large stone house built about 1824 by Jacob Haines, a Quaker preacher. In excellent repair this home stands above the Wolf Run House.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 138
Map 4
Name of Site: Haines-Shaheen House,
Wolf Run at Haines Corners

Site No. 139
Map 4
Name of Site: Wolf Run House,
William Ellis-Neece House,
Haines Corners



Wolf Run House was built in 1791-92 by William Ellis and although it has been remodeled it is one of the fine stone houses of the valley. Said to have been a stop on Underground Railroad.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Built in 1809 for Mercy Cox Ellis this large stone mansion was one of the great mansions in the 19th century. Much of the fine furniture was made in Philadelphia by William Savery. Now maintained as apartments.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 140

Map 4

Name of Site: Mt. Equity,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

Site No. 141

Map 4

Name of Site: Carpenter-Stoeever House,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

This fine Quaker stone dwelling has two corner fireplaces and is being completely restored by the Stoeever family. A classical porch enhances the front.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Site No. 142

Map 4

Name of Site: Carpenter-Stoevers House,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

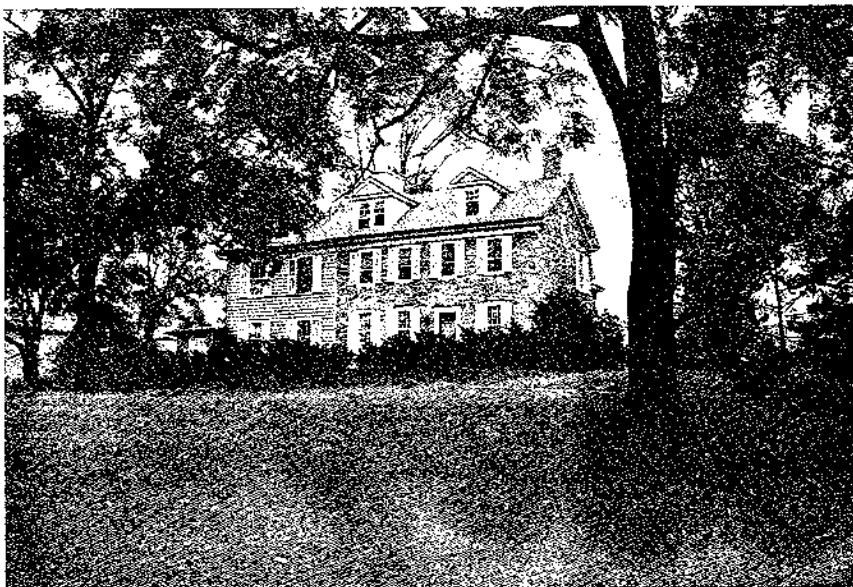
The Carpenter-Stoevers stone spring-house is older than the main house and is also being restored to its original condition. It was constructed in 1797 and as in the House of Many Stairs many fossils can be seen in the stones.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

Site No. 143

Map 4

Name of Site: Edge-End House,
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania



Webster children were kidnapped by Indians in 1778 from here. House built in 1784 by Samuel Wallis for daughter. Later owned by Ecroyd's and now the Henry Kirk family.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

The first school on this site was erected in 1841 and this building dates from 1897. Now owned by Lycoming County Historical Society, it was restored by the Junior Historians of the County.

Site classified educational



Site No. 144

Map 1

Name of Site: The Newman School,
Hughesville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 145

Map 1

Name of Site: Lyons-Fought-Montgomery House,
165 North Main Street,
Hughesville, Pennsylvania

Federal style mansion built in 1846 by Edward Lyons who owned a distillery. There are whiskey racks in cellar. Italian marble fireplaces and pewter door-knobs brought on canal.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This Victorian brick mansion was built about 1880 by the Townsend family and is a well kept example of the first mansions built on Main Street. Mr. D. K. Townsend, who is 90 years old, says that most of Hughesville has grown up around him.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 146

Map 1

Name of Site: Townsend-Newhart House,
209 South Main Street,
Hughesville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 147

Map 1

Name of Site: "Emanuel Church",
Immanuel Lutheran Church,
R.D., Hughesville, Pennsylvania



Founded in 1791, this brick church was built in 1832 and restored in 1869 by keeping the 1832 plan. The cemetery has many early slate and stone markers.

Site classified - religious

Mrs. Abraham Whitmoyer's house on Muncy Creek is a large brick dwelling built in three sections or wings. The wing toward the creek has a fine facade with fan light and the interior of home has fine mantels and trim.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 148

Map 1

Name of Site: Poust-Whitmoyer House,
R.D.,
Hughesville, Pennsylvania

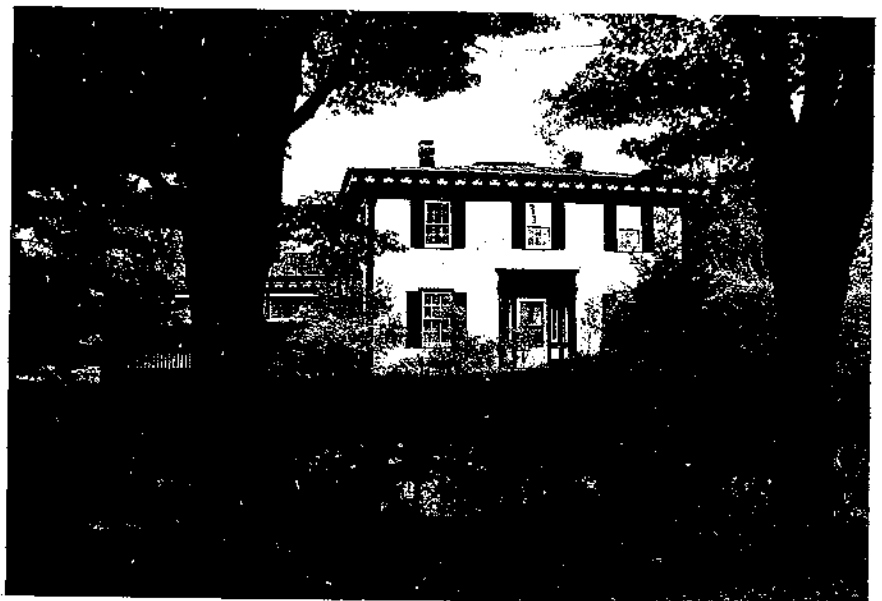
Site No. 149

Map 1

Name of Site: Amos Burrows Sprout House,
Center and Water Streets,
Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania

"The Orphadell" was built in 1860 in a late Greek Revival style and is maintained inside and out in its original condition. A photograph in the parlor shows the house in 1860 and it is still unchanged.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This late 19th century shingled barn was re-finished as a studio in 1911 by J. Wesley Little who became noted for his landscape paintings. The interior has many shelves, cupboards and woodwork that the artist made for his use and that could easily be restored.

Site classified - educational

Site No. 150

Map 1

Name of Site: J. Wesley Little Studio,
Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania

Site No. 151

Map 1

Name of Site: The Rocks,
Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania



A few hundred feet from the Little Studio is The Rocks, known to the early settlers as Picture Rocks. In 1790 there were still pictures there, but a few years later foundation stones for the first buildings in Picture Rocks were cut from these cliffs.

Site classified - natural

Built in 1840-44 by George Bennett, who was a supervisor for the West Branch Canal. The style is Federal and is painted yellow brick. The property has been well maintained and has fine woodwork and a good stairwell.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 152

Map 1

Name of Site: Bennett-Hunter Farm,
R.D.,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 153

Map 1

Name of Site: Rakestraw-Raymond House,
R.D.,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Near the Bennett house is a fine large stone house built about 1790 as a tavern and inn. During this century it has served as a private dwelling and retains all of its Colonial style.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Governor Schulze (1823-1829) lived in Montoursville from 1830 to 1846 and built this large brick Federal house near the Canal. The home has excellent mantels, a central hall and is kept in perfect repair by the Misses Eck.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 154

Map 1

Name of Site: Governor John A. Shulze Mansion,
748 Broad Street,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 155

Map 1

Name of Site: Nathaniel Burrows House,
10 Loyalsock Avenue,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania



Fine Federal Brick mansion built in 1833 of Flemish bonded brick with a front door carved by Benjamin Pott of Muncy. The Misses Pott of William Street, Williamsport have an 1840 card table made by Benjamin Pott.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 156

Map 1

Name of Site: Church of Our Saviour,
Loyalsock Avenue,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

This Rustic Gothic frame church was built in the 1870's and the parish has preserved the interior and exterior wood trim. The carved trim of the facade is especially fine.

Site classified religious



Site No. 157

Map 1

Name of Site: The Mill,
Walnut Lane,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

This large Federal brick mill is still preserved as a building due to renovation into an apartment house. Built in 1825, it has a well proportioned exterior.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 158

Map 1

Name of Site: Otstuagy,
Madame Montour's Village,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Madame Montour was born in 1684 in
Canada and was mother of Andrew Montour.
Her village was on both sides of Loyal-
sock Creek and the burial grounds was on
sides of Sand Hill.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 159

Map 1

Name of Site: Konkle-Beard House,
Loyalsock Township

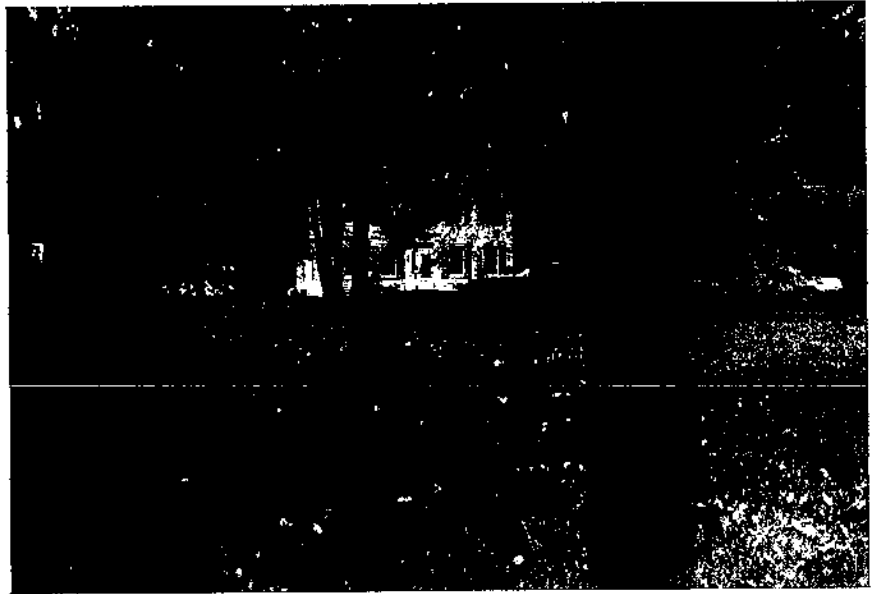


This large stone dwelling has been faithfully restored by the Paul Beard family. It was erected in the late 18th century and has a fine fan doorway and balanced facade.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This fine frame farm was built between 1830-1850 by the Scott family whose stone barn and cemetery are nearby. The main house has classic Greek Revival lines and is surrounded by older outbuildings.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 160

Map 1

Name of Site: Scott, Witt, Soars House,
R.D.,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 161

Map 1

Name of Site: Lyon-Keyte-Wenner House,
R.D.,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Built during 1840-1844 of Flemish bond Federal style, this house was bought by Dr. Charles L. Lyon in 1861 and has been recently bought by the Roy Wenner who have begun to restore the original appearance.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





The picturesque village of Farragut has been a landmark for more than a century. Three white frame houses extend out Route 864 and adjoin the church and school.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 162

Map 1

Name of Site: Village of Farragut,
Routes 87 and 864,
R.D.,
Montoursville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 163

Map 1

Name of Site: Farragut Methodist Church,
Farragut, Pennsylvania

The photo with Site No. 162 also shows the white shingle Farragut Church that helps give the Village a picture post card look. A large pine tree in front is always decorated for Christmas.

Site classified religious

Site No. 164

Map 1

Name of Site: Farragut School,
Farragut, Pennsylvania

Next to the church stands a white frame one room school that is kept in repair by the village to use as a meeting hall. This group of buildings could be considered a concentrated site area.

Site classified educational

Site No. 165

Map 1

Name of Site: Shollenberger-Sandmeyer House,
43 East Houston Avenue,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

The exterior of this house has been changed to brick Colonial but the interior still has excellent Victorian woodwork. The exterior was of cottage frame construction when it was constructed in 1889.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This two-story frame shingle house was built in 1889 and still retains the Victorian charm of the 19th century. Both this house and No. 165 had large landscaped lawns and terraces.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 166
Map 1
Name of Site: Fair-Christie Home,
47 East Houston Avenue,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 167
Map 1
Name of Site: Nirvana,
Decker-Lecce House,
110 Montgomery Street,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania



The William Decker three-story brick mansion called Nirvana was built in 1895 as an elaborate late Queen Anne estate and is still set in a large terraced lawn. Now used as apartments the exterior details are unusually elaborate.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 168

Map 1

Name of Site: Clinton Baptist Cemetery,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Near Montgomery is a small cemetery containing an unusual grave. Michael Sechler was a body guard of George Washington and a member of Van Herr's Pennsylvania Dragoon's. There are many colonial graves in the County that have not been included in this index.

Site classified religious



Site No. 169

Map 1

Name of Site: Cecil Fowler Farm,
Route 405,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

This handsome Greek Revival house is just outside Montgomery and was built about 1850. The outside details include corner pilasters and dormers and a superior entrance door.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Although the hitching post is dated 1885 this fine red brick Victorian dwelling was built about 1860. The house is small but finely detailed and is in excellent condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 170

Map 1

Name of Site: Saeger-Sherwood House,
Saeger's Corners,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 171

Map 1

Name of Site: Heilman-Childs House,
R. D. #1,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

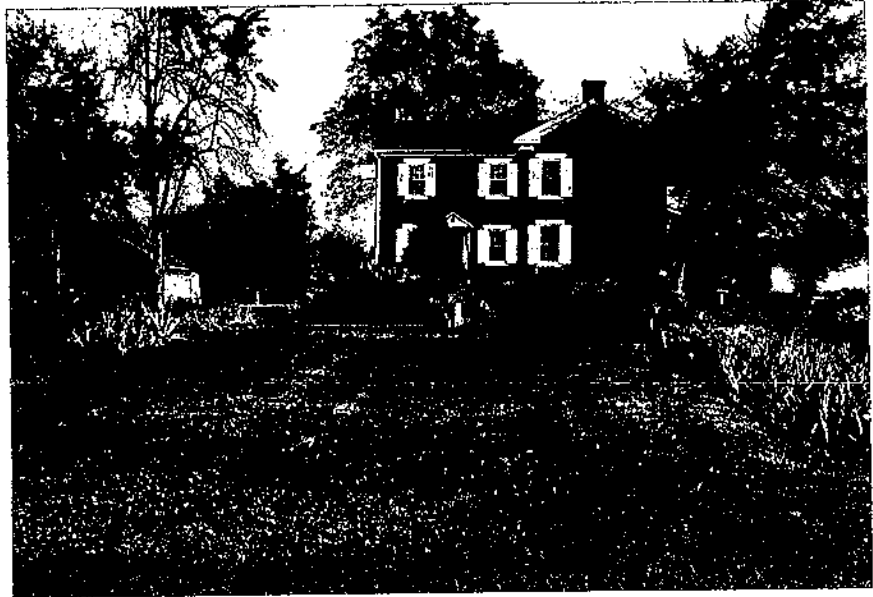


The John Heilman house of two-story frame Greek Revival style was constructed in 1832 and is now covered with siding. Nearby is a stone Heilman house and the later Blessing farm.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This large Federal red brick dwelling was built about 1850 by John Rentz and the exterior is in excellent condition. To the rear is a fine stone springhouse built about 1820 and near it the remains of the original stone and log dwelling.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 172

Map 1

Name of Site: Rentz-Riggle House,
R. D. #1,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 173

Map 1

Name of Site: App-Styer Farm,
R. D. #1
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Along the Susquehanna are a number of early 19th century farms. This farm owned by Ralph Styer has the original small stone dwelling from about 1812. A large fireplace is the feature of this building, now used as a garage.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



The Red Brick Church has undergone many changes over the years but the cemetery has many early graves and interesting markers. The Church was started about 1817-1818 and is still a very active parish.

Site classified religious

Site No. 174

Map 1

Name of Site: St. John's Lutheran Church, "Brick Church",

R. D. #1

Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 175

Map 1

Name of Site: Mensch-Abeling Home,

R. D. #1,

Montgomery, Pennsylvania

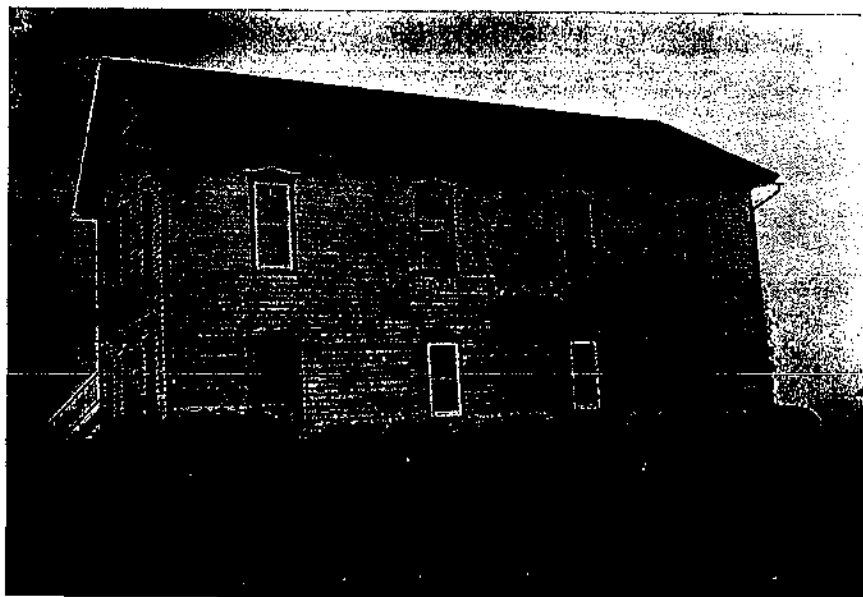


Near the Muncy Correctional Institute is this large stone dwelling built about 1810 and used as a home and the first school in the area. The home is in excellent condition and has an exposed cellar on the facade below the two fan shaped doors.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Eagle Grange #1 is the oldest grange in the Commonwealth having been built in 1870-1871. The exterior has remained unchanged and is a landmark on Route 15. There are many grange halls in the County that are vacant after years of use.

Site classified educational



Site No. 176

Map 1

Name of Site: Eagle Grange #1,
R.D.,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

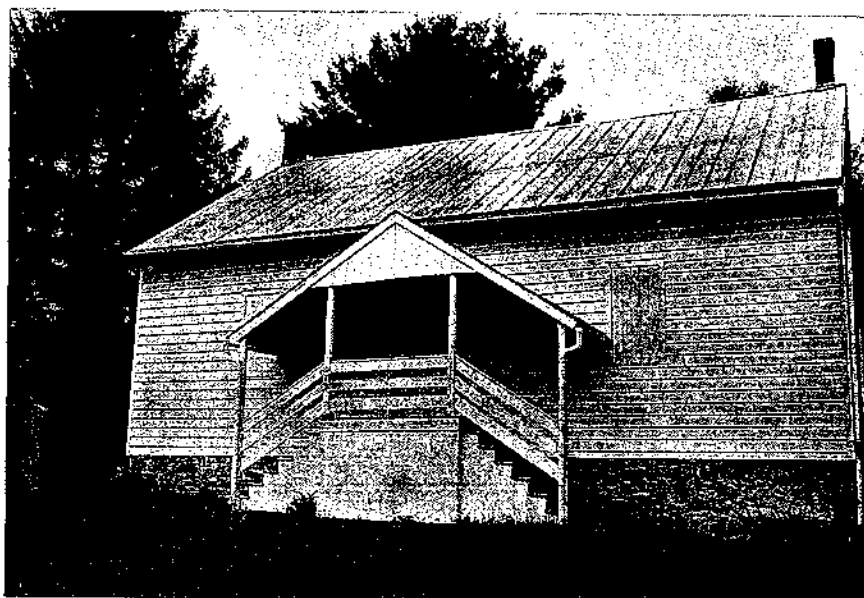
Site No. 177

Map 1

Name of Site: Dunkard Meeting House,
Bloomingrove Road
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

The original frame Meeting House was built in 1828 and is now opened once a year. Nearby are a stone museum and a unique cemetery. On the farm nearby is the Ulmer log house that is even older than the church.

Site classified religious





Site No. 178

Map 1

Name of Site: Ball-Bovee-Harris House
near Balls Mills, Pennsylvania

2-1/2 miles from Balls Mills was the home of William Ball from 1818. The present house is mid-Victorian and near it is a fine barn and this ice house. Many springhouses remain in the County but this stone ice house is still in perfect order and quite unique.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 179

Map 1

Name of Site: Hughes-Sweeting Home,
Freedom Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Daniel Hughes, a Muncie Indian, operated a raft on the river and brought slaves up from Maryland to hide in caves on Freedom Road. There were many Underground Railroad stops in Lycoming County before the Civil War.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 180

Map 1

Name of Site: Kennedy Cider Press,
Kennedy Corners, Pennsylvania

The Kennedy family finished these twin cider presses in 1861 and the family still owns them. There are two presses with 30 foot white oak beams and all the other equipment is still in the barn. A very unusual specimen of 19th century industry.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 181

Map 1

Name of Site: Eagle Mill Farm,
C. Frank Roupp,
R.D.,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Near Route 44 is this fine mill house. Two-story stone and brick covered with stucco and with dormers, this dwelling looks like Lockabar and was built about 1820.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Near the sinks off Route 15 is this well preserved two-story stone house built in the early 19th century. Since it is quite near the sinks these two sites could be thought of as a unit.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 182
Map 1
Name of Site: Haggenbuch-Jarrett House,
R. D. #1
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 183
Map 1
Name of Site: The Sinks,
R. D. #1
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Near the Jarrett Farm is a series of five natural ponds that are dry part of the year and other times are full of fresh water. Perhaps they could be developed as a picnic site.

Site classified natural

Now carefully converted into a dwelling by the Belmont Miller family, this is a fine example of a stone one-room school built between 1830-1840. The entrance is on the side rather than the gable end.

Site classified educational



Site No. 184

Map 1

Name of Site: Laurel Ridge Schoolhouse,
R. D. #1,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Site No. 185

Map 5

Name of Site: Oldest House,
259 North Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Next to the Kohr house is a log house covered with stucco and built after 1800. Although no longer in good condition, this is the oldest house in Jersey Shore.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





A fine Greek Revival home in which John F. Francis once painted. The house boasts an excellent classical facade.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 186
Map 5
Name of Site: Col. Allen-Kohr House,
257 North Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 187
Map 5
Name of Site: Whiting House,
231 North Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



The Whiting House is Federal brick with twin parlors and fine original details inside and out. Also contains the original furnishings from 1845-1850.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Built about 1845-1850
of Federal style with
one front parlor and a
left hand doorway, this
is the seconf of many
fine Federal style dwell-
ings on Main Street.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling



Site No. 188

Map 5

Name of Site: Kamus-Sebring House,
135 North Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

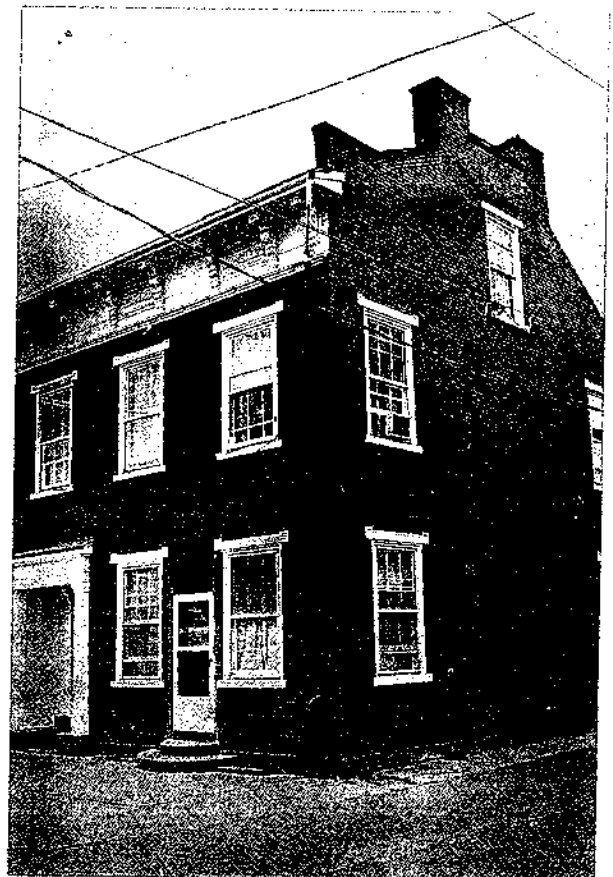
Site No. 189

Map 5

Name of Site: Allison-Shirk Hotel,
113 North Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

This row of Federal buildings is now
a hotel but was built as private
dwellings. The one pictured is the
least altered of the group.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling





Another early 19th century Federal dwelling on Main Street that is now on the edge of the business district, is this handsome brick house.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 190
Map 5
Name of Site: Kaiser-Morrow House,
200 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 191
Map 5
Name of Site: Humes Apartments,
301-303 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



Erected 1850-1853 by the Humes family in elaborate Federal style, the south end was the first home of L. L. Stearns, the north end was the home of H. B. Humes.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 192

Map 5

Name of Site: Seeley-Marks House,
304-306 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Built after 1860 in a Mansard town-
house style and now converted into a
double is this Main Street dwelling.
The carved double door is a feature
of this formal facade.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 193

Map 5

Name of Site: Webb-Sallada-Brownlee House,
315 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

The oldest storeroom on
Main Street, the north
front was the home of
the Sallada store and
later the Dr. Reed Drug
Store. Built before
1850 in the Federal
style and now used as
apartments.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling





Built about 1860 by Judge John A. Gamble with the same plan as the Tea House at Lock Haven, this brick villa was later changed by the Humes family to feature the porches on the facade.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 194

Map 5

Name of Site: Gray-wing Hall,
Gamble-Humes-Collins House,
320 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



Site No. 195

Map 5

Name of Site: Dr. Bone House,
328 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

The first floor was built about 1820 as classic Greek Revival with board and batten and pilasters. Much later the cottage Victorian second story was added and the building gives an interesting contrast of styles.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 196

Map 5

Name of Site: Slonaker-Keiler House,
400 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

The Arthur Keiler House was built about 1820 by the Slonaker family and is a pure temple style Greek Revival house with a full pediment and Ionic columns on a board and batten facade.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling



Site No. 197

Map 5

Name of Site: McCullough-Larimer House,
401 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

This large red brick Victorian mansion was altered in 1895-1900 to include a Mansard third-story ballroom with mural painted walls.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling





The Bitner house was built in 1860 and is a well maintained example of a Federal brick with center hall and twin front parlors. The original summer kitchen is still attached.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 198
Map 5
Name of Site: Bitner House,
412 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 199
Map 5
Name of Site: Martin-Rhoades House,
416-418 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



This Federal brick mansion was constructed about 1830 and the south front was a cabinetmakers shop. The facade is interesting because the entrances are of two styles.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This large early Federal building features "lie on your stomach" windows and the section in the middle was at one time a cigar factory. Now used as an apartment house.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



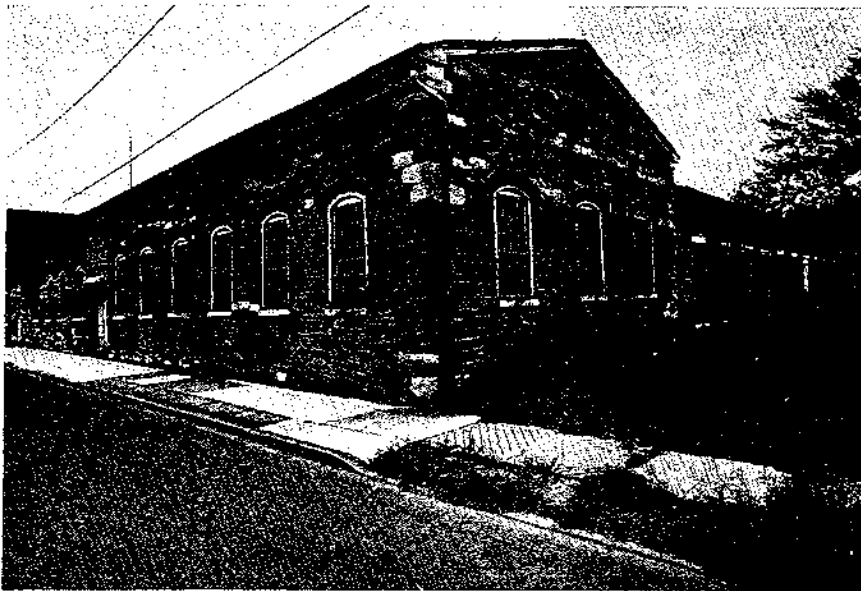
Site No. 200
Map 5
Name of Site: Swope Apartments,
435-37-39 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 201
Map 5
Name of Site: McHenry House,
502 South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

This large brick Victorian house was built after the Civil War and marks the edge of the group of homes in the 300 and 400 blocks of South Main Street.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Located on Locust (Canal) Street near the canal locks and basin is this large iron foundry. Built of stone after 1835 the building covers about 1/2 of an acre and is still in good repair.

Site classified commercial

Site No. 202
Map 5
Name of Site: The Foundry,
Locust Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



Site No. 203
Map 5
Name of Site: Canal Locks,
Locust Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

The canal locks next to the foundry are still in good repair and could be restored into a park area and possibly incorporate the Martin House and the foundry.

Site classified transportation

This early 19th century frame home was built on Main Street and then moved next to the canal at a later date. Could be useful as part of a canal project.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 204

Map 5

Name of Site: Martin House,
247 Locust Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

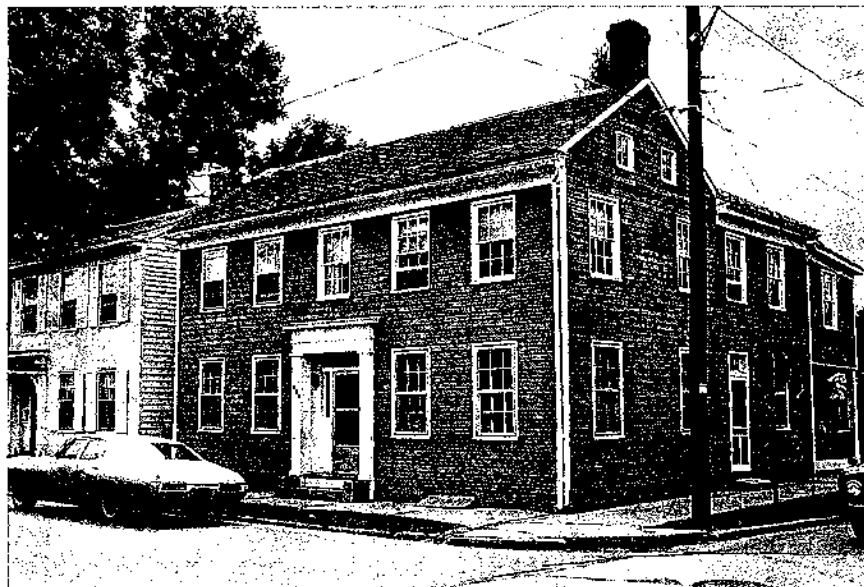
Site No. 205

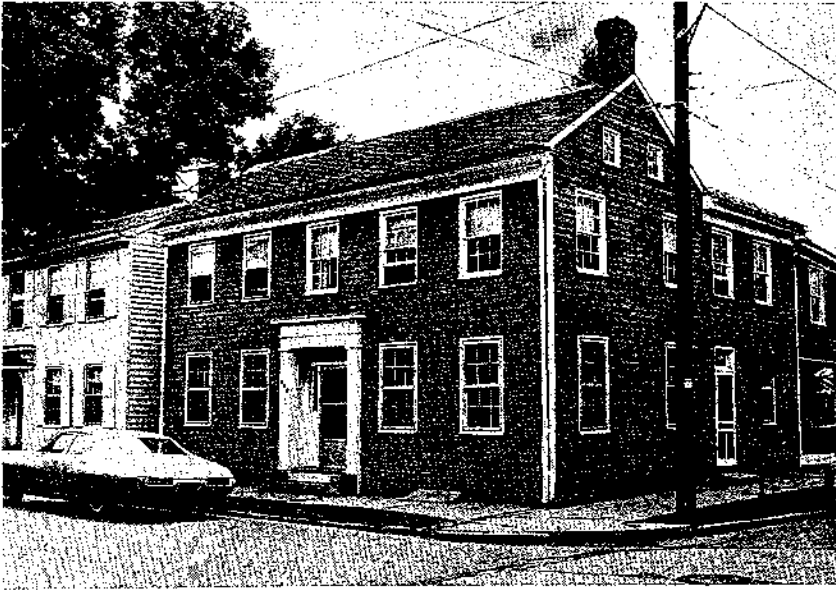
Map 5

Name of Site: Robert Fox House,
249 Thompson Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

This small board and batten frame house and its neighbor are a simple adaptation of Greek Revival style. In this photo showing both buildings, 249 Thompson Street is to the left.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





The large Greek Revival frame house on the corner in this photo was also built between 1840-1850 and the exterior has remained intact. Jersey Shore has preserved many early 19th century buildings.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 206

Map 5

Name of Site: Robert Fox House,
251 Thompson Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 207

Map 5

Name of Site: H. Water's Blacksmith Shop,
225 Thompson Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



One of the fine commercial buildings to survive from the 1850's in the County. The blacksmith's shop looks as it did in an 1876 engraving when the canal ran beside it. To the left of the shop is the H. Waters house now used as apartments.

Site classified commercial

Near the river is this frame Mansard built about 1890 and is still original throughout. The architect was British.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 208

Map 5

Name of Site: Dr. Warren Shuman-Nice House,
300 Front Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 209

Map 5

Name of Site: Junod-Nice House,
310 Front Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Next door to the Victorian Shuman-Nice House is this Federal brick from 1840. The two houses show the different styles adopted by two generations in the life of a family. This house has also remained unchanged.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Built about 1820 and furnished entirely with family heirlooms, this is one of the most original buildings to remain from the early 19th century in the County. Mrs. Robert Cochrane has kept every detail in perfect condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 210
Map 5
Name of Site: Wolfe-Cochrane House,
216 Smith Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 211
Map 5
Name of Site: Bodines House,
217 Smith Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



Directly across from the Wolfe-Cochrane House is this center hall Federal brick dwelling from 1850-1860. The exterior has not been altered and it balances with the older house across from it.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 212

Map 5

Name of Site: Municipal Building,
Smith Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

In the center of these old 19th century buildings is an unusual City Hall built in 1901. Built in a pseudo-Flemish style of yellow brick it provides a contrast to the other styles around it.

Site classified government



Site No. 213

Map 5

Name of Site: Frank J. Barrett House,
303-305-307 Smith Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Erected about 1840 on a corner lot with two adjoining tenant houses is this fine Greek Revival mansion. The richness of the pilastered and pedimented main house is contrasted to the two plainer smaller servants houses.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This large Federal mansion was built about 1860 at what was then the outskirts of Jersey Shore. Except for the addition of a large porch the exterior remains intact.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 214
Map 5
Name of Site: McCurdy House,
321 Allegheny Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 215
Map 5
Name of Site: Bay-Handwork House,
301 Allegheny Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



The red brick three-story Mansard Keith Handwork House is a good example of a late Victorian townhouse and was built on the corner lot next to the older Hampton House.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

This small frame Revival dwelling was built about 1840-1850 and at that time was the corner house on the street. The contrast with the neighboring Mansard is interesting. Both houses are in excellent condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 216

Map 5

Name of Site: Hampton-McCanna House,
303 Allegheny Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

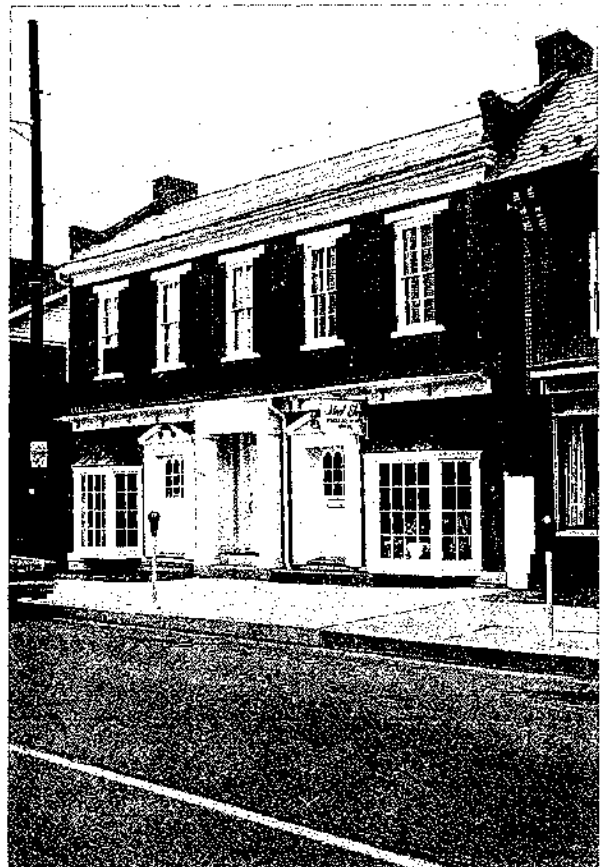
Site No. 217

Map 5

Name of Site: Cooney House,
249 Allegheny Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

The Cooney House was built in 1825 just one door from the canal and was designed as a combination dwelling and shop. Federal style brick with a central hall the front has been restored to its original condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Site No. 218

Map 5

Name of Site: Academy - Dunkle Apartments,
201 North Broad Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

This large brick dormitory building was built in 1825 and features brick pilasters on all sides of the building. It was part of a private academy also called the West Branch High School and is now used as apartments.

Site classified educational

Site No. 219

Map 5

Name of Site: Lentz Farm,
R.D., Old River Road,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



This fine brick mansion has an Ionic entrance and the "lie on your stomach" windows and is filled with fine hand carved woodwork. It is directly across Pine Creek from the Tiadaghton Elm.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Maintained now by the Fort Antes Chapter D.A.R., this burial ground dates from before 1795 and has many graves of early settlers and Revolutionary War dead.

Site classified religious



Site No. 220
Map 5
Name of Site: Old Pine Creek Cemetery,
Old River Road,
R.D.,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

Site No. 221
Map 5
Name of Site: Tiadaghton Elm,
Pine Creek,
Clinton County

Although this tree now stands in Clinton County it is one of the most historic sites in the area and has been maintained by the Williamsport Foundation. It is the site of the Fair Play Men's July 4, 1776 Declaration and is reputed to be about 500 years old.

Site classified natural



Site No. 222

Map 5

Name of Site: Indian Site,
Pine Creek Area

Around the Old Pine Creek Cemetery is a rich area in Indian remains from Late Archaic to Woodland Indians. It extends on all sides of the Cemetery down to the river.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 223

Map 5

Name of Site: Princess Shawana's Grave,
R. D.
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



Last marked Indian Grave in County. Princess Shawana was 16 years old and a Seneca who died of pneumonia near Jersey Shore. Buried in 1851, the grave is in present danger.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 224

Map 1

Name of Site: Indian Remains,
Gray's Run

This survey intends to list the important known areas with Indian remains and the area around Gray's Run off Lycoming Creek is one of note. Paleo Indian and Early Archaic.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 225

Map 1

Name of Site: Indian Site,
Big Bear Creek,
Barbours, Pennsylvania

On Big Bear Creek near the present village of Barbours there are some good Early Archaic and Late Archaic Indian sites.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 226

Map 1

Name of Site: Indian Site,
Hepburnville, Pennsylvania

In the present Hepburnville area is the Elltown Indian Site. Most of the Indian locations have not been photographed for the present survey.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 227

Map 1

Name of Site: Mosquito Creek

Around the mouth of Mosquito Creek is another rich area for Indian remains. These are of the Transitional Period and are located near the Sheshequin Trail.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 228

Map 1

Name of Site: Indian Site,
Fort Antes, Pennsylvania

In the Nippenose-Fort Antes area is another early Indian area. This site would be classed Late Archaic and would be where Fort Antes was later located.

Site classified Indian

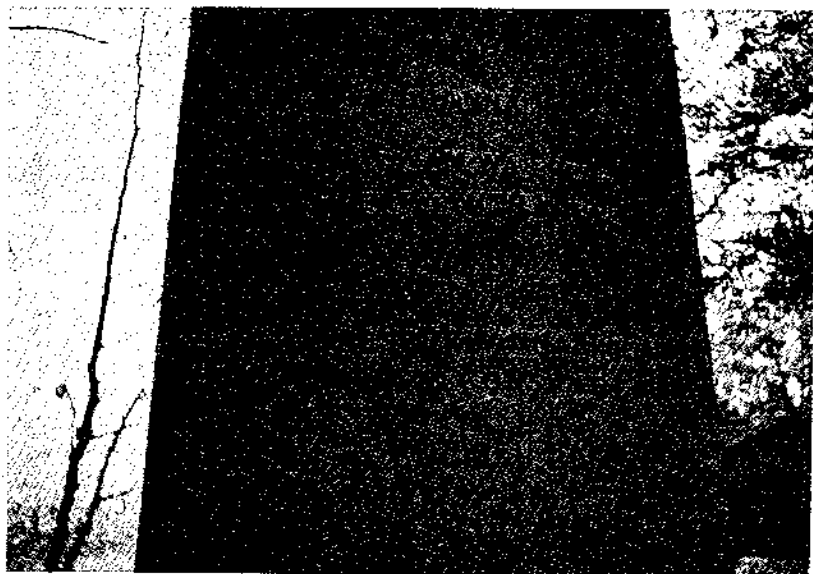
Site No. 229

Map 1

Name of Site: Great Island,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

In the Susquehanna River at Jersey Shore is one of the islands favored for Indian villages. There are mixed sites here from Late Archaic to Woodland.

Site classified Indian



Treaty with William Penn in 1700 between Andastes Indians and settlers. The 45 foot Ionic column was placed here in 1900 and had come from the Pennsylvania Capitol, burned in 1897 in Harrisburg. The Enchanted Spring is also located here.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 230

Map 1

Name of Site: Grave of Chief Wi-Daagh,
Nippenose Valley, Pennsylvania

Site No. 231

Map 1

Name of Site: The Sheshequin Trail

From Onondaga, New York to the Carolinas this Indian trail became Culbertson's Path and parts of Routes 14 and 15. It could be restored as a nature trail along Sulphur Springs to Mosquito Valley.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 232

Map 1

Name of Site: Black Hole Creek,
Montgomery, Pennsylvania

At Black Hole Creek near Montgomery
is another good Indian site. The re-
mains here are Late Archaic and also
Late Woodland.

Site classified Indian

Site No. 233

Map 1

Name of Site: Iron Furnace,
Carterville-Langdon, Pennsylvania

North of Ralston and
near Route 14 is a well
preserved iron furnace
from about 1835-1840.
This charcoal furnace
could be put back into
working order.

Site classified - com-
mercial



Site No. 234

Map 1

Name of Site: Flag Rock,
McIntyre, Pennsylvania

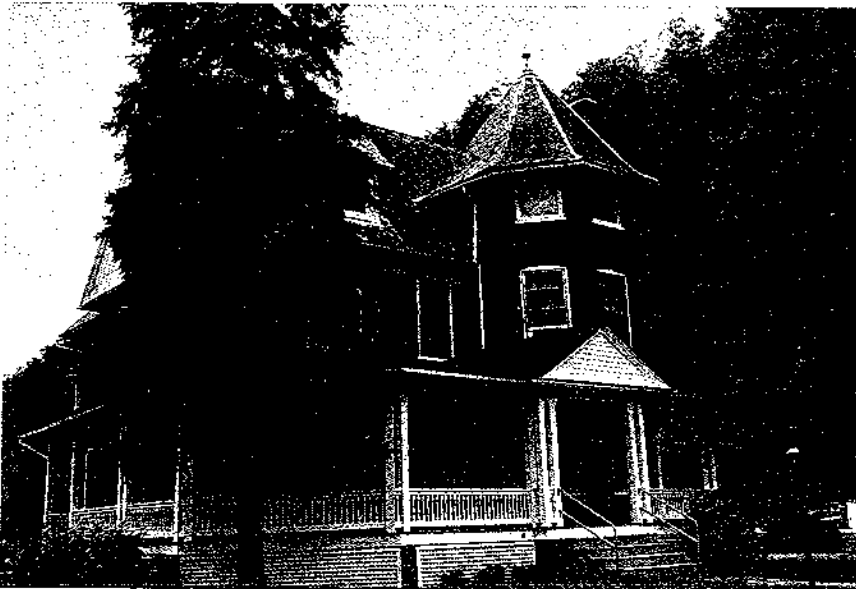
On the mountain above Ralston was a town built by McIntyre Coal Company and a large natural rock there was called Flag Rock and served for services and ceremonies. This could be developed.

Site classified natural

Site No. 235

Map 1

Name of Site: St. Aloysius Rectory,
Ralston, Pennsylvania



Built in 1898 of pink bricks made in Ralston and still in perfect condition. The William Miller House and the Ralston Bank are also built of pink Ralston bricks.

Site classified religious

More than a dozen board and batten workers houses still stand in South Ralston where they were built in 1884. Some still are without central heating or electricity and they are owned now by Max Schaefer.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 236
Map 1
Name of Site: Tannery Houses,
South Ralston, Pennsylvania

Site No. 237
Map 1
Name of Site: Odd Fellows Hall,
Ralston, Pennsylvania

A weathered two-story frame Odd Fellows Hall stands in Ralston and is typical of several such halls in the County. This one was built in 1884 and still features a hand carved emblem on the front gable.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 238

Map 1

Name of Site: Iron Furnace,
Astonville, Pennsylvania

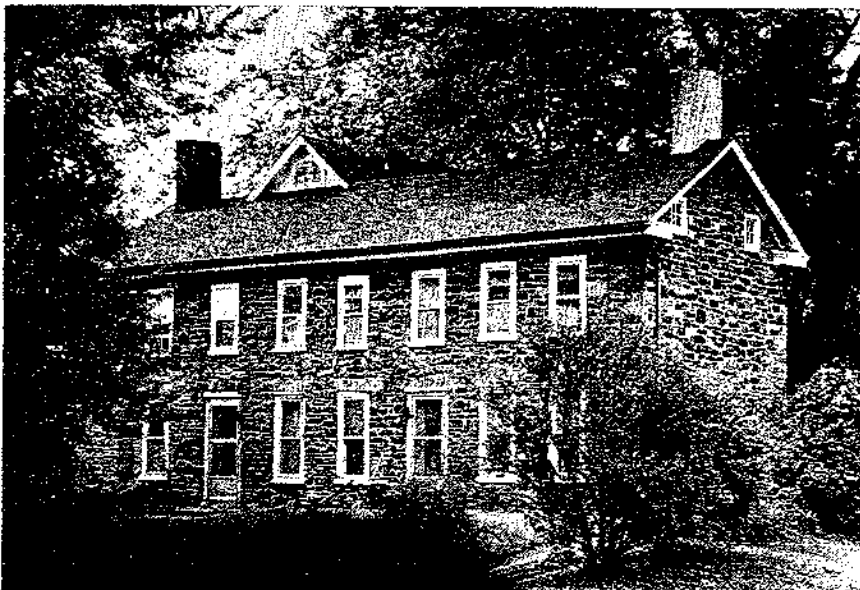
This iron furnace was erected in 1837 and rebuilt in 1847 and was operated with charcoal the same as the one near Ralston. This furnace is not as well preserved as Site No. 233.

Site classified commercial

Site No. 239

Map 5

Name of Site: Tomb House,
Island,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania



This large stone dwelling was probably built before 1800 and has been a landmark in the Route 44 area. Now used as apartments, but the exterior is still original.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Late Victorian brick mansion used as headquarters by Prince David Farrington who was called the great bootlegger of Pennsylvania. The Prince was the owner of over 100 stills and made the finest whiskey available.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 240

Map 1

Name of Site: Silver Fox Ranch,
R.D.,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

Site No. 241

Map 1

Name of Site: Stewart-Muthler House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

Built about 1820-1825 and a showplace in its day this house features a fine fanlight door and excellent Flemish bond brick. Owner is in the process of making repairs.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





This fine Federal two-story brick house was built about 1820-1830 at the crossroads near Antes Fort and has been kept in excellent condition. The first floor windows on the facade extend to floor level.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 242

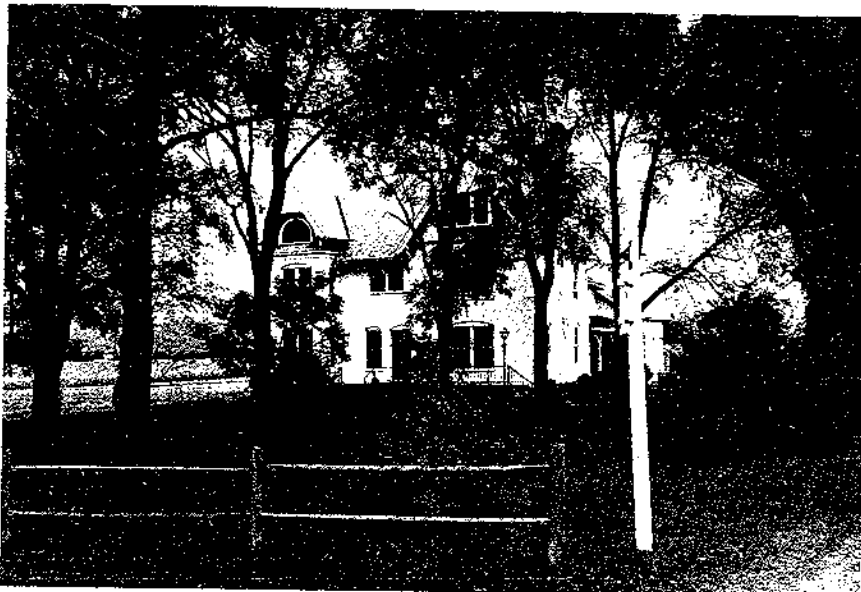
Map 1

Name of Site: "The Birches",
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

Site No. 243

Map 1

Name of Site: Wolfe-Somerville-Williams House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania



This large brick late Victorian mansion has been restored by the William Williams family. One of the fine features is original flocked wallpapers and several hand painted mural areas on walls and ceilings.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 244

Map 1

Name of Site: Fort Antes,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

The actual location of Fort Antes is not certain, but near the cemetery is a house built on the foundation of the Antes house and the house may have been the fort.

Site classified military

Site No. 245

Map 1

Name of Site: Fort Antes Cemetery,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

The cemetery and the location of the fort was near Antes Creek and the cemetery has Colonel Antes' grave as well as victims of the Runaway.

Site classified religious

Site No. 246

Map 1

Name of Site: Stewart-Rowe House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

This house is now being restored by Mr. Rowe and it was built by the Stewart family in the 1830's. The fan-shaped doorway looks out on the Susquehanna and the original stairwell and woodwork is in the house. This house is similar to Site No. 241.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 247

Map 1

Name of Site: Shipman House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania



Owned by the Clinton Shipman family and dating from the early 19th century, this was the plain two-story brick tenant house for Site No. 248. Twin doors on the facade.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 248
Map 1
Name of Site: Hugh White-Shipman
House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

Now the home of the Clinton Shipman family, this two-story stone stucco house was built about 1796 and has a large frame addition from 1885. Interior fireplaces intact. The doorway pediment and pilasters are hand carved with fine grooved detail unique in this survey.

Site classified architectural -
dwelling

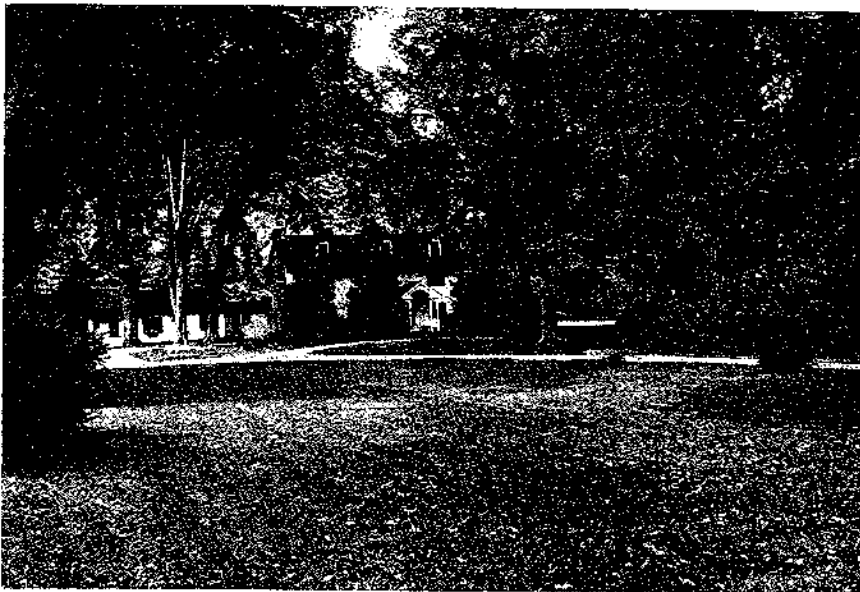


Site No. 249
Map 1
Name of Site: Antes-McMicken-Alexander House,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

This is another unique house because of its unusual 2-1/2 story "thin" profile. The facade has twin chimneys and an elaborate center window at the gable. The brick ovens are still intact in the rear wing. Built about 1796-1800 by the Antes family.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



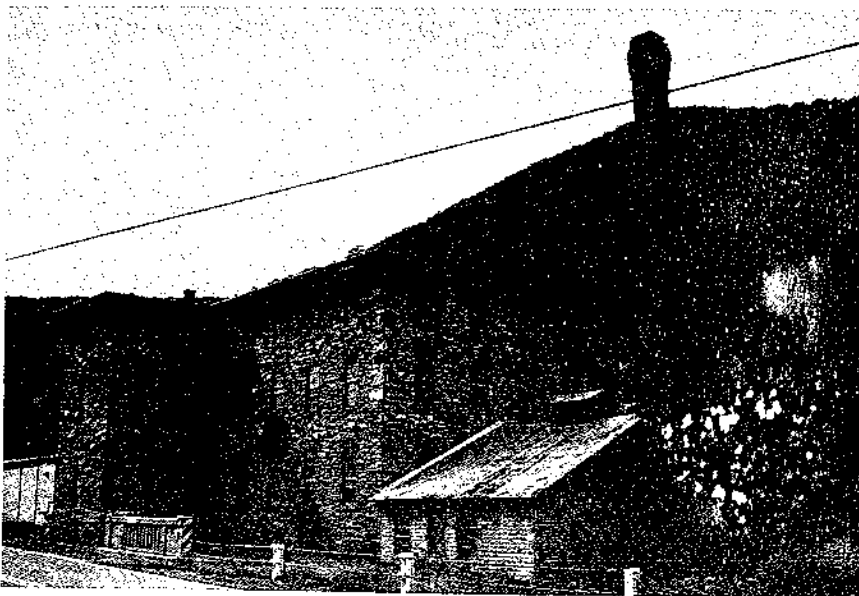


Now maintained by Mrs. Cleo Barclay, Lockabar or Forester's Fort is one of the landmarks of the County. Built in 1769 of stone and used as a fort by the settlers, the basement held a large secret room.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 250
Map 1
Name of Site: "Lockabar"
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

Site No. 251
Map 1
Name of Site: Nippenose Woolen Mills,
Antes Fort, Pennsylvania

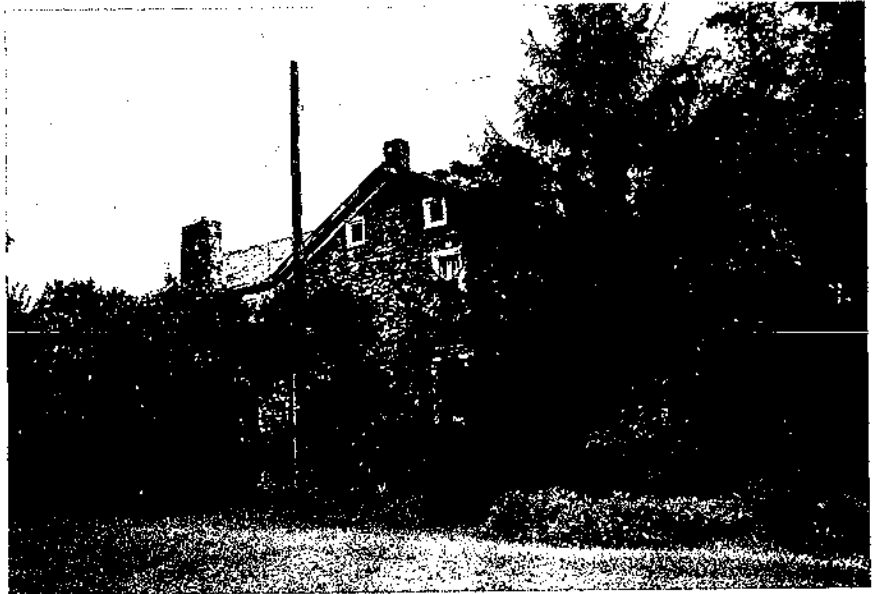


Used before 1860 by G. W. Youngman as a woolen mill, this building is still intact and once boasted a very large mill wheel. The window treatment is interesting. The building was used by Prince Farrington in later days.

Site classified commercial

Now owned by Lester Greevy III, this fine stone dwelling dates from about 1800. The original house is well preserved and surrounded by fine barns and outbuildings.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 252

Map 1

Name of Site: Marbeth-St. Ives,
Nippenose Valley

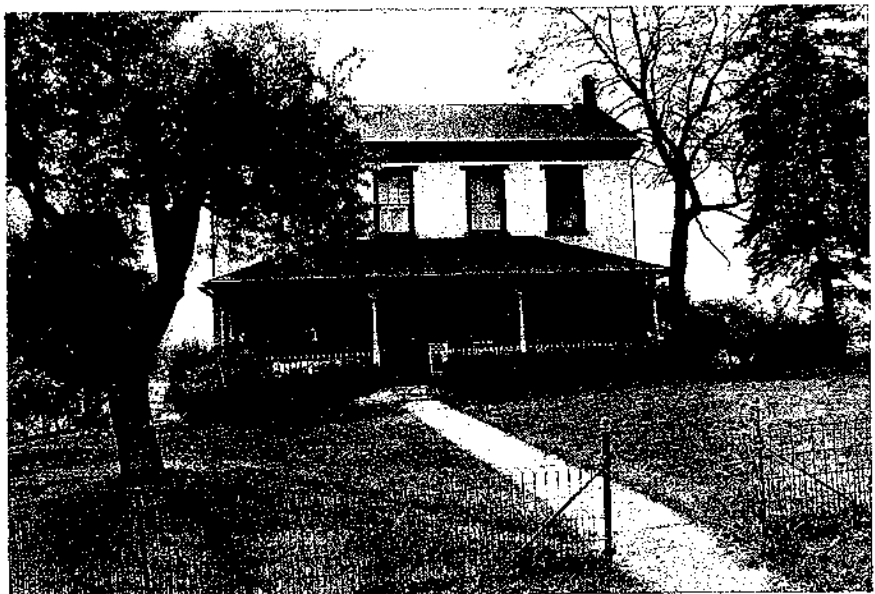
Site No. 253

Map 1

Name of Site: John Gann House,
Oval, Pennsylvania

Owned now by G. Fred Hampe this large brick dwelling stands in the center of Oval and was built about 1865. Across Route 44 is a small log house that is interesting but in very poor condition.

Site classified architectural - dwelling





Between Oval and Colloms-
ville on Route 44 is
this Federal Flemish
bond brick two-story
house with twin doors in
the center of the facade.
The building is being re-
stored by the Cramer
family and dates before
the Civil War.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling

Site No. 254
Map 1
Name of Site: Wagner-Cramer House,
Oval, Pennsylvania

Site No. 255
Map 1
Name of Site: Eck House,
Collomsville, Pennsylvania



This excellent two-story
stone house stands in
the heart of Collomsville
and has been maintained
in perfect order except
for the addition of a
porch. Built about 1840
for the Eck family.

Site classified archi-
tectural - dwelling

This building fronts on the highway and is now owned by J. M. Gerg. It is a three-story board and batten hotel or inn and has interesting hand carved details both inside and outside. Probably built early in the 19th century and used as a stage stop.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 256

Map 1

Name of Site: Old Hotel,
Collomsville, Pennsylvania

Site No. 257

Map 1

Name of Site: Shaw-Buffington-Thompson Farm,
Nippenose Valley

This farm situated near Englert's Falls is the site of the first cemetery in Nippenose Valley and was a meeting place for the first settlers.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Site No. 258

Map 1

Name of Site: Englert's Falls,
Nippenose Valley

One of the unusual natural sites in the County is this disappearing falls on the Lehman farm and called Englert's Falls. The water comes out of the ground and drops about 40 feet and vanished into the ground again. The early settlers came here to meet for special events. This could make a public park site.

Site classified natural



Site No. 259

Map 1

Name of Site: Immaculate Conception
Church,
Bastress, Pennsylvania

Excellent stone church built in 1853 by Father Nicholas Steinbacher after a brick church built in 1840. The spire is board and batten and the interior is filled with finely carved alters and woodwork. Fine Rectory behind church.

Site classified religious

The Grotto at Bastress is based in design on European Grottos and is laid of mountain stone against the mountain. The view of Nippenose Valley from the Grotto and the church is breathtaking.

Site classified religious



Site No. 260

Map 1

Name of Site: Grotto,
Bastress, Pennsylvania

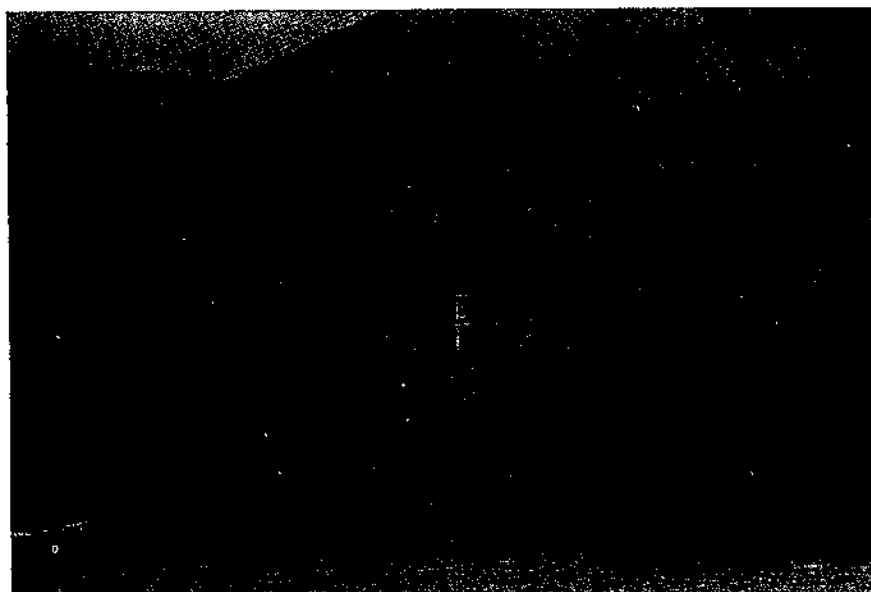
Site No. 261

Map 1

Name of Site: Gibson-Hays-Plankenhorn House,
Linden, Pennsylvania

Located on the river across from Linden is this Greek Revival-Italian Villa house built in 1865 by John Gibson. A unique example of a combination of styles with interesting iron railings and large gables on three sides.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



Site No. 262

Map 1

Name of Site: Ogontz Lodge,
On Larry's Creek

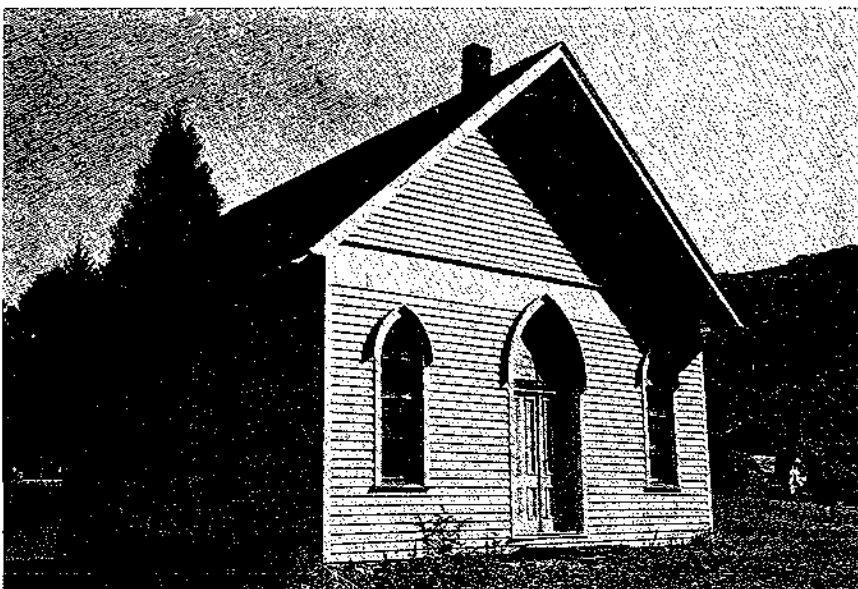
Started in 1884 by Jay Cooke, Sr. and long a hunting preserve for New York and Philadelphia society, this is a typical private club of which there are hundreds in the County. Still owned by a New York family. The County has been a mecca for sportsmen for a century.

Site classified recreational

Site No. 263

Map 1

Name of Site: Primitive Baptist Church,
Cammal, Pennsylvania



This simple frame country church was built in 1897 and stands next to a much older cemetery. The church is preserved in its original form.

Site classified religious

Site No. 264

Map 1

Name of Site: Cedar Run General Store
Cedar Run, Pennsylvania

Built in 1895 by Oscar Brown and now owned by Mrs. Lulu Johnson, the general store is still operated like a 19th century store and the building remains original inside and out.

Site classified commercial



Site No. 265

Map 1

Name of Site: Cedar Run Inn,
Cedar Run, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Lulu Johnson maintains this Inn as it was in the lumber and railroad days. Burned in 1900 but rebuilt on same floor plan and still run as an Inn. Decorated with Victorian furnishings.

Site classified commercial





Site No. 266
Map 1
Name of Site: Wood Covered Bridge,
Buttonwood, Pennsylvania

Of the three covered bridges in the County this is the newest. Built in 1898 and of the multiple king post type of construction, this bridge is familiar because of its open location.

Site classified transportation

Site No. 267
Map 1
Name of Site: Wood Covered Bridge,
Cogan House, Pennsylvania



The oldest of the covered bridges in the County and also the least accessible is this burr type constructed bridge near Cogan House. Built in 1877 the bridge is in good condition but it no longer goes anywhere.

Site classified transportation

The third of the covered wood bridges in the County is this one near Lairdsville. Constructed in 1888 and of burr type construction, this bridge belongs to the County Commissioners as do the others.

Site classified transportation



Site No. 268

Map 1

Name of Site: Wood Covered Bridge,
Southwest of Lairdsville, Pennsylvania

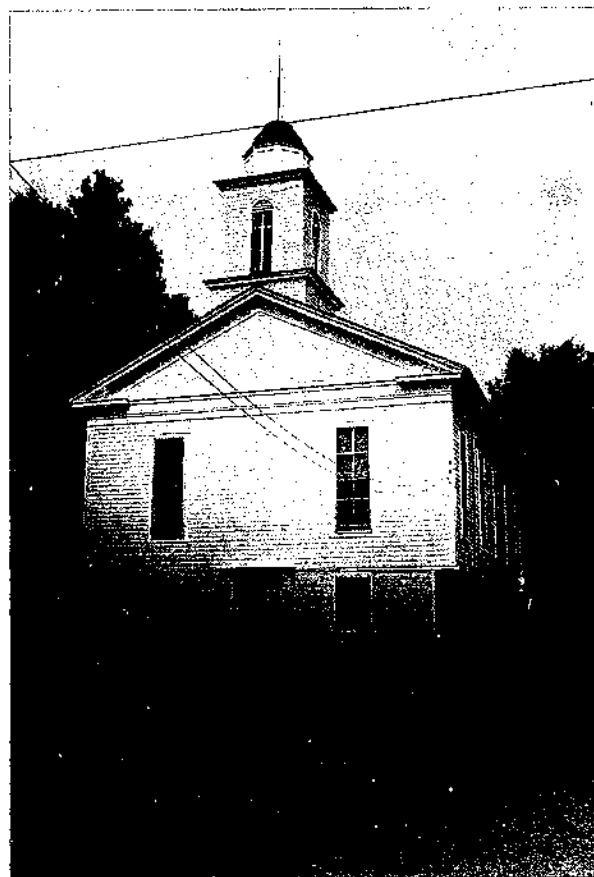
Site No. 269

Map 1

Name of Site: St. James Lutheran
Church,
Nippenose Valley

This classic white frame church in Limestone Township was erected in 1866. The severe lines of the exterior resemble the Greek Revival churches of New England of a century earlier. Near the church is an early log house that is now in ruins.

Site classified religious



Site No. 270

Map 1

Name of Site: Grave of Peter Pence,
Nippenose Valley

Located in Limestone Township is the grave of one of the great scouts and patriot in the Revolution, Peter Pence. The Gebhart Cemetery, where this site is located, is one of several old cemeteries that have long been neglected.

Site No. 271

Map 1

Name of Site: Knox-Housel-Shelley House,
Larry's Creek, Pennsylvania



Built by John Knox in 1801 of Flemish bond local brick and restored by the Housels in the 1940's, this is a fine Federal mansion. The barn is two years older than the house.

Site classified architectural - dwelling

Mr. Jack Kramer has carefully restored this granary to appear as it did in 1770. The exterior is board and batten and log construction and the inside has all the hand-pegged boards. Mr. Kramer also owns the log house at Buttonwood.

Site classified agricultural



Site No. 272

Map 2

Name of Site: The Log Granary,
Reach Road,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Site No. 273

Map 1

Name of Site: Log House,
Route 973 off Route 15

The two-story log house near Quiggleville was built in 1780 and has been beautifully restored and maintained by the Clyde Brass family. Of note is the brick chimney wall facing the creek.

Site classified architectural - dwelling



THE FOLLOWING SEVEN SITES ARE NOTABLE BECAUSE OF
A CONCENTRATED GROUP OF SITES IN A RELATED AREA



Of major importance in the County is this area. Located here are the finest Indian remains, two miles of canal, Fort Muncy, Hall's Burial Grounds, the Mill House and Colonial barns and mansions.

Map 1
Concentrated Area A
The Brock-Barlow Estate,
Hall's Station, Pennsylvania

Map 4
Concentrated Area B
Pennsdale, Pennsylvania

The Pennsdale area with the Friend's Meeting House and the numerous stone houses built for the Quaker families by the McCarty Brothers of Muncy, is another important group of related sites.

Map 4
Concentrated Area C
South Main Street,
Muncy, Pennsylvania

The Muncy area beginning at #1 South Main Street and extending through the 300 South Main Street block has a high number of sites worthy of special study as an area of interest.

Map 1
Concentrated Area D
Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania

The area along Muncy Creek from the Cruse House to The Rocks is an example of a smaller area of sites that might make a basis for a historic district.

Map 3
Concentrated Area E
West Third and West Fourth Street,
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Rich in mid to late Victorian
styles of architecture is the
zone from the U.S. Post Office
Building up West Third and West
Fourth Streets to Fifth Avenue.

Map 5
Concentrated Area F
South Main Street,
Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

From No. 300 South Main Street
for two blocks south and ex-
tending out Locust Street to
include the canal lock area
is an important group of early
to middle 19th century sites.

The entire village of Cedar Run from the old iron bridge to the types of tenant houses shown here reflects the period from 1880 to 1900. This area is intact and also well preserved.



Map 1
Concentrated Area G
Cedar Run, Pennsylvania

DIRECTIONS TOWARD HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The most commonly considered method of preservation of historically significant sites and structures is purchase and restoration or preservation by private individuals and public groups. While this method may be appropriate for a few historic sites and structures, not all sites and structures can be preserved or provided any protection from destruction or improper renovation through public or private purchase.

A number of additional methods and procedures are available to promote preservation of significant historic sites and landmarks. These methods, when used in combination, should provide protection to and insure preservation of many of the existing historic sites and landmarks which are evidence of the rich and varied history of Lycoming County.

This survey is the necessary first step in initiation and utilization of these methods and procedures to insure preservation of historic sites and landmarks. The continuation of the survey and its importance to several methods insuring preservation of historic sites are discussed in this section of the report.

CONTINUATION OF SURVEY

This book represents the first step of an evaluation and classification of historic sites and landmarks in a specific area, namely Lycoming County. In order to make this survey, a coordinator was chosen to compile a list of possible sites from resource people in each area of the County who were interested in historic preservation. With this list of more than 200 possible sites and with the assistance of many people throughout the County, the coordinator traveled 3000 miles and visited each location listed in this survey. Most sites were visited twice and some three or more times and a photograph was taken wherever possible. Every effort was made to make this survey or inventory as complete as possible, but due to the limitations of time, it is conceivable that there are some locations to be added to this survey.

The Lycoming County Planning Commission has directed that the resource materials, the negatives and the photographs used in the preparation of this book will be placed in the archives of the Lycoming County Historical Society for use in future registration or documentation of sites. A copy of the local registration form or

work sheet used in this study is reprinted here and the format of this form follows the one used for the Pennsylvania Register.

Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

Common name of property:

Location:

Classification:

<u>Category</u> (check one)	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Accessible to Public</u>
District	Public	Occupied	Yes
Site	Private	Unoccupied	Restricted
Building	Both	Preservation	Unrestricted
Structure		in progress	No
Object			

Present Use: (check one or more if applicable)

Agriculture	Government	Museum	Religious
Commercial	Industrial	Park	Scientific
Educational	Military	Private residence	Transportation

Ownership:

Name

Street and number

City of town

Location of Legal Description:

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.

Geographical Data:

Large Property - over ten acres Small Property - less than ten acres

Description: (check one)

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Integrity</u>	<u>Location</u>
Excellent	Altered	Moved
Good	Unaltered	Original Site
Fair		
Deteriorated		
Ruins		
Unexposed		

Present Appearance: (photographs)

Significance:
Period

Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century	Specific date if known

Areas:

Aboriginal	Conservation	Music	Transportation
Prehistoric	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Historic	Engineering	Religion	Other (specify)
Agriculture	Industry	Philosophy	
Architecture	Invention	Science	
Art	Landscape	Sculpture	
Commerce	Literature	Social-Humanitarian	
Communications	Military	Theatre	

REGISTRATION OF SITES

The second step toward historic preservation in the County would be the evaluation of sites as to their comparative importance from a historic standpoint. The evaluation should be undertaken by a historic preservation committee made up of qualified people in the County who could evaluate from the standpoint of architecture, aesthetics, historical value, style, beauty, condition, integrity and quality. Although no funds are available at this time, we feel that this step could be begun immediately. About six months would be required for this important step and this survey book would be of help and would cut down on the amount of site visitation needed.

After the careful evaluation of the sites and landmarks in the County, a list of sites should be drawn up according to priority for registration as a site on the Pennsylvania Register. This list of sites would include the best sites in all types and periods to be found locally. The actual registration is a complete, detailed and exact description and documenting of each individual location, including title search, drawings and elevations, surveying, additional photography, and a factual description of historical significance. Since it will take considerable time and also be expensive for this phase, great care must be taken to choosing the most important and the most endangered sites for this step. An example of an endangered site would be the U.S. Post Office in Williamsport.

The final step or phase in historic preservation will be the further refinement or evaluation of sites from the first survey

and Pennsylvania Registration to choose a number of the most historic sites for the National Register. Since all of the steps leading to National Registration have been based on this end result, the additional work to be done in this phase will be mainly a qualitative judgment of the finest sites studied to date.

We have outlined above the fact that this survey was a first step necessary to lead to the state and federal registration of sites and now we must try to answer why we should try to register sites at all. The United States has an unusual historic heritage from the remains of the American Indian cultures to the examples of modern industry and technology. The settlers who came here from all corners of the world brought with them customs and styles from all backgrounds. Building methods and architectural details were mingled in this country and new types of buildings appeared. In Pennsylvania the regional architecture of New England, the South and the Mid-west combined with various ethnic and religious styles from Europe, and this has given our state a great diversity of sites. As an example, we have in Lycoming County a Quaker Meeting, a Dunkard Meeting, a Greek Revival portico mansion, a Natchez mansion and many more. In Williamsport the different Victorian periods and styles can be found next door to one another in many sections of the city. By placing the best and most original sites in registration on the Pennsylvania Register, we can call attention to our unique heritage and make the community aware of the importance of saving the quality sites from our past. In many cases these landmarks are grouped in small areas and serve to compliment and enrich each other, such as the stone houses of Pennsdale or the village of Cedar Run.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The political subdivision of Pennsylvania are empowered to set up historic districts within their limits and to regulate building activities within those districts by Pennsylvania Act 176, dated June 13, 1971, as amended by Act 24, dated April 23, 1963.

County, city, borough and township governing bodies are authorized by this Act to designate certain areas within their municipalities as historic districts, to appoint Board of Historical Architectural Review, and to require review and recommendation from these Boards on any proposed building erection, alteration, or demolition within these designated historic districts before any building permit is issued. This process would be accomplished by enactment of local ordinance by the local governing body.

To enact an Historic District Ordinance the governing body must first define appropriate areas as Historic Districts. These designated Historic Districts must then be presented to the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission for certification of their

historical significance. Upon receipt of this certification from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the governing body then appoints a Board of Historical Architectural Review. This Board is composed of at least five members of which one must be a registered architect, one a real estate broker, one a building inspector, and the remaining members to be persons with knowledge of interest in the preservation of historic districts.

Upon enactment of the Historic District Ordinance the governing body is empowered to issue Certificates of Appropriateness for any building construction, alteration or demolition within the district. No building permit is to be issued for any project within the district until a Certificate of Appropriateness is issued. The major duty of the Board of Historical Architectural Review is to give counsel to the governing body regarding the advisability of issuing Certificates of Appropriateness.

The purpose of enacting Historic District Ordinances is to protect the historically significant areas of the municipalities of Pennsylvania. This is accomplished by ensuring that the historical significance and character of the historic areas are considered by the municipal governing body, the building inspector, and the property owner or developer on any proposed building project within the districts.

The Lycoming County survey of historic sites and landmarks will provide information useful to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, County Planning Commission, local governing bodies, planning commissions, and historic interest groups and individuals in delineating appropriate historic districts.

REVIEW OF PUBLIC PROJECTS

Many public projects which affect historic sites and structures are financed through federal and state grants-in-aid and loan programs. In order to improve inter-governmental coordination in the administration of these programs and to insure that federal, state and local programs are complementary and not competitive, a system of project review has been initiated on a nationwide basis.

In Pennsylvania a Project Review and Notification System (PRNS) has been established. Under this system applications for many federally and state funded projects must be reviewed before the applications can be approved. These types of projects include construction of facilities for open space and recreation, hospitals, airports, libraries, water supply and distribution, sewage treatment, highways, water and land conservation, law enforcement, planning, medical research and training, and public facility loans.

A state agency is given responsibility for review of each

project. This clearinghouse agency requests project review and comment from a list of involved and interested federal, state, and local agencies. Each agency has the opportunity to make comment on the need or appropriateness of the project, any adequacies or deficiencies of the various aspects of the project, and any conflicts with any other project or planned program.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and the County Planning Commission are two of the many interested agencies providing review and comment through this system. In cases where public projects affect known sites and landmarks of historical significance, this situation can be reported; and alternative solutions improving or reducing adverse affects upon historic sites and landmarks can be recommended.

Until now no comprehensive list of historic sites and landmarks or information on the sites has been available to any agency for consideration during the planning, design, or review of proposed public projects. This survey of historic sites and landmarks will be extremely useful by assuring that the historic significance of the surveyed sites will be considered during the planning, design, and review stages of any public project within Lycoming County.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

There are many educational uses for the material in this survey of historic sites and landmarks and we will try in this closing section to touch on several of them. There has been some misunderstanding that historic preservation has to do with any site that is very old. This can be true in the instance that the site has a historic significance or architectural integrity, in addition to being old. To illustrate, there are many cemeteries in the County that have old graves, but only some cemeteries have historic importance because of specific burials there. The object is to try to choose the finest sites left in the County in any particular classification or period style, so that we have a balanced picture of everything of historic importance that happened in the County from early Indian times to the past quarter century. We have also included 20th Century sites in this survey where there is evidence of quality and integrity.

There are also trends of architecture to be studied where certain sites show an evolution of style. There are groups of buildings built by a particular architect such as Eber Culver or Carl Tallman. For example, we have many Eber Culver buildings in the classes of dwellings, commercial and government buildings where one architect's development can be examined. There are other buildings in the style of Eber Culver but not attributed to him and perhaps they are his work.

This survey could also become the basis of discussions or lectures on local history and architecture. It could be used on different educational levels from elementary through college by highlighting different features. In the case of new residents of the community this book could provide some insight into the richness of the content of the County.

We feel that most of the residents of Lycoming County are anxious to understand their unusual heritage and want to help to improve and preserve their surrounding landmark buildings. By completing this book and making it available to the general public, we hope to stimulate interest in our surroundings and save for our children the best evidences of our varied past.

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CREDITS

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Cover design and Capsule History were prepared by Mr. John W. Strawbridge III.

Printing and binding of this publication by the Graphic Arts Department of the Williamsport Area Community College.

Technical assistance and printing supervision provided by Mr. Jay Hilsher of the Graphic Arts Department of the Williamsport Area Community College.

Project coordination and site surveys conducted by Mr. Andrew King Grugan.

