

## CHAPTER 4: HISTORY, RESOURCE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN

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This chapter is not intended to be an exhaustive history of the County, but a historic context for the comprehensive planning process. There are many local resources available for those wishing to know more about Clearfield County and its communities. Some are listed as sources at the end of this chapter.

**HISTORY OF COUNTY** – *written by local historian, Jane Elling*

### **County Formation**

Clearfield County was created on March 26, 1804, from parts of both Lycoming and Huntingdon Counties. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River was the boundary between the two counties. It was formed in August 1804 into an election district known as Chinklacamoose. In 1812, the County was allowed by the State to choose its first three commissioners, Hugh Jordon, Samuel Fulton, and Robert Maxwell.

Clearfield County was attached to Centre County for judicial purposes and it wasn't until October 21, 1822, that the first day of court was held in the first courthouse that was constructed in 1814-15. The cornerstone of the second and current courthouse was laid June 4, 1860.

Clearfield County received its name from the “cleared fields” explorers found in the Chinklacamoose area as early as 1755. The open area was a welcome contrast to the heavily wooded mountains and valleys the explorers traversed to reach the onetime Indian village.

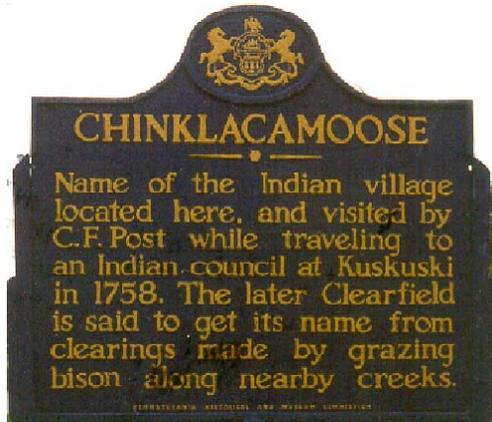


## HISTORY, RESOURCE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN

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### Pre-History and Native Americans

The very first visitors to the Clearfield County area were Native Americans. About 10,000 B.C., armed only with spears, they combed the river valley in search of big game. These nomadic hunters did not build homes. The canopy of the great forest was their roof for summer while for winter they sought the protection of caves and rock shelters. About 1,000 B.C, there was a change. The animal herds scattered, so the Native Americans turned to other food sources such as nuts, berries, certain roots, and especially fish.



The Native Americans, just before the birth of Christ, made great cultural progress. During this time, a network of trade routes was organized. One of these was the Shamokin Path that passed through the County. From A.D. 1,000 to A.D. 1,600, at least half a dozen groups lived in the vicinity of the County, Clemson Island, Owasco, Shenks Ferry, Monongahela, and McFate or Black Minquas who were the last tribal entity to occupy the Clearfield County area. The Senecas from northern Pennsylvania wiped them out about 1650. When the Delawares were driven out of eastern Pennsylvania, they made their way to what is now Clearfield County and formed refugee towns such as Chinklacamoose, now Clearfield Borough.

Artifacts from the Curwensville Dam area demonstrate that various groups of Native Americans had occupied the dam basin area over a 10,000-year period. Artifacts were found in many other sites besides Clearfield Borough: Shawville, Newburg, Curry Run, Kerrmoor, Cherry Tree, Sabula, and in Luthersburg; but in fact, the Native Americans hunted, fished, camped, or lived in every area of the County.

Late Woodland arrow points were found at the Bell Site dig at New Millport where the Native American village dated to around the time of Columbus. It is close to an important Indian trail that became the first road through the region. The fact that the village was located on the north-south ridge trail and was near the east-west valley trails made it a very important village in its day.

The Native Americans had to import their flint from New York in the north, Centre County in the east, Bedford County in the south, and from Jefferson County in the west.

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The shortage of flint did them a favor since it forced them to trade. A block of mottled fire clay would have brought a good price in flint, and further trade brought copper from the western Great Lakes and shell beads from the Carolina coast. A Native American path leading from Chinklacamoose to Milesburg was discovered in 1800 and this trail meant the settlers, instead of paddling up the West Branch in canoes, could use packhorses in this westward march of civilization.

Although a few Native Americans were in the County at the time the first white settlers arrived, the County was largely uninhabited.

### **Early European Settlement**

The County was a vast wilderness, never having been visited by white men, save for the purpose of exploration and survey when the first visitors came and they may have been captives of the Native Americans. The true story of two girls who lived in captivity among the Native Americans and visited the village after their capture in 1755, Marie LeRoy and Barbara Leininger, is told in the Pennsylvania Archives.

C.F. Post visited while traveling to an Indian council at Kuskuski in 1758. Following the Shamokin Trail, Col. Burd sent scouting parties along it in the 1750s and in 1757, a detachment scouted as far as Chinklacamoose.

Bishop Ettwein tells in his journal of the flight of the Moravian missionaries who came up the West Branch, traveled through what is now Clearfield County and over the mountains to the west.

Either paddling up the West Branch, following trails, or making their way through what was called “the wilderness of Clearfield County,” Revolutionary War veterans were some of the first settlers in the County. Daniel Ogden was the first in what would become Clearfield Borough, Capt. Edward Ricketts settled near Madera, and James Woodside in Brady Township.

In 1806, two years after its forming, there were 104 inhabitants in the first enumeration. A state historic marker on U.S 322 northwest of Luthersburg marks the Old State Road, the first road to the northwest Frontier of Pennsylvania that opened to the Allegheny River in 1804. It followed in that section the Chinklacamoose Path. During the War of 1812, troops under Major McClellan were transported over it to Erie.

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### **Immigration Patterns**

Pioneers headed for Clearfield County left the comforts of a settled community in the east to strike out through the wilderness on an Indian path, climb over fallen trees and up rocky hillsides, or pole a canoe up a waterway during either a season of flood or drought while carrying the canoe and its contents around obstructions.

Some had to locate their claim by watching for marks of a surveyor's axe. They left the fine rich land found in Lancaster, York, Chester, Cumberland, Sullivan, and other counties and nearby Centre County and came into a wilderness where the trees were so thick that it is said the sun did not penetrate to the ground at high noon in midsummer. Several early pioneers came from Maryland, business people from Philadelphia, John DuBois and Aaron Patchin, both from New York, and Vincent Tonkin from England, looking for opportunities for wealth.

It must be remembered that at the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, agriculture was the principal occupation in the United States and a large amount of land was needed to produce a living. The eastern section of Pennsylvania was beginning to be crowded with farmers and much of the suitable farmland was being tilled.

Many early settlers were Revolutionary War veterans who had been given land from the government for their military service or they might have purchased property from those who received warrants.

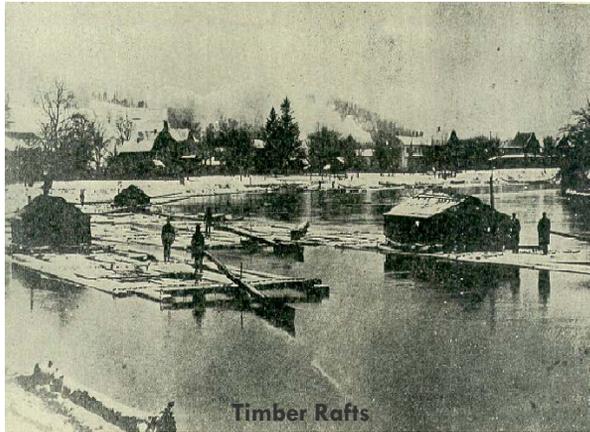
### **Industrial Heritage**

The industrial growth of the County, slow at first, for want of facilities for transportation of its products, after the advent of the railroad, the coal, lumber and fire brick interests developed rapidly and became for a number of years of enormous proportions.

The West Branch of the Susquehanna River was a key component of the County's first industrial growth. The river which has provided employment and financial security for many people, recreation and food, enters the County at the extreme southwest corner and gradually finds its way to the confluence with the North Branch at Sunbury. The Native Americans called the stream the Otzinocksin.

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Even though rafts and arks were used to transport coal and iron products down the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, it was not a successful mode of transportation.

Timbering in Clearfield County began when the first raft started downriver shortly after 1800, but the successful years were between 1840 and 1890 as thousands of timber rafts traveled downriver to sawmills.

From the area of the beginning of Chest Creek and the West Branch in adjoining Cambria County, some of the best timber in the world was harvested and was used primarily for spars for sailing ships.

In the early days of the County, lumbering was a necessity since to make a settlement and improvements, the pioneers had to have a sufficient area for agricultural pursuits.

The first work in the forests in the production of logs and lumber as a business began soon after 1820. Rafting was an indispensable auxiliary to lumbering and was a large boost to the economy for many years and several generations.

There was relative stability of the lumber industry in Pennsylvania and in Clearfield County. First, the mountains made logging more difficult so mills were generally smaller; second, the State is larger and it took longer to cut the forests; and third, there is a large quantity of white pine and hemlock with the pine being cut generally from 1840 to 1880 and a second pass being made for the hemlock. Also abundant were a large number of other varieties, oak, ash, maple, poplar, cherry, and beech.

In the pioneer era, there were largely small water powered and family operated sawmills.

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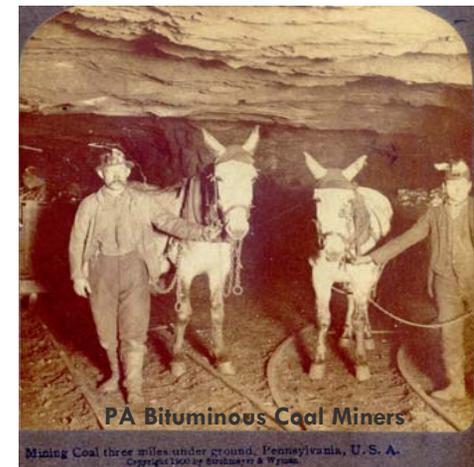
Logging railroads were an important part of timbering in the 1800s in the County and logging camps were common. Lawshe is Clearfield County's only ghost lumber town.

The second industry to thrive was the mining and exportation of coal. It was carried to market at first by the use of arks on the West Branch. In 1828, just 2,000 tons were exported. That year, specimens of coal from the County were placed on public exhibition in front of the Capitol in Harrisburg. In 1867, mining and shipping began in earnest. European immigrants came in to the small communities that were created to give the miners a place to live, work, and do business within close proximity of their job. Many mining communities became ghost towns, Gazzam, Eriton, Peale, and Sington.

It was the entrance of railroads into the County that brought coal mining into prominence. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railway came from Philipsburg into Clearfield Borough in December 1868 carrying a load of anthracite coal. Gov. William Bigler, the famous Clearfield Countian who served as state senator, governor of Pennsylvania, and United States senator over a 20-year period from 1841-1861, served as president of a group of local businessmen who banded together in 1867 to encourage the project and to raise money for that purpose.

The County had 102 underground mines in 1911. Every portion of the County had at least one major mine. Conditions in these mines were dangerous and miners were killed in disasters in 1885, 1896, 1928, and 1911.

Where the DuBois Mall is now located, there once existed one of the major industries of the DuBois area, the Number One pit mining shaft of B&S Coal Company. The mine went several hundred feet down and provided employment for about 500 workers. Marilyn McCusker of Utahville was the first woman to lose her life in a United States deep mine accident. It happened Oct. 2, 1979.



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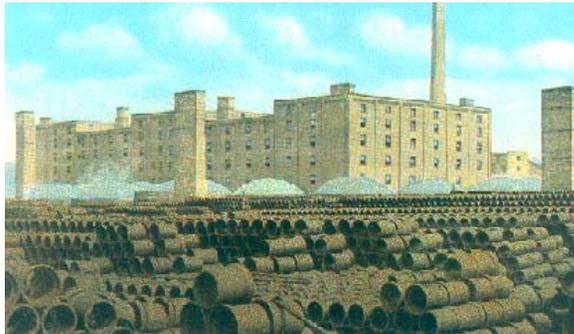
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In 2006, there is one deep mine with an entrance in Burnside Township and the mine continues underground into Indiana County. Surface mining, which came to the forefront in the 1940s, still continues although there are currently less companies and workers than in previous years.

The arrival of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad in DuBois on March 7, 1883, eventually led to the employment of some 1,300 workers when the Car Shops and the huge Locomotive Works were constructed.

The existence of fire clay has been well known from a very early day and it was reported in an article in the Clearfield Banner in 1833 that firebrick was being manufactured in Beccaria Township by Richardson & Campbell.

For decades, the brick industry was one of the dominant industries in the County and employed thousands of workers.



Refractory

In 1870 after the railroad came to Woodland, a group began the Woodland Fire Brick Company. Harbison Walker would become an international powerhouse in the firebrick industry and the Woodland factories became the worldwide industry standard for brick making. In 1882, four towns had brickyards.

Firebricks, also called refractory bricks, are heat-resistant bricks that are used in the manufacturing industry, such as the steel industry, where high temperatures are involved in the manufacturing process.

Although much of the brick industry has since faded away, many of the finest buildings and homes in the County were made from bricks from local factories and stand as monuments to the day when Clearfield County stood at the pinnacle of the brick-making world.

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The first tannery in Clearfield County was built in Lawrence Township in 1811. William McNaul built the first one in Curwensville in 1819 and in 1882 there were four. Tanneries were an important part of the County's economy both in wages and other items purchased for use at the tannery, hides, bark, and the cost of transportation both for incoming freight and leather that was shipped out.

Other communities with tanneries were Mahaffey, Westover, Luthersburg, Clearfield, Pennville (Grampian), New Washington, Glen Hope and Osceola Mills. Prosperity came to the communities, with employee wages; large hotels were built to house workers; new homes constructed; the modes of transportation that were needed as well as larger schools.

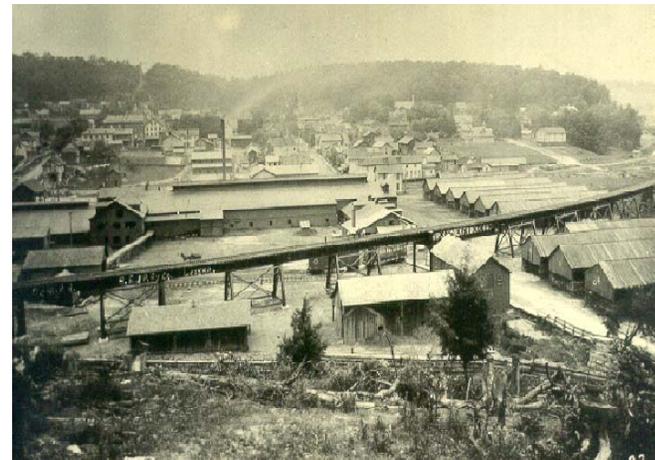
Although it was known that Clearfield County was the site of natural gas, it's only in recent years that the drilling began in many areas. Although the local owner can obtain enough for residential use, most is shipped out of the County.

### **Outdoor Recreational Heritage**

Clearfield County has been well known by sportsmen as an area for successful hunting of deer, bear, and small game. Hunting camps abound in the rural sections. This is a recreational outlet for County residents and visitors, both of whom provide an economic boost.

The waterways and parks are popular with residents and visitors for fishing and also canoeing, kayaking, swimming, and boating; there are state game lands where wildlife can be viewed; several golf courses for enthusiasts to try; and many community parks throughout the County that are perfect for families to visit for a picnic and playtime. There are also areas for mountain bikers to travel and trails to hike.

There are two state parks in the County, S.B. Elliott, off State Route 153, nine miles north of Clearfield Borough, and Parker Dam which is less than 20 miles from Clearfield Borough.



**Curwensville Tannery**

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Curwensville Lake, created to control damaging floods, was dedicated in 1966. It offers a recreation area where fishermen can dip their lines in the water in both summer months and winter months for ice fishing anglers. There is unlimited horsepower boating, camping, swimming, areas for picnics, and several play ground sites. The lake is also a popular bird watching area.

YMCAs in Clearfield, DuBois, and Bigler offer programs for groups and individuals.

### **Civic and Public Institutions**

The first school, a log cabin, was constructed about 1803 where the McClure Cemetery is located in Pike Township. It was a challenge for early settlers to provide educational opportunities for their children, but in 1834 the Pennsylvania Legislature approved legislation making a public education system a possibility. Hundreds of schools throughout the County, from one to eight rooms, educated students for many years until jointures and mergers were mandated by the State. Many communities had Normal Schools where teachers were trained.

The old schools have been made into homes, garages, and municipal buildings while some have been demolished.

The County is within nine school districts with some crossing county lines and there are several private schools that give students and parents an alternative to public education. There are two college campuses, Lock Haven University in Clearfield that opened in 1989 with 175 students and Pennsylvania State University DuBois Campus, which opened in 1935. The Clearfield County Career and Technology Center opened after six school districts agreed to form the school in 1965.

Clearfield Hospital celebrated “100 Years of Healing” in 2001. The first hospital with a 14-bed capacity was opened August 3, 1900. It soon became apparent both it and the second hospital were too small and land was donated at the present site along Turnpike Avenue for a new hospital. It was dedicated July 3, 1906. The facility and its programs have continued to expand. The latest construction now underway is a Cancer Center.

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DuBois Regional Medical Center was formed in 1985 when the former DuBois Hospital and Maple Avenue Hospital merged. There are currently east and west sites with medical services provided at both.

### **Clearfield**

As originally laid out, the town was bounded on the north by Pine Street, the east by Fourth Street, the south by Walnut Street, and the west by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. The proposal of Abraham Witmer of Lancaster for land at the old Indian town of Chinklacamoose for the site of the County seat was accepted. He donated lots for a courthouse, a jail, a market place, three for an academy, and two pieces of ground for the public. Only two are used, as they were originally intended, the lot where the Courthouse stands and Upper and Lower Witmer parks along the river.

Clearfield Borough and the County received their names from the "cleared fields" explorers found in the Chinklacamoose area as early as 1755. The cleared area was a welcome contrast to the heavily wooded mountains and valleys the explorers traversed to reach the onetime Indian village.

Town lots began to be sold in 1807. There were about 20 residents in 1810. In 1840 when the Borough was incorporated, there were about 300. Additions to the original town occurred in 1844, 1868, and 1885. The area on the west side of the river was incorporated as West Clearfield Borough on Sept. 24, 1883, and the two boroughs voted to consolidate in 1900.

Robert Collins erected the first courthouse on the site of the present courthouse in 1814-15 for \$3,000. The courtroom on the first floor of the two-story brick structure was used for the first court in October 1822. In 1860, it was demolished and a new building erected at a cost of \$16,000. For a number of years, the one-time home of Gov. William Bigler on Second Street was utilized as an annex to the courthouse county offices. In the 1980s, an annex was built on Market Street that is attached to the Courthouse by an overhead passage across an alley.



**Downtown Clearfield**

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Clearfield and the communities along the river from its entrance into the southern portion of the County can attribute their wealth to the timbering industry and the associated businesses plus the rich timber tracts.

### **DuBois**

DuBois was settled in May 1812 when George Shaffer, his wife, and sons came to the area that would become DuBois. He was a farmer.

A portion of the community was first named for John Rumbarger who purchased 250 acres of land in 1865. The first post office was called Rumbarger for two years beginning in 1874. In 1876, it was changed to DuBois and named for the lumberman, John DuBois, who was born in 1809 and died in 1886. He first came to the area in 1842 and two years later began purchasing large tracts of land. At the age of 63, after disposing of his mills in Williamsport, Mr. DuBois came to the wilderness he had visited so many years before. The population at that time was 75.

Mr. DuBois was an inventive genius receiving patents in both the United States and Canada. He invented the log slide, the first one used in the United States. He was the father of mass production, especially in his sawmills. The logs would begin at one end of the mill and would not stop or go backwards until reaching the other end, where the logs were ready for curing as well as shipping. Another innovation was the use of underwater bridge piers.

His nephew, John E. DuBois, also played an important part in the development of the City. He was born in 1861 in New York and came to DuBois in 1893 to work with his uncle who left him the bulk of his estate. The DuBois family had many businesses including the mills, a box factory, and iron works.

DuBois was incorporated in 1881 and became a third class city on June 3, 1916.

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A famous resident was Thomas Mix, star of silent pictures and early talking films. The Keystone Six-Sixty Roadster was manufactured in DuBois in 1909-10. A 1909 version is on display at the Frick Art and Historical Center Carriage Museum in Pittsburgh. A steam-driven automobile was patented, but never perfected. Only one was constructed in the same building.

Frank Hahne Sr., a native of Germany, came to DuBois and purchased land to start the DuBois Brewery in 1895. The company continued in business through 1972. He cited the reasons for choosing DuBois: good water supply that was insured because he purchased 2,300 acres surrounding the DuBois reservoir to protect the water supply; available labor; and a good market for his product. A wide variety of beers were produced under various labels.

Prohibition began in 1919, hitting many brewery operations hard, but the Frank Hahne family shifted efforts to making near beer, ginger ale, and root beer. They also manufactured ice that was sold to the railroad companies for refrigeration and to local homes for iceboxes.

A fire that began about 1:30 p.m. on June 18, 1888, destroyed nearly the entire downtown area of the City. By 6 p.m., only six of 166 business structures were left. The cause remains unknown.

In 1984, DuBois Hospital and Maple Avenue Hospital merged to become what is now DuBois Regional Medical Center. DRMC has been recognized several times as one of the 100 Best Places to Work in Pennsylvania among businesses with more than 250 employees. A new five-story addition was recently opened that houses obstetrics, neonatal intensive care unit, expanded cardiac services and expanded radiology.



### **Military History**

The earliest military unit in Clearfield was a volunteer battalion commanded by George R. Barrett recruited in 1840 under state law. It was so popular that after the first year there were enough enlistments to form a regiment of six companies of about 60 men each. Another organization was the "Guards" commanded by William A. Wallace in 1854.

In February 1860, "The Washington Cadets" of Clearfield Borough emerged and began to meet for drills and parades.

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With the declaration of war by President Abraham Lincoln on April 15, 1861, Clearfield was a blaze of military spirit. The Washington Cadets, numbering about 120 men, left for Harrisburg and the war on May 7, 1861. Two more Clearfield companies, the West Branch Greys and the Rollins Infantry, were organized and a short time later, the Clearfield Rifles were founded.

The Forty-Second Regiment, known as the Bucktail Regiment, became both colorful and famous during the course of the war.

The 105<sup>th</sup> Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was composed of men from Clearfield, Clarion, Indiana, Jefferson, and Westmoreland Counties.

The Spanish American War of 1898 involved two companies recruited from Clearfield who served for five months.

Clearfield was very active in recruiting volunteers in early 1917 and on June 5, men between the ages of 21 and 31 were required to register for the draft. The first contingent of draftees was given a great sendoff on September 12, 1917. When war was declared on April 4, 1917, Clearfield responded with men, money, and materials. Clearfield's Troop A, 104<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, was mustered on February 23, 1927. They were an immediate success and became recognized for their excellent horsemanship and soldiering throughout the State. The Guard served in France during World War II.

Shortly after WWII, the first Army Reserve unit was organized in Clearfield. In 1959, the Army Reserve Armory was constructed in the Goldenrod area of Clearfield. It was named for Pfc. Melvin L. Brown of Mahaffey who lost his life during the Korean Conflict and was the recipient posthumously of the Medal of Honor.

Other Clearfield County recipients of the Medal of Honor were Cpl. Warren J. Shepherd of Burnside Township, Spanish American War, and 1st. Lt. Dwite H. Schaffner of Falls Creek, World War I.

## HISTORY, RESOURCE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN

## Chapter 4 Historical Resources

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### HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1. **County Bicentennial Committee** - During the 2004 County Bicentennial, the community celebrated its rich history. This celebration sparked regional wide interest in history and the preservation of historical resources. This overwhelming support and interest was due to the extraordinary efforts of the County's bicentennial committee. This group deserves much credit for its many hours of dedication and planning to pull off a bicentennial celebration filled with a year's worth of events and placement of several commemorative markers. Their efforts still continue even after the bicentennial, which include additional historical marker placements and events.

#### **2004 Bicentennial Steering Committee**

TERRY MALLOY, Clearfield, *President*

JANE ELLING, Mahaffey, *Vice President*

SHIRLEY CLARK, DuBois, *Secretary*

CATHIE HUGHES, Clearfield, *Treasurer*

GEORGIA SLAGLE, DuBois

NANCY MICKS, DuBois

BETH HALLSTROM, Clearfield

DUANE TEST, Curwensville

BILL WILLIAMS, Curwensville

2. **Historical Societies**

Several historical societies exist in the County and are listed below.

Clearfield County Historical Society  
104 East Pine Street  
Clearfield, PA 16830

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Clearfield Heritage Foundation  
26 North 2nd Street  
Clearfield, PA 16830

Coalport Coal Museum  
31 Snyder Lane  
Coalport, PA 16627

Curwensville Historical Society  
240 State Street  
PO Box 3  
Curwensville, PA 16833

DuBois Area Historical Society  
30 West Long Avenue  
DuBois, PA 15801

Mahaffey Area Heritage Society  
PO Box 3  
Mahaffey, PA 15757

Osceola Mill Community Historical Society Foundation  
600 Lingle Street  
Osceola Mills, PA 16666

### **3. Written Materials**

- a. "History of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania" edited by Lewis Cass Aldrich, printed 1887
- b. "Clearfield County, Pennsylvania: Present and Past" by T.L. Wall, ©1925

## HISTORY, RESOURCE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN

## Chapter 4 Priority Preservation Properties

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According to Jane Elling, Historical Consultant, these societies view the following properties as those most in need of preservation or rehabilitation:

### **Bell Township**

- Clover Run Church
- Pennsylvania Railroad Round House, Clover Run

### **Bradford Township**

- Drive In on State Route 322. Although currently well maintained, its future must be considered

### **Burnside**

- Burnside Train Station
- Patchin House-was on National Register of Historic Structures, now a brick home was built around the original old home

### **Clearfield**

- Windsor Hotel, 1884, corner of Market and Third, now Dollar General
- South entrance of the Courthouse needs work because of its historical value

### **Curwensville**

- The original Irvin Store, 1853, corner of State and River Streets

### **DuBois**

- Rumbarger Cemetery
- DuBois Brewery buildings
- WCED Broadcasting Building across from Penn State Campus, once J.E. DuBois office
- The Wigwam, home of the late M.I. McCreight

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### **Mahaffey**

- Mahaffey National Bank Building, East Main Street, 1905
- Robert Mahaffey Home, West Main Street, circa 1867
- Mahaffey School, East Main Street, 1917

### **McGees Mills**

- Thomas McGee home, after 1850

### **Westover**

- Old borough building, McEwen Street, erected in 1896 for \$500. It is no longer used as the borough building

**HISTORY, RESOURCE INVENTORY & PRESERVATION PLAN**

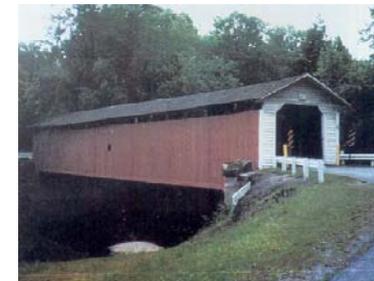
**Chapter 4  
Historical Inventory**

**HISTORICAL INVENTORY**

**National Historic Registry**

**NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND NHL PROPERTIES**

Municipality	Property Name	Address	Status	Date
Beccaria Township	Hegarty, Samuel, Mansion	Hegarty Crossroads, S. R. 2002 & S. R. 729	Eligible	2/14/02
Bell Township	McGees Mills Covered Bridge	T-322 West of Mahaffey	Listed	4/17/80
Bradford Township	Super 322 Drive-In	U. S. 322	Eligible	3/6/01
Burnside Borough	Irvin-Patchin House	Main St., 1 mile South of Junction 286E & Rte. 2	Listed	6/19/79
Burnside Borough	New York Central Railroad Station		Eligible	1/16/90
Clearfield Borough	Clearfield County Courthouse	Second and Market Streets	Listed	4/27/79
Clearfield Borough	Dimeling Hotel	Second and Market Streets	Listed	4/10/80
Clearfield Borough	Harbison-Walker Refractories	Bigler Avenue	Eligible	10/25/00
Clearfield Borough	Murray, Thomas, House	120 South Second Street	Listed	10/25/79
Clearfield Borough	Old Town Historic District	Front Street from Pine to Walnut Streets	Listed	3/15/79
Coalport Borough	Coalport Historic District	Main St. bounded by Mill & Filbert, Railroad	Listed	4/29/99
Cooper Township	Saint Severin's Old Log Church	Rte. 53, Cooper Settlement	Listed	6/5/75
Curwensville Borough	Errigo House	828 State Street	Eligible	9/14/01
DuBois City	B.R.&P. DuBois Passenger Station	Long and Franklin Streets	Eligible	5/23/90
DuBois City	Commercial Hotel/Avenue Theater	Long and Brady Avenues	Listed	11/13/85
DuBois City	DuBois Brewing Company	South Main Street	Eligible	5/6/92
DuBois City	DuBois Historic District	Brady Street and Main Street	Listed	10/24/97



**McGees Mills Covered Bridge**



**Saint Severin's Old Log Church**

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**National Historic Registry (Continued)**

**NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED, ELIGIBLE, AND NHL PROPERTIES**

DuBois City	DuBois U.S. Post Office	127 North Brady Street	Eligible	12/23/96
DuBois City	First Presbyterian Church of DuBois	West Scribner Avenue at High Street	Eligible	10/22/86
Greenwood Township	Bridge in Greenwood Township	L. R. 17026	Listed	6/22/88
Huston Township	Parker Dam State Park-Octagonal Lodge	5 miles South of Penfield, off PA Route 153	Listed	5/11/87
Huston Township	Parker Dam State Park, Family Cabin District	Parker Dam State Park	Listed	2/11/87
Huston Township	Parker Dam State Park, Parker Dam District	Parker Dam State Park	Listed	2/11/87
Knox Township	Bridge in Knox Township	T-565	Eligible	1/13/86
Lawrence Township	Clearfield Armory	Coal Hill Road	Listed	12/22/89
Lawrence Township	Hogback Bridge	L. R. 869	Listed	6/22/88
Lawrence Township	Schrot, Joseph F. and Anna B. Farm	880 Carbon Mine Road	Eligible	1/25/05
Pine Township	Elliott, S.B., State Park, Day Use District	S. B. Elliott State Park	Listed	2/11/87
Pine Township	Elliott, S.B., State Park, Family Cabin District	S. B. Elliott State Park	Listed	2/11/87
Sandy Township	Wilson School	718 South Brady Street	Eligible	6/24/98
Westover Borough	Bridge in Westover Borough	L. R. 17003, Route 185	Listed	6/22/88



**Dimeling Hotel**

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### **Other County Significant Historical Resources**

During the County bicentennial in 2004, the Bicentennial Committee identified historical places, people, and events and began erecting markers throughout the County marking places of historical significance. The historic marker committee members include Chairman, Richard Hughes, Gweneth Fox, Terry Malloy and the Board of the Clearfield County Historical Society, who wrote the text for the markers. Also, a book entitled "Clearfield County: 200 years of History –Historical Monuments, Markers and Their Location" was compiled by Shirley Clark and Jane Elling. Through their efforts, the following listing of County significant historical resources was compiled:

#### **1. Clearfield County State Marker**

Clearfield County was formed March 26, 1804, out of Huntingdon and Lycoming Counties. "Clear fields," founded by early travelers, gave rise to the name. The County was important for logging and rafting on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. The County Seat, Clearfield, was incorporated in 1840.

The State Marker is located at the Clearfield County Historical Society Museum, 104 East Pine Street, Clearfield, PA. It was dedicated September 17, 1982.

#### **2. Coalport Area Coal Museum**

It is located in the Coalport Community Building on Forrest Street, Coalport, PA.

Founded in 1990, the museum houses over 375 artifacts in 17 displays featuring the original tools, equipment, texts, scale models, and full-size replicas, also, early photos of the area's coal mining heritage.

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### **3. Captain Edward Ricketts Monument**

Dedicated August 14, 1955, to the memory of Captain Edward Ricketts, a Revolutionary War veteran and one of the first settlers in Clearfield County.

It is located along State Route 53 near Tubbs Crossing between the towns of Glen Hope and Irvona in Bigler Township. This is where Captain Ricketts cleared some land and built a cabin. Although he filed his claim in 1783, he visited this area as early as 1773-74. Captain Ricketts died in 1813.

### **4. Lakes to Sea Highway Marker**

On July 30, 1935, the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the settling of Brady Township, a massive native ironstone boulder with an inscribed table was dedicated. This was to preserve for posterity the historical importance of a multiple of important Indian trails, springs, and pioneer pikes through the area. Erected by the DuBois Chapter, D.A.R.

At one time, this marker was removed and stored away in a barn for a number of years. In 2001, Boy Scout, Michael Gressler, Troop 36 B.S.A., undertook the project of getting this stone reset and erected. A rededication ceremony was held by DuBois Chapter D.A.R. on July 31, 2001.

### **5. "Trinity Place" Historical Marker**

Memorializing the First Reformed Church in Clearfield County, it was unveiled on September 20, 1910.

In 1851, the Lutheran Congregation of Luthersburg could not agree and a portion of the members seceded. The Reformed "broke ground" and laid the cornerstone in 1853. The finished edifice was dedicated in 1854 as "Dreiningkeits Kirche" (Trinity Place).

The site was vacated in the fall of 1892 and a new church was built at Troutville that was dedicated in 1893 as "Trinity."

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### 6. Merchants Hotel

This frame building was built by a Mr. Moore in 1853. He was succeeded in its operation by Wallace and Shaw (a partnership); David Johnston, James Ziegler, and W. Wittenmyer. Greatly enlarged from time to time, it came under the management of Daniel Goodlander who operated it as a "temperance house," although its trade was largely made up of lumbermen. In 1920, it was divided into apartments. In 1940, it became a restaurant and the name changed to "Golden Yoke."

Located in Luthersburg, corner of Main and Olive Streets.

### 7. James Woodside Monument

It is the opinion of many that James Woodside was the original pioneer settler of Clearfield County. He obtained 320 acres of land in the northwest part of the County, now known as Brady Township. This land was surveyed to him on July 30, 1875, Warrant No. 570. The present town of Helvetia is on the north end of this land.

He improved the land and lived there in seclusion for 50 years. In 1830, he conveyed all his land to Lebbeus Luther.

He died in 1835 and was buried in the Union Cemetery at Luthersburg. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

A monument was placed at his gravesite by the DuBois Chapter D.A.R.

### 8. The Big Spring State Marker

The Indians mostly traveled up and down the streams and rivers, either by canoe or using paths along the streams. Brady Township was located between the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the Clarion River. Several paths led in and out of the Township.

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The first and most noted landmark in the Township was the Indian Spring and Indian Camping Grounds at Luthersburg southwest of present State Route 410. Here, the trail coming from the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna through Milesburg forked, one leading to the northwest and the other one to the southwest crossing Stump Creek following the creek to near the present site of Helvetia.

In the year 1787, the northwest trail was widened by the Mead brothers from the mouth of Anderson Creek to the Allegheny River.

In March 1812, Major McClelland's army camped at the Indian Spring on their way from Philadelphia to Erie.

### 9. Burnside Park Memorial Boulder

This two-ton boulder taken from the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Rocky Bend at the head of Chest Falls near the Mahaffey Camp Grounds is located at Burnside Township's Veterans' Memorial Park on U.S. Route 219.

This memorial stone, honoring the lumbermen and raftsmen who traveled those waters during the heyday of the 1800s of the lumber industry, was dedicated in 1938 at the eleventh annual Lumbermen's and Raftsmen's Reunion.

Present at the dedication and having the honor of unveiling the stone were Jane and Frederick Null, twin grandchildren of Harry C. Conner, the ill-fated pilot of the 1938 "Last Raft." They were the son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Null.

### 10. "Treaty of Fort Stanwix" Cherry Tree Monument

Canoe Place is the upper limit of low-water canoe travel on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the beginning of a portage to Kittanning. It was a landmark for the Indians. By the treaty of 1768 at Fort Stanwix, NY, it was made the beginning of a

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line between the West Branch and the Allegheny (at a fort at Kittanning) that marked the northern bounds for that area of land ceded to the whites for settlement.

This spot where Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana Counties meet was readily identified by an immense wild cherry tree which grew there until it washed away in a flood in 1838. On June 16, 1893, the State appropriated \$1,500 for a monument at the mouth of Cush Cushion Creek. Erected the following year, the monument, 24.5 feet in height, bears the names of the three counties, a carving of a canoe, and a suitable inscription. It is surrounded by a small park at which the final meeting and dissolution of the Old Raftsmen's Association was held in the fall of 1955.

This spot should not be confused with other "canoe places" at Emporium and Port Allegheny.

Located in Cherry Tree Borough, Indiana County

### 11. C.C.C. Museum

In 1983, under the leadership and hard work of Lou Adams, a former "C.C.C. boy," the old abandoned Park office at Parker Dam was transformed into a museum dedicated to the Civilian Conservation Corps era. Today, the museum houses hundreds of pictures, uniforms, tools, and other artifacts true to the time.

### 12. Philip P. Bliss, Songwriter

Just 2.2 miles from Penfield, along State Route 255, is a roadside marker that commemorates the work of Philip P. Bliss. The sign, erected May 27, 1947 states, "The great singing evangelist and gospel songwriter was born July 9, 1838, in a log house that stood a little distance from here. He lived and worked on the farm and in nearby lumber camps until the age of 16."



CCC Museum at Parker Dam State Park

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He was the son of Isaac and Lydia Dolittle Bliss. He married his wife, Lucy, June 1, 1859, and they became the parents of two sons, Philip Paul and George Goodwin.

Mr. Bliss will be remembered for the 56 hymns listed in his biography. Some are: "Almost Persuaded," "Dare to be a Daniel," "Hallelujah!", "What a Savior," "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning," "The Light of the World is Jesus," and "Wonderful Words of Life."

### 13. George Rosenkrans, Composer

In front of the Penfield United Methodist Church, Penfield, PA, is the sign that was dedicated September 15, 1984. It reads: "George Rosenkrans. Noted band composer (1881-1955) lived most of his life in Penfield and was church organist here. Rosenkrans wrote piano and organ music and hymns as well as over 200 band numbers. Among his marches are 'Triumphant Battalions' and 'Our Glorious Flag.'"

Mr. Rosenkrans is buried in a cemetery located on a hillside in Penfield, the town where he was born, on January 17, 1881, the son of Allan H. and Edith S. Shugart Rosenkrans. Imprinted on his tombstone is "He Gave His All For Music." He died in Butler on August 18, 1955.

His marches were played at the state funerals of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Dwight D. Eisenhower; German President, Konrad Adenauer; Britain's King George VI; and Winston Churchill.

In the early 1970s, the National Music Educators' Association listed Mr. Rosenkrans as one of the world's 10 most important composers, even outranking the great bandmaster, John Philip Sousa.

Mr. Rosenkrans spent many hours with his favorite Grampian Band and wrote many songs especially for them, including "Grampian March."

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### 14. Ring Rock Hotel

Once a fine hotel and popular landmark, the near century-old "Ring Rock Hotel" in Karthaus burned July 10, 1979.

This hotel was built in 1883 by Dr. J.W. Potter from Washington, D.C. The nearby town of Pottersdale where he owned a store and gristmill was named for him.

This hotel, originally named the Potter House, was famous. R.W. Swoope, a highly respected historian, once referred to it as "a first class hostelry."

The foundation of this building was reportedly made using stones from a huge stone house built by Peter Karthaus for whom Karthaus was named.

Most of the hotel's business came from the rafts that traveled the river. The name "Ring Rock" refers to the large iron ring imbedded in a nearby rock where the rafts tied up.

Dr. Potter owned and operated the hotel until his death in 1898. It changed hands several times. Once it was known as the Green River Hotel, next in the late 1880s it became the Shadeck Hotel. In 1961, it sold again and went back to the name Ring Rock. It traded hands twice more until its fate in 1979.

A new Ring Rock, a gray cement block building, was rebuilt on the same site by the last owner shortly after the fire.

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### 15. Karthaus Furnace

Located at Karthaus, it was named for the original proprietor and was the first successful attempt in Pennsylvania to smelt iron by means of bituminous coal.

It was erected in 1817 by Peter A. Karthaus who was a partner in the Allegheny Coal Company.

Ore was brought 4 miles up the river from Buttermilk Falls and about 200 tons of pig iron a year were smelted from 1817 to 1822, and again from 1837 to 1839 when the business was closed because of transportation difficulties. Very little remains of the stack.

Located at Karthaus, mouth of Mosquito Creek (Little Moshannon).

### 16. Medal of Honor Memorial Wall

The Medal of Honor is the highest award the United States can bestow on its military personnel and three Clearfield County men have been recipients.

The Medal of Honor Memorial Wall at the Clearfield County Courthouse Annex features a picture of the Medal of Honor, photographs, biographies, and copies of the citation of each recipient.

The ceremony was held November 11, 1996.

Those receiving the Medal of Honor were: Cpl. Warren J. Shepherd of Cherry Tree who fought in the Spanish-American War; First Lt. Dwite H. Schaffner who entered the service at Falls Creek and served in World Wars I and II; and Pfc. Melvin L. Brown of

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Mahaffey who was killed during a battle in Kasan, Korea. He was declared killed in action September 5, 1950. His medal was given posthumously to his parents, Edward and Rhoda Jones Brown, by President Harry Truman in a ceremony held at the White House.

#### 17. Chinklacamoose Marker

Twin markers were erected on May 28, 1947, by the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission to commemorate the original Indian name "Chinklacamoose," meaning "clear fields."

The first sign is located at the east end of Clearfield on State Route 879 and the other one was at the northwest end on State Route 322. It is missing.

#### 18. Owens Cemetery

This corner acre of land was given to Clearfield to be used as a burial ground in 1823 by John and Nancy Owens.

Three Revolutionary War veterans claim this cemetery as their final resting place: Alexander Read, 1826, Clearfield's first postmaster; James Ardery, 1814; and John Owens, 1853.

This cemetery was restored by Susquehanna Chapter D.A.R. and the stone was a gift from Lawrence Township.

Dedication was held May 26, 1986, by community volunteers.

#### 19. Indian Mill

An old "Indian mill" is located in an area of Lawrence Township known as "Barrett's Curve" on State Route 322 between Clearfield and Woodland. It is on the left side of the highway from Clearfield. The iron railing that surrounds it has been painted a reddish color by Lawrence Township.

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This site is on private property and is cared for by the owners.

A marker was placed there in 1911 by Susquehanna Chapter D.A.R.

### 20. Mitchell House

This house of cut stone was the home of John Mitchell, a prominent lumberman. A signature stone over the door reads "J.M. 1840." A monument across the road marks the site of the first post office in the area. It was kept in 1915 by Alexander Read, and located on the Glen Richey Road, 1.6 miles north of State Route 869.

### 21. Philadelphia to Erie Turnpike Markers

Milestone markers were placed in three separate sites to mark the historic "Old Philadelphia to Erie Turnpike" constructed in 1822. The main portion of the old turnpike route in Clearfield County (now State Route 869) runs from the Glen Richey area to West Decatur. It followed an old Indian trail.

Marker locations are at the Susquehanna Bridge, the Dimeling Bridge, and one at Browncrest Farms, all in Clearfield County.

The markers were dedicated May 25, 1968, by Susquehanna Chapter D.A.R.

### 22. Zenas Leonard Monument

Zenas Leonard, a famous mountain man because of his expeditions in the western United States, left the home of his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Armstrong Leonard, on his 21st birthday. He was born March 19, 1809, near the site of the monument located in front of the Multi-Service Center, the former Clearfield County Home, Leonard Street, Clearfield.

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His first expedition had 70 men leaving St. Louis, Missouri, on April 24, 1831, for a dangerous trek of hunting and trapping. Joseph Walker headed the second expedition of 40 men who left for California through large tracts of unexplored wilderness and a possible trade route to the coast.

After a successful adventure, they arrived back in Independence, Missouri on August 29, 1835. Zenas was gone four years, four months, and five days and had \$1,100 to show for his work of trapping and venture in the far western United States.

Because of curiosity of persons in Clearfield, his story was published in the Clearfield Republican. He took the notes he had kept throughout the expedition and wrote an 87-page book, "Narrative of the Adventures of Zenas Leonard, a native of Clearfield County, PA, who spent five years in trapping for furs, trading with the Indians of the Rock Mountains; Written by Himself." Printed and published by D.W. Moore, Clearfield, PA 1839. It is in the rare book classification.

### 23. Read House

Believed to have been the first brick residence in Clearfield County, it was built by Thomas Read, a son of Alexander (see Mitchell House). A signature stone on the gable reads, "T.R. 1833." Nearby is Read's barn, the first barn built in the County. It was constructed by George Leech who probably also did the carpentry on the house. Located on State Route 869 about 0.3 mile from Glen Richey Road.

Note: At this corner may be seen one of the old Erie Turnpike milestones.

### 24. Reedsboro Stone

The site of the first post office in Clearfield County, established April 20, 1813, is located on the old Mitchell "Stone House Farm" on State Route 17033 between Clearfield and Pine Grove in Lawrence Township.

The first postmaster was Alexander Read. A tablet with a bronze plaque to mark this site was unveiled October 8, 1922, by Susquehanna Chapter D.A.R.

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### **25. Raftsmen's Memorial Timber Dam**

Dedicated in 1974, it was named in honor of R. Dudley Tonkin (1880-1973). Born at Cherry Tree, he was a member of a famous West Branch lumbering family and a historical writer of the rafting and timbering era.

Located at the lower end of Clearfield Borough, off PA 879. (A memorial stone is located in Lower Witmer Park).

### **26. Bigler House**

This property, located at 106 East Pine Street in Clearfield, was deeded in 1825 by Abraham Witmer to A.B. Reed, making it one of the County's earliest recorded property transactions.

This lot was later owned by Governor William Bigler. The present building was built in the 1880s by Governor Bigler's son, William Dock Bigler, and now houses the business of Johnston, Nelson and Shimmel, LLP.

### **27. Christopher Kratzer House**

This beautiful "Classic Revival" house located in the Old Town Historic District is the oldest recorded house in Clearfield. Built prior to 1840 by Christopher Kratzer, a prosperous and noted lumberman, carpenter, architect, politician, and owner of the County's first newspaper.

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Today it is used graciously as a Bed and Breakfast by proprietors, Bruce and Ginny Baggett.

Located in Clearfield on the corner of Front and Cherry Streets along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and Upper Witmer Park

### 28. Presbyterian Church

Although there were Presbytery teachings in Clearfield as early as 1803, the Church wasn't incorporated until March 31, 1837.

Sometime between 1840-1845, with Rev. Frederick G. Betts as pastor, a wood frame church building was erected on the site of the present one with a seating capacity of 300 persons.

During the pastorate of Rev. J.G. Archer, installed June 20, 1865, a beautiful stone church was built. Mr. Archer died January 12, 1869, just weeks before the church was completed.

### 29. Old Cherry Street Church

Methodism had its roots in Clearfield as early as 1822 with an organized class of several members. They met in a small house near the river.

A building committee was selected in 1837 and on October 5, 1839, dedication was held for the new wood frame church located on Cherry Street between Second and Third.

In March 1860, the demolition of the County Courthouse began and it took two years to complete the new one. During this time, court was held in this church.

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Among the cases tried here were Sarah Brenniman indicted for infanticide. Although she confessed to the crime, she was acquitted.

James Hauckenbery was tried for the murder of John "Devil" Thompson. Hauckenbery pled self-defense, but was still sentenced to four years jail time. He was pardoned before he completed his full term.

Another case tried was John Cathcart charged with murdering his wife. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Cathcart, however, cheated the hangman by hanging himself in jail.

Upon completion of a new brick church in 1868, this old building was torn down.

### 30. Clearfield County Historical Society Museum

Located at 104 East Pine Street along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield, exhibits feature Indian artifacts, logging-rafting tools, military mementos, early industrial machinery, and a special firemen's exhibit. Extensive genealogical and historical archives are available for review. Built circa 1880.

### 31. Governor William Bigler Home

Only a State plaque remains to mark the spot on Market Street where the home of Gov. William Bigler stood.

The house was built in 1845 by Mr. Bigler and remained in the family until it was sold to the County in 1940 to be used as a courthouse annex. Clearfield Bank and Trust Company now occupies this site.

Bigler, who came to Clearfield County as a young newspaperman, was State Senator from 1842-1847, Governor from 1852-1855, and United States Senator from 1856-1861.



Clearfield County Historical Society

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His brother, John Bigler, was elected Governor of California (1852-1855), giving them the distinction of being the first brothers to serve as governors in different states at the same time.

Besides his political career, William was a newspaper publisher, a lumberman, and a railroad official, serving as President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1855.

He died at his home August 9, 1880. A marker was placed on October 6, 1973, by Susquehanna Chapter D.A.R.

### 32. Clearfield County Jail

This beautiful cut stone building is located along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the junction of North Front and North Second Streets.

Construction started in 1870 with the bid of \$89,000 going to George Thorn, Esquire, who also built the second jail. It was completed in 1872.

The first county jail was located at what is now 105 South Second Street in the Borough of Clearfield, year unknown, but after 1822. An 1834 county newspaper, the Pennsylvania Banner, article described this structure as being made of "standing sticks of timber on an end" and having a heavy wooden door and iron bars on the windows. It was used until circa 1841 when the second jail was constructed.

The second jail, built about 1841 by J.M. Nichols, was located behind the Courthouse on Market Street, now the site of the Courthouse Annex. This jail was used until the new jail was completed in 1872. This land was sold to Justin Pie who built the Opera House Block. It burned in 1917.

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On October 8, 1979, a violent riot broke out at the jail leaving an aftermath of extensive damage. The County then decided to build a new more modern and usable prison. A fourth county prison located in Lawrence Township was put into use in 1983 with Sam Lombardo now serving as warden.

### 33. Daniel Ogden Marker

This marker was erected in 2002 by descendants of Daniel Ogden recognizing the Ogdens as the first family to settle on land now known as Ogden Avenue in Clearfield Borough.

### 34. Dr. Samuel Coleman Monument

Dr. Coleman, "Pioneer Physician" (1782-1819), a native of Scotland, practiced medicine in Williamsport, PA before he came to Clearfield County in 1808. He settled near Grampian on what is now known as the Miller Farm. He brought with him four Negro slaves.

He was the first doctor in Clearfield County (1809-1819). Riding on horseback, he practiced medicine from Cherry Tree to Karthaus. A monument was dedicated on October 6, 1887, to his memory by the Clearfield County Medical Society. It was originally situated on U.S. Route 219 on the Miller Farm, but was relocated to the Friends Cemetery near Grampian and rededicated April 22, 1990.

Dr. Coleman also served as the second county treasurer. Legend suggests while carrying county money, he escaped being the first murder victim (1813) of this county.

He thought the hills around the area he settled reminded him of the Grampian Hills of Scotland so he named the place Grampian Hills. Later, the "Hills" was dropped from the name and it has been known as Grampian ever since.

Dr. Coleman died on his farm on August 29, 1819, at age 37.

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### **35. Doughboy Monument**

This monument located along State Street in Curwensville depicting the Doughboy of World War I was erected by the Curwensville American Legion Auxiliary at a cost of \$3,750.

It was dedicated on Flag Day, June 14, 1925, to veterans of all wars. The bronze plaque at the base of the monument contains 203 names.

### **36. Indian Burial Place Marker (Nancy Clover)**

In the heart of Curwensville once stood a blacksmith shop owned by Paul Clover. Here he raised his family in the late 1700s. A daughter, Nancy, is the first white settler buried in this area. A large marker on a plot of ground next to the Curwensville VFW Post is her final resting place. She died in 1804.

This historical burial ground on River Street near the VFW is believed to be a place where the Shawnees, a sub-tribe of the Leni-Lenape Indians of Algonquin stock who inhabited Clearfield County at that time, buried their dead.

### **37. Bucktail Monument**

Shortly after returning home from the Civil War, Col. Edward A. Irvin of Curwensville had wished to see a lasting memorial dedicated to the two Civil War units organized from the area.

On October 11, 2003, this wish was realized as a three-winged monument of black granite. The monument was erected on State Street in Curwensville to pay tribute to "The Raftsman Rangers" recruited in Curwensville in 1861 led by Col. Irvin, later becoming Company K of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Possibly the most famous company of the Civil War because of their sharp-shooting capabilities, "The Bucktails" were recognized by the deer tails worn in their hats.

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A year later, a second regiment was formed of recruits from the area allowing Curwensville to contribute Company B of the 149<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry under the command of John Irvin, a cousin of Capt. Irvin. This unit was referred to as "The New Bucktails."

The land where this monument now stands was originally donated by Capt. Irvin.

### 38. McClure Cemetery Plaque

In 1800, Thomas McClure settled on a tract of land in Pike Township and gave to the public a piece of land situated on a hill two miles southwest of Curwensville to be used for a burial ground (the first in the County).

The first burial in 1807 was Robert Cresswell, one of the seven Revolutionary War veterans who are buried in this cemetery.

A log building was erected on or nearby this cemetery in 1803 and was the first schoolhouse in the County.

A log meeting house built in 1809 was the first church built in the County and was located on the McClure burial ground. It was used by Presbyterians, German Reformed, Lutherans, and others. Eventually in 1822, it was organized as the Pike Presbyterian Congregation.

Erected in the cemetery is a monument of native sandstone on which is a brass tablet dedicated on June 9, 1929, by Curwensville Presbyterian Sunday School with Rev. Charles Herron giving the dedicatory address. Rev. Herron served the Curwensville Presbyterian Church for 42 years (1887-1929).

The tablet bears this inscription: "1809 the First Church Erected in Clearfield County – 1823 The Pike Presbyterian Congregation was organized – 1843 the Congregation removed to Curwensville and was known thereafter as the Curwensville Presbyterian Church."

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### 39. Sandstone Industry Plaque

The Curwensville-Pike Township Historical Society dedicated this plaque in 1985 to those who toiled in the sandstone quarries of Pike Township, Clearfield County, PA.

Located at the bottom of Bridgeport Hill Road on SR 879, the inscription on the plaque reads, "*The Curwensville-Pike Township Historical Society dedicated this plaque in 1985 to those who toiled in the sandstone quarries of Pike Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania.*"

"Roaring Run Quarry was opened in 1885 by Frederick Snyder and operated until the mid-1930s. Sandstone was used in the construction of buildings and railroad and highway bridges in the northeastern U.S.

Noted structures built from the native stone included Princeton University Chapel, Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning, Neville Railroad Station, and Philadelphia's Museum of Art. Local buildings include the Curwensville Methodist Church, Patton High School, the U.S. Post Office, Oak Hill Chapel, and private homes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased sandstone to construct bridges for its 'main line' between New York and Chicago. The longest stone arch railroad bridge in the world, Rockville Bridge, near Harrisburg, contains native stone.

Over 100 highway bridges in the New York City area plus bridges in Johnstown, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia were built with Roaring Run stone.

Bailey Quarry opened in 1892 on land purchased from Joseph Bailey and operated until the mid-1920s. The white and gray stone was used for bridge and tunnel lining projects."

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### 40. Greenwood Fields Monument

This stone was placed on this site by the Curwensville-Pike Township Historical Society in 1985. It is located near the road in front of the Greenwood Camp in Pike Township approximately one mile off Route 153 on Township Road 488.

The monument's inscription reads: *"John Nicholson of Philadelphia purchased this 100 acres of white pine forest from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on December 31, 1794. Hartsock, Irwin, McDowell, Neeper, and Patton families owned and sold the land until Henry Bloom purchased the tract June 13, 1865.*

*The family developed a farm and built a home and barns that stood near the present water dam. The wife, Elizabeth, is buried beside this marker. White posts mark the grave of an infant Williams boy buried near the road in the 1800s.*

*Stone from the Bloom farm fences was used to build the private Greenwood Hunting Camp from 1918-1921. The U.S. Government operated a lighted airport, weather station, and 90-foot beacon light as part of the Green Airway mail route from New York to Chicago during the 1920s and 1930s. The weather station closed in 1947.*

*Wiley Post, famed World War I pilot, landed his plane here shortly before he and humorist, Will Rogers, died in a 1935 plane crash in Alaska.*

*Herds of white-tailed deer now roam among the wild huckleberry bushes of their former farm and airport."*

### 41. Old State Road Marker

This marker placed on State Route 322 six miles from Luthersburg by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in 1955 marks a point of the Old State Road that opened in 1804. This marker is located along State Route 322 northwest of Luthersburg not far from the intersection of State Route 322 and US Route 119.

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Inscription reads: "Old State Road Milesburg to Waterford. The first road to the northwest frontier of Pennsylvania. Opened to the Allegheny River in 1804. In this section, it followed generally the course of the Chinklacamoose Path. During the War of 1812, troops under Major McClellan were transported over it to Erie. Highway crosses the route of old Road at this point."

### 42. "The Wigwam"

The home of Major Israel McCreight, long known as the "Wigwam," is located on a high knoll in Sandy Township at the crossroads of an old Indian trail. It stands as a structural testimony to a time in the history of the DuBois Area that cannot be matched.

Unfortunately this caption is too short to recognize Mr. McCreight's contribution to not only the area but also the whole country.

From banker, author, RR president, to writer of the Conservation Policy adopted by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 for the United States, to rubbing elbows with important men like Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and Luther Burbank, one colorful part of his career must be told.

As a young man, Mr. McCreight went west and eventually became friends with many Indian chieftains and the famous Wild Bill Hickok. After returning to this area, he invited Hickok to come to DuBois with his Wild West Show. He came on many occasions with his company, including Buffalo Bill Cody, Chief Iron Tail (whose face we see on the U.S. nickel), Chief Red Eagle, and Chief Flying Hawk (Chief of the Sioux tribe of North Dakota). They erected their teepees on the lawn of the McCreight's home, sometimes as many as 150 tribe members.

At a ceremony held at the Wigwam during one of these visits, the Sioux adopted him into their tribe naming him Chief Tchantantanka (Great Heart).

In 1929, Chief Flying Hawk, successor to Sitting Bull, officially named Mr. McCreight his successor. This honor was conferred upon him for his service on behalf of the American Indians and their welfare. The ceremony was performed before the late John S.

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Fisher in Harrisburg. The 400-year old redstone tribal pipe was one of Mr. McCreight's most valued pieces in his extensive collection. Another treasure was a carbine with which Crazy Horse killed General George A. Custer. Mr. McCreight died in 1958 at age of 93.

#### 43. John DuBois Monument

The statue "Hope" marks the brick crypt of John DuBois (1809-1886) who chose to be buried overlooking the city that bears his name. DuBois was a pioneering lumberman who amassed a multi-million dollar fortune through his inventive and innovative energies.

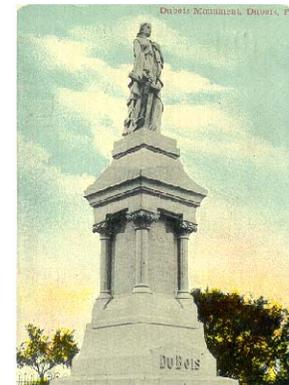
#### 44. Rumbarger Cemetery

In the 1890s, the DuBois Cemetery Association designed and developed a parcel of land in the Rumbarger settlement (now N. Main Street) for a cemetery to serve the early settlers. It was known as the "DuBois Cemetery," but due to its location, was always referred to as Rumbarger Cemetery.

Because of the shortage of land, this cemetery survived for a very short period of time. It reached its limitations and with no provisions for perpetual care, the cemetery fell into slow disrepair, standing in a state of near abandonment for many decades.

Through the perseverance and never-ending hard work of the late Mr. Wallace W. Lindsay of DuBois, assisted in earlier years by Adrian Bakas and Ed Heffner, the old "Rumbarger" was transformed from an eyesore of overgrown brush, trees, and litter to reveal a neat well-groomed cemetery the citizens of DuBois can be proud of.

One of the greatest accomplishments of these efforts was to uncover the G.A.R. circle complete with a bronze plaque inset into a stone marker and a twin pair of Civil War cannons believed to be the only two of their kind in the State.



**John DuBois Monument**

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### 45. Alexander Cemetery

On July 1, 1874, Revolutionary War Soldier, James Alexander, (1726-1791) received a warrant for this ground. In 1809, his son, William Brown Alexander, (1782-1862) settled here and the area became known as Alexander's Fording. His Will dated April 25, 1851, bequeathed Section 8 as a public burial ground.

### 46. Ames Field

Named for Airman Pilot, Charles Ames, who died flying in 1925, the County's first airfield began as an emergency stop on the transcontinental airmail route from New York – San Francisco that started in 1918. In 1924, a navigational beacon was installed. United Air Lines began commercial service in 1934. A school and weather station were in operation. The field became obsolete by the 1940s.

### 47. George Atcheson (1787-1877) Abolitionist and Underground Railway Operator

In 1820, Atcheson settled on the Susquehanna's West Branch, upstream from this point. In 1845, he built two large houses connected at different levels, secreting an area to hide slaves. Spiriting slaves from the Mason-Dixon Line to Canada became a dangerous endeavor after the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law. Circa 1856, he aided the Free Soilers to make Kansas a free state.

### 48. The Bell Site Dig

From 1979-1985, Harry Matlack discovered 126 Late Woodland Indian graves with encampments dating from 1500 to 1650 at the old Grier Bell Farm near here. This site was a three-component village, home for at least three different groups, each building on the ruins of the preceding one. The first white child born in the County, Grier Bell, (1799-1882) is buried on the family farm at the dig site.

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#### 49. Bloody Knox

On December 13, 1864, Co. C, 16th VRC of the Union Army, surrounded the Barnett log house at this site and requested the surrender of deserters and draft dodgers. Deserter, Tom Adams, fired and killed Union Soldier, Edgar Reed, of New Hampshire. Adams was killed by soldiers and is buried at St. Aloysius. Reed is buried in Philipsburg.

#### 50. Richard H. Burfoot (1866-1939)

A famous portrait and scenic artist, Burfoot came to the US in the 1880s and Clearfield County in 1895. His home later in life was at this site with a studio in his yard. He also had studios in Pittsburgh, Washington, and New York. His work is registered with the Smithsonian Institute. Burfoot did sitting portraits of Clearfield County judges, senators, governors, cabinet officers, and President McKinley.

#### 51. Civil War Resistance

Recruitment Officer, Col. Cyrus Butler, was shot and killed by local draft resister, Joseph Lounsberry, in October 1864 just west of this location. Afterwards, the government sent troops to the County and arrested over 150 men. This included the Bloody Knox incident when another soldier and deserter were killed.

#### 52. Dimeling Bridge

An Indian path, the 1796 state road and the Erie Pike crossed Clearfield Creek here. Nearby, Ardery's Sawmill and Elder's Woolen Mill were among the first in the County. In 1857, armed rafters drove floaters of logs from the Creek. Rafting continued until 1895. The Clearfield Bridge Post Office (est. 1824) served the area. Circa 1903, the Clearfield Southern Railroad established Dimeling Station named for an area lumbering family.

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### **53. Clearfield County's First Jail**

The first County jail, circa 1820-1841, was a log structure, one of the oldest buildings in town. The jail was contained in a dwelling at 105 South Second Street. The second jail, 1841-1872, was a stone structure built on Market Street directly behind the Courthouse. The County's first hanging occurred there. The third jail, a large, walled, stone prison was built at the north end of Second Street, 1872-1983.

### **54. Grampian**

Originally called Pennville, the Grampian Hills Post Office served the area (1833-1892) when it became Grampian. The first county rural mail delivery started here in 1900 with carrier, E.A. Spencer. In the 1820s, Quaker pioneers built a log meeting house at the Friends Cemetery site. Grampian native, Nora Waln, (1895-1964) famous novelist and WW II correspondent, was named Distinguished Daughter of PA.

### **55. Hillcrest Cemetery**

Founded in 1881, it is the burial place of Gov. William Bigler; banker, Ai F. Boynton; Dr. Dorothea McClure Gilmore, F.G. Harris, State Treasurer; Hon. James Kerr; David Krebs, first County resident elected judge; Alfred Livergood, last WW I vet; Alfred M. Liveright, Esquire; Thomas Holt Murray, Esquire; Senator William Wallace; and businessmen, Porter Zentmyer and A.W. Lee. First burial: Dr. Henry Shope.

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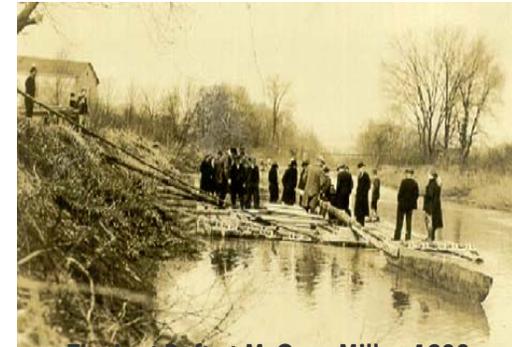
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### 56. Kyler Homestead

Located on the 1796 state road that followed the Indian path. Conrad Kyler settled here in 1803. Abe Kyler occupied the log house circa 1820 until he sold to Ed Perks. The adjacent Kyler burial ground (Perks Cemetery) has the oldest marked graves in the County, Catharine Pearce 1804 and her brother, Conrad, 1808.

### 57. Last Raft

From the 1840s until circa 1912, thousands of county rafts floated billions of board feet of timber to sawmills in Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Marietta. On March 14, 1938, a re-enactment "Last Raft" left a traditional assembly point at Charlie McGee's Landing near here bound for Harrisburg. On March 20, the raft struck a Muncy bridge pier and 7 lives were lost, including Raftsman, Harry Conner.



The Last Raft at McGees Mills - 1938

### 58. John Ludwig Snyder (1746-1860)

A German native, Snyder came to PA in 1758, to this county circa 1820. Serving 6 years, he fought under George Washington and Gen. Wayne at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Paoli, and wintered at Valley Forge. He was a friend of Marquis de Lafayette and was with him at the Yorktown surrender. In 1832, he traveled to France for Gen. Lamarque's funeral. Lafayette gave the eulogy. ("Les Miserables")

### 59. McClure Cemetery

Revolutionary Soldiers

Arthur Bell	James McCracken	Thomas McClure	John Bloom Sr.
John Bell	Mark Jordan	Nicholas Straw	

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### **60. Miller's Landing**

From the 1840s until circa 1912, thousands of county rafts floated billions of board feet of timber to sawmills in Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Marietta. A ring rock where rafts moored is still located along the river at the site of Lewis Miller's Hotel (1869-1956). A ferry service ran here in the early 1900s. Across the river, the Great Shamokin Indian Path crossed the Moshannon Creek.

### **61. Miners' Strikes**

In 1869, 1872, and 1875, the first major coal strikes spread to this area. In 1872, four men were shot at the Sterling Railroad Station. This strike started unionism in the County. The 1875 strike resulted in over 50 arrests for rioting and conspiracy at Goss Run, Woodward Township. Union leaders, Xingo Parks' and John Siney's famous trial in Clearfield County drew national attention. Local miners joined the Knights of Labor then the United Mine Workers.

### **62. William A. Nevling Tavern**

Nevling's Keystone Inn (circa 1849-1890s) is located on the old Wilderness Trail between Tyrone and Grampian. In May 1861, Col. Irvin passed by here with the Bucktails en route to Tyrone during the Civil War. This was the last stage route in the County, circa 1906. Nearby Janesville is named for Jane Nevling. Smith's Mill Post Office, est. 1826, was named for early settler and gristmill owner, Amasa Smith.

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### 63. Osceola Mills

The first town in the County to receive a railroad in 1862 and the telephone in 1878. In 1874, Berwind-White, the fourth largest coal company in the world, was founded here. The 1875 fire made homeless over 1,200 of 1,500 residents. Birthplace of Publisher, Horace Liveright, in 1886. On the route of the Lakes to Sea Highway in 1923. Revolutionary War patriot, Elizabeth Goss, is buried at Stumptown.

### 64. 2004 Bicentennial Raft

On March 13, 2004, an authentic timber raft, 28 feet by 110 feet, launched from this point for a 26-mile journey through the County to below Shawville. The raft, including a cabin, was built by over 100 volunteers using logs supplied by Robbins Lumber, Olanta. Richard Hughes and Gary Gilmore piloted the raft.

### 65. Woodland

The first major commercial brickworks in the County (Woodland Fire Brick, 1870, and Hope Fire Brick, 1872) were located here and consolidated into Woodland Fire Brick Co. Ltd. in 1875. In 1884, it was sold to Harbison & Walker Co. of Pittsburgh that eventually had seven brickyards in Clearfield County. The one in Clearfield (1899-1983) was at one time the largest in the world.

### 71. Vincent Tonkin Home

The John and Mary Tonkin family came to the County in 1838 from England living first in a log home near John Patchin at Patchinville. The Vincent Tonkin home and outbuildings are located in Burnside Township along U.S. Route 219 near Cherry Tree. Vincent, John and Mary's son, (1830-1908) was a pioneer lumberman. His sons, V. Ord and R. Dudley, sponsored two raft trips down the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in memory of their father, the first in 1912, and the second in 1938. R.D. is the author of "My Partner, the River," published in 1958, and his son, Joseph Dudley Tonkin, is the author of "The Last Raft," published in 1940.

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### 72. Pine Grove School

The school is located in Bullsburg, near Cherry Tree, along U.S. Route 219. The first of three Pine Grove Schools opened in the spring of 1831. The 20-foot by 20-foot log school was located along what is currently Sylvis Road. It was closed about 1850 when Burnside Township School Board decided to build a new school of white pine and it was in use for about 28 years. It was closed about 1878 and remodeled into a home. The third and current structure that is now privately owned was completed during the summer or early fall of 1878. It was doubled in size in time for the opening of school in 1892. It closed in 1950 and students attend classes in Harmony Area School District.

### 73. Westover Borough Building

Though not in use as a borough building since the 1980s, the building on McEwen Street that was used as a lockup and for borough meetings was built by Aaron P. Fry in 1896. It is made of red oak cut from trees taken off the hills around the town. The cost was \$500. At the bottom of the frame of the front door is a bullet hole put there in 1919 by a soldier who came home from the First World War and didn't want the constable to take his gun away from him.

### 74. Federal Period Clearfield Structure

The three-story red brick building at 106-108 North Second Street is one of the older structures in Clearfield Borough. With its twin end chimneys, floor to ceiling windows, wide windowsills and parapets, the 1870 building is characteristic of the federal period in which it was built.

### 75. Old Clear Haven

The first Clearfield County Home at 650 Leonard Street is owned by the County and is currently used as the Multi-Service Center for various county offices. It was constructed in 1895. It originally had a barn and the land was farmed. There was a small

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cemetery on the grounds, but all the wooden stakes have disappeared. The land, once owned by the Leonard Family, was the birthplace of Zenas Leonard, March 19, 1809, who was an explorer in the far West and the author of a book about his adventures. It is considered in the rare book category.

### 76. Victorian Loft Bed and Breakfast

The 1894 Victorian home at 216 South Front Street is the home of Timothy and Peggy Durant. After the Durants purchased the house in 1976, they began buying antiques. It took 13 years to restore the house by the family doing one room a year. It overlooks the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and has been operated as a bed and breakfast since 1992. It was featured in "Threads" magazine in 1992.

### 77. Grice Clearfield Community Museum

Lynn Grice founded the non-profit community museum because of his love for cars and wild game. It houses a collection of classic cars and mounted wild game along with many photographs of Pennsylvania. It is open seven days a week from Memorial Day weekend through September 30. It is located at 119 North Fourth Street, Clearfield.

### 78. Thomas McGee House

This home, located near the intersection of State Route 36 and U.S. Route 219, was built before 1850 by pioneer lumberman, Thomas McGee (1813-1891). It has 14 rooms and was the first in the area to be made of planed lumber. His father, James McGee, an itinerant Methodist preacher, founded the village of McGees Mills about 1824. Thomas McGee also built the McGees Mill Covered Bridge in 1873 for \$175 after a flood brought it down. Mrs. Isabel McGee and their daughters sometimes cooked for as many as 100 lumbermen a day during rafting time. She also ran the Chest Post Office in her kitchen.

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### 79. Kurtz Bros.

In the late 1800s, this was the site of Clearfield Fire Brick Co. It was acquired in 1910 by Chas T. Kurtz, the 1894 founder of Kurtz Bros., and was used and expanded by Kurtz Bros. over the succeeding years. The historic marker is located along State Route 322 near North Third Street and the Kurtz Bros. building.

### 80. Kurtz Bros. Building

This site along North Second Street and the adjacent building was the first permanent location of Kurtz Bros. and Kurtz Stationery Store that was founded in 1894 by Chas. T Kurtz. The building was designed in 1901 by Washington, D.C., Architect, Louis Frederick Stutz. Clearfield Heritage Foundation placed a historic sign at the site.

### 81. Mahaffey Camp

Mahaffey Camp and Conference Center is located one mile from Mahaffey along U.S. Route 219. It began in 1894 at a site owned by Robert Mahaffey near the borough line. In 1896, it moved to the current location where 10 houses still in use were built. It is now part of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Western Pennsylvania District with a 10-day camp meeting held in July. Many additional activities take place throughout the year. There are currently several hundred homes and space for many motor homes at the camp.

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### 82. Thomas Murray House

The house located on South Second Street in Clearfield was built in 1880 and was the home of Thomas H. Murray (1845-1916) and his wife Jennie Reighard (1847-1907). Mr. Murray was a well-known lawyer, public speaker, and churchman who did much to establish land and title work throughout Pennsylvania and the nation. Listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. Clearfield Heritage Foundation erected the historic marker in 2002.

### 83. Senator William I. Betts

The site on South Front Street was the location of the home of Senator Betts (1870-1946) and his wife, Isabella Holt Murray (1875-1939). Senator Betts served in the State Senate from 1923-1926. He and his father, William W. Betts, were one of the first fathers and sons from the same town to serve in the Pennsylvania State Senate. Clearfield Heritage Foundation erected the historic marker in 2004.

### 84. Senator William W. Betts

The site on North Second and East Pine Streets was the home of Senator Betts (1838-1896) and his wife, Margaret Irvin, (1839-1910) of Curwensville. Senator Betts was the son of the Rev. Frederick Gregory Betts. He and his son, William Irvin Betts, were one of the first fathers and sons from the same town to serve in the Pennsylvania State Senate. Senator Betts served from 1887-1890. Clearfield Heritage Foundation erected the historic marker in 2004.

### 85. Kurtz Field

Clearfield Little League Baseball was chartered and first played on this field in 1949. On December 3, 1952, Chas. T. Kurtz, Kurtz Bros., and the Kurtz Family gave this field to the Clearfield Little League Baseball Association for a permanent home for Clearfield Little League Baseball. Clearfield Heritage Foundation erected the historic marker in 2004.

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#### 86. Boggs Township

Residents' names when the township was formed in 1838 included Adams, Beers, Benehoof, Bush, Gearhart, Goss, Gray, Haney, Hess, Hummel, Kephart, Litz, Lumadue, Miller, Peters, Shaw, Shimmel, Smeal, Stone, Turner, Williams, Wilson, and Wisor. The Salem Church (1848) and the Waple log house are among the County's oldest structures. They were built along the 1796 State Road that followed the Indian path.

#### 87. Coalport

The Reilly Post Office served the area until 1883 when the Borough was incorporated and the name changed. Growth came with the arrival of the Bell's Gap Railroad in 1883 that opened the area to coal mining. The once bustling town had theaters, a sawmill, hotels, an opera house, and a newspaper.

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### FUNDING SOURCES

The following index of funding opportunities was provided by the PHMC as a general guide to sources of funding specifically targeted for historic preservation, planning, and development projects. A number of state and federal funding programs that promote community and economic redevelopment projects such as Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Keystone Opportunities Zones (KOZ), Housing and Urban Development (HUD) projects, and Growing Greener initiatives should be used to promote the reuse of historic buildings rather than the demolition or inappropriate alteration of historic buildings in community and urban redevelopment.

PHMCs conduct grant-writing workshops throughout the Commonwealth. Grant writing assistance is also available for municipalities from the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs [Grants Assistance Program http://www.boroughs.org/grants/grants.htm](http://www.boroughs.org/grants/grants.htm) or for non-profit organizations at [Non-Profit Guides http://www.npguides.org/](http://www.npguides.org/).

Please note: Most grant programs require that the historic property be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or designated a contributing resource under a local preservation ordinance at the time of application.

#### 1. PHMC Grants & Planning Program

Grants are available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in the following categories:

- Archives and Records Management
- Certified Local Government
- Historic Preservation
- Local History
- Keystone Historic Preservation Projects
- Museum Projects
- Technical Assistance
- Statewide Conferences
- Statewide Organizations
- General Operating Support for Museums
- General Operating Support for Official County Historical Societies

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### 2. Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits

The Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program is one of the nation's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. The program fosters private sector rehabilitation of historic buildings and promotes economic revitalization. It also provides a strong alternative to government ownership and management of historic properties. The historic preservation tax incentives are available for buildings that are National Historic Landmarks that are listed in the National Register or that contribute to National Register Historic Districts and certain local historic districts. Properties must be income producing and must be rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. Jointly managed by the National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service in partnership with the PHMC's Bureau for Historic Preservation, the historic preservation tax incentives program rewards private investment in rehabilitating historic buildings.

### 3. Pennsylvania Heritage Park Program

Pennsylvania has a wealth of natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources and a rich industrial history. The State has smartly built a multi-faceted regional strategy to conserve and enhance those resources and promote its heritage for tourism development. Established in 1989, the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program is a key component in tourism - the State's second leading industry. Heritage areas tell the story of Pennsylvania's rich industrial history and the role it played in the development of the nation. Each Heritage Park highlights sites, people, traditions, and events special to the region to give visitors a taste of what Pennsylvania's heritage is all about.

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The Heritage Parks Program promotes the development of public-private partnerships in addition to providing financial and technical assistance. The key objective of the program is to protect and promote these special heritage areas in the interest of supporting long-term economic development. By showcasing the historic, scenic, and recreational resources unique to a heritage area, the region spurs regional visitation and economic growth.

Local applications are solicited on a regular basis by the Lumber Heritage Region. Contact Information: Michael S. Wennin, Executive Director, Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania, Inc., Cameron County Courthouse, 20 East Fifth Street, Emporium, PA 15834, Phone: 814.486.0213, Fax: 814.486.0215, [info@lumberheritage.org](mailto:info@lumberheritage.org).

### 4. Main Street Funding Programs

- Pennsylvania Downtown Center - The mission of the Pennsylvania Downtown Center is to promote and support the vitality of Pennsylvania's downtowns and traditional neighborhood business districts. Since 1987, the Pennsylvania Downtown Center has been providing local groups with the techniques and strategies they need to recapture or sustain their downtown as a vibrant civic, social, and economic center of activity.
- [Department of Community and Economic Development](#) (DCED) - The Main Street Program is a five-year program designed to help a community's downtown economic development effort through the establishment of a local organization dedicated to downtown revitalization, the management of downtown revitalization efforts by hiring a full-time professional downtown coordinator, and design/facade improvement grants to private property owners. Besides the Main Street Program, DCED operates additional grant programs that assist in building better communities. Though many of these programs are not specifically created for historic preservation, they can and should be used in this capacity. To assist you in identifying the programs that best meet your needs, please refer to the [Community Resource Directory](#) (<http://www.newpa.com/programFinder.aspx>) for program descriptions, eligibility requirements, application forms, and contact information.
- [National Main Street Center](#) of the National Trust for Historic Preservation - Since 1980, the National Main Street Center has been working with communities across the nation to revitalize their historic or traditional commercial areas. Based on historic

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preservation, the Main Street approach was developed to save historic commercial architecture and the fabric of American communities' built environment, but has become a powerful economic development tool as well. (<http://www.mainstreet.org/>)

### 5. Other Federal Preservation Incentive Programs

- [The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century](#) (TEA-21)-TEA-21 is the successor to the ISTEA program established in 1993. Under this program, ten percent of the funds apportioned to Pennsylvania for the Surface Transportation Program are made available for special "enhancement" activities. Applications could include historic preservation research, planning, acquisition, and developmental projects that are along transportation corridors, are related to surface transport facilities, or improve the quality of a highway and its surrounding area. Eligible activities include preservation of historic buildings, access improvements to historic sites, archaeological planning and research, and transportation-related museum projects. The TEA-21 program is administered in cooperation between the [Federal Highway Administration](#) (FHWA) and the [Pennsylvania Department of Transportation](#) (PennDOT). For information on how to apply, contact Clearfield County's Planning Office at (814) 765-5149.
- [Certified Local Government \(CLG\) Program](#) - The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470) established the Certified Local Government Program, the legal and administrative context within which State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) relate to and participate in the national historic preservation program. The Act establishes a program of matching grants to the states through which the federal government assists the SHPOs in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. Presently, federal law provides that at least 10 percent of the annual Historic Preservation Fund grant allocation to Pennsylvania be set aside for distribution to Certified Local Governments. This amount currently ranges from \$90,000 to \$100,000.
- [Challenge Cost Share Grants](#) - National Historic Landmark Stewards are invited to submit proposals for the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP), a 50% matching fund program. This program provides project funding to preserve or improve natural, cultural, and recreational resources for authorized National Park Service (NPS) programs, including National Historic Landmarks (NHLs.) Funding awards range from \$3,000 to \$30,000. Most awards have been in the range of \$10,000 to \$15,000. (<http://www.nps.gov/chal/sp/jchalapp.htm>)

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- [Save America's Treasures](http://www.saveamericastreasures.org/) - The *Save America's Treasures* program addresses the urgent preservation needs of the nation's most significant historic sites and collections. Grants are administered by the National Park Service (NPS) in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). The NPS awards and administers grants for historic structures and sites, including historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. The NEA administers grants associated with collections, including intellectual and cultural artifacts, documents, and works of art. (<http://www.saveamericastreasures.org/>)

#### 6. National Trust for Historic Preservation

For more than 50 years, the [National Trust for Historic Preservation](http://www.nthp.org) has been helping people protect the irreplaceable. A private nonprofit organization with more than a quarter million members, the National Trust is the leader of the vigorous preservation movement that is saving the best of our past for the future. The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides leadership, education, and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize our communities. The National Trust for Historic Preservation owns and operates a collection of nationally significant house museums and provides a wide range of preservation services across the country, including several grant programs Pennsylvania Contact: Adrian Scott Fine, Senior Program Officer, Northeast Field Office (DE, NJ & PA), National Trust for Historic Preservation, Cliveden, 6401 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19144, 215/848-8033, [adrian\\_fine@nthp.org](mailto:adrian_fine@nthp.org), [www.nthp.org](http://www.nthp.org)

#### **National Grants**

- **Preservation Services Fund** provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies with matching grants from \$500 to \$5,000 (typically from \$1,000 to \$1,500) for preservation planning and education efforts. Funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archaeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fund raising, organizational development, law, and preservation education activities to educate the public.
- **Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation** provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for projects that contribute to the preservation or the recapture of an authentic sense of place. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional advice, conferences, workshops, and education programs.

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## Chapter 4 Funding Resources

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- **Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund for Historic Interiors** provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 to assist in the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historic interiors. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional expertise, print and video communications materials, and education programs.
- **Local Initiative** grants support local nonprofit preservation organizations that are hiring their first full-time staff member. A Technical Assistance grant of up to \$2,500 is available for strengthening organizational capacity and developing the resources necessary to hire and effectively use professional staff. Typically, this grant will require the use of the funding to obtain the services of an organizational development consultant.
- **Collaborative Pilot** looks for creative partnership projects that advance the preservation mission and build the preservation movement at the local level. A Technical Assistance grant of up to \$2,500 is available for project planning in the following areas: architecture, landscape architecture, archaeology, engineering, preservation land-use, organizational development, public policy, and law.

### National Loans

- **National Preservation Loan Fund** provides loans to establish or expand local and statewide preservation revolving funds; to acquire and/or rehabilitate historic buildings, sites, structures, and districts; to purchase easements; and to preserve National Historic Landmarks.
- **Inner-City Ventures Fund** finances the rehabilitation of historic buildings that serve the economic and community development needs of low-, moderate-, or mixed-income neighborhoods.

### Z. Religious Properties

Partners for Sacred Places - Founded in 1989, Partners for Sacred Places is the nation's only non-denominational, non-profit organization devoted to helping Americans embrace, care for, and make good use of older and historic religious properties. Partners

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provides assistance to the people who care for sacred places while promoting a new understanding of how these places sustain communities.

### **HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN**

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich heritage that can be found right here in Clearfield County. These historic resources are a significant asset to the County. Not only does it enrich the quality of life for its residents, but also offers economic opportunities to its local communities. Studies have shown that visitors stay longer and spend more money in communities that have historical resources. Property owners in historic districts benefit by enjoying higher property values and the opportunity to qualify for financial incentives such as grants loans and tax abatements.

Since historical resources are such an asset, it is in everyone's best interest to assure that development does not jeopardize the very things that make our communities a desirable place to live. Documented benefits of preserving resources include, but are not limited to, the stimulation of private investment, the growth of tourism, an increase in community pride, and creation of new jobs.

Under the Pennsylvania History Code and the National Historic Preservation Act, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), the Commonwealth's official history agency, is designated as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) administers all official state historic preservation programs and activities.

The role of the Bureau is to identify and protect the architectural and archaeological resources of Pennsylvania. They are responsible to work with individuals, communities, local governments, and state and federal agencies to educate Pennsylvanians about our heritage and its value, to build better communities through preservation, to provide strong leadership, both individually and through partnerships, and to ensure the preservation of Pennsylvania's heritage.

Preservation is most effective in communities that have historic preservation programs managed at the local government level. The PMHC has technical assistance and preservation guidance available and offers workshops to assist municipalities in designating historic

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districts, advising on developing historic preservation plans, and other strategies, e.g., planning and zoning, and protecting historic properties at the local government level.

Options available to municipalities in Pennsylvania include designating historic districts under local ordinance as authorized by the 1961 Historic District Act (Act 167) as well as using provisions of the Municipal Planning Code (Act 67 & 68, Article 6, §603-8-7-G-2 and §604) that authorizes municipalities to use zoning for protection and preservation purposes.

In addition, municipalities in Pennsylvania with ordinances that protect and regulate historic properties may be eligible for Certified Local Government (CLG) status, a program authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act. Funding is available through the CLG program to assist such municipalities to carry out their preservation mission.

The Municipalities Planning Code was revised in 2000 and included a provision for historic preservation planning. The Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) has developed guidance for Historic Preservation Planning to provide a framework for what constitutes a comprehensive historic preservation plan.

The Historic Preservation Plan provides local units of government a working document to identify historic and cultural resources in the County or municipality; to consider the issues, problems, and opportunities associated with those resources; to explore the possibility of county-wide and regional approaches to management of important resources; and to develop goals, policies, and strategies for their appropriate use, conservation, preservation, and protection that are consistent with those established for other comprehensive plan elements.

To prepare a preservation plan, the PHMC recommends completing the following first:

- (A) evaluation of the County's or municipality's developmental history;
- (B) inventory of existing conditions;
- (C) assessment of current and future needs;
- (D) articulation of community goals and strategies;

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- (E) implementation program; and
- (F) identified funding sources, tools, and methods to implement historic resources

This chapter contains much of the information outlined in the above steps (A-F) that are needed to prepare a preservation plan. Municipalities wishing to implement a more specific preservation plan should utilize the above outlined process provided by the PHMC as well as utilize the resources outlined in this chapter for implementation.

After carefully evaluating the preservation resources mentioned above, it is recommended that in order **to preserve our historical resources, the following steps be implemented:**

1. Work with local historical societies in promoting the importance of preservation.
2. Be vigilant in keeping up with potential threats to not only nationally listed properties, but also those of local significance.
3. Work towards listing eligible historical resources to the national registry.
4. Work with local municipalities in drafting appropriate preservation regulations.
5. Assist local historical societies in applying for grant funds for preservation purposes.
6. Encourage private property owners to preserve historical significant structures and/or artifacts.
7. Encourage the establishment of incentive-based programs for those who preserve historical resources.
8. Implement a County awards program to recognize preservation efforts.