



Historic Preservation Plan

Township of Moon



Sealer
526-11
Joseph Boggs
2 1/2 Ac. 50 Ps. & Allow.
Warrant dated Feb. 10, 1833.
Surveyed Sep. 2, 1833.
Patented Feb. 6, 1847.



Francis Manyweathers
3 1/2 Ac. 1/2 Allow.
Warrant dated Feb. 10, 1833.
Surveyed Nov. 8, 1785.
Patented Jan. 5, 1795.



Apr. 1, 1788.
"The Garden"



MOONCREST

Designed and built in 1943 by the federal government as defense worker housing. Mooncrest residents produced armor plate, munitions, and ships at the nearby Dravo Corp. during World War II. Operated by U.S. Air Force after 1945; homes sold to private investors in mid-1950s.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

This plan was prepared by the Moon Township Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB) with assistance of the consulting firm T&B Planning, Inc. Funding was provided in part by a Keystone Historic Preservation Grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Approved:
March 5, 2014

Historic Preservation Plan

Township of Moon

Approved: March 5, 2014

Township of Moon
1000 Beaver Grade Road
Moon Township, PA 15108
Phone: 412-262-1700
www.moontwp.com

Prepared by:
T&B Planning, Inc.
www.tbplanning.com

In association with:
Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Funding for this document was provided in part by a Keystone Historic Preservation Grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC).

Table of Contents

Sections

Section 1 – Introduction	Section 1 Page 1
Benefits of Historic Preservation.....	Section 1 Page 3
Preparing this Plan	Section 1 Page 4
Section 2 – Preservation Framework	Section 2 Page 1
National	Section 2 Page 2
Pennsylvania.....	Section 2 Page 3
Allegheny County	Section 2 Page 3
Moon Township.....	Section 2 Page 4
Section 3 – Developmental History of Moon Township	Section 3 Page 1
Introduction to Developmental History	Section 3 Page 1
Early Settlement	Section 3 Page 2
Nineteenth Century Moon Township.....	Section 3 Page 3
Early Twentieth Century Moon Township.....	Section 3 Page 8
Wartime Mobilization and Postwar Development	Section 3 Page 12
Post-1965.....	Section 3 Page 16

Section 4 – Inventory of Existing Resources	Section 4 Page 1
Nineteenth Century Historic Resources (c. 1810-1900).....	Section 4 Page 2
Early Oil Historic Resources (c. 1885-1925).....	Section 4 Page 6
Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources (c. 1900-1940)	Section 4 Page 8
Summer Homes and Country Estates Historic Resources (c. 1900-1940).....	Section 4 Page 11
Postwar Historic Resources: Subdivisions and Other Existing Structures (c. 1950-1965)....	Section 4 Page 15
Non-Residential Historic Resources	Section 4 Page 19
Architectural Styles	Section 4 Page 23
Cape Cod	Section 4 Page 24
Colonial Revival	Section 4 Page 25
Dutch Colonial Revival	Section 4 Page 26
Craftsman Cottage and Bungalow	Section 4 Page 27
Foursquare	Section 4 Page 28
Tudor Revival	Section 4 Page 29
Section 5 - Action Plan	Section 5 Page 1
Action Items	Section 5 Page 2
Implementing the Action Plan.....	Section 5 Page 6

References

Appendix A: Historic Resources Inventory Table

List of Tables

4-1 Inventory of Nineteenth Century Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 3

4-2 Inventory of Early Oil Historic Resources..... Section 4 | Page 6

4-3 Inventory of Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources..... Section 4 | Page 9

4-4 Inventory of Summer Homes and Country Estates Historic Resources..... Section 4 | Page 12

4-5 Inventory of Postwar Historic Resources..... Section 4 | Page 16

4-6 Inventory of Non-Residential Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 19

5-1 Action Plan Section 5 | Page 2

List of Figures

2-1 Vicinity Map Section 2 | Page 6

4-1 Nineteenth Century Resources Section 4 | Page 5

4-2 Early Oil Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 7

4-3 Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 10

4-4 Summer Homes and Country Estates Resources Section 4 | Page 14

4-5 Postwar Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 18

4-6 Non-Residential Historic Resources Section 4 | Page 23

4-7 Architectural Styles – Cape Cod Section 4 | Page 25

4-8 Architectural Styles – Colonial Revival Section 4 | Page 26

4-9 Architectural Styles – Dutch Colonial Revival Section 4 | Page 27

4-10 Architectural Styles – Craftsman Cottage and Bungalow Section 4 | Page 28

4-11 Architectural Styles – Foursquare Section 4 | Page 29

4-12 Architectural Styles – Tudor Revival Section 4 | Page 30

Introduction

Section 1

Introduction

This Historic Preservation Plan is a supplement to the Township of Moon Comprehensive Plan. It is intended to be used by the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, Zoning Hearing Board, Historic Architectural Review Board, staff members of various township departments, property owners, residents, business owners, historic preservation advocates, philanthropists, and others to advance the following goals:

GOAL 1: Increase public awareness of Moon Township’s history and historic resources.

GOAL 2: Enable sound policy decisions that promote the preservation of Moon Township’s historic resources.

GOAL 3: Interpret and give recognition to Moon Township’s history and historic resources.

GOAL 4: Build upon the rich diversity of architecture that distinguishes Moon Township from other communities.

This Plan identifies assets in the Township of Moon (as of 2013) that are important to the township’s history and rich, diverse character. Although some of the identified resources may be more important than others on an individual basis, it is the collection of resources as a whole that tells the unique story that sets Moon Township apart from other communities of its kind. This “uniqueness factor” plays a role in people’s choices about where to live, work, spend money, and invest their time and talents. Distinct places attract people. For this reason alone—and many more—it is important to preserve, protect, and promote the township’s locally important resources and build upon the characteristics that make Moon Township an exceptional community.

From long before Moon Township’s 1788 establishment to present day, a lot of physical change has occurred. Some people may even think that considering all of the changes, there is too little left to preserve. Yet, the findings of this Plan confirm that Moon Township still has a large inventory of historic assets, some of which date as far back as the 1800s, and many of which are still in very good repair. In addition, the pace and character of development that occurred in the township between approximately 1920 and 1960 exemplifies popular planning and building practices of the early- to mid- twentieth century that are gaining recognition as historic resources that will be valuable to America’s national identity as time goes on. That said, the timing is right to set this Plan in motion and commit to preservation, before it is too late.

To be clear, this Preservation Plan does not advocate that every locally important historic resource be saved. Preservation planning identifies ways that communities can incorporate existing historic places and cultural assets into a plan for the future. Planning is about moving forward. It does not involve reminiscing about the past or lamenting over features that were lost over time. When existing resources are identified that are (or might) be important to a community's history and character, local leaders and stakeholders are provided with the information they need to answer questions such as: Is the resource significant locally, regionally, or nationally? What should its future be? How does the resource fit into the community's goals and objectives? Should its owner commit to preservation, and if so, how? If a resource is to be removed or changed, what, if anything, should be done to preserve its memory or important events that happened there? How can we build on the community's overall character that took centuries to establish? And so on...

Did You Know?

The Historic Resources Inventory attached as **Appendix A to this Plan identifies 148 resources**—including 14 residential subdivisions—as locally important historic resources. Every resource is assigned an identification number (ID#) for reference.

The **oldest known structures** in Moon Township are the Joshua Meeks Stone Fireplace on Pillar Drive (ID #213) and the Peter Onstott Log House on Portvue Drive (ID #259), both dated circa 1810.

In 1850 there were **105 farms** in Moon Township, with an average farm size of 130 acres and an average of 72 improved acres per farm (U.S. Census 1850).

By the 1920s Moon Township's **summer homes and country estates** were being advertised to wealthy industrialists who sought escape from Pittsburgh for the fresh air and countryside.

The neighborhood of Mooncrest was home to the township's **first official municipal services building**, housing police and fire services and government offices.

During the Cold War of the 1950s, the PI-71 **Nike missile launch site** (no longer existing) was built in Moon Township (ID #258). **Residential subdivisions** built around this time that are now more than 50 years old have potential historic significance.

Benefits of Historic Preservation

Preservation of a community's unique qualities (through preservation and interpretation of its important places and cultural attributes) helps to increase community pride, advance economic growth, draw residents and visitors, improve environmental sustainability, and stimulate many other valuable benefits. How Moon Township treats locally-important historic assets will affect its future character. There are many one-of-a-kind, irreplaceable qualities in the township that set it apart from other communities and provide a number of immeasurable benefits.

Historic preservation has **quality of life benefits**. Feeling a connection with a place promotes a sense of community pride, which is a contributing factor to retaining residents and attracting youth. With resources dating back more than 200 years, some of which have been owned by the same family for generations, there is a sense of longevity and connectedness that permeates throughout the community. Also, many of the township's historic resources are residential homes, which are a testament to Moon Township's quality of life.

Historic preservation has **aesthetic benefits**. There are several prevalent architectural styles found among the township's locally important resources. These architectural styles include but are not limited to Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman Cottage and Bungalow, Foursquare, and Tudor Revival. By keeping the distinguishing features of historic structures in good repair and building upon their characteristics in new construction, Moon Township will continue to set itself apart from other suburban communities.

Historic preservation has **economic and fiscal benefits**. Communities with attractive and unique places to live and work are better suited to attracting new businesses, which in turn support Moon Township's tax base. The characteristics of historic places contribute to this attractiveness. Additionally, income-producing historic structures that meet certain criteria are eligible to receive federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation projects, which is a fiscal benefit to their owners.

Historic preservation has **environmental sustainability benefits**. By keeping buildings such as historic homes and structures well-maintained and in place, unique craftsmanship and construction materials will not be routed to landfills (approximately 30% of landfill waste is comprised of construction debris). A building's embodied energy (all of the energy used to erect the building years ago) will be saved and no new energy will be spent to demolish or replace a lost building.

Preparing this Plan

This Historic Preservation Plan was compiled as part of an open public process. During consideration of a Comprehensive Plan Update in 2012-2013, township officials realized that there were a lot of unanswered questions about historic resources. Community leaders and residents wondered which resources were simply “old” and which had potential historic value or significance. Also, with only one area designated as a historic district (Mooncrest), the township’s Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB) questioned if there were other resources that might be eligible for an official historic designation. It was then decided that one of the township’s goals for the next update to its Comprehensive Plan should be to “Support the preparation and implementation of the Moon Township Historic Preservation Plan.”

This set actions in motion to seek funding to prepare this Plan. Even with public funding resources being scaled-back due to deep statewide budget cuts, in 2012 the township was awarded a Keystone Historic Preservation Grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) to retain professional consultants to inventory the township’s resources and prepare this Plan. A dollar to dollar match for that grant was provided through the township’s General Fund. With funding in place and the HARB tasked with leading this Plan’s preparation, the consulting firms T&B Planning, Inc. and Skelly and Loy, Inc. were retained to assist the HARB in these efforts.

Opportunities for the public to participate in this Plan’s preparation included an online public opinion survey (April-May 2013), a public meeting with question and answer period (July 2013), meetings of the HARB (monthly from February 2013 to January 2014), and meetings of the Township of Moon Board of Supervisors to consider this Plan’s approval (February and March 2014). Additionally, township staff and the consulting firms communicated with various property owners, groups, and individuals throughout the process. The collaborative dialogue resulted in a wealth of information that was weaved into the historic resources inventory (see Appendix A), history narrative (see Section 2) and the action plan (see Section 5) that are contained herein.

Preservation Framework

Section 2

Preservation Framework

Although historic preservation has been and remains an important component of community planning at all levels of government, there has been a recent surge of support to increase and improve preservation planning at the local level.

In the 1900s, the federal government mostly focused its historic preservation efforts on parks and other places of national importance. Shifting course, the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service (NPS) published a *Call to Action* in 2011, which includes a vision that recognizes the extension of America’s cultural heritage beyond parks and into local communities.

Following suit, Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2012-2017) is titled *Building Better Communities: The Preservation of Place in Pennsylvania*. Its first goal is to **INCREASE PRESERVATION PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL** “by assisting communities to recognize, prioritize, and capitalize on the benefits of preservation” (PHMC:41). The Statewide Plan recognizes that planning is most successful when conducted at the local level, and the role of state government is to mobilize resources and provide a framework for local preservation so that stakeholders can preserve the cultural and historic resources important to them and the future of their communities.

Although preservation planning is encouraged to occur at the local level, it does not occur in a vacuum. There are a number of national and state policies and programs that provide direction, expertise, and assistance, ranging widely from preservation planning projects and education to rehabilitation work on sites and structures. In fact, this Moon Township Historic Preservation Plan was funded in part by a Keystone Historic Preservation Grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the state agency primarily responsible for overseeing preservation efforts in Pennsylvania.

Preservation should look at the entirety of a place and the overall character of neighborhoods and landscapes.

- Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2012-2017),
Building Better Communities: The Preservation of Place in Pennsylvania

The following sections provide a brief summary of the national preservation movement along with several national, state, county, and local government policies that apply to Moon Township.

National

In the early 1800s when Moon Township was first developing, preservation efforts across the nation focused on homes of great American leaders. At the time, private citizens and organizations led the historic preservation movement. Not until the end of the nineteenth century was there an expansion of interest in preserving the history of ordinary citizens and everyday life in America. At this time when Moon Township was mostly a farming community, people across the country and in urban centers like nearby Pittsburgh began acknowledging the importance of architecture and aesthetics in local settings.

The National Park Service (NPS) was established in 1916, thereby increasing the federal government's role in preserving natural and historic resources. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C.:461-467) declared that it is a "national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." The law authorized the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to conduct surveys and research, to acquire and restore historic sites, and to educate the public regarding these properties. It wasn't until 1966, however, that the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted. The NHPA confirms the government's role in historic preservation by authorizing federal funding for preservation programs. Its standards, concepts, and procedures still set the framework for much of the country's historic preservation activities today.

The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places, which is managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior and executed at both the state and national levels. The National Register is the nation's honorary list of resources recognized for their significance in history (historic event, historically significant person, architectural significance, or archaeological significance). The community of Mooncrest was listed in the National Register in 2013 and is the only resource in the township that is currently listed. Listing in the National Register does not guarantee a property's protection; it merely recognizes the resource as having historical importance. A Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program, launched in 1976, encourages private investment in historic buildings by providing a federal tax credit on the cost of major rehabilitation work to buildings used for income-producing purposes (such as office, retail, industrial, or rental housing). To be eligible, the building must be certified as historic in a National Register Historic District or must be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (20% tax credit), or have been built before 1936 but not listed in the National Register (10% tax credit). For more information on federal preservation programs, refer to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior at www.nps.gov.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania's state government began taking steps to preserve the Commonwealth's historic resources in the early twentieth century. The Pennsylvania State Archives and the State Museum were established in 1903 as part of the State Library, and in 1913 the Pennsylvania Historical Commission was established as an independent commission to address historical issues of the state. In 1945, the State Archives, the State Museum, and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission were joined together to form the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). The PHMC is the Commonwealth's official history agency. Its duties and powers are legislated in the Pennsylvania History Code and consist of collecting, conserving, and interpreting Pennsylvania's heritage.

The PHMC's Bureau for Historic Preservation serves as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act and is required to administer Pennsylvania's historic preservation program and manage the National Register of Historic Places for Pennsylvania. The PHMC publishes a Statewide Historic Preservation Plan every five years and offers technical and financial assistance to communities, groups, and individuals pursuing preservation projects. As author of Pennsylvania's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2012-2017), one of PHMC's stated goals is to increase preservation planning at the local level. The PHMC also manages the Historical Marker Program to promote Pennsylvania's history. To date, two markers are located in Moon Township – one at the location of Mooncrest and the second recognizing Joshua Meeks (1731-1818) placed on Beaver Grade Road at the entrance to Forest Glen Condominiums. For more information about the PHMC and its assistance programs, refer to www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp.

Allegheny County

The Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC; Act 247), which became law in 1968, gives municipalities the power to plan for and use zoning ordinances to protect historic resources. Allegheny County's 2008 Comprehensive Plan, titled *Allegheny Places*, includes the following objectives in its Historic and Cultural Resource Plan: "A) Promote and protect the County's historic and cultural resources; B) Utilize cultural resources as a tool to stimulate economic development; C) Encourage cooperation between historical and cultural organizations throughout the County; and D) Protect historic landscapes including viewsheds and corridors." In addition to providing an

The County's unique historic and cultural heritage is preserved, enhanced and celebrated by residents, communities and visitors.

- Goal of the Allegheny Places Historic and Cultural Resources Plan, December 2008

in-depth examination of the County’s historical timeline and resources, *Allegheny Places* also identifies key challenges and recommendations for preservation efforts in Allegheny County. The Township of Moon was founded in 1788 and is one of the oldest townships in Allegheny County.

Moon Township

Enabled by the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC), Act 247 of 1968 (as amended), Moon Township began to prepare an update to its Comprehensive Plan in 2012. The Comprehensive Plan is a document that is updated about every 10 years which states basic policies and guides future growth and development of the community. It carries no weight of law and contains no rules or regulations, but assists decision makers in planning for the future. It speaks to various issues in general terms, but also makes some specific recommendations. One of the initial goals identified during the initial stages of the Moon Township Comprehensive Plan Update process was to support the preparation of this Historic Preservation Plan. Additional initial goals for historic resources focused on recognition of Mooncrest and Carnot Village as historic places. This Historic Preservation Plan is more specific than the Comprehensive Plan. It drills down into the details of the township’s locally important historic resources and sets forth an action plan for preservation (see Section 5). Before now, the township did not have a community-wide plan for preservation. Now it does. Going forward, community leaders, preservation advocates, and others are expected to use this Historic Preservation Plan to guide their decision making processes to assist in achieving the township’s overall goals and objectives.

Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission

The Township of Moon Board of Supervisors is an elected body and the primary decision-making authority for discretionary decisions made in the township. Among other duties, the Supervisors are responsible for adopting ordinances, making policy decisions, and adopting the annual budget. On matters of land use and planning, the township’s appointed Planning Commission makes advisory recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission will find this Plan useful to make informative decisions about land use, zoning, municipal ordinances, community and architectural design, new construction, redevelopment, and funding allocation.

Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB)

Pursuant to the Historic District Act and Township Ordinance 579, Moon Township has one locally designated historic district – Mooncrest. (Mooncrest also is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (listed in September 2013)). Within the Mooncrest Historic District, exterior alterations to structures are required to meet a set of [design standards](#) and receive a “Certificate of Appropriateness” (COA) from the township before the exterior alterations can be made. This process is overseen by the HARB, which makes recommendations to the Board of Supervisors

regarding the advisability of issuing any COAs. The HARB also works with the property owners and provides recommendations for other activities concerning Mooncrest. Furthermore, the HARB has other responsibilities such as advising owners of historic buildings regarding rehabilitation, repairs, maintenance methods and technologies, adaptive use, economic and tax incentives and other historic preservation strategies. Other duties of the HARB are listed in Township Ordinance 579. Refer to www.moontwp.com/buildingcodehistoricdistrict.html for more information. This Historic Preservation Plan will be extremely beneficial to the HARB in advancing historic preservation efforts across the township.

Preservation Advocacy Groups

There are several preservation advocacy groups active in the Township of Moon, the three most notable of which are listed below. It is expected that preservation advocates will use this Historic Preservation Plan to understand the township's preservation priorities, understand its intended actions (see Section 5) and help to achieve those actions in whole or in part. All advocates are encouraged to engage, regardless if they are part of a recognized group or pursuing preservation efforts on their own.

Old Moon Township Historical Society

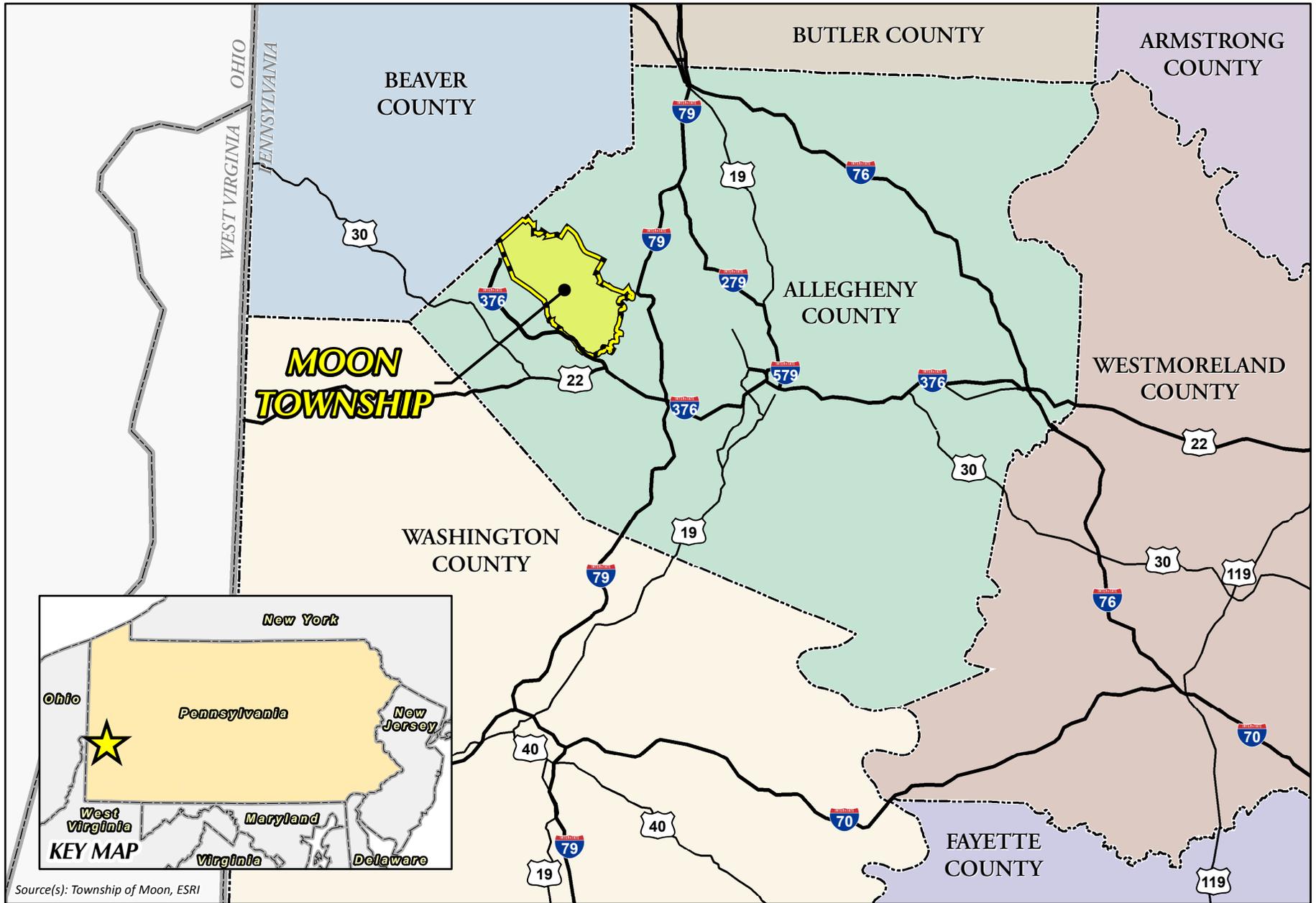
The Old Moon Township Historical Society is a grassroots advocacy group for historic preservation. Because Moon Township was once much larger than its present 24.2 square miles, Society members come from other communities as well, including Coraopolis and North Fayette. One of the group's most notable achievements is relocation of the Coventry Log Cabin to Robin Hill Park on Thorn Run Road.

Friends of Boggs School

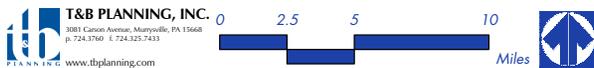
Friends of Boggs School is a community-based non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation, preservation, and restoration of the Boggs School House, located on Boggs School Road. Boggs School is the last remaining one-room schoolhouse in Moon Township. It is located on a property donated for public use by Andrew Boggs Sr., one of Moon's original settlers. The property was acquired by Moon Township in 2001. Friends of Boggs School also conducts educational programming.

Hollow Oak Land Trust

Hollow Oak Land Trust (HOLT) is a non-profit conservation organization that preserves and protects greenspace with an emphasis in the Pittsburgh International Airport Corridor. As of 2013, HOLT owned over 400 acres and protected another 100 acres through conservation agreements with landowners, including properties in Moon Township such as the Boggs Run Conservation Area. The conservation areas are open to the public and as suggested in this Preservation Plan (see Section 5), may be suitable sites for the interpretation of historic resources, events, and stories.



Source(s): Township of Moon, ESRI



**Figure 2-1
VICINITY MAP**

Developmental History of Moon Township

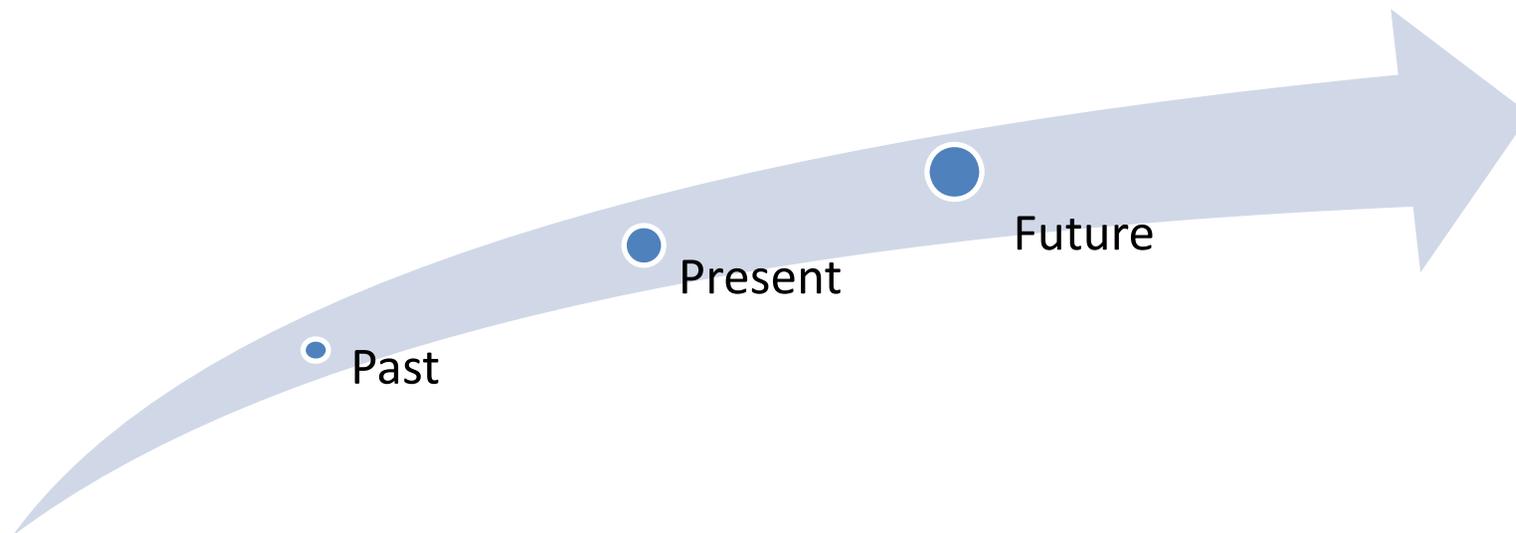
Section 3

Developmental History of Moon Township

Introduction to Developmental History

This section presents the developmental history of Moon Township. A developmental history focuses on the events, trends, economic conditions, natural resource use, industries, and transportation and building practices that evolved over time and that influenced the development of a community. In preservation planning, it is not sufficient to simply identify a community's historic resources and stop there. It is important to understand the forces behind *why* the community has the resources it does, *why* the resources are located where they are located, and *why* they are important in context of the community's history. The developmental history answers the questions of *why*.

As such, this section does not include a complete history of Moon Township. Complete histories are available in other publications such as *"Forgotten Past: A History of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,"* authored by R.A. Jockers (2006) and *"Moon Township Bicentennial Commemorative Book,"* compiled by the Moon Township Bicentennial Commemorative Book Committee (MTBCBC 1988).



Pre-History

Before European settlement, the surface of Moon Township was mostly a forested landscape. And, before that, it took hundreds of millions of years for the layers of soil and rock that underlie this landscape to form. Due to natural shifting of the Earth's tectonic plates, Pennsylvania was located near the equator about 300 million years ago (in geologic time, this period is known as the "Pennsylvanian"). Over millions of years, sediments and plant material piled up, layer over layer on the shifting plates, to form what lies beneath the land surface today. Given the resulting geologic structure, there is a high to moderate potential for paleontological resource (fossil) discovery to occur in Moon Township. Fossils are the preserved remains of plants and animals. Some fossils found in Moon Township are common, such as the shells of marine invertebrates and tree ferns, but other discoveries have been very rare, like the head of a 300 million year-old amphibian.

The first human occupation of North America is documented at the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter, located in Avella, Washington County. The site is about 16,000 years old and only 35 miles from Moon Township. Another site, the Mckees Rocks Mound, is located within the boundaries of Old Moon Township. Although this mound no longer exists, it is documented as being built by the Adena people between 200 BC and 100 AD, and later used by the Hopewell and Monongahela people. These documented discoveries indicate that there is a high to moderate potential for archaeological resource discoveries to occur in Moon Township as well.

The first and only discovery of a trematopid amphibian fossil in Pennsylvania was found in Moon Township in 2004. The meat-eating creature lived about 300 million years ago.

- Annals of Carnegie Museum, March 2010

The first human occupation of North America is documented at approximately 16,000 years ago in Avella, Washington County, about 35 miles from Moon Township.

- Heinz History Museum, Meadowcroft Rock Shelter

Early Settlement

Moon Township was established in December 1788 as one of seven original townships in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (Cushing 1889:5). At that time, the territory that made up Moon Township had already been hotly contested by the English and the French, by Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by Euro-American settlers and Native Americans, despite the fact that few permanent settlements could be found there. After the annexation of additional land in 1789, Moon Township reached its largest size covering approximately 143 square miles. In the century that followed, the boundary of the township was redrawn several times with territory ceded to Fayette Township later in 1789 (now North Fayette and Robinson townships), Beaver County in 1800, Findlay Township in 1820, Crescent Township in 1854, and Coraopolis Borough in 1886. All of these boundary reiterations resulted in the present-day 24.3 square mile township limits (Jockers 2006:44, 62, 71, 82, and 105). Moon Township is located on the west bank of the Ohio River approximately 8.7 miles northwest of the City of Pittsburgh. Its hilly landscape is characterized by narrow valleys with streams, including Boggs Run, Flaugherty Run, Narrows Run, Thorn Run, Becks Run, Meeks Run, Meeks Creek, Trout Run, and Montour Run which all flow into the Ohio River.

The earliest Euro-American settlements in the area date to c. 1769 when the first land grants were awarded for land in present-day Coraopolis at the edge of the Ohio River (Jockers 2006:16-17). By 1773, six more land grants were made, but only three were inhabited by permanent settlers (Jockers 2006:19). A modest stockade fort called Vance's Fort (not extant) was built in late 1776 or early 1777 at Montour's Bottom (Jockers 2006:28). Settlement continued at a modest pace over the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and by 1799 the area supported 40 farms raising wheat, rye, oat, hay, fruit trees, horses, cows, and pigs (Jockers 2006:47). The township had three dirt roads (approximating present-day Brodhead/Beaver Grade Road, Main Street in Coraopolis, and Sharon Road) and a ferry across the Ohio River at present-day Coraopolis (Jockers 2006:53-54). By the end of the eighteenth century, Moon Township had a population of approximately 300 persons, with 46 log cabins dotting the landscape (MTBCBC, 1988:18).



Nineteenth Century Moon Township

The area of present-day Moon Township developed slowly and steadily over the early nineteenth century with a primarily agricultural focus. Many of the farms grew pasture grasses and raised sheep in addition to cattle and hogs. By 1819, three gristmills, a sawmill, and a fulling mill (to process the sheep's wool) served the community (Jockers 2006:65). Road building became a local priority with at least seven new roads established between 1803 and 1815 (Jockers 2006:62). The small village of Sharon (later known as Carnot Crossroads) was also established c. 1819 near the present-day intersection of University Boulevard and Brodhead/Beaver Grade Roads.

The residential buildings constructed in the early nineteenth century were generally one or one-and-a-half story log structures with one or two rooms and a large stone fireplace. The Coventry Log House (ID #201), which dates from c. 1825 and represents typical early log house construction, was moved from Washington County to its present location in Robin Hill Park in 1975 (Photograph 1) (Moon Township Bicentennial Commemorative Book Committee (MTBCBC) 1988: 82).



PHOTOGRAPH 1: Coventry Log House (ID # 201) from c. 1825

Now demolished, the Joshua Meeks Mansion House (Photograph 2, not extant) was an uncharacteristically large house for its c. 1810 period. It was described as a...

two-story building, approximately three times the size of the average log cabin and more refined. The structure was post and beam, the walls constructed with sawn lumber, the floors covered by pine boards, and the roof sealed with split wood shakes. The windows were enclosed with glass and a large stone chimney was located in the center of the house...[creating] four separate areas within the home, each with its own fireplace (Jockers 2006:65).

Today, only the massive stone fireplace from the original log house survives (ID #213). It is currently located at the center of a townhouse development (Photograph 3) on Pillar Drive.

The house at 899 Old Thorn Run Road (ID #198) from c. 1814 is another surviving example of early nineteenth century architecture in Moon Township. The one-and-a-half story frame building has a hipped roof with dormers and recessed porches on all four elevations. The John Curry Log House (ID #204) from c. 1818 on Sharon Road began as a one-and-a-half story 20-by-24-foot log house and has had subsequent additions.

Four new roads were added to the township in the 1840s as well as additional mills and a ferry (Jockers 2006:81, 84), all of which served the growing agricultural community, which continued to cultivate more farmland even as its emphasis began to shift away from the raising of sheep. Agriculturally, Moon Township is part of a multi-county area known as the Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Farming and Sheep Raising region (McMurry et al. 2012).

The 1850 federal agriculture census reported 105 farms in Moon Township with an average farm size of 130 acres and an average of 72 improved acres per farm (U.S. Census 1850). The average Moon Township farm counted three horses, eight dairy cows and cattle, 11 swine, and 37 sheep among its livestock (U.S. Census 1850). The average farm produced 218 bushels of oats, 187 bushels of wheat, 108 bushels of corn, 15 bushels of rye, 97 pounds of wool, and six tons of hay (U.S. Census 1850).



PHOTOGRAPHS 2 and 3: Joshua Meeks House (not extant) and Stone Fireplace c. 1810 (ID #213)



A half dozen farmhouses survive in Moon Township from the mid-nineteenth century, including the stucco covered brick Hugh McCormick House (ID #126) from c. 1848 and the frame Pine Acres Cottage (ID #240) from c. 1850, though none of them have surviving barns or historic agricultural outbuildings (Photographs 4 and 5) (Jockers 2006:86, 176). More houses survive from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, such as the Hirshinger Road farmhouse (ID #128) from c. 1880, the Moon-Clinton Road I-house (ID #153) from c. 1885, and the Beitsinger Road farmhouse (ID #133) from c. 1890, which has surviving barns and farmland (Photographs 6, 7, and 8). The late nineteenth century houses are often two-story structures measuring three to five bays across with a side gable roof. Often the houses feature a rear wing that creates an L-shape or T-shape plan, and many of them have been subject to additions and alterations.



PHOTOGRAPH 4: Hugh McCormick House (ID #126)
c. 1848



PHOTOGRAPH 5: Pine Acres Cottage (ID #240) c. 1850



PHOTOGRAPH 6: Hirshinger Road Farmhouse (ID #128)
c. 1880



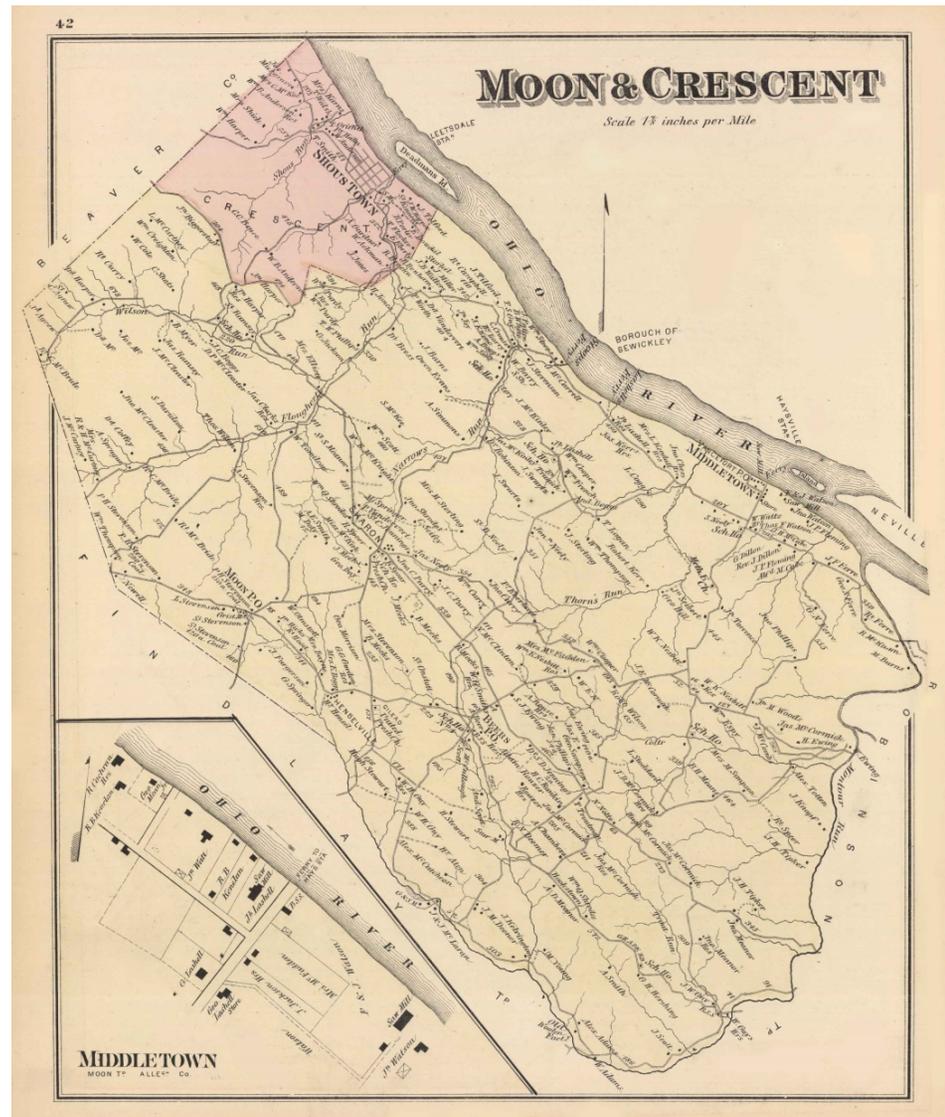
PHOTOGRAPH 7: Moon-Clinton Road I-House (ID #153)
c. 1885



PHOTOGRAPH 8: Beitsinger Road Farmhouse (ID #133) c. 1890

A map from 1876 details changes to the township, which had a population of 1,389 inhabitants by 1880 (G.M. Hopkins & Company 1876; Jockers 2006:105). The map shows Crescent Township and Shousetown, an important shipbuilding center, which had already been separated from Moon Township, as well as Middletown which would experience rapid growth in the late 1870s and 1880s and become the separate Borough of Coraopolis (Jockers 2006:82). Roads lined with farms (there were 139 farms in the township in 1879) criss-crossed the township providing access to the township's gristmills and sawmills, eight schoolhouses, three churches, and three post offices (G.M. Hopkins & Company 1876; Jockers 2006:96).

The 1876 map identifies two ferry crossings located on the Ohio River with passage to the Borough of Sewickley, and two smaller ferry routes providing access to river islands (Hayes 1877). A railroad connected Sewickley to the City of Pittsburgh. The map also indicates several coal seams along the western edge of the township. The map offers no indication of the oil and natural gas reserves that would soon be exploited within the township, nor the route of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad (P&LE), which was constructed the following year in 1877 along the southwest bank of the Ohio River. P&LE had a train station at Stoops Ferry (no longer exists) and a station at Middletown (located in present-day Coraopolis at the corner of Neville Avenue and Mill Street) (Jockers 2006:96). The railroad served the steel mills of the industrial region around Pittsburgh and hauled coal, coke, limestone, iron ore, and steel. The railroad also provided passenger service thereby improving the accessibility of Moon Township from the City of Pittsburgh.



The village of Sharon (later Carnot) is shown on the map as a central crossroad of the township with several residences, a schoolhouse, and a Presbyterian church. Boggs School (ID #137) is the only survivor of the eight, nineteenth century one-room schoolhouses in the township (Photograph 9) (Friends of Boggs School c. 2013). It was first built c. 1855 but was destroyed by fire. The present school building was built on the surviving stone foundation of the earlier school c. 1898.

Beyond the water and steam powered mills that were operated in the township, the few industries in the area were generally clustered along the Ohio River in present-day Coraopolis. Moon Township remained primarily agricultural through the late 1880s when the oil and natural gas boom had an impact on the township. While production levels never equaled the record volumes of the oil boom towns in the northwestern part of the state, hundreds of oil wells were drilled around the township and in nearby Robinson Township and the Borough of Crafton (Hughey 2013:32). A geological survey report documenting the first few years of oil and gas extraction in the region indicates that a majority of the township's early wells were drilled a few at a time on local farms and that their capacity varied widely (Geological Survey of Pennsylvania 1890). Oil wells still survive in many places in Moon Township including the oil pump and tanks (ID #131) located on Hookstown Grade Road (Photograph 10). The 11.5-mile long Montour Railroad, which connected with the P&LE, was a coal-hauling rail line with 120 coke ovens along its tracks c. 1885 (not extant) in the eastern part of the township (Cushing 1889:9).



PHOTOGRAPH 9: Boggs School (ID #137) c. 1898



PHOTOGRAPH 10: Oil Extraction Equipment on Hookstown Grade Road (ID #131) c. 1890

Early Twentieth Century Moon Township

In the early twentieth century, Moon Township became home to a number of wealthy families (many of them were leading Pittsburgh industrialists) who valued the clean air, wide open spaces, and rural feeling of the area. By 1919, 16 millionaires owned homes in the area (Jockers 2006:117). Dozens of summer homes, mansions, and estates were built that were distinctly different from the farm properties of the preceding century even though some of them also included functioning farms. These homes varied widely in scale and style but generally included a generous, well-landscaped property with an architect-designed building that provided an escape from the city. Sometime c. 1925, the local land developer Philip W. Gundelfinger produced a brochure to entice other wealthy Pittsburghers to build summer homes in Moon Township in an area that he referred to as Montour Hills, “The Ideal Place to Live” (Gundelfinger c. 1925). His text describes the virtue of the locale.

Be one of the fortunate few to own acreage and a home in beautiful Montour Hills. The most desirable real country community in Allegheny County. . . No Smoke—No Fog—It’s clean. Build in the country and prolong your life.

(Gundelfinger c. 1925).



Gundelfinger was offering lots of five acres and larger on “very fertile, well watered, rolling farmland” that were accessible to the city by motor or rail but were still far enough “away from the smoke, noise, and the city’s hustle and bustle” (Gundelfinger c. 1925). He used photographs of 21 existing Moon Township mansions and summer homes to illustrate the caliber of homes in the area and the prominent positions of the residents, which included several industry presidents, vice presidents, and directors (Gundelfinger c. 1925). The houses he used as examples include the c. 1907 Shingle Style house (ID #194) on Old Thorn Run Road; a c. 1910 Tudor Revival house known as Langhurst (ID #241); the John R. McCune IV Estate (ID #229) from c. 1923; and Roselea (ID #228), a c. 1907 estate with a sprawling Tudor Revival house with coordinating barn and farmhouse designed by the Pittsburgh architects MacClure & Spahr (Photographs 11 through 14). The last three examples are located among dozens of summer homes and mansions on the very picturesque Coraopolis Heights Road.



PHOTOGRAPH 11: Old Thorn Run Road Shingle Style House (ID #194) c. 1907



PHOTOGRAPH 12: Langhurst (ID #241) c. 1910



PHOTOGRAPH 13: The John R. McCune IV Estate (ID #229) c. 1923



PHOTOGRAPH 14: Roselea (ID #228) c. 1907

At least six of the houses pictured in the brochure are no longer extant, including Gundelfinger's own Dutch Colonial house. Construction of large estates and summer homes continued beyond the early 1920s with examples like the Georgian Revival Nimick Estate (ID #201) from c. 1925 and the French Provincial Hyeholde (ID #224) from 1931-1938 (Photographs 15 and 16).

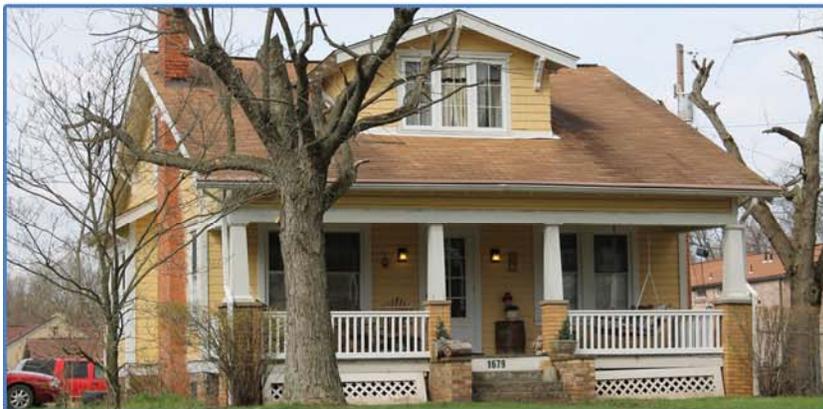
More modest single family residences were also built along main roads during this period. The houses, which include Cape Cods, Foursquares, Craftsman Bungalows, and Tudor Revival examples, were not attached to farms but their surroundings were still more rural than suburban in character (Photographs 17 and 18).



PHOTOGRAPH 15: Nimick Estate (ID #201) c. 1925



PHOTOGRAPH 16: Hyeholde (ID #224) c. 1931-38



PHOTOGRAPH 17: Craftsman Bungalow (ID #142) c. 1920



PHOTOGRAPH 18: Tudor Revival House (ID #124) c. 1935

On Thorn Hollow Road, a collection of one-story square plan houses (ID #186) with pyramidal roofs and projecting front gable porches from c. 1915 line Thorn Run (Photograph 19). The houses were most likely built for workers at one of the nearby industries along the Ohio River in Coraopolis. Another collection of modest frame houses (ID #170) was built c. 1938 along Flaugherty Run Road to house workers of the Shafer Bus Line (Jockers 2006:141). The idiosyncratic Flaugherty House (ID #171) from 1923 is located along the same road to the northeast (Photograph 20). It was built by the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) in 1923 as a summer weekend retreat for young professional women (Jockers 2006:144).



PHOTOGRAPH 19: Thorn Hollow Road Houses (ID #186) c. 1915



PHOTOGRAPH 20: Flaugherty House (ID #171) c. 1923



PHOTOGRAPH 21: Felician Sisters Convent, Chapel, and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart High School (ID #134) c. 1931

In 1927 a delegation of Felician Sisters from Michigan purchased 75 acres of land in Moon Township for the establishment of the Felician Sisters Convent, Chapel, and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart High School (ID #134) (Photograph 21) (MTBCBC 1988:89). The main red brick building of the Collegiate Gothic Revival complex is organized on an E-shaped plan, with four-story school and convent wings that flank the central chapel. The buildings feature skillfully manipulated brickwork and stone trim, and the grounds include a private cemetery.

Agriculture in Moon Township began its decline in the early twentieth century. Within a 20-year period, the number of farms in the township dropped from 135 to 87 (Jockers 2006:117). In some instances, this represented the conversion of the land to other (primarily residential) uses, but it also indicated a tendency toward the consolidation of smaller farms. The Bell Farm (not extant), which operated from the early 1920s to 1942, is an example of a large consolidated dairy farm that once covered 1,190 acres in Moon and Findlay townships with over 20 buildings including a horse barn, cattle barns, a pump house, a creamery, a church, and housing for the families of the farm’s 35 full-time workers (Photograph 22) (MTBCBC 1988:26). In the summertime, the farm population usually increased by an additional 35 to 40 workers. The 335 dairy cows produced 1,800 gallons of milk daily (MTBCBC 1988:26).

Wartime Mobilization and Postwar Development

When the federal government was searching for a site for a military defense airport early during World War II, the Bell Farm property was chosen (MTBCBC 1988:28). “In 1941, the U.S. Government decided that a new military airport should be built in the Pittsburgh area, not only for stopover and refueling of long distance military flights, but to provide better defense of the then vital Pittsburgh steel-making center” (Jockers 2006:202). The property of the former Bell Farm and additional surrounding farms was chosen as the 1,600-acre site for the military airport because of its high elevation with a relatively unobstructed landscape, its potential for future expansion, and its proximity to Pittsburgh. Construction began in April 1942 (Photograph 23).



PHOTOGRAPH 22: Historic Photograph of the Bell Farm (not extant) c. 1937 and PHOTOGRAPH 23: Historic Aerial Photograph of the Military Airport (not extant) c. 1943

In the mid-twentieth century Moon Township underwent dramatic changes. The population, which had slowly and steadily grown to 3,733 residents by 1940, increased by 90 percent to 7,076 residents in 1950 and by an additional 50 percent to 10,608 in 1960 (Jockers 2006:159). This rapid population growth had its roots in important events at the outset of World War II.

In 1943, the federal government initiated the defense worker housing project known as the Mooncrest Plan (ID #190) on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River (Photograph 24). The Mooncrest Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September 2013. The progressive design of the housing plan incorporated 396 units of housing as well as its own grocery store, school, community center, and parks,

“making it virtually a village unto itself” (Bamberg 2013:10). Mooncrest also contained the township’s first official municipal services building, containing police and fire services and government offices. The housing plan was built for wartime workers, including those assembling Landing Ship Tanks (LSTs) for Dravo Corporation on nearby Neville Island. In the 1950s during the Cold War, the PI-71 Nike missile launch site (not extant) was built in Moon Township along with five accompanying houses on Nike Road (ID #258).



PHOTOGRAPH 24: Mooncrest Defense Workers Housing (ID # 190) c. 1943

After World War II, the government turned over the military airport (reserving 104 acres for the air force base) for conversion to a new civilian terminal. Construction on the 10-gate Greater Pittsburgh Airport (not extant) was begun in 1946 (Photograph 25) (Berton 2007:96).

It opened in May 1952 and served more than a million passengers before the year’s end (Jockers 2006:203). The facility underwent several expansion campaigns in the late 1960s and early 1970s and eventually became designated an international airport. In 1987, construction on a new and substantially larger Pittsburgh International Airport terminal began on adjacent property in Findlay Township. The new airport opened in 1992, and the old facility was demolished in 1999. It was replaced by an airport-related business park, which opened in 2000 (Jockers 2006:208).



PHOTOGRAPH 25: Greater Pittsburgh Airport (not extant) c. 1955
copyright Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania

The Greater Pittsburgh Airport, which opened in 1952, was significant not only for its sheer size and direct impact on the physical landscape of Moon Township, but also for the “major impetus” it provided for the rapid development of the surrounding area (Airport Area Chamber of Commerce c1976:2). The construction of the Penn-Lincoln Parkway, which provided four-lane highway access to the airport and Moon Township from the City of Pittsburgh, coincided with the construction of the airport (Jockers 2006:162). At the time, four-lane limited access highways were uncommon, so this was a momentous undertaking involving federal, state, and local support. The combination of improved roadway access to the city and surrounding communities with the introduction of the airport as the region’s largest single employer spurred significant residential and commercial development in the township (Airport Area Chamber of Commerce c. 1976:1).

The rapid development of postwar residential subdivisions was a nationwide phenomenon, but because of the presence of the airport and the newly constructed highway as well as the availability of former farm acreage, Moon Township’s postwar suburban development happened faster and at a greater scale than the suburban development of most other communities in the region (NCHRP 2012). An early study of the suburban development of Moon Township stated that “over 50 percent of all housing in Moon Township has been built between 1950 and 1960” and 1,220 more new homes were constructed between 1960 and 1970 (Paulos 1972:21). A zoning map from 1959 shows more than a dozen of the earliest postwar residential plans (Robertson 1959). Residential subdivision plans which were relatively complete by c. 1965 include Orchard Park Estates (also known as Ewing Mills Heights) (ID #122), Rosemont Estates (ID #159), and Amherst Acres (ID #206) (Photographs 26 through 28).



PHOTOGRAPH 26: Orchard Park Estates (ID #122)
c. 1955



PHOTOGRAPH 27: Rosemont Estates (ID #159) c. 1958



PHOTOGRAPH 28: Amherst Acres (ID #206) c. 1960

Some of the plans feature distinctive architecture like the Hyde Park Plan (ID #207), which has factory manufactured, steel frame homes that were made by the United States Steel Homes Division (Photograph 29). Other plans feature homes that appear distinctively modern for the period such as the Nyetimber Plan (ID #216) and the small subdivision on Gentry Road (ID #222) (Photographs 30 and 31). Regardless of the architectural style employed, the streetscape pattern formed by the collection of related houses, some with nearly uniform repetition of homes along the street, is a significant contributor to the historic significance of these communities.

Commercial development in the postwar era included the Dependable Drive-In (ID #156) from 1950, the Skylark Motor Inn (ID #169) from c. 1960, and an octagonal plan roadside restaurant from c. 1960 (ID #210). In 1962, Robert Morris College (now Robert Morris University) (ID #251) purchased the 230-acre Pine Hill Manor (not extant) for its campus and hired architect Tasso Katselas, who later designed the current Pittsburgh International Airport, to design the early campus buildings in his Brutalist style (Photograph 32) (Berton 2007:101).



PHOTOGRAPH 29: Hyde Park Plan (ID #207) c. 1960



PHOTOGRAPH 30: Nyetimber Plan (ID #216) c. 1962



PHOTOGRAPH 31: Gentry Plan (ID #222) c. 1965



PHOTOGRAPH 32: Robert Morris University Dormitory Building (ID #251) c. 1964

Post-1965

After 1965, Moon Township continued to expand in terms of its population, its built environment, and its community services. In 1969, the township offices moved from the Mooncrest housing plan into a dedicated building on Beaver Grade Road that was later joined by a separate building for the township police. The conversion of former farmland to residential subdivisions continues, and business and industrial parks have become increasingly common. Though the airport moved to neighboring Findlay Township in 1992, Moon Township still benefits from its proximity to the facility. Between 1990 and 2006, “Moon Township officials approved more than \$685 million worth of construction . . .[and]. . . nearly 6,000 building permits were issued” (Berton 2007:54).



Earl Edwards, President of the Old Moon Township Historical Society, presents a birthday cake to the Moon Township Board of Supervisors, 2013.



Existing Resources

Section 4

Existing Resources

The six tables below and their accompanying maps contain a partial inventory of existing historic resources important to the Township of Moon. Add to that number each individual home within the 14 noted residential subdivisions, and there is a large number of historic resources present in Moon Township. These resources are identified as locally important assets, regardless of whether or not they do (or will ever) qualify for recognition at a state or national level. A lot of change and modernization has occurred since the township was established in 1788, so it is very fortunate that structures still exist that date back as early as the 1800s. In fact, two structures are still present that date back to c. 1810, a mere 22 years after Moon Township was first established.

Appendix A: Historic Resources Inventory Table contains a full Inventory of Moon Township’s historic resources, as inventoried in the spring and summer of 2013 by the firm Skelly and Loy, Inc. If a resource is not listed in Appendix A, it was either determined not to be locally-important, or was inadvertently missed in the survey. Appendix A identifies resources from the early nineteenth century when the township was primarily an agricultural community, leading into the oil and gas boom of the 1890s. The early twentieth century marks a time when a number of leading Pittsburgh industrialists chose the rural appeal of Moon Township as the place to build their beautiful summer homes and country estates. In the early to mid-1900s, several subdivisions developed along with modest single-family homes. To provide the resources required to fight WWII, the federal government built a military airport in the township and a community for wartime mobilization workers (Mooncrest). After WWII, Moon Township experienced 90 percent population growth and rapid development of postwar residential subdivisions. The growth was due in part to the presence of the airport, a newly constructed highway to Pittsburgh, and availability of former farm acreage to develop.

The history of Moon Township as discussed in Section 3 of this Plan is evidenced by the resources documented in Appendix A. The inventory lists each resource, gives brief locational and descriptive information, and assigns each entry an identification number (ID #) for reference purposes. Collectively, the compilation of existing resources shows and tells the history of Moon Township well. What the reader gains from immersing themselves, or even glancing at a particular area of interest, is a tangible list that enables one to view, learn more about, teach others about, and take actions to preserve these resources. For ease of use, the following inventory tables are organized into the following categories:

Table 4-1 documents Nineteenth Century Historic Resources

Table 4-2 documents Early Oil Historic Resources

Table 4-3 documents Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources

Table 4-4 documents Summer Homes and Country Estates Historic Resources

Table 4-5 documents Non-Residential Historic Resources, and

Table 4-6 documents Postwar Historic Resources

Not every resource listed in Appendix A fits into one of these categories, and some fit into more than one category; thus, a resource may be listed twice, or not at all, in Tables 4-1 – 4-6. Consult Appendix A for the full inventory. Each resource is identified with an ID number (ID#), address or locational information, name/type, a description, and date. The entries in Tables 4-1 – 4-6 and the full inventory in Appendix A are not listed in any particular order of importance and the ID# assigned has no relevance other than for providing a reference number for use in this Plan. Appendix A also includes a map pocket, in which there is a large-scale exhibit showing the location of each resource.

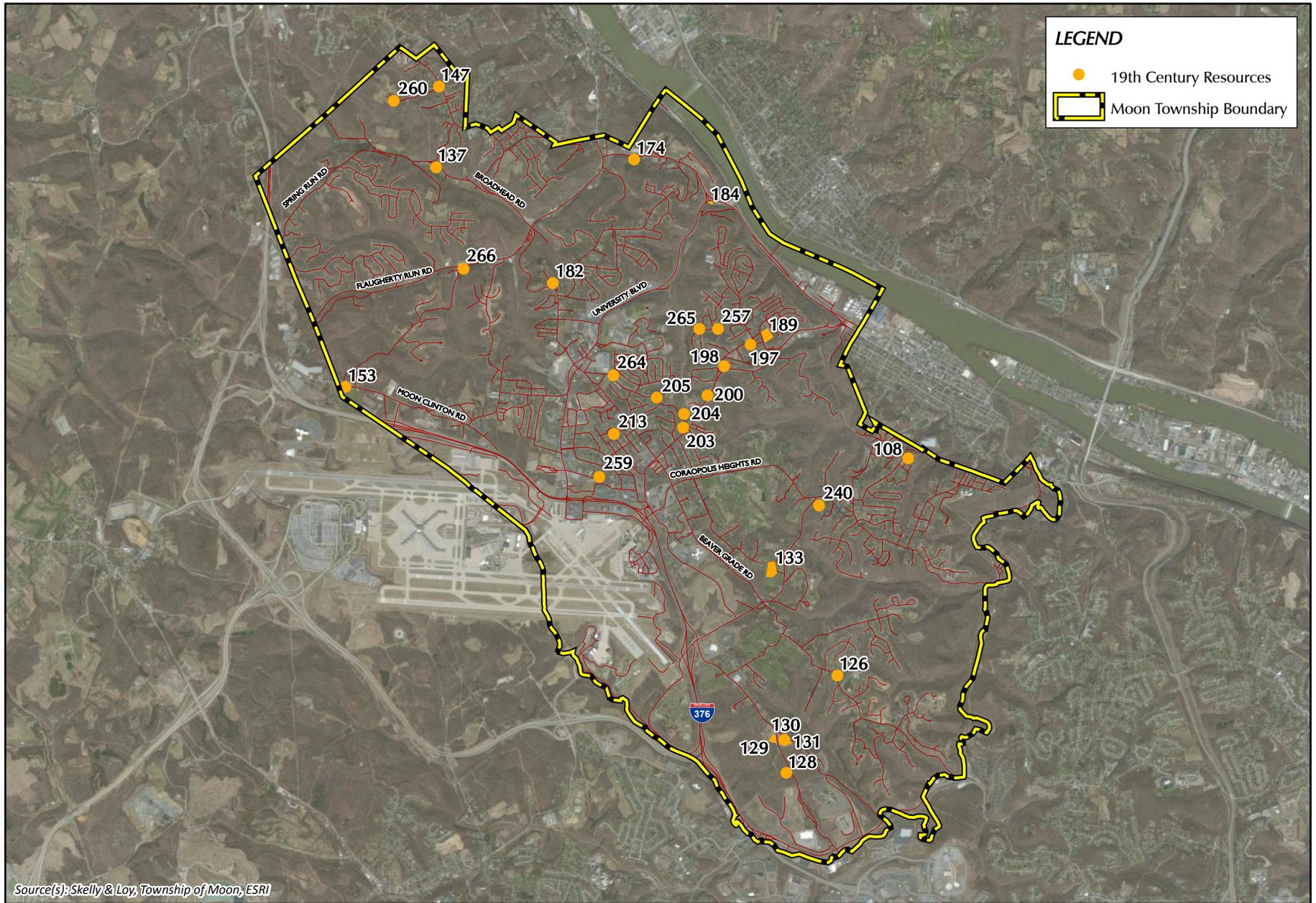
Nineteenth Century Historic Resources (c. 1810 – 1900)

Before European settlement, the Township of Moon was mostly a wooded landscape. When settlers arrived, they cleared areas to make way for farming and agriculture remained the main way of life for most of the early part of late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Inventory of Nineteenth Century Historic Resources is listed in Table 4-1. As shown on Figure 4-1, the Nineteenth Century Resources essentially touch every corner of Moon Township, with a large cluster of resources located between University Boulevard and Coraopolis Heights Road. The earliest resources that still exist today are the Joshua Meeks Stone Fireplace c. 1810 (ID #213) located along Pillar Drive, and the Peter Onstott Log House c. 1810 (Huntley House) (ID #259) located on Portvue Drive. Within this time period, Moon Township was primarily an agricultural community. Six (6) farmhouses (ID #s 126, 128, 130, 133, 147, and 240) from this time period still exist. In addition, resources from this century include Boggs School (ID #137), the only survivor of many one-room schoolhouses that once existed in the township, a Palladian villa c. 1814 (ID #198, core), and a Foursquare-style house with Queen Ann style elements and a wrap-around porch and projecting bay (ID #205).

Table 4-1: Inventory of Nineteenth Century Historic Resources (c. 1810 – 1900)

ID #33	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
108	1306 Moreland Drive	I-House	2 story, 3 bay, single pile frame I-House with additions	c. 1860
126	2785 Beaver Grade Road	Hugh McCormick House	2 story 5 bay stuccoed brick house with L-shaped plan and additions at rear	c. 1848
128	Hirshinger Road	Double pile farmhouse	Tall 2.5 story 5 bay house (frame with brick veneer?) with central front gable dormer, full width front porch, and dressed stone foundation	c. 1880
129	Hirshinger Road at Hookstown Grade Road	Oil Extraction Facility on former John Pannier Farm	Pump, rusted tanks, and pipes	c. 1885
130	Hookstown Grade Road (southeast of Hirshinger Road)	Cross gable farmhouse	2.5 story frame house (abandoned/dilapidated) with boarded windows and Insulbrick cladding	c. 1890
131	Hookstown Grade Road (southeast of Hirshinger Road)	Oil pumps	Pumps, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890
133	Beitsinger Road	Farm	2 story 5 bay frame farmhouse with stone foundation and enclosed porch - also 2 barns and outbuildings	c. 1890
137	Baker Ball Fields	Boggs School	1 story, front gable, frame one room school with Insulbrick cladding. Former school bell installed on grounds nearby	c. 1898
147	1711 Brodhead Road	Farmhouse	2 story 5 bay frame house with side gable roof and rear ell	c. 1850
153	Moon Clinton Road (at southeast corner with Moon Enlow Road)	I-House	2 story 3 bay brick house with rear addition	c. 1885
174	1090 Stoops Ferry Road	Elks club building	2.5 story Queen Anne frame house with substantial alterations and additions	c. 1890
182	1026 Brodhead Road	Peter White House	2 story frame side gable house with partially enclosed porch	c. 1861
184	University Boulevard opposite Stoops Ferry Road	Former village (Stoops Ferry)	2 story frame front gable house with storefront, altered 2 story house, tiled outbuilding	c. 1900
189	Old Thorn Run	St. Joseph Cemetery	Cemetery on hillside with circular path	c. 1900
197	Myers Lane	I-House	2 story single pile frame house	c. 1875

ID #33	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
198	899 Old Thorn Run Road	Palladian villa	Exceptional 1.5 story villa with four porticos on rectangular plan, front and rear elevation with integral porches and three dormers, side elevations with single dormers	1814
200	940 Thorn Run Road	Samuel B. Neely Log House (Springer House)	2 story log house with additions and renovations, now 4 bay single pile house	c. 1850
203	Northwest corner of Thorn Run Road and Sharon Road	Oil well	Pump, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890
204	513 Sharon Road	John Curry Log House	2 story log house that has been expanded over time	c. 1818
205	465 Sharon Road	Foursquare with Queen Anne elements	2.5 story frame house with wrap around porch and projecting bays	c. 1890
213	Pillar Drive	Joshua Meeks stone fireplace	Fireplace with large dressed stone blocks that is the only surviving remnant of the c. 1810 Joshua Meeks house	c. 1810
240	1000 Ewing Road	Pine Acres Cottage	2 story frame farmhouse built in stages and moved to this location c. 1910 from nearby	c. 1850
257	252 LaRue Drive	Java House	2 story frame side gable house	c. 1875
259	133 Portvue Drive (access from 138 South Patton Drive)	Peter Onstott Log House (Huntley House)	2 story log and frame house with side gable roof and multiple historic additions	c. 1810
260	205 Country Lane	Pickens Log Cabin	Log structure	unknown
264	401 Sharon Road	Nathaniel Neely Log House	2 story, 4 bay frame side gable roof, full width front porch, and alterations/additions	c. 1825
265	228 Pine Drive	House	2 story, 4 bay frame side gable house with enclosed porch	c. 1880
266	300 Becks Run Road	House	2 story frame Second Empire house with decorative slate mansard roof, stone foundation, and alterations	c. 1880



LEGEND

- 19th Century Resources
- Moon Township Boundary

Source(s): Skelly & Loy, Township of Moon, ESRI


T&B PLANNING, INC.
3501 Curran Avenue, Harrisville, PA 15668
 P: 724.3760 E: 724.325.7433
www.tbplanning.com

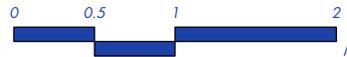


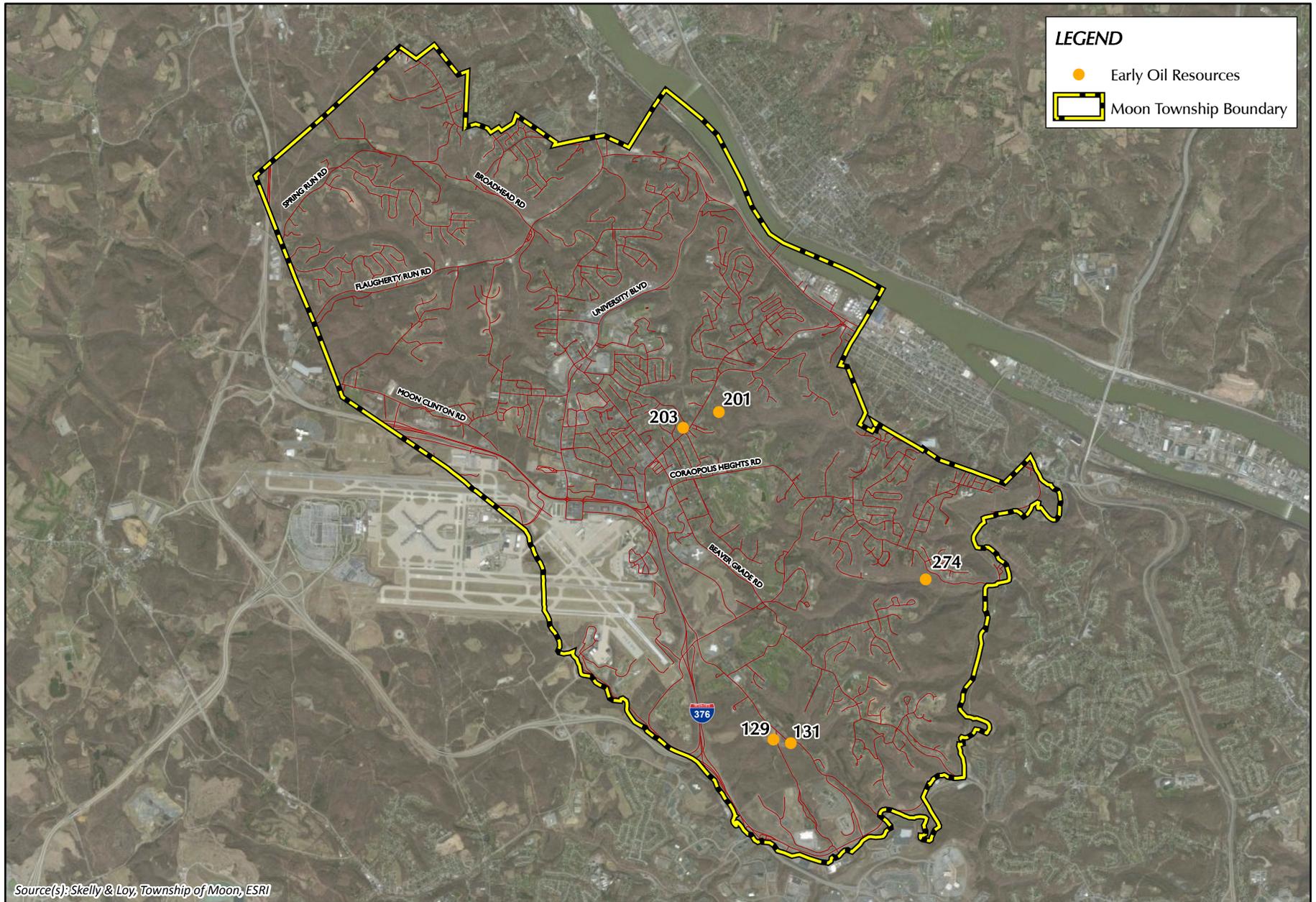

Figure 4-1
NINETEENTH CENTURY RESOURCES

Early Oil Historic Resources (c. 1885 – 1925)

As shown on Figure 4-2 and documented in Table 4-2, there are four (4) early oil resources remaining in the township from the oil and gas boom that occurred across Pennsylvania in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Resources include the remains of an oil extraction facility on the former John Pannier Farm, plus three (3) other locations containing remnants such as an oil well, pumps, tanks, and pipes. Natural resource extraction and oil and natural gas drilling once were, and still are, significant contributors to the regional economy. As such, there is a heightened interest in identifying and preserving historic resources associated with this industry.

Table 4-2: Inventory of Early Oil Historic Resources (c. 1885 – 1925)

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
129	Hirshinger Road at Hookstown Grade Road	Oil Extraction Facility on former John Pannier Farm	Pump, rusted tanks, and pipes	c. 1885
131	Hookstown Grade Road (southeast of Hirshinger Road)	Oil pumps	Pumps, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890
201	949 Thorn Run Road	Robin Hill Park, the Nimick Estate, and the Coventry log house	Exceptional Georgian 2.5 story mansion, carriage house, grounds, oil well, and moved log house	c. 1925
203	Northwest corner of Thorn Run Road and Sharon Road	Oil well	Pump, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890
274	Hassam Road (north of Meeks Run on HOLT property)	Oil well	Pump, tanks, and pipes	c. 1900



Source(s): Skelly & Loy, Township of Moon, ESRI

T&B PLANNING, INC.
 3501 Curran Avenue, Harrisville, PA 15688
 P: 724.3760 E: 724.325.7433
 www.tbplanning.com



Figure 4-2
EARLY OIL HISTORIC RESOURCES

Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources (c. 1900 – 1940)

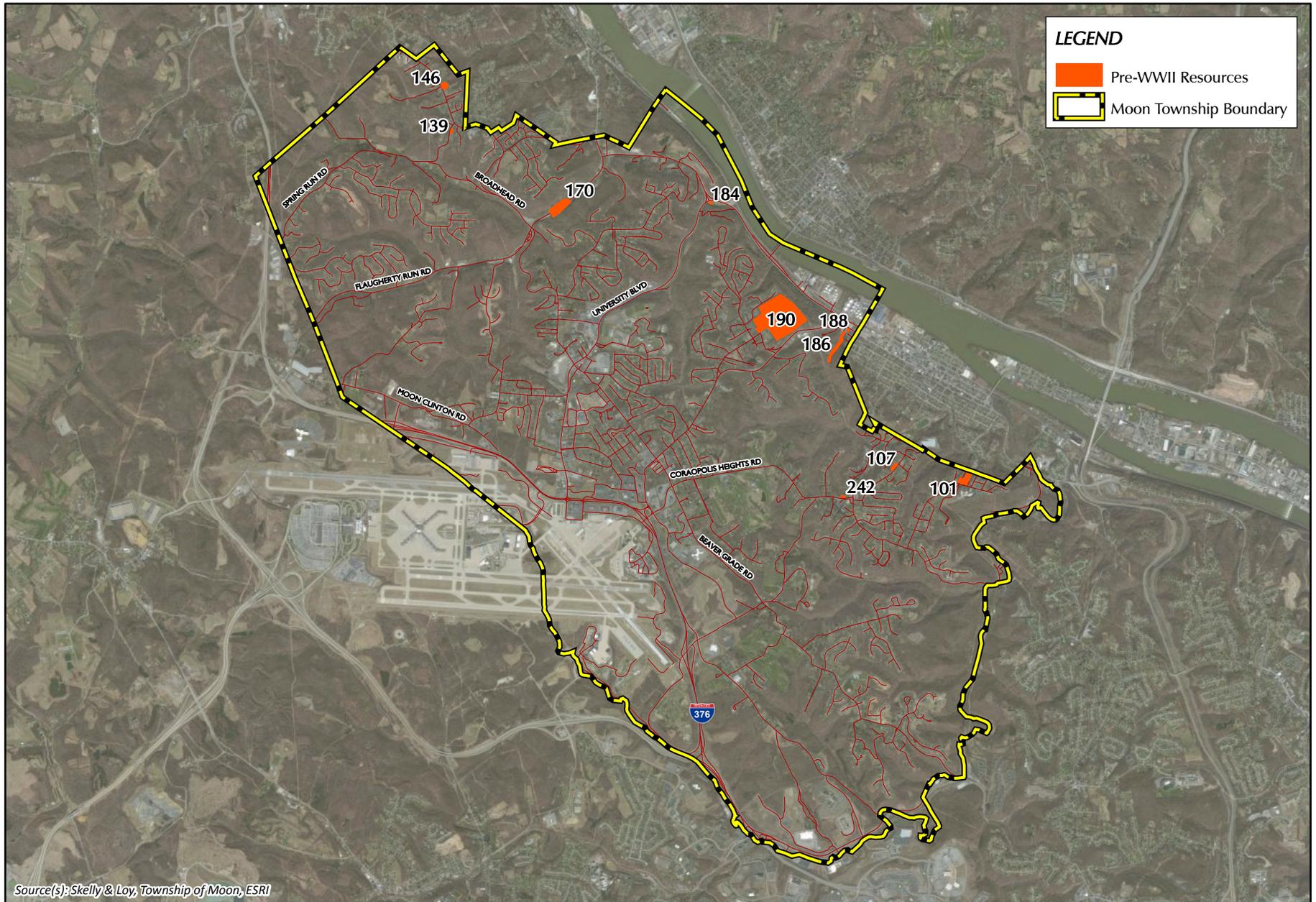
The Pre-WWII period introduced the township to the development idea known as subdivisions. Subdivisions in the Township of Moon were most likely built for workers from one of the nearby industries located along the Ohio River in Coraopolis. According to the National Register Bulletin titled “Historic Residential Suburbs,” early suburbs are of great interest to scholars of the American landscape and built environment and have design significance in several areas, including community planning and development, architecture, and landscape architecture. Suburban neighborhoods were generally platted, subdivided, and developed according to a plan and often laid out according to professional principals of design practiced by planners and landscape architects (Ames 2002:iii). The Township of Moon has several examples of early subdivision development. Each resource is documented in Table 4-3, Inventory of Pre-WWII Historic Resources, and is mapped on Figure 4-3. Examples of these Pre-WWII subdivisions include a collection of one-story square plan houses c. 1915 (ID #186) located on Thorn Hollow Road and a collection of modest frame houses c. 1938 (ID #170) built along Flaugherty Run Road to house workers of the Shafer Bus Line.

Even though many people may think of suburbs as relatively recent developments, with most having been built since the end of World War II, this is not the case. Suburban neighborhoods have been around since the mid-19th century. Transportation to and from earlier suburbs across the nation was provided successively by the horse-drawn carriage, steam-driven train, horse-drawn omnibus, electric streetcar and, finally, mass-produced, gasoline-powered vehicles (Ames 2002: 2). In the Township of Moon, there is evidence of a stagecoach stop having been located in Olson Park. Additionally, an electric streetcar operated from downtown Pittsburgh to the Sewickley Bridge and the railroad carried people to Moon Township from Pittsburgh and beyond.

Table 4-3: Inventory of Pre-WWII Residential Historic Resources (c. 1900 – 1940)

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
101	Beechford Avenue (1893+) and Montour Street	Early residential subdivision	1.5 story brick houses with projecting front gable wings, bungalows, and others	c. 1945
107	Charlton Heights Road (between Sandralynne Drive and George Street)	Frame early twentieth century houses	Front gables, bungalows, and a foursquare	c. 1920
139	Spring Run Road Ext (1213, 1219, 1221)	Frame houses	1 and 1.5 story frame houses (front gable, cross gable)	c. 1940
146	1708 and 1710 Brodhead Road	Front gable	1.5 story frame front gable houses	c. 1915
170	Flaugherty Run Road (190-225)	Shafer bus line worker housing	Collection of early twentieth century frame houses (and altered store, altered industrial building, and 3 infill modular homes)	c. 1938
184	University Boulevard opposite Stoops Ferry Road	Former village (Stoops Ferry)	2 story frame front gable house with storefront, altered 2 story house, tiled outbuilding	c. 1900
186	Thorn Hollow Road	Worker housing	Group of similar 1.5 story small frame houses especially a square plan, pyramidal roof version with projecting front gable porch	c. 1915
188	Fifth Avenue east of Thorn Hollow Drive	Front gable houses and store	Two 1.5 story frame front gable houses and one 1.5 story frame pyramidal roof house with 2.5 story brick store with intact storefront and hipped roof dormer	c. 1915
190	Mooncrest Drive+	Mooncrest National Register Historic District*	Federal housing plan for wartime defense workers with 396 units in 106 buildings and additional community facilities	c. 1943
242	1320+ Coraopolis Heights Road	Several early twentieth century houses	1.5 story frame bungalows and 1 story minimal traditional with alterations	c. 1910

* Mooncrest is currently the only National Register Historic District located in the Township of Moon (listed in 2013).



T&B PLANNING, INC.
 3501 Curran Avenue, Harrisville, PA 15688
 P: 724.3760 E: 724.325.7433
 www.tbplanning.com



Figure 4-3
PRE-WWII RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

Summer Homes and Country Estates Historic Resources (c. 1900- 1940)

In the second half of the nineteenth century, American cities grew rapidly as they industrialized. The degraded conditions of cities, coupled with a growing demand for housing in an environment that melded nature with community, created pressures for suburbanization (Ames 2002: 2). In the early twentieth century, summer homes and country estates were built in Moon Township for wealthy Pittsburgh industrialists seeking clean air, open space, and the rural feeling that Moon Township had to offer them. Such estates varied widely in scale and style but generally provided a generous, well-landscaped property. By 1919, 16 millionaires owned homes in the area (Jockers 2006:117). Some time c. 1925, the local land developer Philip W. Gundelfinger even produced a brochure to entice other wealthy Pittsburghers to build summer homes in Moon Township in an area that he referred to as Montour Hills, “The Ideal Place to Live.” As listed in Table 4-4 and shown on Figure 4-4, the majority of these summer homes and mansions are located on the very picturesque Coraopolis Heights Road, with a few on Beaver Grade Road, Old Thorn Run Road, and other nearby streets. This collection of homes is significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a multiple property grouping.

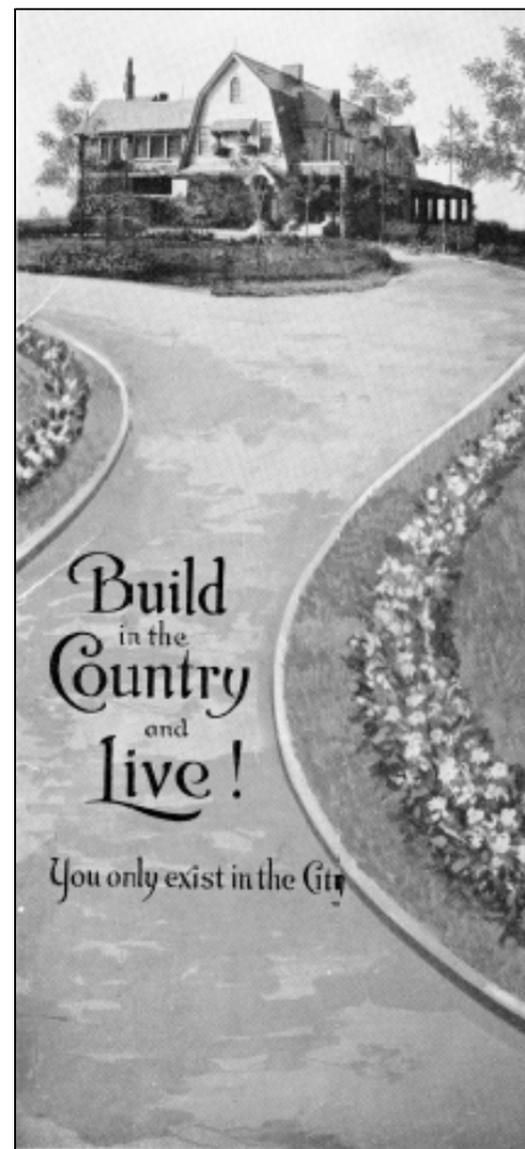
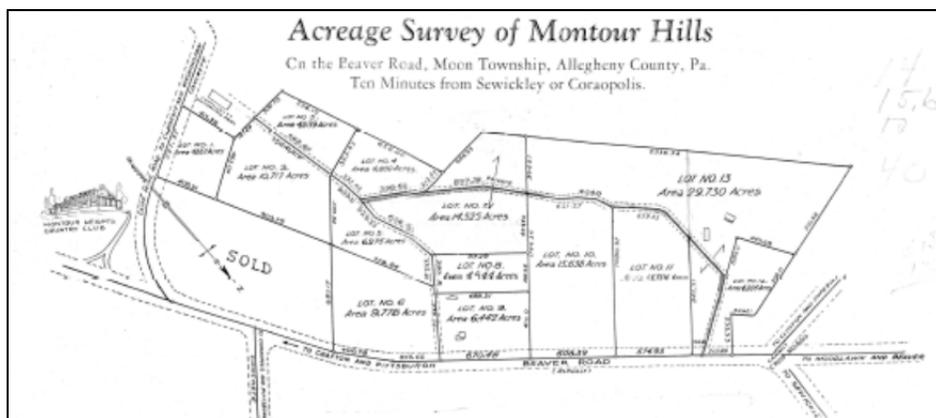


Table 4-4: Inventory of Summer Homes and Country Estates Historic Resources (c. 1900- 1940)

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
104	1799 Hassam Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story, 5 bay, Colonial Revival frame house with two shed roof dormers	c. 1905
109	1457 Charlton Heights Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story, 5 bay, Colonial Revival frame house with steep side gable roof, exterior brick chimneys and additions	c. 1915
119	1711 Hassam Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	2 story 5 bay frame house with side gambrel roof and full width shed dormer and rear additions	c. 1920
138	1120 Kings Lane	Colonial Revival	2 story 5 bay frame Colonial Revival house with 1 story wings	c. 1905
152	1500 Purdy Road	Colonial Revival Shafer House	Impressively sited 2 story brick house with hyphens and dependencies and a 2-story portico	c. 1938
192	Old Thorn Run Road at Fern Hollow Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	2.5 story frame house with gambrel roof and dormers	c. 1920
194	825 Old Thorn Run Road	Charles Graham/William Swindler Home	Exceptional Shingle Style summer home with shingle siding, an irregular roofline, multiple chimneys, bay windows, stone trim, and a carriage house	c. 1901
199	900 Thorn Run Road	John Getty House	2.5 story Colonial Revival frame house with multiple historic Craftsman style additions	c. 1905
201	949 Thorn Run Road	Robin Hill Park, the Nimick Estate, and the Coventry log house	Exceptional Georgian 2.5 story mansion, carriage house, grounds, oil well, and moved log house	c. 1925
221	1709 Beaver Grade Road	Colonial Revival	2 story 3 bay by 3 bay frame house with hipped roof and three season porch	c. 1920
223	1607 Beaver Grade Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story frame side gable house with gable returns	c. 1905
224	1516 Coraopolis Heights Road	Hyeholde	Exceptional picturesque French provincial mansion and tea room with brick, stone, half-timbering, and slate	1931-38
227	1491 Coraopolis Heights Road	Montour Heights Country Club (formerly McCune property)	2.5 story brick Georgian Revival house with hyphens and dependencies	c. 1938

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
228	1474 Coraopolis Heights Road	Roselea	Exceptional MacClure & Spahr Tudor Revival summer house, barn, and farmhouse	c. 1907
229	1460 Coraopolis Heights Road	John R. McCune IV Estate	Exceptional 1.5 story frame summer house with flaring eaves, wrap around porch, water tower, and (later but complementary) six car garage	c. 1923
230	Country Club property	Farmhouse	2 story 5 bay side gable frame farmhouse with rear wings and outbuildings	c. 1900
232	1442 Coraopolis Heights Road	Baywood	Colonial Revival summer house with additions, 2 story 5 bay plus wings, entrance portico	c. 1927
233	1436 Coraopolis Heights Road	Bungalow	Large scale 1.5 story bungalow with front gable dormer and integral porch	c. 1920
234	Coraopolis Heights Road (opposite 1436)	Bungalow	Large scale 1.5 story bungalow with shed dormer and integral porch	c. 1920
235	1405 Coraopolis Heights Road	Bungalow	1.5 story frame summer house with irregular roofline, wrap around porch, massive Doric (Archaic) columns	c. 1905
236	1408 Coraopolis Heights Road	Charles M. Robinson Estate	Tudor Revival summer house with irregular roofline, brick, stucco with historic additions	c. 1907
238	Coraopolis Heights Road (opposite 1346)	Newton Loughman House	Dutch Colonial Revival house with side gambrel tile roof and partial width porch	c. 1910
239	1346 Coraopolis Heights Road	Tudor Revival	Exceptional Tudor Revival 2 story house with half timbering, brick, stone, and integral porch	c. 1920
241	1327 Coraopolis Heights Road	Langhurst	Exceptional Tudor Revival 2.5 story house with double peaks, half timbering, and wrap around porch	c. 1910
247	1800 Hassam Road	Colonial Revival	Exceptional 2 story 6 bay frame house with flanking 1 story wings and outbuildings	c. 1925
249	1506 Beaver Grade Road	Cruciform plan farmhouse	2 story brick house with steep flaring gables and shed roof dormers	1929

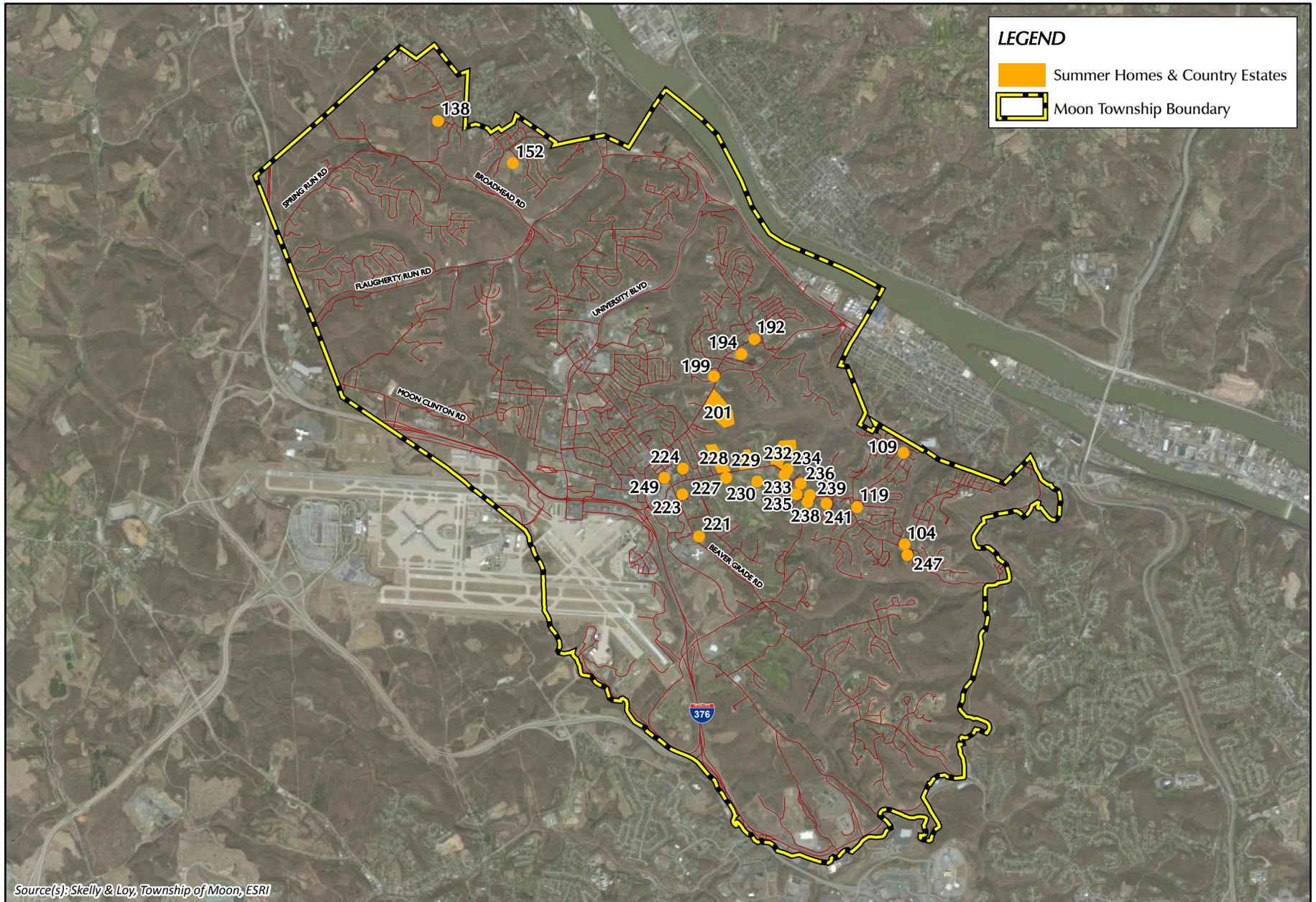


Figure 4-4
SUMMER HOMES AND COUNTRY ESTATES RESOURCES

Postwar Historic Resources: Subdivisions and Other Structures (c. 1950-1965)

The opening of the Greater Pittsburgh Airport and the construction of the Penn-Lincoln Highway triggered the construction of a substantial number of residential subdivisions in Moon Township during the period after WWII. “The postwar housing boom, manifested in the so-called “freeway” or “bedroom” suburbs, was fueled by increased automobile ownership, advances in building technology, and the Baby Boom. A critical shortage of housing and the availability of low-cost, long-term mortgages, especially favorable to veterans, greatly spurred the increase of home ownership” (Ames 2002:24). The construction of the Greater Pittsburgh Airport in 1952 continued the need for housing and further extended the building trend of subdivisions into the 1960s. Across America, the increase of large, self-contained residential subdivisions, connected to a city by a roadway network, created a suburban landscape dependent on the automobile for virtually all aspects of daily living. To support this development pattern, retailers migrated to the suburbs as well, and were clustered in community shopping centers or along commercial strips. (Ames 2002:24).

The rapid development of postwar residential subdivisions was a nationwide phenomenon, but because of the presence of the Greater Pittsburgh Airport and a newly constructed highway that connected Moon Township to downtown Pittsburgh, as well as the availability of large expanses of land area for development on former farm acreage, Moon Township’s postwar suburban development happened faster and at a greater scale than most other communities in southwestern Pennsylvania (NCHRP 2012). For this reason, combined with the characteristic architecture of the 1950s and 1960s found in these subdivisions, many of Moon Township’s postwar subdivisions are locally-important historic resources. As listed in Table 4-5 and shown on Figure 4-5, these subdivisions are located throughout the township, primarily in the locations of former farm fields.

Table 4-5: Inventory of Postwar Historic Resources: Subdivisions and Other Structures (c. 1950-1965)

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
103	Pococen Drive	Postwar subdivision	Cape Cod (shake siding and no dormers), brick ranches with broad side chimneys and stone veneer detailing, and brick split-levels with exposed rafter tails	c. 1960
106	Pleasantview Plan (Philomena, Lark, Ogden Nash, and Jenny Lynn Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Hipped roof and side gable ranch houses	c. 1960
122	Orchard Park Estates (Ewings Mill Road+)	Postwar subdivision	Split-levels and ranches including early 1 story brick houses c. 1955 or earlier. Split levels in 2 primary types with clerestory windows or tall entries and belted ranches by Burch Builders	c. 1955
127	Clubside Drive plan	Postwar subdivision	Split-levels and ranches	c. 1965
132	100 Resurrection Road	Resurrection Catholic Cemetery and mausoleum	Landscaped cemetery with curvilinear drives and modern canopied mausoleum and chapel	c. 1960
141	Eastern Avenue	Postwar subdivision	1 story brick ranches (many altered) with shallow roof overhang in front	c. 1959
156	500 Moon Clinton Road	Dependable Drive-In	Parking lot, screen, concession stand	1950
159	Rosemont Estates (Convair, Rosemont, and Lycoming Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Brick and frame bracketed ranches, minimal traditionals, and split-levels	c. 1962
164	322-336 Moon Clinton Road	Chelsea Condos brick townhouses	3 separate buildings. Each is a 4-unit 2 story Modern brick townhouse with projecting front gable entries	c. 1955
169	225 Moon Clinton Road	Skylark Motor Inn	2 story motel with full width 2nd floor balcony and modular concrete screens	c. 1960
180	Brodhead Road at Shafer Road	Robert Gobao Flooring commercial building	2 story brick building with rectangular plan, 2 store spaces with apartments above	c. 1950
193	Sylvania Heights (La Rue Drive+)	Postwar subdivision	Brick ranches and other postwar housing types with some earlier houses as well	c. 1960
206	Amherst Acres (Amherst Avenue+)	Postwar subdivision	Ranches and split-levels	c. 1960

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
207	Hyde Park Plan (Sandhurst, Nottingham, and Grosvenor Drives)	Postwar subdivision	US Steel homes. Ranches and split-levels	c. 1960
208	Hyeholde Drive	Postwar subdivision	Ranches and split-levels with rough stone	c. 1960
210	9155 University Boulevard	Selma's Texas BBQ roadside restaurant	Octagonal plan restaurant with cantilevered roof overhangs and ribbon windows	c. 1960
211	9003 University Boulevard	Avis retail strip	1 story side gable retail strip with an angled plan	c. 1955
212	Sharon Hill Manor (Patton, South Patton, Springer, and Marshall Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Ranches, split-levels, and two story houses	c. 1955
214	522 Carnot Road	Sharon Community Presbyterian Church	Neo Colonial Revival brick church with cross axes and decorative wrought ironwork, cemetery and replica chapel	1964
216	Nyetimber Plan (Hayeswold Drive+)	Postwar subdivision	Modern ranches and split-levels	c. 1962
222	Gentry Road	Postwar subdivision	Singular design of modern ranches and split-levels	c. 1965
252	844 Beaver Grade Road	Diane's Dry Cleaners	concrete block end gable commercial building	c. 1964
253	838 Beaver Grade Road	A.R. Miller Hardware building	end gable (uneven saltbox profile) with corrugated metal cladding	c. 1950
254	Beaver Grade Road	Carnot Beer Distributor	2 story commercial building with brick veneer, siding, vehicle bays, and parapet false front	c. 1950

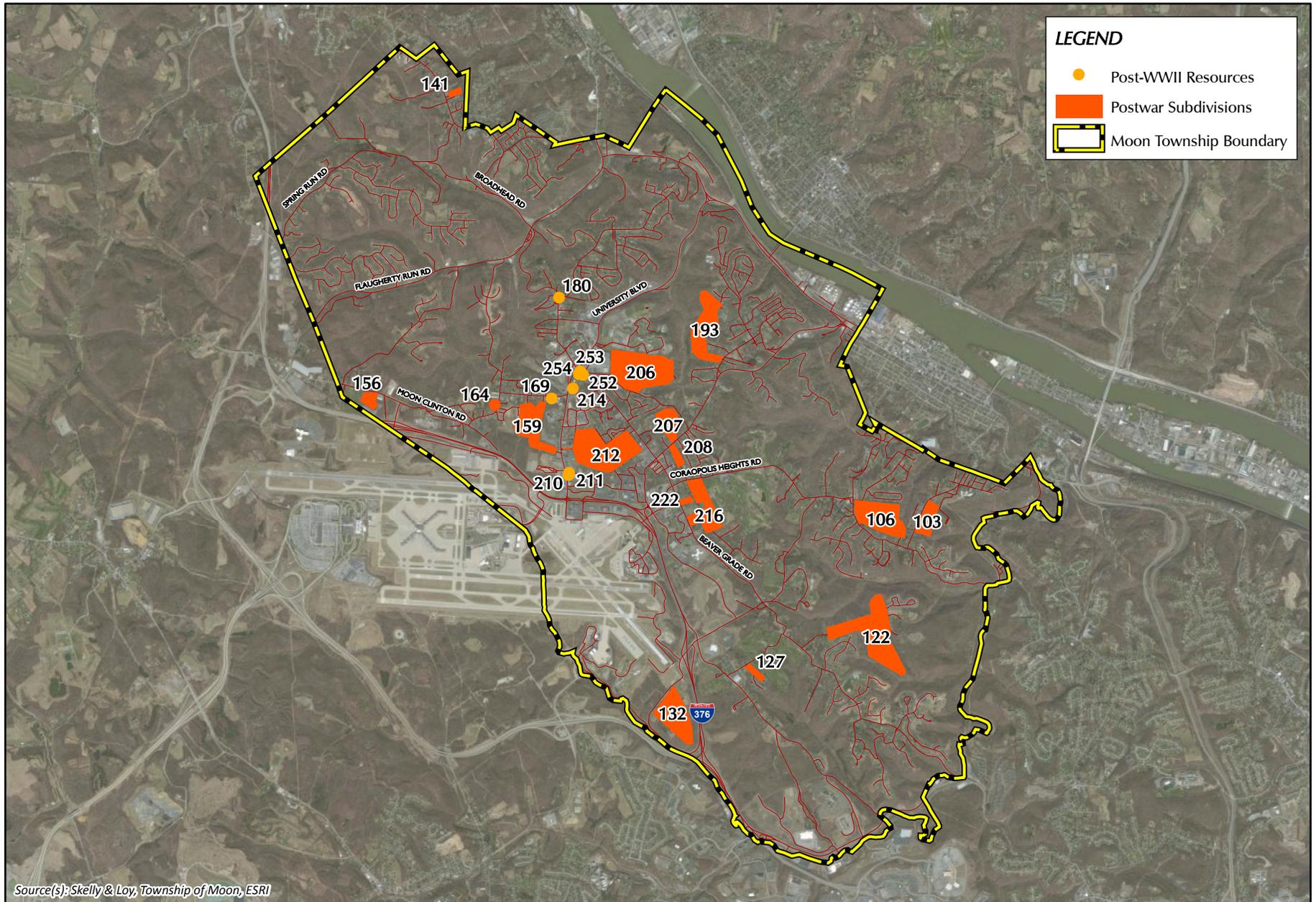


Figure 4-5
POSTWAR HISTORIC RESOURCES

Non-Residential Historic Resources

A large majority of the locally-important historic resources in the Township of Moon are residential, but there is a collection of Non-Residential Historic Resources as well, mostly concentrated around the primary transportation thoroughfares. These include the Felician Sisters Convent Chapel and our Lady of the Sacred Heart High School c. 1932 (ID #134) and the former PI-71 Nike missile launch site with five accompanying houses (ID #258) built to house servicemen for the missile site. Each resource is documented in Table 4-6 and its location shown on Figure 4-6.

Historic properties that are considered “income-producing” may be eligible for rehabilitation tax credits or tax deductions for the donation of historic preservation easements. To qualify, the building or site must be a contributing structure in a National Register Historic District or be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a 20% tax credit) or have been constructed prior to 1936 but not listed in the National Register (a 10% credit, which does not apply to residential rentals). At the time this Preservation Plan was prepared (2013), the only resource in Moon Township listed in the National Register is the Mooncrest housing plan. Appendix A of this document lists other properties in Moon Township that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, although further evaluation is needed to make a precise determination of eligibility. Improvement projects conducted on income-producing properties listed in the National Register or not listed in the National Register but constructed before 1936 are eligible for tax credits if the improvements are implemented consistent with the historic character of the property and meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Rehabilitation Standards.



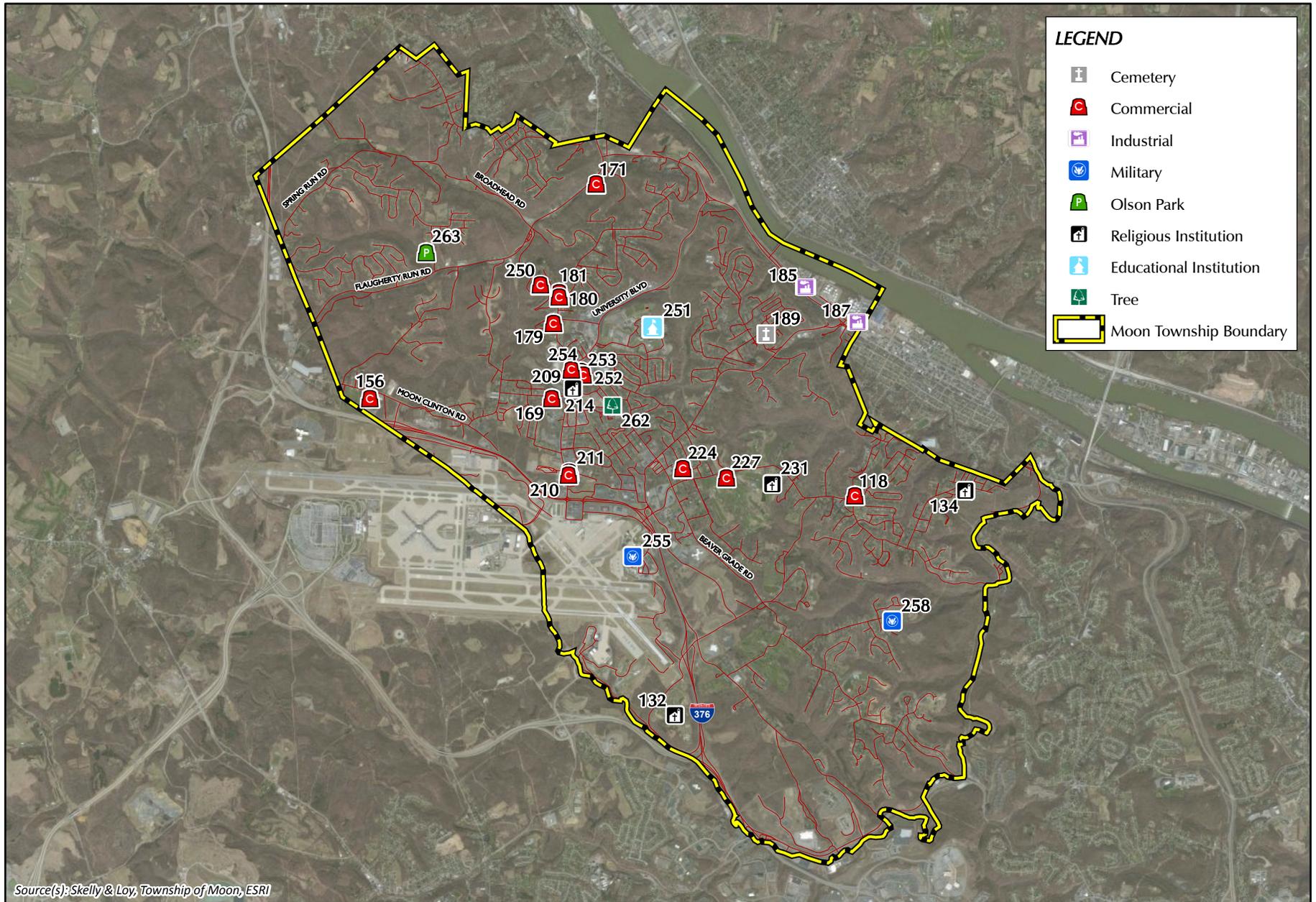
Carnot crossroads, c. 1920

Table 4-6: Inventory of Non-Residential Historic Resources

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
118	1255 Maple Street Extension	BJ Equipment/Turner Implement commercial building	2 story brick commercial building with partially stepped parapet and alterations	c. 1950
132	100 Resurrection Road	Resurrection Catholic Cemetery and mausoleum	Landscaped cemetery with curvilinear drives and modern canopied mausoleum and chapel	c. 1960
134	1500 Woodcrest Avenue	Felician Sisters Convent, Chapel, and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart High School with grounds and private cemetery	Gothic Revival complex with an E-shaped plan. 4 story school and convent wings flank the central chapel. Red brick Collegiate Gothic style with stone trim and decorative brickwork. Later construction and recent LEED renovations are present. The grounds include a private cemetery and a Stations of the Cross contemplative path	c. 1932
156	500 Moon Clinton Road	Dependable Drive-In	Parking lot, screens, concession stand	1950
169	225 Moon Clinton Road	Skylark Motor Inn	2 story motel with full width 2nd floor balcony and modular concrete screens	c. 1960
171	147 Flaugherty Run Road	Flaugherty House (auction house)	Idiosyncratic 2.5 story frame building that formerly served as working girls' retreat and YMCA	1923
179	981 Brodhead Road	Copeland Funeral Home	1.5 story frame front gable former summer house with substantial additions and porte cochere	c. 1915
180	Brodhead Road at Shafer Road	Robert Gobao Flooring commercial building	2 story brick building with rectangular plan, 2 store spaces with apartments above	c. 1950
181	Brodhead Road at Shafer Road	Fratangelo Gardens Deli altered bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow with stone veneer porch trim and rear additions	c. 1915
185	3550 University Boulevard	Industrial complex	Industrial buildings and the Valley Ambulance Building	c. 1940
187	Lower Thorn Street and Fourth Avenue	TriState Hose and Supply Co. industrial buildings	Four red brick industrial buildings	c. 1915
189	Old Thorn Run	St. Joseph Cemetery	Cemetery on hillside with circular path	c. 1900
209	Carnot Road	Houses converted to stores	Heavily altered 1.5 and 2 story frame houses that have been converted to commercial buildings	c. 1915

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
210	9155 University Boulevard	Selma's Texas BBQ roadside restaurant	Octagonal plan restaurant with cantilevered roof overhangs and ribbon windows	c. 1960
211	9003 University Boulevard	Avis retail strip	1 story side gable retail strip with an angled plan	c. 1955
214	522 Carnot Road	Sharon Community Presbyterian Church	Neo Colonial Revival brick church with cross axes and decorative wrought ironwork, cemetery and replica chapel also on the property	1964
224	1516 Coraopolis Heights Road	Hyeholde	Exceptional picturesque French provincial mansion and tea room with brick, stone, half-timbering, and slate	1931-38
227	1491 Coraopolis Heights Road	Montour Heights Country Club (formerly McCune property)	2.5 story brick Georgian Revival house with hyphens and dependencies	c. 1938
231	1443 Coraopolis Heights Road	First Baptist Church	Neo Colonial Revival brick church, cross axes, spire	1958
250	1036 Brodhead Road	Shafers Greenhouse and Gardens	Heavily altered 2 story frame house with wrap around porch, vacant greenhouses with tile cladding	c. 1925
251	Robert Morris University	Formal Gardens of former Pine Hill Manor and early campus buildings by Tasso Katselas	Circular planting with pergolas in four quadrants and modern dorm buildings in concrete, brick, and glass	c. 1908
252	844 Beaver Grade Road	Diane's Dry Cleaners	Concrete block end gable commercial building	c. 1964
253	838 Beaver Grade Road	A.R. Miller Hardware building	End gable (uneven saltbox profile) with corrugated metal cladding	c. 1950
254	Beaver Grade Road	Carnot Beer Distributor	2 story commercial building with brick veneer, siding, vehicle bays, and parapet false front	c. 1950
255	East of Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	911th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve Base	Air Force Reserve Base	1943
258	Nike Road	Former PI-71 Nike missile launch site (not extant) and housing	5 ranch houses oriented at an angle to the road built for servicemen at the missile site	c. 1952

ID #	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date
262	Tree at 916 Beaver Grade Road	Tree	As described in Moon Township's 1988 Bicentennial Book, "A 314 year old white oak...owned by Dr. D.C. Dantini. It is older than the township, county, or country. It was alive when William Penn claimed the territory in Pennsylvania. This white oak is beautiful and almost perfectly symmetrical. It shelters a house rebuilt around the features of a log cabin in a pastoral setting."	c. 1674
263	Olson Park at 442 Flaugherty Run Road	Olson Park	Former location of old house/tavern; stagecoach stop (not extant)	Unknown



LEGEND

- Cemetery
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Military
- Olson Park
- Religious Institution
- Educational Institution
- Tree
- Moon Township Boundary

Source(s): Skelly & Loy, Township of Moon, ESRI

T&B PLANNING, INC.
3501 Curran Avenue, Harrisville, PA 15666
 P: 724.3760 E: 724.325.7433
 www.tbplanning.com

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Figure 4-6
NON-RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

Architectural Styles

There are several prevalent and historic residential architectural styles found among the township’s locally important historic resources. Figures 4-7 through 4-12 showcase these styles, along with some defining characteristics of each. These styles include:

Cape Cod

Colonial Revival

Dutch Colonial Revival

Craftsman Cottage and Bungalow

Foursquare, and

Tudor Revival

These architectural styles are significant contributors to the valued physical characteristics found in Moon Township. Some buildings are high style, architect-designed structures and others are more modest, reflecting the cultural influences of local residents. By identifying the historic architectural styles and their distinguishing characteristics and promoting their inclusion in new construction, Moon Township’s physical character will continue to be recognizable among other communities in the region. Architecture also adds to the “sense of place” that attracts people and investment to a community.



THE CAPE COD STYLE

...is an architectural movement that began in the early 20th century, drawing inspiration from New England homes of the 17th century. The style was originally designed for function, with a central chimney located behind the front door. The key distinguishing elements include one or one and a half story heights, rectangular footprints, gabled dormers, steep roofs, and shingle siding. The Cape Cod style was commonly applied to houses.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ① Symmetrical façade with centered front entry
- ② Steep roof with side gables
- ③ Small roof overhang
- ④ Multi-paned, double-hung windows
- ⑤ Gabled dormers
- ⑥ Central chimney located behind front door
- ⑦ Simple exterior ornamentation

Source: Antique Home, Skelly & Loy



THE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE

...is an architectural movement that began in the late 19th century, drawing inspiration from the Federal and Georgian architecture of America's founding period. It gained popularity in the late 1800s during the celebration of the country's 100th birthday at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. The key distinguishing elements include front façade symmetry, front entrance fanlights and sidelights, and pedimented doorways, porches and dormers. The Colonial Revival style was commonly applied to houses, public buildings, and commercial buildings.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ❶ Columned porch or portico
- ❷ Front door sidelights
- ❸ Pedimented door, windows or dormers
- ❹ Broken pediment over front door
- ❺ Pilasters
- ❻ Symmetrical façade
- ❼ Double-hung windows, often multi-paned
- ❽ Bay windows or paired or triple windows
- ❾ Wood shutters often with incised patterns
- ❿ Decorative pendants
- ⓫ Side gabled or hipped roofs
- ⓬ Cornice with dentils or modillions



Source: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Skelly & Loy

Figure 4-8
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES - COLONIAL REVIVAL





THE DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE

...is an architectural movement that began in the late 19th century, drawing inspiration from Dutch colonists who settled in the lower parts of New York and New Jersey. The style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. The key distinguishing elements include one and a half to two story heights, gambrel roofs, dormers, porches, and gable-end chimneys. The Dutch Colonial Revival style was commonly applied to houses.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ① Side Gambrel roof
- ② Clapboard or shingle siding
- ③ Symmetrical façade
- ④ Gable-end chimneys
- ⑤ Eight over eight windows
- ⑥ Porch under overhanging eaves
- ⑦ Shed, hipped, or gable dormers
- ⑧ Columned porches and entries

Source: *Antique Home, Skelly & Loy*





THE CRAFTSMAN AND BUNGALOW STYLE

...is an architectural movement that began at the turn of the 20th century in California, drawing inspiration from the English Arts and Crafts movement. The style's low, horizontal lines are designed to become part of its natural environment. The key distinguishing elements include wide projecting eaves and overhanging gables with exposed rafters, and open porches with heavy square columns often atop stone bases. The Craftsman Cottage and Bungalow style was commonly applied to houses.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ① One or two stories in height
- ② Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters or braces
- ③ Front facing gables
- ④ Multi pane windows
- ⑤ Low pitched gable or hipped roof
- ⑥ Full or partial front porch with steady columns
- ⑦ Prominent gabled or shed roofed dormers

Source: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Skelly & Loy



THE FOURSQUARE STYLE

...is a distinctly American house style popular from the mid 1890s through the late 1930s. The large two and two and a half story houses that feature a square plan and pyramidal hipped roof sometimes borrow elements of the Prairie Style. The key distinguishing elements include two or two and a half story heights, cubic volume, square shape, pyramidal hipped roofs, broad overhangs, front facade symmetry, and broad front porches with square columns. The Foursquare style was most commonly applied to houses.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ① Low pitched hipped roof
- ② Wide overhanging eaves
- ③ Emphasis on horizontal lines
- ④ Massive square porch columns
- ⑤ Paired double hung windows
- ⑥ Gabled or hipped roof dormers



Source: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Skelly & Loy





THE TUDOR REVIVAL STYLE

...is an architectural movement that began in the late 19th century, drawing inspiration from late medieval English architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Early examples from the late 19th century are more ornate than versions from the early 20th century. The key distinguishing elements include steeply pitched roofs, overhanging gables or second stories, decorative front or side chimneys, diamond shaped casement windows, and round arched, board and baton front entry doors. The Tudor Revival style was commonly applied to houses, public buildings, and apartment buildings.

IDENTIFIABLE FEATURES

- ① Steeply pitched roof
- ② Cross gables
- ③ Decorative half-timbering
- ④ Prominent chimneys
- ⑤ Narrow multi-pane windows
- ⑥ Entry porches or gabled entry
- ⑦ Patterned stonework or brickwork
- ⑧ Overhanging gables or second stories
- ⑨ Parapeted or Flemish gable



Source: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Skelly & Loy



Action Plan

Section 5

Action Plan

This section is an **Action Plan**, which implies that action must be taken to preserve the township’s historic resources and build upon the characteristics that make the Township of Moon an inviting place for people to live, work, and invest their resources. It is intended that this Plan be used and implemented by the Township of Moon’s elected and appointed officials, committees, and staff, as well as property owners, residents, business owners, historic preservation advocates, philanthropists, and others to advance the following goals:

GOAL 1: Increase public awareness of Moon Township’s history and historic resources.

GOAL 2: Enable sound policy decisions that promote the preservation of Moon Township’s historic resources.

GOAL 3: Interpret and give recognition to Moon Township’s history and historic resources.

GOAL 4: Build upon the rich diversity of architecture that distinguishes Moon Township from other communities.

Compared to other components of community-building such as installing and maintaining transportation facilities (roads, trails, transit), supplying functioning infrastructure (utilities, energy), and providing public services (school, parks, libraries, municipal government) and protective services (law enforcement, fire protection), historic preservation efforts take more HUMAN CAPACITY than financial capacity. Some preservation activities require funding, but many more simply require a commitment of time and effort.

This Action Plan is meant to be used and updated over time as items are completed and new ideas emerge. Typically, momentum is built to implement the Action Plan as items are completed and results materialize in the community.

Action Items

The below table is a quick-reference guide to the 20 Action Items recommended by this Historic Preservation Plan. Following the table is a more detailed explanation of each Item and information to assist in its implementation.

Table 5-1: Action Plan

#	Action Item	Goals	Primary Leader(s)
1	Make the Historic Resources Inventory available to the public (see Appendix A).	1	Community Development Dept.
2	Update the Historic Resources Inventory as additional resources are identified or existing resources are lost (see Appendix A).	1,2	HARB and Community Development Dept.
3	Share the Historic Resources Inventory's GIS database with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) for inclusion in their resource records.	1	Community Development Dept.
4	Using a Multiple Property Submission Context, submit an application to list Moon Township's historic <i>Summer Homes and Country Estates</i> (c. 1900-1940, see Table 4) in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).	1,2,3	HARB, Property Owners
5	Encourage owners of income-producing properties identified in the Historic Resources Inventory as being eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to submit an application for listing.	1,3	HARB, Community Development Dept.
6	Distribute information to owners of non-residential structures constructed before 1936 informing them that they are potentially eligible to receive a 10% federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit for costs associated with undertaking substantial rehabilitation of their structure.	1,3	Community Development Dept.

#	Action Item	Goals	Primary Leader(s)
7	Consult the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) when evaluating proposed demolition permits, building permits, zoning variance requests, and development plans.	2,4	Community Development Dept.
7A	Demolition Permits – Discourage demolition and promote retention and reuse of structures listed in the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A). If demolition is unavoidable, 1) require the property owner to document the structure with photographs and supply photos to the township as a condition of the demolition permit, and 2) require the property owner to prepare a salvage plan and salvage reusable and desirable building materials that would otherwise be sent to a landfill and offer the salvaged materials for donation to Moon Township or another entity that would reuse the materials in the community (first priority) or elsewhere (second priority).		Community Development Dept.
7B	Building Permits – Encourage building permit applicants to retain the original architectural characteristics of the structure (same or compatible building materials, shapes and sizes of window and door openings, porches, eaves and overhangs, chimneys, roof pitch, and columns and other architectural features).	1,2	Community Development Dept.
7C	Variance Requests – Unless overriding circumstances are present, deny variance request applications for structures in pre- and post- WWII subdivisions (see Tables 3 and 5) if: a) encroachments proposed in required front and side yards would be uncharacteristic of the streetscape pattern or would disrupt a uniform pattern of building placement in the neighborhood or 2) features visible from the public street would be added, removed, or modified that would result in the structure appearing decidedly different in character than other structures in the neighborhood.	1,2	Zoning Hearing Board
7D	Development Plans – When considering a plan for new construction, the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors should encourage applicants to plan for and build structures that are compatible with and complement the character of distinguishable architectural styles found in the township (see Figures 4-7 to 4-12).	1,2,3	Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, Community Development Dept.

#	Action Item	Goals	Primary Leader(s)
8	Commission the preparation of an economic study that addresses the preservation and use of Mooncrest, Moon Township's only National Register Historic District. Determine if the draft Comprehensive Plan's proposed Village District designation recommendation for the Mooncrest plan is economically viable.	2	HARB
9	Implement a plaque program to identify and give recognition to resources on the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A).	3	HARB
10	Add a Conservation District Overlay Zone to the Township of Moon Zoning Ordinance to protect the character of certain residential neighborhoods.	2,4	Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors
11	Supplement the Carnot Village Overlay Zone with additional provisions related to architectural character.	2,4	Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors
12	Weave historic interpretation elements into in Moon Township's public parks. Olson Park (ID # 263), Robin Hill Park (ID #201) and Riverfront Park are viable locations.	1,2,3,4	Dept. of Parks & Recreation
13	Apply for PHMC Markers in locations of notable historic significance.	3	Preservation Advocacy Groups
14	Establish a heritage tree program.	1,2	Community Development Dept.
15	Develop an interpretive plan for Moon Township's early oil resources (see Table 2).	1.3	Preservation Advocacy Groups
16	Use modern technology to disseminate information about Moon Township's history and historic resources.	1,3	Moon Township Access Television, Preservation Advocacy Groups

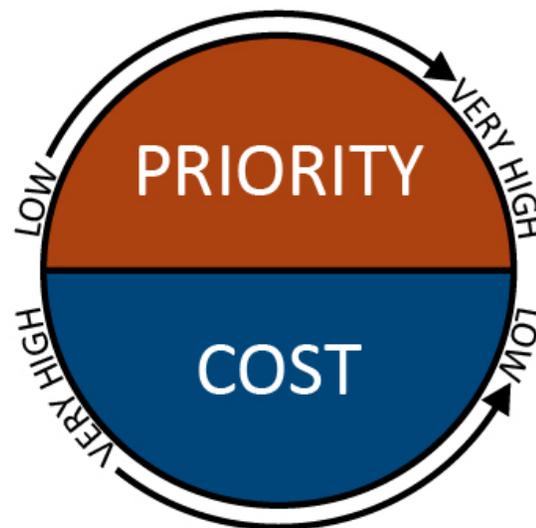
#	Action Item	Goals	Primary Leader(s)
17	Identify an organization to undertake an oral history project for Moon Township, focused on families whose descendants have a long history in the community.	1,3	Moon Township Access Television, Old Moon Township Historical Society
18	Collaborate with youth organizations to engage young people in projects that focus on Moon Township's history and historic resources.	1	Preservation Advocacy Groups, Educational Institutions
19	Identify procedures that will facilitate the identification and proper treatment of significant archaeological and paleontological resources, should they be discovered or unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities.	1	Community Development Dept.
20	Secure and stabilize historic structures that are threatened by abandonment, deferred maintenance, or vandalism.	2	Property Owners, Preservation Advocacy Groups

Implementing the Action Plan

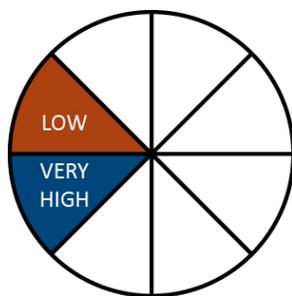
Each of the 20 recommended Action Items are listed on the following pages. Some Items will be completed quickly with little effort and financial resources. Others will take time, effort, and funding.

To assist in deciding which Items to tackle first, it is important to understand each Item’s relative level of priority and financial cost to implement. Priority and cost have a reverse relationship. This means that Items assigned a VERY HIGH PRIORITY and LOW FINANCIAL COST will be easier to implement and thus should be addressed with a greater sense of urgency than Items assigned a LOW PRIORITY and VERY HIGH FINANCIAL COST.

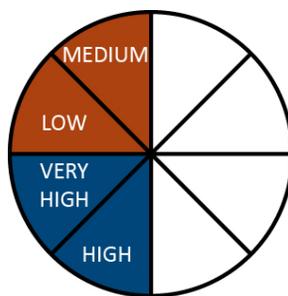
To graphically illustrate the ease and urgency to implement, a circle is used to symbolize the relative priority and financial cost, in the categories of LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, and VERY HIGH. The more the circle is filled in with color, the easier the Action Item will be to implement. The circles that are filled in with less color will be more difficult to implement. For example,



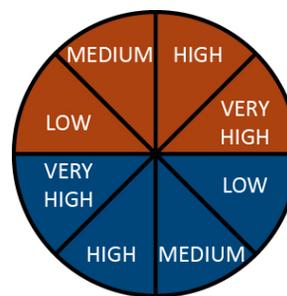
**DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT
NOT URGENT**



MODERATE EFFORT TO IMPLEMENT



**EASY TO IMPLEMENT
URGENT**



Additionally, Action Items will be completed quicker if a group or person steps up to lead their implementation. With the support of elected officials, the township's HARB is expected to oversee and monitor the overall implementation of this Historic Preservation Plan. To be successful, many people will need to participate. To get the ball rolling, each Action Item listed on the following pages is assigned a preliminary Leader. The HARB should work on obtaining commitments from groups, organizations, and specific persons to serve as Leaders for particular Action Items. Because some Items will be completed quickly while others will take longer (a year or more), the HARB should work with the Action Item Leaders to be sure they are committed to following through, given the timeline and level of effort involved.

The initial efforts of Action Item Leaders should be to collaborate with the HARB and identify possible funding sources to cover any costs that will be incurred from implementing the Action Item. As previously mentioned, most of the Action Items require a commitment of time more so than a need for funding. Regardless, there will be at least some financial cost associated with many of the Items. Often, government agencies and philanthropic groups are more willing to commit funding when work is proposed to implement a well thought-out plan, rather than a single isolated idea. Thus, when seeking funding, Action Leaders should be sure to mention that work efforts to implement individual Action Items are part of a larger plan for Moon Township, building from the township's Comprehensive Plan.

Implementation Tips:

Support Action Item Leaders by helping them to identify volunteers and funding sources to implement this Plan.

Announce successes, particularly the completion of Action Items. Public recognition will help to instill a sense of accomplishment and build momentum for future Actions.

Remind stakeholders about the quality of life, aesthetic, financial, and environmental benefits that come with preservation.

Conduct an annual review of the Action Plan. Make updates and modifications to keep it fresh and current. Mark completed Actions with their completion dates and success stories.

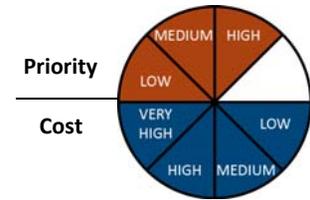
1. Make the Historic Resources Inventory available to the public (see Appendix A).

Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

Potential Partners: Preservation Advocacy Groups, Media Outlets

Priority to Implement: High

Financial Cost to Implement: Low



The Historic Resources Inventory compiled as part of this Historic Preservation Plan is contained in Appendix A. The data identifies 149 resources, including 14 residential subdivisions. The Inventory was collected in the spring and summer of 2013 and represents a list of historic resources that the Township of Moon considers to be locally important to its history, culture, and physical character.

At the onset of preparing this Plan, the township asked residents to participate by completing an online survey. Although the response rate was low, the feedback indicated that Moon Township’s residents are generally unaware of the historic resources located in their community.

By implementing Action Item #1 and making the Historic Resources Inventory available to the general public, everyone will have access to the list of Moon Township’s resources. Good decision-making is based on accurate information, and decisions affecting historic resources occur at all levels, whether it be a municipal body, municipal official, quasi-public organization, volunteer group, philanthropist, property owner, individual person, or other. Making

information about existing resources available to the general public also can foster a deeper appreciation of the township’s developmental history and the features that set Moon Township apart from other suburban communities in Allegheny County and southwestern Pennsylvania.

The Historic Resources Inventory is compiled as a table and mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS). It is recommend that the Township of Moon implement Action Item #1 by making the Inventory accessible to the public by posting the Inventory online and publicizing its availability.

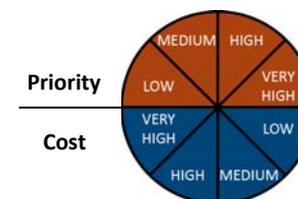
2. Update the Historic Resources Inventory as additional resources are identified or existing resources are lost (see Appendix A).

Leaders: Township of Moon HARB, Community Development Department

Potential Partners: Preservation Advocacy Groups, Property Owners, Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission

Priority to Implement: Very High

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

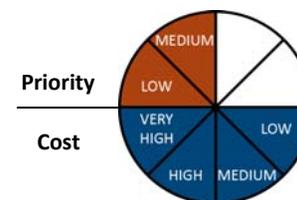


The Historic Resources Inventory compiled as part of this Historic Preservation Plan is contained in Appendix A. The data identifies 148 resources, including 14 residential subdivisions. The Inventory was collected in the spring and summer of 2013 and represents a list of historic resources that the Township of Moon considers to be locally important to its history, culture, and physical character. If a resource is not listed in Appendix A, it was either determined not to be locally important in 2013, or was inadvertently missed in the survey.

To continue to be valuable and reliable, the Township of Moon should keep the Inventory up-to-date and use it as a dynamic tool and not as a static database. For example, if a resource listed in the Inventory is demolished, the demolition date should be noted in the Inventory. If an additional resource is identified that is not listed in the Inventory but should be listed, the resource should be added. It is recommended that Community Development Department staff be responsible for updating the Inventory related to demolitions as

demolition permits are issued. Community Development Department staff also should implement Action Item #2 by keeping a log of suggested additions to the Inventory. The log of potential additions should be reviewed by the HARB either quarterly or semi-annually, and the Inventory updated per HARB direction.

3. Share the Historic Resources Inventory’s GIS database with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) for inclusion in their resource records.



Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

Potential Partners: PHMC

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) is the Commonwealth’s official history agency. Its Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) acts as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and administers historic preservation programs across Pennsylvania under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Pennsylvania History Code. The BHP also provides services to carry out these programs.

The BHP maintains a map-based inventory of historic and archaeological sites and surveys in a Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) database that is available to the general public at www.crgis.state.pa.us. The information contained in CRGIS comes from a variety of sources ranging from professional archaeologists and architectural historians, to municipal governments planning for historic preservation, to private citizens interested in the history of their property or community.

One of the objectives listed in Pennsylvania’s Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2012-2107) published by the BHP is to identify and document locally important resources and issues. Moon Township has done this through the preparation of this Historic Preservation Plan. By sharing the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) with the BHP, the Inventory will become part of the statewide database, which will make the data more widely accessible, heighten awareness of Moon Township’s resources at a statewide level, and give BHP access to Moon Township’s Inventory to assist in mobilizing resources to assist with preservation efforts.

For more information about the CRGIS, refer to the CRGIS website at www.crgis.state.pa.us.

4. Using a Multiple Property Submission Context, submit an application to list Moon Township’s historic Summer Homes and Country Estates (c. 1900-1940, see Table 4-4) in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Leaders: Township of Moon HARB, Property Owners

Potential Partners: PHMC, Preservation Advocacy Groups

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the United States’ historic places. It is an honor for a property to be listed in the National Register. Listing does NOT mean that a resource must be preserved, nor does it impose any regulations or requirements. Listing also does NOT restrict the property owner from making changes to the property, selling the property, or even demolishing the structure(s) on the property. The benefits of listing are to honor the resource as significant to the nation’s history and to provide the property owner with opportunities to seek federal and state tax incentives for rehabilitation work, if the property is income-producing (office, commercial, residential rental, etc.) and the work is done in accordance with standards published by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior and meets other criteria. Listed resources also receive consideration if they are proposed to be impacted by federally funded undertakings.

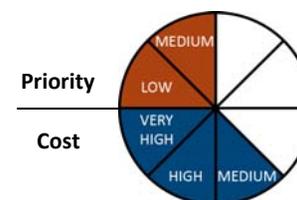
In the early twentieth century, summer homes and country estates were built in Moon Township for wealthy Pittsburgh industrialists

seeking an escape from the city. This collection of homes (see Table 4-4) is significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a multiple property submission. Listing in the National Register would give national recognition to the summer homes and country estates and elevate the recognized significance of Moon Township’s history.

Nominating these properties as a multiple property submission will allow the nomination application to be processed more simply and with less effort than if each summer home and country estate were nominated individually. Consent of the property owners is not required, but properties cannot be listed over the objection of a private owner.

For more information about listing in the National Register of Historic Places, refer to the PHMC’s website, at

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania_and_national_register_programs/3780.



5. Encourage owners of income-producing properties identified in the Historic Resources Inventory as being eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to submit an application for listing.

Leaders: Township of Moon HARB, Community Development Department

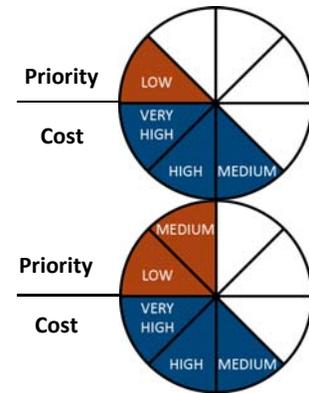
Potential Partners: Property Owners, Preservation Advocacy Groups, Property Owners

Priority to Implement: Medium for Income-Producing Properties; Low for Other Properties

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

The National Register of Historic Places is the United States’ official list of historic places and properties. It is an honor for a property to be listed in the National Register. Listing does NOT mean that a resource must be preserved, nor does it impose any regulations or requirements. Listing also does NOT restrict the property owner from making changes to the property, selling the property, or even demolishing the structure(s) on the property. The benefits of listing are to honor the resource as being significant and to provide the property owner with opportunities to seek federal and state tax incentives for rehabilitation work, if the property is income-producing (office, commercial, residential rental, etc.) and the work is done in accordance with standards published by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior and meets other criteria. Listed resources also receive consideration if they are proposed to be impacted by federally funded undertakings.

The Historic Resources Inventory contained in Appendix A identifies 148 resources, including 14 residential subdivisions, and indicates

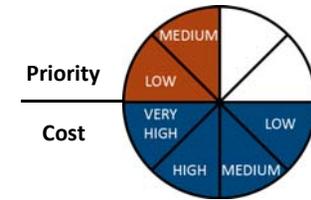


which of those resources are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Because income-producing properties listed in the National Register are eligible for state and federal tax incentives for expenses associated with qualifying rehabilitation work, it is a higher priority to pursue the listing of income-producing properties than, say, residential homes that don’t produce income. The opportunity of tax incentives can entice owners to improve their properties. Also, as more resources are listed, the Township’s historic significance will gain stronger national acknowledgement.

For more information about Federal and State Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits, refer to the PHMC’s website, at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/rehabilitation_investment_tax_credit_program/2646.

For more information about listing in the National Register of Historic Places, refer to the PHMC’s website, at http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania_and_national_register_programs/3780.

6. Distribute information to owners of non-residential structures constructed before 1936 informing them that they are potentially eligible to receive a 10% federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit for costs associated with undertaking substantial rehabilitation of their structure.



Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

Potential Partners: PHMC, HARB, Preservation Advocacy Groups, Financial Institutions, Real Estate Agents

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

Property owners may not be aware that there are Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits (RTIC) available for certain expenses associated with the rehabilitation of income-producing buildings constructed before 1936 (residential rentals do not qualify). To qualify, the building or site must have been constructed before 1936 and the rehabilitation work must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property, whichever is greater. Improvement projects eligible for tax credits must be conducted consistent with the historic character of the property and meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. By making the tax incentive information readily available to property owners, they will be better informed and perhaps more inclined to take action. Because the tax incentive process can be complicated, publicizing simple and up-to-date information and instructions (or referring owners to PHMC’s website that lists the eligibility requirements) will make the process easier to understand and pursue.

Also, the Township of Moon should periodically remind local real estate agents, tax accountants, and the loan departments of financial institutions about the RITC and encourage them to help inform property owners of the program.

For more information about the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring, historic buildings, go to the National Park Service (NPS) website at:

http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm

For more information about Federal and State Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits, refer to the PHMC’s website, at

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/rehabilitation_investment_tax_credit_program/2646

7A. Consult the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) when evaluating applications for demolition permits.

Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

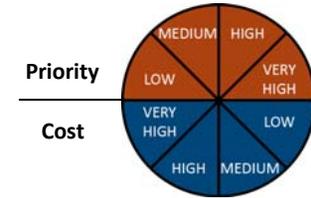
Potential Partners: Preservation Pennsylvania, Public Works Department, HARB, Salvage Companies

Priority to Implement: Very High

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

The Township of Moon should discourage demolition and promote retention and reuse of structures listed in the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A). The township should make property owners aware that their property is included in the Inventory and is considered a locally-important historic resource. When people value their asset, it is less likely that demolition will be suggested. If demolition is unavoidable:

1. Require the property owner to document the structure with color, digital photographs and supply the photo files to the township as a condition of the demolition permit. Photographs should include: a) all four sides of the structure's exterior from the ground to the roof, b) close-up details of the exterior building wall materials, c) view of the structure as seen from the public street (if visible), and d) examples of interior craftsmanship (fireplace surrounds, woodwork, stonework, flooring, cabinetry, etc.). Require that each photograph be numbered and properly labeled.
2. Require the property owner to prepare a salvage plan and salvage reusable and desirable building materials that would otherwise be



sent to a landfill and donate them to Moon Township or another entity that would reuse the materials in the community (first priority) or elsewhere (second priority). Although it is possible to mandate salvage, this Preservation Plan suggests that it occur on a voluntary basis in Moon Township, as there is no salvage program currently in place.

The township may have pending public improvement projects and park improvement projects that might make use of brick, stone, framing lumber, floor joists, and other building materials, assuming that the logistics of transporting and storing donated materials can be worked out. Also, there are salvage organizations such as "Construction Junction" in the greater Pittsburgh area that accept building material donations such as structural, accent, and hardware items. These items can be valuable, historically significant, and/or hard-to-find. Salvage is possible for cabinets, doors, windows, trim and casement work, doorknobs, other hardware, and hardwood flooring. In any case, the goal is to reuse historic building materials, with deposition in a landfill the absolute last resort.

7B. Consult the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) when evaluating applications for building permits.

Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

Potential Partners: Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, HARB, Builders and Developers

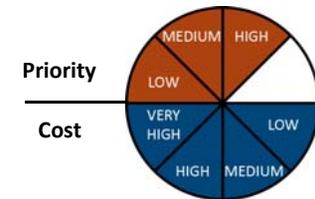
Priority to Implement: High

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

When evaluating building permit applications that involve proposed exterior alterations to structures in the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A), the Township of Moon should encourage building permit applicants to retain the original architectural characteristics of the structure. This includes but is not limited to exterior building materials, shapes and sizes of window and door openings, porches, eaves and overhangs, chimneys, roof pitch, and columns and other architectural features. These features are the distinguishing marks of a historic building's architecture. Alterations that are inappropriate to the building's architectural style diminish and may even completely destroy a structure's historic significance.

The township should make property owners aware that their structure is included in the Inventory and is considered a locally-important historic resource. When people value their asset, it is less likely that they will propose alterations that diminish its historic value.

Structural alterations to historic structures that are usually inappropriate include closing in or removing front porches, installing synthetic siding over weatherboards, brick, or masonry, closing in or changing the shape of window and door openings, changing the primary pitch of a structure's roof, and removing columns and other signature architectural features. Consult Figures 4-7 through 4-12, which highlight the significant features of the historic architectural styles that are most common in the Township of Moon.



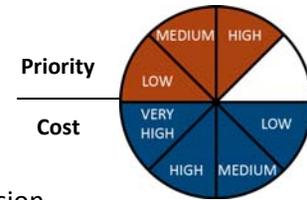
7C. Consult the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) when evaluating applications for zoning variance requests in historic residential subdivisions.

Leader: Township of Moon Zoning Hearing Board

Potential Partners: Township of Moon Community Development Department, Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission

Priority to Implement: High

Financial Cost to Implement: Low



The township’s Zoning Hearing Board considers requests for variances and special exceptions to the Zoning Ordinance. In order for a variance to be granted, the applicant must demonstrate that the Zoning Ordinance creates a hardship unique to the applicant’s property that is not of the applicant’s making. The applicant must also show that the requested variance would be compatible with the character of the surrounding neighborhood and meet other criteria.

Part of what makes the township’s 14 historic pre- and post-WWII residential subdivisions rise to the distinction of a locally-important historic neighborhood is the pattern of the structures as laid out on the land and seen from the public street. The original pattern is a defining characteristic. When considering variance requests in the 14 subdivisions listed in Tables 4-3 and 4-5, the Zoning Hearing Board should recognize and pay particular attention to the plotting pattern of residential homes and their collective appearance along

the streetscape. Unless overriding circumstances are present, the Zoning Hearing Board should deny variance request applications for structures in pre- and post- WWII subdivisions (see Tables 4-3 and 4-5) on the basis of incompatibility with the neighborhood character if: a) encroachments proposed in required front and side yards would be uncharacteristic of the streetscape pattern or would disrupt a uniform pattern of building placement in the neighborhood or b) features visible from the public street would be added, removed, or modified that would result in the structure appearing decidedly different in character than other structures in the neighborhood.

A significant deviation or too many minor deviations from a historic neighborhood’s streetscape pattern may result in the entire neighborhood losing the very characteristics that make the subdivision notable and historically significant.

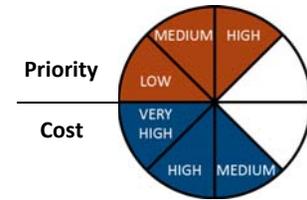
7D. Consult the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) when evaluating applications for development plans.

Leader: Township of Moon Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, Community Development Department

Potential Partners: Builders and Developers

Priority to Implement: High

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium



One of the distinguishing characteristics of Moon Township is that there are definable architectural styles found throughout the community. This helps to create a visual identity for the township that is attractive to people and investment.

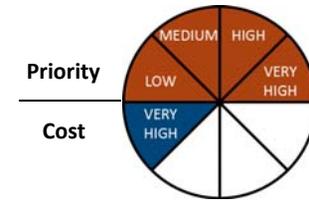
When considering a minor or major development plan or an application for new construction, the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors should encourage applicants to plan for and build structures that are compatible with and complement the character of distinguishable architectural styles found in the township (see Figures 4-7 to 4-12). This practice will build upon the rich diversity of architecture that is already established.

The sooner a potential applicant is advised of this request, the easier it will be for them to be accommodating and creative. After an applicant spends time and resources preparing architectural drawings, they might be reluctant to expend money and time to revise their plans. Therefore, it is recommended that the township develop an information flyer that explains the architectural

characteristics that are desired in new construction. Figures 4-7 through 4-12 can be used as a starting point.

The goal is to pursue build out of the township with a complementary palette of architectural styles that are authentic to Moon Township's developmental history. The historic styles showcased in Figures 4-7 through 4-12 should not be exhaustive or limiting. Rather, they are intended to demonstrate that acceptable styles shall have some historical authenticity to Moon Township, defined by a set of design characteristics. Contemporary interpretations of historical styles should be welcomed. A historically authentic style can have several interpretations. The only requirement should be that definable architectural styles be utilized so that elevations are identifiable and the street scene is diverse. Generic architecture that lacks identifiable characteristics and blends together should not be acceptable in the Township of Moon.

8. Commission the preparation of an economic study that addresses the preservation and use of Mooncrest, Moon Township’s only National Register Historic District. Determine if the draft Comprehensive Plan’s proposed Village District designation recommendation for the Mooncrest plan is economically viable.



Leader: Township of Moon HARB

Potential Partners: PHMC, Township of Moon Community Development Department

Priority to Implement: Very High

Financial Cost to Implement: Very High

The historical significance of the Mooncrest development, built during the early 1940s, is recognized at the local, state and national levels. Constructed under the Landham Act to house war production workers at the Dravo shipyards in Neville Township, American Bridge, and regional steel mills, as well as military personnel assigned to the U.S. Air Force base (formerly U.S. Army Air Corps), Mooncrest has since evolved as a residential neighborhood with private ownership of multi-unit structures. The township’s draft Comprehensive Plan Update suggests that this early example of a mixed-use, pedestrian friendly, planned residential development continue to evolve into a greater community asset.

During efforts to prepare a draft Comprehensive Plan Update, the township’s planning consultant recommended that a Village District designation be applied to the Mooncrest Plan, which would allow a greater mix of uses than currently occurs. However, an economic study was not done to determine whether this idea is financially viable or feasible. For this reason, the Township of Moon should seek funding for and commission the preparation of an economic study to ferret out the idea.

9. Implement a plaque program to identify and give recognition to resources on the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A).

Leader: Township of Moon HARB

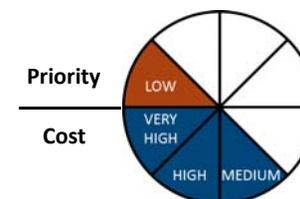
Potential Partners: Old Moon Township Historical Society or other Preservation Advocacy Group or Organization

Priority to Implement: Low

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

A vast majority of the historic resources listed on the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A) are privately owned. As such, the township should make these owners aware that their property has value to the community and its history. In addition to general awareness, engagement of the property owners can assist in achieving the goals of this Preservation Plan. When owners are engaged and value the historic significance of their property, they usually make the right choices regarding preservation and maintenance.

Engaging the property owners can take many forms. One relatively easy way to spark engagement is through a historic building plaque program. Such a program involves adding plaques to historic buildings to honor their presence in the community and increase awareness of their history. Additionally, a plaque program can extend outreach and education to property owners who may not be aware of, or fully appreciate, the significance of their own property.



Participation in a plaque program also can be the first step toward more active involvement of property owners in historic preservation efforts. The Township of Moon should identify a local organization to administer a historic building plaque program for properties on the Historic Resources Inventory (see Appendix A). To be eligible for a plaque, the building should be in good repair and the owner should commit to displaying the plaque near the building's front door. At a minimum, the plaque should be made of durable material (metal casting is recommended) and recognize the structure as a locally-important historic resource and its construction date.

Examples:



10. Add a Conservation District Overlay Zone to the Township of Moon Zoning Ordinance to protect the character of certain residential neighborhoods.

Leader: Township of Moon Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors

Potential Partners: Township of Moon Community Development Department, Neighborhood Associations

Priority to Implement: Low

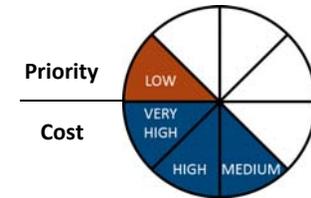
Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

A Conservation District is a zoning tool that communities can use to protect valued characteristics in defined neighborhoods. Conservation Districts concentrate on protecting such things as architecture styles, densities, heights of structures, and setback guidelines. These districts are similar to and often compared with historic districts, but are much less restrictive. The main difference is that historic districts (Moon Township has one historic district – Mooncrest) seek to preserve structures as they appeared when first built, including original materials, colors, styles, and other elements of the original structure. For reference, refer to the Mooncrest Historic District Design Guidelines found on the township’s website. Conservation districts, on the other hand, seek to maintain certain standards of an area, such as the architectural style and streetscape pattern. The evaluation process for building permits in conservation districts is also much quicker and easier than in historic districts.

The Township of Moon should consider adding a Conservation District Overlay to its Zoning Ordinance and identifying the 14 pre-

and post-WWII residential subdivisions listed in Tables 3 and 5 as being eligible for such zoning. Typically, the property owners in the neighborhood would petition the township for the Overlay to be applied, at which time neighborhood-specific standards would be drafted. The intent is to craft specific standards to preserve the defining characteristics of the neighborhood, including but not limited to architectural style, setbacks, and building heights that may vary from the base zoning designation. Standards also could require the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for demolitions and the construction of new primary structures, which would provide a discretionary layer of review to ensure that the neighborhood’s defining characteristics are not adversely affected from these activities.

The 14 eligible neighborhoods (see Tables 3 and 5) exemplify planning and building practices in the early to mid-twentieth century. The retention of their characteristic styles will be an asset to Moon Township in the near and long-term future.



11. Supplement the Carnot Village Overlay Zone with additional provisions related to architectural character.

Leader: Township of Moon Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors

Potential Partners: Township of Moon Community Development Department

Priority to Implement: Medium

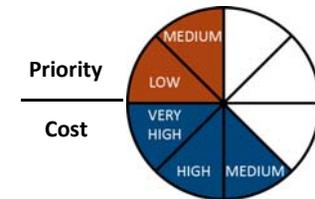
Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

Section 208-501 of the Township of Moon Zoning Ordinance is the “Carnot Village Overlay.” This area encompasses the portion of Beaver Grade Road between University Boulevard and Thorn Run Road. It is the oldest commercial section of the township. The area around the intersection of Beaver Grade Road and Sharon Road was first established as a village hamlet, containing a general store, blacksmith’s shop, barbershop, and the Sharon Community Presbyterian Church. Since then, the intersection of Beaver Grade Road and Sharon Road has become a major crossroads in the community. The purpose of the Carnot Village Overlay (established in 2005, amended in 2007) in the Zoning Ordinance is to regulate the use of buildings, structures and land to achieve a desired physical outcome.

One of the land use policies identified in the township’s draft Comprehensive Plan Update is to designate the Carnot Village Overlay District as a designated growth area. Under this draft policy, objectives of the draft Comprehensive Plan Update include supporting the development and adaptive reuse of existing

structures in the Overlay District area and promoting the District as the “town center.”

Being the historic village area, an opportunity exists to retain and enhance the historic integrity of Carnot Village as a long-term asset to Moon Township. It is recommended that Zoning Ordinance Section 208-506(A) be supplemented with additional architectural guidelines specifically addressing redevelopment and new construction in Carnot Village. The current guidelines are well prepared, but will not necessarily result in an outcome that makes Carnot Village distinguishable as a place of historic significance. Additional guidelines should focus on achieving an architectural style that is authentic to Moon Township’s history (refer to Figures 4-7 through 4-12).



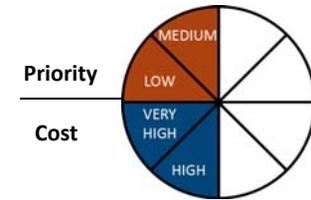
12. Weave historic interpretation elements into Moon Township’s public parks. Olson Park (ID # 263), Robin Hill Park (ID #201) and Riverfront Park are viable locations.

Leader: Township of Moon Department of Parks & Recreation

Potential Partners: Philanthropists, Service Organizations, Preservation Advocacy Groups

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: High



Public parks are great locations to interpret a community’s history. When people visit parks, the presence of historical interpretive elements such as signs, displays, public art, and repurposed structures offer ways to communicate information, educate, and increase appreciation for Moon Township’s past and the historic resources that are still present today.

Interpretive messages should focus on engaging storylines. Example storylines are: (1) Transportation (Ohio River ferries, the stagecoach stop in Olson Park, the railroad, and the roadways that first connected Moon Township to Pittsburgh and beyond); (2) Family Roots (the important people and families that influenced the character and development of Moon Township); and (3) Business Industry, and War Efforts (transition of the community from an agricultural economy to manufacturing, to support of a military defense airport during World War II).

It is not the intent to overbear public parks with signage and interpretive elements. Rather, elements should be placed in strategic locations that are along pedestrian walkways or paths and likely to be viewed by park visitors. Also, because interpretive elements are permanent elements, their durability, cost to install and maintain, overall attractiveness and compatibility with park uses, and effectiveness to communicate information must all be considered.

It is recommended that historic structures not be moved from other properties into the township’s parks. Removing historic buildings from their original context can result in structural damages and loss of the building’s historic significance.

13. Apply for PHMC Markers in locations of notable historic significance.

Leader: Preservation Advocacy Groups

Potential Partners: Township of Moon HARB, Property Owners, PHMC

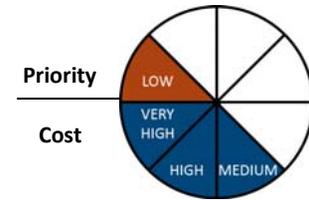
Priority to Implement: Low

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

Since 1946, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) has administered a program of historical markers to capture the memory of people, places, and events that have affected the lives of Pennsylvanians over the centuries. There are two PHMC historical markers (recognizable by their shape and blue color with yellow text) in Moon Township, which recognize Mooncrest and the former Joshua Meeks house.

Many other locations in Moon Township can be identified where PHMC markers would likely be appropriate and approved by the PHMC. Three that come immediately to mind are Olson Park (ID #263), Carnot Village, and Brodhead Road (to recognize General Brodhead).

Nominations for historical markers can be submitted to the PHMC by any person or organization. It is not easy to obtain approval of a marker, as the PHMC conducts a thorough review of each nomination and approves markers on a selective basis. If a nomination is approved by the PHMC, its staff works with the applicant to prepare marker text, select dedication dates, arrange



for payment of the marker, and arrange appropriate dedication ceremonies for the marker(s).

With passage of the Fiscal Year 2009-2010 Pennsylvania Commonwealth budget, the PHMC ceased providing matching grants for historical markers. Therefore, nominators should be prepared to cover the costs of their marker's fabrication.

For more information about historical markers, refer to the PHMC's website, at:

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/pennsylvania_historical_marker_program/.

14. Establish a heritage tree program.

Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

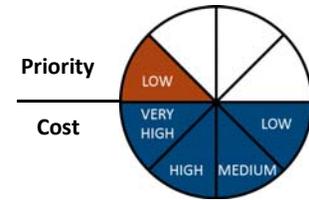
Potential Partners: Educational Institutions, Service Organizations, Preservation Advocacy Groups

Priority to Implement: Low

Financial Cost to Implement: Low

There are several trees in the Township of Moon that are centuries old. In fact, it is said that one of the oldest known trees in Allegheny County is located in Moon Township at the site of the Polo Club on Beaver Grade Road. During the public outreach process that occurred during the preparation of this Historic Preservation Plan, several residents spoke up about significant trees and suggested that protective measures be developed to ensure their survival.

An opportunity exists to protect trees in the form of a Heritage Tree Program. Such a program would identify individual trees in the Township of Moon that have exceptional historical, cultural, and/or aesthetic value because of their age or their association with an important event or person. Once the trees are identified, the township could require a permit before they are pruned or cut down. Numerous municipal governments and other organizations have such a program, including one administered by Penn State University for trees on the main campus. Heritage trees also could be identified by a small marker or plaque for identification.



The purpose of such a program would be to inspire awareness of the contribution that trees make to the community and their connection to the community's past. The program would also increase public awareness about the significance and importance of trees, draw attention to and protect significant trees, and encourage the identification and perpetuation of heritage trees for the enjoyment of future generations.

15. Develop an interpretive plan for Moon Township’s early oil resources (see Table 2).

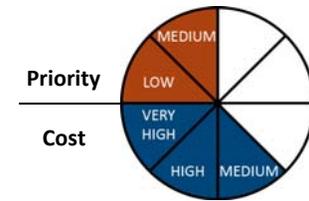
Leader: Preservation Advocacy Groups

Potential Partners: Educational Institutions, Philanthropists, Oil and Gas Companies

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

As shown on Figure 4-2 and documented in Table 2, there are four (4) early oil resources remaining in the township from the oil and gas boom that occurred in western Pennsylvania in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Natural resource extraction and oil and natural gas drilling once were, and still are, significant contributors to the regional economy. As such, there is a heightened interest in identifying and preserving historic resources associated with this industry. Chevron is establishing a corporate headquarters in Moon and several other gas industry companies have offices in and near Moon Township, so there may be opportunity to tap into their philanthropic resources to assist in the interpretive effort.



16. Use modern technology to disseminate information about Moon Township's history and historic resources.

Leader: Preservation Advocacy Groups, Moon Township Access Television

Potential Partners: Educational Institutions, Philanthropists

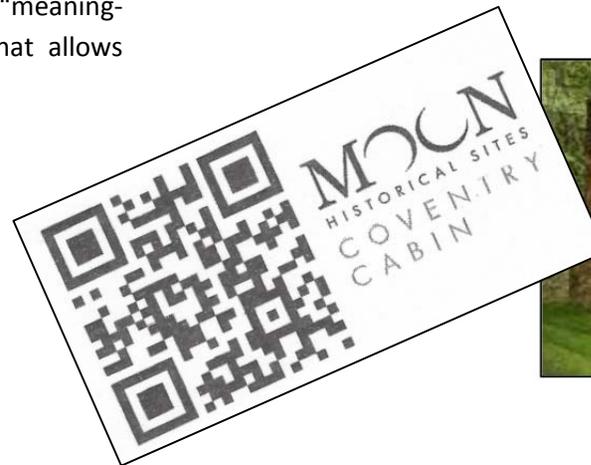
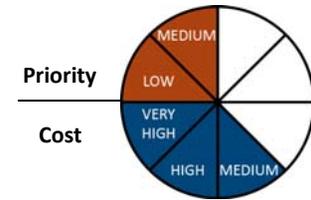
Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

Use of technology and media is a way to reach mass audiences and people that do not seek out information in other ways. The use of technology to provide information about a community's history and historic resources is proven to be effective. If museums and national tourist destinations use technology to interpret history, why shouldn't a local community do it too?

The community is a place of informal learning. As people circulate around a community, they often use web-based portable devices such as smartphones and tablets to find information. By combining a community experience with technology-based information, the learning experience is frequently enhanced. It enables "meaning-making" by giving people access to the information that allows them to make sense of an experience.

As a starting point, information about the Township of Moon's historic resources should be made available online (also see Action Item #1). Next, media tags could be added visitor destinations and publically accessible sites of historic significance that link mobile devices to information about the site. Further, popular device applications could be used to provide storyline (mobile tour) information to people as they circulate around in the community. Because technology is constantly advancing and emerging, it will be important to stay on top of popular trends and make use of them appropriately.



17. Identify an organization to undertake an oral history project for Moon Township, focused on families whose descendants have a long history in the community.

Leader: Moon Township Access Television, Old Moon Township Historical Society

Potential Partners: Educational Institutions, Philanthropists, Service Organizations, PHMC

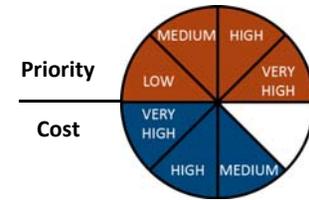
Priority to Implement: Very High

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

Numerous families have been residents of Moon Township for generations. Additionally, many people have played strong roles in the community and witnessed its physical transformation over time. Before opportunities are lost, it is recommended that a robust effort be made to collect oral histories from people who have stories to tell about the township’s past. Moon Community Access Television (MCA-TV) is the public, educational, and government access television station owned and operated by the Township of Moon. MCA-TV has recorded a few oral history segments in a series called “Moon Township Remembers,” but many more should be collected.

Recording oral history involves interviewing people (typically, community elders) about their personal experiences in the township and recording the interviews so that future generations can hear the accounts and gain perspective about what it was like to live in a particular time. The recording of oral histories (by audio or audio/video) is an excellent way to preserve memories, particularly about events that are not otherwise well recorded. Oral histories are used to understand life experiences in history in a unique way that is not possible by the preservation of buildings and sites alone.

Excellent candidates include residents of Moon Township who have lived in the area for a long time and can recall interesting stories. The interviews should be conversational, with the subject serving as a storyteller. The purpose of an oral history is to record the subject’s accounts and memories, and is, therefore, not always entirely consistent with other recorded accounts. After the oral histories are recorded, they should be made available for viewing. The most popular and cost-effective means to do so is posting on the Internet.



18. Collaborate with youth organizations to engage young people in projects that focus on Moon Township’s history and historic resources.

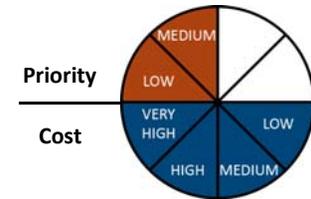
Leader: Preservation Advocacy Groups, Educational Institutions

Potential Partners: Service Organizations, Philanthropists, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Priority to Implement: Very High

Financial Cost to Implement: Medium

The Township of Moon offers tangible resources and opportunities for engaging young people in historic preservation learning experiences. Community leaders should take advantage of all opportunities to incorporate historic preservation topics into educational programming for youth and work with community service organizations to offer youth-based educational programming or service projects. The township also may want to prepare a list of studies and projects that are appropriate for college students enrolled in Robert Morris University and other nearby educational institutions.



For information about the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s teaching resources, go to

www.preservationnation.org/resources/teachingpreservation.

19. Identify procedures that will facilitate the identification and proper treatment of significant archaeological and paleontological resources, should they be discovered or unearthed during ground-disturbing construction activities.

Leader: Township of Moon Community Development Department

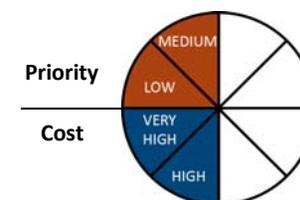
Potential Partners: PHMC, Educational Institutions, Museums and Archival Centers

Priority to Implement: Medium

Financial Cost to Implement: High

Given the geologic structure underlying Moon Township and the confirmed presence of paleontological resources (based on prior discoveries in Moon Township and surrounding area), there is a high potential that additional resources are buried beneath the surface of the ground. Additionally, given that the oldest human occupation of North America is documented at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Avella, Pennsylvania (only approximately 35 miles from Moon Township) and that archaeological resources have been previously discovered in Moon Township, there also is a high potential that archaeological resources are buried beneath the surface of the ground. Some archaeological resources also may be present on the ground surface itself, and not buried.

Ground-disturbing activities such as grading and trenching could unearth paleontological resources (fossils), Native American archaeological resources (sites, tools, artifacts, sacred objects etc.), and historic-era archaeological resources. Construction projects that are paid for in whole or part by state or federal funding are required to follow applicable government procedures for subsurface



resource discovery, but other projects are not subject to any requirements. As such, it is recommended that a local procedure be put in place to facilitate the identification and proper treatment of significant resources should they be discovered during activities that do not involve state and federal funding.

As part of the grading permit issuance process, the Township of Moon should provide an informational flyer that assists construction site supervisors and crew members involved with grading and trenching operations to recognize paleontological and archaeological resources. If a suspected resource is unearthed, the ground-disturbing activities should be temporarily suspended around the find until the resource can be evaluated by a professional, identified for significance, and properly treated if determined to be significant.

For information about the PHMC's archaeology resources, go to:

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/archaeology/2051>

20. Secure and stabilize historic structures that are threatened by abandonment, deferred maintenance, or vandalism.

Leader: Property Owners, Preservation Advocacy Groups

Potential Partners: Friends of Boggs School, Philanthropists, Service Organizations

Priority to Implement: Medium

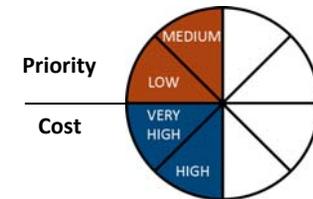
Financial Cost to Implement: High

There are several historic buildings in the Township of Moon that suffer from maintenance challenges and/or are the target of periodic vandalism. One such building is the Boggs School (ID #137). Efforts to stabilize and secure historic buildings that have value to the township and its stakeholders should be encouraged and supported. Structural stability should be the first priority (stability of exterior walls, supports, and roofs), followed by security (windows, doors, and other openings), followed by exterior architectural features, followed by the interior.

There are several preservation advocacy groups in the southwestern Pennsylvania region (i.e., Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation and Design Center of Pittsburgh) that can help to make property owners aware of assistance resources available for the maintenance and repair of historic structures.

It is recommended that historic structures not be moved unless there is no viable option to retain the building in its original

location. Moving historic buildings can further damage their structural stability. Removing historic buildings from their original context also can compromise their integrity and result in the loss of their historic significance.



For information about proper repair techniques for historic structures, go to the National Park Service's Preservation Briefs at:

<http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

References

- Ames, D.L., et al.
2002 *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs*. David L. Ames, University of Delaware, and Lind Flint McClelland, National Park Services. September 2002.
- Airport Area Chamber of Commerce
c1976 *West Hills Communities Greater Pittsburgh Airport Area*. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Allegheny Conference on Community Development
c1955 Allegheny Conference on Community Development Photographs, 1892-1981, MSP 285.B001.F02.I02, Library and Archives Division, Senator John Heinz History Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Aurand, M.
1983 Allegheny County Survey Zone Form: Moon Township. On file, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Bamberg, A.
2013 *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Mooncrest Historic District*. On file, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Bausman, J.H.
1904 *History of Beaver County Pennsylvania and Its Centennial Celebration*. The Knickerbocker Press, New York.
- Berton, M.
2007 *Images of America: Moon Township*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Cushing, T.
1889 *History of Allegheny County Pennsylvania, Part II*. A. Warner & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.
- Durant, S.W., A. Merrill, and P.A. Durant
1876 *History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*. L.H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Friends of Boggs School
c2013 Friends of Boggs School informational pamphlet. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Geological Survey of Pennsylvania
1890 *Seventh Report on the Oil and Gas Fields of Western Pennsylvania for 1887, 1888*. The Board of Commissioners for the Geological Survey, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- G.M. Hopkins & Company
1876 *Atlas of the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania*. G.M. Hopkins & Company, Philadelphia. Volume 1, plates 41 and 42.
- Gundelfinger, P.W.
c1925 *Build in the Country and Live!* Montour Hills brochure. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Hayes, E.L.
1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River and Valley*. Titus, Simmons & Titus, Philadelphia.
- Heastings, E.H.
1850 *Map of the County of Allegheny Pennsylvania*. Wm. Schuchman, Lithographer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Hughey, D.
2012 "Oil Wells Helped Define This Region" *Allegheny West Magazine Montour Edition*. Volume 10, Number 56 (November/December 2012), 28-30.

- 2013 "Oil Wells Helped Define This Region" *Allegheny West Magazine Moon Edition*. Volume 8, Number 44 (January/February 2013), 32-34.
- Jockers, R.A.
2006 *Forgotten Past: A History of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*. Xlibris Corporation, Lexington, Kentucky.
- McMurry, S. et al.
2012 *Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Farming and Sheep Raising, c. 1840-1960. Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960 multiple property documentation form*. On file, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Melish-Whiteside
1817 *Map of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*. Website at http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-534WhitesideMaps/r017Map3343_WhitesideAllegheny88_1.pdf. Accessed January 10, 2013
- (Moon Township)
1960 *Brief Historical Sketches*, phone directory excerpt. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Moon Township Bicentennial Commemorative Book Committee (MTBCBC)
1988 *Bicentennial Book, Moon Township, Pennsylvania 15108*. Moon Township Bicentennial Commemorative Book Committee: Coraopolis, Pennsylvania.
- Moon Township Comprehensive Plan Update
2013 *Comprehensive Plan Update*. Olson Associates.
- National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)
2012 *NCHRP Report 723: A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing*. Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C.
- Paulos, R.J.
1972 *A History of Moon Township: The Growth of an American Suburb*. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Pennsylvania Department of Highways
1950 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
1964 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
1976 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
1991 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
2000 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
2005 *General Highway Map Allegheny County Pennsylvania*. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
2010 *Type 5 Map Moon Township Allegheny County*. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

- Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
2012 Pennsylvania Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2012-2017.
- Potter, R.L.
2013 Collection of historic photographs. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- Robertson, K.H.
1959 Moon Township (zoning map dated September 1959). Planning Division, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On file, Moon Township Archives, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
- United States Bureau of the Census (U.S. Census)
1850 United States Federal Census: Agricultural Schedules for Moon Township, Allegheny County. National Archives, Washington; Record Group 029, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration; Federal Decennial Census, 1850, Allegheny County, Moon Township.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1938a Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps2914. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938b Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps2916. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938c Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps2978. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938d Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps2980. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938e Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps2981. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938f Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps3116. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1938g Aerial photograph allegheny_110938_aps3117. Flight date November 9, 1938. Agricultural Adjustment Administration Northeast Division. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1956a Aerial photograph allegheny_092156_aps_1r_51. Flight date September 21, 1956. USDA Commodity Stabilization Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1956b Aerial photograph allegheny_092156_aps_1r_55. Flight date September 21, 1956. USDA Commodity Stabilization Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1957a Aerial photograph allegheny_053157_aps_8r_53. Flight date May 31, 1957. USDA Commodity Stabilization Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
1957b Aerial photograph allegheny_092957_aps_10r_16. Flight date September 29, 1957. USDA Commodity

- Stabilization Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1957c Aerial photograph allegheny_092957_aps_10r_44. Flight date September 29, 1957. USDA Commodity Stabilization Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967a Aerial photograph allegheny_052367_aps_4hh_35. Flight date May 23, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967b Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_8. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967c Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_9. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967d Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_10. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967e Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_41. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967f Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_42. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967g Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_43. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967h Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_44. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967i Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_46. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967j Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_60. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- 1967k Aerial photograph allegheny_052667_aps_2hh_64. Flight date May 26, 1967. USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Website at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. Accessed April 11, 2013.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- 1904 Beaver, Pennsylvania topographic map, 15 minute quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1906 Carnegie, Pennsylvania topographic map, 15 minute quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1908 Sewickley, Pennsylvania topographic map, 15 minute quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

2010 Ambridge, Pennsylvania topographic map, 7.5 minute quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado.

United National Park Service (NPS)

2011 *Call to Action*. Washington, D.C.

Historic Resources Inventory

Appendix A

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
101	Beechford Avenue (1893+) and Montour Street	Early residential subdivision	1.5 story brick houses with projecting front gable wings, bungalows, and others	c. 1945	Potentially eligible small residential plan c. 1945 and earlier	17 571441 4484045	
103	Pococen Drive	Postwar subdivision	Cape Cod (shake siding and no dormers), brick ranches with broad side chimneys and stone veneer detailing, and brick split-levels with exposed rafter tails	c. 1960	Potentially eligible small postwar residential plan, c. 1955 to c. 1970	17 570930 4483463	
104	1799 Hassam Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story, 5 bay, Colonial Revival frame house with two shed roof dormers	c. 1905	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 570632 4483102	
106	Pleasantview Plan (Philomena, Lark, Ogden Nash, and Jenny Lynn Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Hipped roof and side gable ranch houses	c. 1960	Potentially eligible small postwar residential plan, c. 1955 to c. 1970	17 570283 4483447	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
107	Charlton Heights Road (between Sandralynne Drive and George Street)	Frame early twentieth century houses	Front gables, bungalows, and a foursquare	c. 1920	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 570447 4484168	
108	1306 Moreland Drive	I-House	2 story, 3 bay, single pile frame I-House with additions	c. 1860	Likely not eligible – lack of NRHP integrity	17 570638 4484294	
109	1457 Charlton Heights Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story, 5 bay, Colonial Revival frame house with steep side gable roof, exterior brick chimneys and additions	c. 1915	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 570570 4484372	
110	1426 Charlton Heights Road	Foursquare	2 story frame foursquare (no dormers)	c. 1900	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP integrity/significance	17 570349 4484268	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
112	101 Schaeffer Boulevard	Foursquare	2.5 story foursquare with orange brick veneer	1956	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 570212 4484562	
113	Schaeffer Boulevard	Front gable	1.5 story frame front gable house	c. 1905	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 570201 4484540	
115	1236 Maple Street Extension	Cape Cod	1.5 story brick Cape Cod house with 3 front gable dormers	c. 1945	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 569850 4483945	
116	Maple Street Extension	Foursquare	2 story brick foursquare with no dormers	c. 1925	Potentially eligible	17 569931 4483881	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
117	1238 Maple Street Extension	Cape Cod	1.5 story Cape Cod with slate roof, stone veneer, and no dormers	c. 1925	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 569853 4483912	
118	1255 Maple Street Extension	BJ Equipment/Turner Implement commercial building	2 story brick commercial building with partially stepped parapet and alterations	c. 1950	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP integrity	17 569919 4483747	
119	1711 Hassam Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	2 story 5 bay frame house with side gambrel roof and full width shed dormer and rear additions	c. 1920	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569953 4483594	
120	Hassam Road (south of Charlton Heights Road)	Tudor Revival	1.5 story brick cross gable Tudor Revival house with slate roof, stone trim, and half timbering	c. 1940	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 569947 4483628	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
122	Orchard Park Estates (Ewings Mill Road+)	Postwar subdivision	Split-levels and ranches including early 1 story brick houses c. 1955 or earlier. Split levels in 2 primary types with clerestory windows or tall entries and belted ranches by Burch Builders	c. 1955	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 570198 4481829	
123	2872 Beaver Grade Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story clunker brick cross gable house with wall dormers, stone and half timbering	c. 1935	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 570179 4480604	
124	2874 Beaver Grade Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story clunker brick cross gable house with stone and half timbering	c. 1935	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 570216 4480595	
125	Beaver Grade Road (opposite Bertley Ridge Drive)	Craftsman Cottage	1.5 story brick front gable cottage	c. 1920	Likely not eligible - lack of NRHP significance	17 569956 4480900	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
126	2785 Beaver Grade Road	Hugh McCormick House	2 story 5 bay stuccoed brick house with L-shaped plan and additions at rear	c. 1848	Potentially eligible under Criterion A	17 569765 4481231	
127	Clubsider Drive plan	Postwar subdivision	Split-levels and ranches	c. 1965	Likely not eligible - not among the best examples of postwar subdivisions and interspersed with later development	17 568625 4481238	
128	Hirshinger Road	Double pile farmhouse	Tall 2.5 story 5 bay house (frame with brick veneer?) with central front gable dormer, full width front porch, and dressed stone foundation	c. 1880	Likely not eligible - does it have NRHP significance? No surviving farm outbuildings	17 569109 4479863	
129	Hirshinger Road at Hookstown Grade Road	Oil Extraction Facility on former John Pannier Farm	Pump, rusted tanks, and pipes	c. 1885	Already determined to be NRHP-eligible per CRGIS	17 568907 4480321	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
130	Hookstown Grade Road (southeast of Hirshinger Road)	Cross gable farmhouse	2.5 story frame house (abandoned/dilapidated) with boarded windows and Insulbrick cladding	c. 1890	Likely not eligible - does it have NRHP significance? Is it related to the nearby oil facilities?	17 569065 4480316	
131	Hookstown Grade Road (southeast of Hirshinger Road)	Oil pumps	Pumps, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890	Potentially eligible	17 569155 4480282	
132	100 Resurrection Road	Resurrection Catholic Cemetery and mausoleum	Landscaped cemetery with curvilinear drives and modern canopied mausoleum and chapel	c. 1960	Potentially eligible - the design of the chapel and canopy is a good example of Neo-Expressionism	17 567529 4480601	
133	Beitsinger Road	Farm	2 story 5 bay frame farmhouse with stone foundation and enclosed porch - also 2 barns and outbuildings	c. 1890	Potentially eligible - the house has NRHP integrity issues but it is one of the only surviving farms with outbuildings in an area formerly dominated by agriculture	17 568801 4482675	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
134	1500 Woodcrest Avenue	Felician Sisters Convent, Chapel, and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart High School with grounds and private cemetery	Gothic Revival complex with an E-shaped plan. 4 story school and convent wings flank the central chapel. Red brick Collegiate Gothic style with stone trim and decorative brickwork. Later construction and recent LEED renovations are present. The grounds include a private cemetery and a Stations of the Cross contemplative path	c. 1932	Very potentially eligible complex (likely Criteria A and C) despite later additions	17 571446 4483863	
137	Baker Ball Fields	Boggs School	1 story, front gable, frame one room school with Insulbrick cladding. Former school bell installed on grounds nearby	c. 1898	Potentially eligible under Criterion A	17 563938 4488091	
138	1120 Kings Lane	Colonial Revival	2 story 5 bay frame Colonial Revival house with 1 story wings	c. 1905	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 563943 4488744	
139	Spring Run Road Ext (1213, 1219, 1221)	Frame houses	1 and 1.5 story frame houses (front gable, cross gable)	c. 1940	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 564137 4488606	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
141	Eastern Avenue	Postwar subdivision	1 story brick ranches (many altered) with shallow roof overhang in front	c. 1959	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 564165 4489147	
142	1679 Brodhead Road	Craftsman Bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow with front gable dormer, brackets, and tapered porch half columns	c. 1920	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C	17 564024 4489016	
143	Brodhead Road (immediately south of 1679)	Craftsman Bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow with shed roof dormer and enclosed porch	c. 1920	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity/significance	17 564033 4488989	
144	Brodhead Road (opposite Eastern Avenue)	Tudor Revival	2 story brick house with attached garage and stone trim	c. 1935	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP significance	17 564006 4489062	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
145	1702 Brodhead Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story Tudor Revival with front gables, flaring roofline, and cedar shake siding	c. 1930	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 564025 4489180	
146	1708 and 1710 Brodhead Road	Front gable	1.5 story frame front gable houses	c. 1915	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP significance	17 564016 4489228	
147	1711 Brodhead Road	Farmhouse	2 story 5 bay frame house with side gable roof and rear ell	c. 1850	Potentially eligible	17 563938 4489221	
148	1728 Brodhead Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story cross gable house with shed roof dormers and integral arched porch	c. 1950	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP significance	17 563914 4489350	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
149	1736 Brodhead Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story cross gable house with shed roof dormers and integral arched porch	c. 1950	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP significance	17 563880 4489406	
150	1737 Brodhead Road	Tudor Revival	1.5 story cross gable house with clipped gables and integral porch	c. 1940	Potentially eligible	17 563815 4489357	
151	102 Boggs Avenue	Tudor Revival	1.5 story Tudor Revival with front gables and flaring roofline	c. 1930	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 563628 4489535	
152	1500 Purdy Road	Colonial Revival Shafer House	Impressively sited 2 story brick house with hyphens and dependencies and a 2-story portico	c. 1938	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 565003 4488194	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
153	Moon Clinton Road (at southeast corner with Moon Enlow Road)	I-House	2 story 3 bay brick house with rear addition	c. 1885	Potentially eligible	17 562796 4484992	
154	590 Moon Clinton Road	Bungalow	1.5 story bungalow with overscaled shed roof dormer	c. 1915	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 562803 4485048	
155	Moon Clinton Road	West Hills Par 3 Cape Cod	1.5 story Cape Cod with attached garage	c. 1935	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 562989 4484954	
156	500 Moon Clinton Road	Dependable Drive-In	parking lot, screen, concession stand	1950	Potentially eligible	17 563134 4484823	

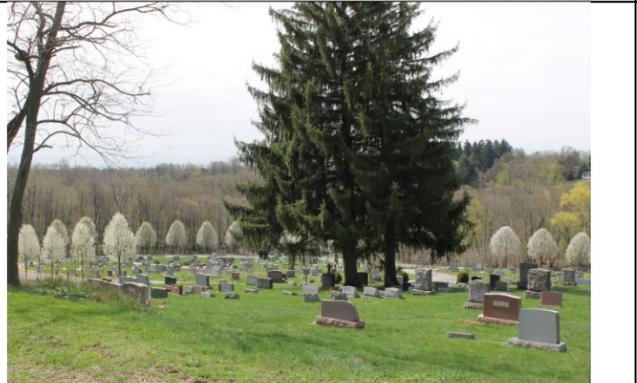
ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
157	Moon Clinton Road (opposite Lunar Lane)	Dutch Colonial Revival	2 story brick side gambrel house with full width rear porch	c. 1920	Potentially eligible	17 563962 4484754	
158	395 Moon Clinton Road	Craftsman Bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow with front gable dormer and composite porch posts	c. 1920	Potentially eligible	17 564592 4484582	
159	Rosemont Estates (Convair, Rosemont, and Lycoming Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Brick and frame bracketed ranches, minimal traditionals, and split-levels	c. 1962	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 565432 4484544	
160	121 Foxwood Road	Tudor Revival	1 story brick cross gable Tudor Revival house	c. 1945	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 564974 4485131	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
164	322-336 Moon Clinton Road	Chelsea Condos brick townhouses	3 separate buildings. Each is a 4-unit 2 story Modern brick townhouses with projecting front gable entries	c. 1955	Potentially eligible as a rare surviving example of a postwar apartment complex	17 564878 4484822	
166	Moon Clinton Road (north of 322-336)	Foursquare	2.5 story frame foursquare with hipped roof dormer and composite porch posts	c. 1910	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 564890 4484877	
169	225 Moon Clinton Road	Skylark Motor Inn	2 story motel with full width 2nd floor balcony and modular concrete screens	c. 1960	Potentially eligible as a rare surviving example of a postwar motel	17 565664 4484943	
170	Flaugherty Run Road (190-225)	Shafer bus line worker housing	Collection of early 20th century frame houses (and altered store, altered industrial building, and 3 infill modular homes)	c. 1938	Potentially eligible	17 565674 4487595	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
171	147 Flaugherty Run Road	Flaugherty House (auction house)	Idiosyncratic 2.5 story frame building that formerly served as working girls' retreat and YMCA	1923	Potentially eligible under Criterion A	17 566170 4487941	
172	Stoops Ferry Road at Staunton Drive	Dutch Colonial Revival	1.5 story frame side gambrel house with 3 front gable dormers	c. 1900	Potentially eligible	17 567304 4488420	
174	1090 Stoops Ferry Road	Elks club building	2.5 story Queen Anne frame house with substantial alterations and additions	c. 1890	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 566683 4488303	
179	981 Brodhead Road	Copeland Funeral Home	1.5 story frame front gable former summer house with substantial additions and porte cochere	c. 1915	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 565648 4485987	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
180	Brodhead Road at Shafer Road	Robert Gobao Flooring commercial building	2 story brick building with rectangular plan, 2 store spaces with apartments above	c. 1950	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP significance	17 565714 4486351	
181	Brodhead Road at Shafer Road	Fratangelo Gardens Deli altered bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow wuth stone veneer porch trim and rear additions	c. 1915	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 565711 4486416	
182	1026 Brodhead Road	Peter White House	2 story frame side gable house with partially enclosed porch	c. 1861	Potentially eligible under Criterion A	17 565620 4486547	
183	Brodhead Road opposite Shafer Road	Modified bungalow	1.5 story frame bungalow with stone veneer, brackets, and rear addition over driveway	c. 1935	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 565637 4486428	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
184	University Boulevard opposite Stoops Ferry Road	Former village (Stoops Ferry)	2 story frame front gable house with storefront, altered 2 story house, tiled outbuilding	c. 1900	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 567764 4487739	
185	3550 University Boulevard	Industrial complex	Industrial buildings and the Valley Ambulance Building	c. 1940	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 569126 4486618	
186	Thorn Hollow Road	Worker housing	Group of similar 1.5 story small frame houses especially a square plan, pyramidal roof version with projecting front gable porch	c. 1915	Potentially eligible under Criterion A	17 569588 4485806	
187	Lower Thorn Street and Fourth Avenue	TriState Hose and Supply Co. industrial buildings	Four red brick industrial buildings	c. 1915	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 569876 4486136	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
188	Fifth Avenue east of Thorn Hollow Drive	Front gable houses and store	Two 1.5 story frame front gable houses and one 1.5 story frame pyramidal roof house with 2.5 story brick store with intact storefront and hipped roof dormer	c. 1915	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 569739 4486044	
189	Old Thorn Run	St. Joseph Cemetery	Cemetery on hillside with circular path	c. 1900	Potentially eligible	17 568616 4485928	
190	Mooncrest Drive+	Mooncrest	Federal housing plan for wartime defense workers with 396 units in 106 buildings and additional community facilities	1943	Nominated for NRHP listing	17 568784 4486187	
191	Old Thorn Run Road at Fern Hollow Road	Cross gable house	Steeply pitched cross gable house with integral porch and gable returns	c. 1915	Potentially eligible	17 568412 4485926	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
192	Old Thorn Run Road at Fern Hollow Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	2.5 story frame house with gambrel roof and dormers	c. 1920	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568443 4485872	
193	Sylvania Heights (La Rue Drive+)	Postwar subdivision	Brick ranches and other postwar housing types with some earlier houses as well	c. 1960	Likely not eligible - not a cohesive development	17 567776 4486013	
194	825 Old Thorn Run Road	Charles Graham/William Swindler Home	Exceptional Shingle Style summer home with shingle siding, an irregular roofline, multiple chimneys, bay windows, stone trim, and a carriage house	c. 1901	Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568272 4485661	
195	840 Old Thorn Run Road	Colonial Revival	2 story frame house with stone chimney, full width shed dormer, and enclosed porch	c. 1905	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 568033 4485638	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
196	832 Old Thorn Run Road	Colonial Revival	2 story brick house with 1 story wings and alterations	c. 1940	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 568117 4485718	
197	Myers Lane	I-House	2 story single pile frame house	c. 1875	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 568392 4485794	
198	899 Old Thorn Run Road	Palladian villa	Exceptional 1.5 story villa with four porticos on rectangular plan, front and rear elevation with integral porches and three dormers, side elevations with single dormers	1814	Potentially eligible under Criterion C - does it have additional historical significance under A? Is the date correct?	17 568040 4485476	
199	900 Thorn Run Road	John Getty House	2.5 story Colonial Revival frame house with multiple historic Craftsman style additions	c. 1905	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567902 4485331	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
200	940 Thorn Run Road	Samuel B. Neely Log House (Springer House)	2 story log house with additions and renovations, now 4 bay single pile house	c. 1850	Potentially eligible	17 567823 4485068	
201	949 Thorn Run Road	Robin Hill Park, the Nimick Estate, and the Coventry log house	Exceptional Georgian 2.5 story mansion, carriage house, grounds, oil well, and moved log house	c. 1925	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567990 4484878	
203	Northwest corner of Thorn Run Road and Sharon Road	Oil well	Pump, tanks, and pipes	c. 1890	Potentially eligible	17 567502 4484604	
204	513 Sharon Road	John Curry Log House	2 story log house that has been expanded over time	c. 1818	Potentially eligible	17 567507 4484797	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
205	465 Sharon Road	Foursquare with Queen Anne elements	2.5 story frame house with wrap around porch and projecting bays	c. 1890	Potentially eligible	17 567117 4485012	
206	Amherst Acres (Amherst Avenue+)	Postwar subdivision	Ranches and split-levels	c. 1960	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 566890 4485371	
207	Hyde Park Plan (Sandhurst, Nottingham, and Grosvenor Drives)	Postwar subdivision	US Steel homes. Ranches and split-levels	c. 1960	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 567284 4484643	
208	Hyeholde Drive	Postwar subdivision	Ranches and split-levels with rough stone	c. 1960	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 567428 4484208	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
209	Carnot Road	Houses converted to stores	Heavily altered 1.5 and 2 story frame houses that have been converted to commercial buildings	c. 1915	Likely not eligible despite historical significance of former Carnot Crossroads – lacks NRHP integrity	17 565928 4485283	
210	9155 University Boulevard	Selma's Texas BBQ roadside restaurant	Octagonal plan restaurant with cantilevered roof overhangs and ribbon windows	c. 1960	Potentially eligible	17 565934 4483889	
211	9003 University Boulevard	Avis retail strip	1 story side gable retail strip with an angled plan	c. 1955	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 565943 4483925	
212	Sharon Hill Manor (Patton, South Patton, Springer, and Marshall Drives)	Postwar subdivision	Ranches, split-levels, and two story houses	c. 1955	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 566399 4484249	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
213	Pillar Drive	Joshua Meeks stone fireplace	Fireplace with large dressed stone blocks that is the only surviving remnant of the c. 1810 Joshua Meeks house	c. 1810	Already determined to be not eligible per CRGIS	17 566542 4484475	
214	522 Carnot Road	Sharon Community Presbyterian Church	Neo Colonial Revival brick church with cross axes and decorative wrought ironwork, cemetery and replica chapel also on the property	1964	Potentially eligible	17 565953 4485090	
216	Nyetimber Plan (Hayeswold Drive+)	Postwar subdivision	Modern ranches and split-levels	c. 1962	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 568414 4482851	
217	205 Gladdwood Road	Fantasy French medieval house	1.5 story house with slate, stone, stucco, archways, and an aluminum tower	c. 1938	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 567790 4483339	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
220	1695 Beaver Grade Road	Colonial Revival	2 story 5 bay side gable with attached garage	c. 1950	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 567681 4483263	
221	1709 Beaver Grade Road	Colonial Revival	2 story 3 bay by 3 bay frame house with hipped roof and three season porch	c. 1920	Potentially eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567777 4483099	
222	Gentry Road	Postwar subdivision	Singular design of modern ranches and split-levels	c. 1965	Potentially eligible early postwar residential subdivision	17 567581 4483592	
223	1607 Beaver Grade Road	Colonial Revival	2.5 story frame side gable house with gable returns	c. 1905	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567524 4483680	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
224	1516 Coraopolis Heights Road	Hyeholde	Exceptional picturesque French provincial mansion and tea room with brick, stone, half-timbering, and slate	1931-38	Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567517 4484034	
225	1512 Coraopolis Heights Road	Dutch Colonial Revival	1.5 story side gambrel roof cottage with 1 story wing	c. 1905	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 567600 4483921	
226	1510 Coraopolis Heights Road	Tudor Revival	2 story brick house with overlapping cross gables at the front and attached garage	c. 1935	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 567645 4483939	
227	1491 Coraopolis Heights Road	Montour Heights Country Club (formerly McCune property)	2.5 story brick Georgian Revival house with hyphens and dependencies	c. 1938	Already determined to be not individually eligible per CRGIS. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568128 4483930	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
228	1474 Coraopolis Heights Road	Roselea	Exceptional MacClure & Spahr Tudor Revival summer house, barn, and farmhouse	c. 1907	Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567997 4484190	
229	1460 Coraopolis Heights Road	John R. McCune IV Estate	Exceptional 1.5 story frame summer house with flaring eaves, wrap around porch, water tower, and (later but sympathetic) six car garage	c. 1923	Potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568410 4484184	
230	Country Club property	Farmhouse	2 story 5 bay side gable frame farmhouse with rear wings and outbuildings	c. 1900	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568554 4483895	
231	1443 Coraopolis Heights Road	First Baptist Church	Neo Colonial Revival brick church, cross axes, spire	1958	Not individually eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 568765 4483869	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
232	1442 Coraopolis Heights Road	Baywood	Colonial Revival summer house with additions, 2 story 5 bay plus wings, entrance portico	c. 1927	Potentially individually eligible under Criteria A and C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568898 4484299	
233	1436 Coraopolis Heights Road	Bungalow	Large scale 1.5 story bungalow with front gable dormer and integral porch	c. 1920	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568931 4484004	
234	Coraopolis Heights Road (opposite 1436)	Bungalow	Large scale 1.5 story bungalow with shed dormer and integral porch	c. 1920	Potentially eligible. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 568973 4484077	
235	1405 Coraopolis Heights Road	Bungalow	1.5 story frame summer house with irregular roofline, wrap around porch, massive Doric (Archaic) columns	c. 1905	Potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569107 4483739	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
236	1408 Coraopolis Heights Road	Charles M. Robinson Estate	Tudor Revival summer house with irregular roofline, brick, stucco with historic additions	c. 1907	Potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569161 4483891	
237	1401 Coraopolis Heights Road	Colonial Revival	2 story brick 3 bay side gable house with rear additions	c. 1935	Not individually eligible - lacks NRHP integrity/significance.	17 569134 4483719	
238	Coraopolis Heights Road (opposite 1346)	Newton Loughman House	Dutch Colonial Revival house with side gambrel tile roof and partial width porch	c. 1910	Potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569264 4483634	
239	1346 Coraopolis Heights Road	Tudor Revival	Exceptional Tudor Revival 2 story house with half timbering, brick, stone, and integral porch	c. 1920	Potentially individually eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569295 4483730	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
240	1000 Ewing Road	Pine Acres Cottage	2 story frame farmhouse built in stages and moved to this location c. 1910 from nearby	c. 1850	Potentially eligible	17 569425 4483586	
241	1327 Coraopolis Heights Road	Langhurst	Exceptional Tudor Revival 2.5 story house with double peaks, half timbering, and wrap around porch	c. 1910	Potentially individually eligible under Criteria A and C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 569525 4483619	
242	1320+ Coraopolis Heights Road	Several early twentieth century houses	1.5 story frame bungalows and 1 story minimal traditional with alterations	c. 1910	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 569755 4483730	
245	2145 Montour Street Extension	Georgian revival	2 story 6 bay brick house with hipped roof and prominent chimney	c. 1945	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 570735 4483135	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
246	2141 Montour Street Extension	Front gable	2 story frame front gable house with additions at side	c. 1945	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 570745 4483182	
247	1800 Hassam Road	Colonial Revival	Exceptional 2 story 6 bay frame house with flanking 1 story wings and outbuildings	c. 1925	Potentially eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 570675 4482949	
248	1515 Coraopolis Heights Road	Cape Cod	1.5 story stuccoed brick cape Cod with wing	1929	Potentially eligible under Criterion C	17 567606 4483737	
249	1506 Beaver Grade Road	Cruciform plan farmhouse	2 story brick house with steep flaring gables and shed roof dormers	1929	Potentially eligible under Criterion C. Possible Multiple Property Documentation Form resource: Summer Homes and Country Estates in Moon Township c. 1900-1940.	17 567265 4483904	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
250	1036 Brodhead Road	Shafers Greenhouse and Gardens	Heavily altered 2 story frame house with wrap around porch, vacant greenhouses with tile cladding	c. 1925	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity	17 565448 4486511	
251	Robert Morris University	Formal Gardens of former Pine Hill Manor and early campus buildings by Tasso Katselas	Circular planting with pergolas in four quadrants and modern dorm buildings in concrete, brick, and glass	c. 1908	Early campus buildings are potentially eligible	17 567024 4486004	
252	844 Beaver Grade Road	Diane's Dry Cleaners	concrete block end gable commercial building	c. 1964	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP significance	17 566085 4485285	
253	838 Beaver Grade Road	A.R. Miller Hardware building	end gable (uneven saltbox profile) with corrugated metal cladding	c. 1950	Potentially eligible as one of the few surviving (though altered) Carnot Crossroads buildings	17 566046 4485333	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
254	Beaver Grade Road	Carnot Beer Distributor	2 story commercial building with brick veneer, siding, vehicle bays, and parapet false front	c. 1950	Potentially eligible as one of the few surviving (though altered) Carnot Crossroads buildings	17 566025 4485292	
255	East of Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	911th Airlift Wing Air Force Reserve Base		1943	Already determined to be not eligible per CRGIS	17 566904 4482846	
256	Southeast of Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	Pennsylvania Air National Guard		1980	Already determined to be not eligible per CRGIS	17 566606 4481371	
257	252 LaRue Drive	Java House	2 story frame side gable house	c. 1875	Potentially eligible	17 567936 4485988	
258	Nike Road	Former PI-71 Nike missile launch site (not extant) and housing	5 ranch houses oriented at an angle to the road built for servicemen at the missile site	c. 1952	Likely not eligible – lacks NRHP integrity with loss of missile site	17 570476 4482024	 1957

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
259	133 Portvue Drive (access from 138 South Patton Drive)	Peter Onstott Log House (Huntley House)	2 story log and frame house with side gable roof and multiple historic additions	c. 1810	Potentially eligible as surviving early nineteenth century house	17 566361 4483880	
260	205 Country Lane	Pickens Log Cabin	2 story log structure	unknown	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP integrity/significance	17 563317 4488998	
261	134 Boggs Avenue	Cape Cod	1.5 story frame Cape Cod with shed roof dormer and additions at right and left	c. 1935	Likely not eligible - lacks NRHP integrity/significance	17 563423 4489434	
262	916 Beaver Grade Road	Tree	As described in Moon Township's 1988 Bicentennial Book, "A 314 year old white oak...owned by Dr. D.C. Dantini. It is older than the township, county, or country. It was alive when William Penn claimed the territory in Pennsylvania. This white oak is beautiful and almost perfectly symmetrical. It shelters a house rebuilt around the features of a log cabin in a pastoral setting."	c. 1674	Potentially eligible	17 566510 4484871	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
263	Olsen Park at 442 Flaugherty Run Road	Olsen Park	Former location of old house/tavern; stagecoach stop (not extant)			17 563848 4486905	
264	401 Sharon Road	Nathaniel Neely Log House	2 story, 4 bay frame side gable roof, full width front porch, and alterations/additions	c. 1825	Potentially eligible as surviving early nineteenth century house	17 566503 4485291	
265	228 Pine Drive	House	2 story, 4 bay frame side gable house with enclosed porch	c. 1880?	Potentially eligible	17 567676 4485978	
266	300 Becks Run Road	House	2 story frame Second Empire house with decorative slate mansard roof, stone foundation, and alterations	c. 1880	Potentially eligible	17 564374 4486693	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
267	541 Carnot Road	House	1.5 story frame bungalow with shed roof cutaway dormer	c. 1910	Potentially eligible	17 565937 4485295	
268	543 Carnot Road	House	1.5 story frame house with pyramidal roof, dormer, and front porch	c. 1910	Potentially eligible	17 565945 4485314	
269	960 Thorn Run Road	Charles H. Curry Estate	2 story house that has been downsized c. 1929 and altered	c. 1910	Potentially eligible	17 567717 4484883	
270	1245 Stoops Ferry Road	House	1 story stone cottage with alterations	c. 1910	Potentially eligible	17 567136 4488549	

ID Number	Address	Name/Type	Description	Date	National Register of Historic Places (preliminary assessment)	UTM Coordinates	Photograph
271	942 Beaver Grade Road	House	1.5 story front gable bungalow with side wall dormers	c. 1910		17 566672 4484694	
272	964 Thorn Run Road	House	1.5 story house	c. 1920	Potentially eligible	17 567603 4484851	
273	606 Old Thorn Run Road	House	1.5 story front gable bungalow	c. 1920	Potentially eligible	17 568616 4485769	
274	Hassam Road (north of Meeks Run on HOLT property)	Oil Well	Pumps, tanks, and pipes	c. 1900	Potentially eligible	17 570941 4482527	