

MAHONING CREEK DAM, DAMTENDER'S DWELLING NO. 1
Six miles east of State Route 28
Kittanning Vicinity
Armstrong County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-6209-A

HABS
PA
3-KITT.V
1A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAN AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Philadelphia Support Office
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
MAHONING CREEK DAM, DAMTENDER'S DWELLING No. 1

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PA
3-KITT.V
1A-

HABS No. PA-6209-A

Location:

Mahoning Creek Dam
6 miles east of State Route 28
Kittanning Vicinity
Armstrong County
Pennsylvania
USGS Distant, Pa. Quadrangle
UTM Coordinates: 17 . 644540 . 4531550

Present Owner:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Pittsburgh District

Present Occupant:

Vacant

Present Use:

Office

Significance:

Built in 1941-1942, the structure represents the typical damtender's dwelling designed and built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The dwelling was constructed as part of fourteen dam and reservoir projects built in the Ohio River basin under the Federal Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936. The building represents the efforts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to design a habitable dwelling that could be placed at several sites yet still be considered compatible with the building traditions of western Pennsylvania.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers played an important part in the settlement of western Pennsylvania. Since pre-colonial times, these rivers were important in travel and commerce in the Allegheny Valley. The Shawnee and Delaware Indians, the French, and the English all utilized the natural resources of the area. In the early eighteenth century, the French built Fort Duquesne at the point where the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers forms the Ohio River, a strategic position controlling all traffic on the Ohio River from Canada to the Mississippi River. The English, fearing French aggression into Pennsylvania, began an active campaign to repel the French from the Ohio Valley. Territorial conflicts with the French, known collectively as the French and Indian War (1689-1763), also led to the construction of several English forts in western Pennsylvania. The French eventually abandoned Fort Duquesne and the English, in 1758, constructed Fort Pitt on the site of the older fort, establishing the furthest western presence of English settlement in Pennsylvania.

In 1784, John Penn expanded the settlement around Fort Pitt. The area had been a small village, thriving on traffic to the west. Newly-laid streets built up quickly, and the city of Pittsburgh developed rapidly as the place of departure for settlers bound for the Ohio Valley. Subsequent development produced an industrial and mercantile metropolis, utilizing the natural access of the waterways as a source of prosperity. Pittsburgh became the largest inland port in the United States, and as time progressed the city became an important commercial link between the Midwest and east coast. This link necessitated the early improvement of the rivers as navigable arteries. The Federal Government quickly became the major investor in waterway improvements, making possible the rapid transformation of Pittsburgh as a viable commercial enterprise.

After an examination and survey of the Allegheny River in 1879, the project for open channel improvements began with the River and Harbor Act of August 2, 1882. This act called for the removal of obstacles dangerous to navigation. The Federal Government first became involved in the improvement of the Allegheny River in 1887. That year, an appropriation of \$10,000 accomplished some dredging and the removal of 503 large rocks at the mouth of the river.

An active program of improvements continued throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The River and Harbor Act of 1886 provided for the construction of the first lock and dam on the Allegheny River. Lock No. 1, located 1.7 miles upstream from the juncture with the Monongahela River, was completed on January 1, 1903. Successive lock and dam projects proceeded to make the river navigable to larger boats and more traffic. From 1912 to 1936, the total tonnage carried on the Allegheny River increased 180%, from 1,815,219 tons to 3,424,403 tons.

In 1936, the Corps of Engineers assigned Lieutenant Colonel William E.R. Covell to the Pittsburgh District Office as the new district engineer. The previous district engineer, Major Wilhelm Styer, who had been in charge of the district during the previous four years of lock construction, received a transfer to Panama. Lt. Col. Covell was sent to Pittsburgh to oversee the construction of an extensive Federal Flood Control reservoir system to be built in the Monongahela and Allegheny River basins.

The Federal Flood Control Act of 1936 was the result of Federal recognition that flood problems were too much for any one state to handle alone. Floods had been a major problem in many localities for years. From 1858 through 1936, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers had produced flood waters 93 times. High waters, above the flood stage of 25 feet at Pittsburgh, created an even greater threat as the development of the city and surrounding areas increased. In 1912, the Pittsburgh Flood Commission produced an extensive report which recommended the development of several dams and reservoirs for the retention and storage of flood waters on the tributaries of the navigable rivers. The 1936 act provided for the construction of a system of 14 dams in the Ohio River basin for the protection of Pittsburgh and the Ohio Valley generally. The works covered by the project included dams and reservoirs on tributaries of the Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanawha, and Licking rivers. The 1938 Flood Control Act amended and intensified the 1936 act after a devastating flood in 1937 resulted in \$400 million in damages and 65 deaths in the Pittsburgh area.

Dwellings had been designed and built in association with the previous locks and dams along the Allegheny River. The Pittsburgh District designed the dwellings to house damtenders and their families. The first structures, associated with the open channel projects of the 1920s such as the ones at Lock No. 6, were designed in the Craftsmen style.

A new building phase began after 1936. The newer dwellings were built in pairs to ensure that a damtender was always present in case of an emergency. The first paired dwellings, constructed at Tygart Dam in 1938, were in the Art Deco style. Towards the end of 1938, the Pittsburgh District began work on a new design, which utilized the "Pennsylvania Colonial Style." This new design style was chosen to better suit the rural character of the new dam projects. Between 1939 and 1942, the Corps of Engineers built this style of dwelling at Allegheny Lock No. 9, Crooked Creek Lake, Tionesta Lake, Mahoning Creek Lake, and Loyalhanna Lake.¹

At the end of 1938, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, began work on designs for typical paired damtenders' dwellings, which were incorporated into the series of dams built for the Allegheny River flood control project. Lt. Col. William E.R. Covell, the District Engineer, oversaw the project and Major R.M. McCutchen was the officer-in-charge within the Dam Design Section of the Pittsburgh Office.

During the design process, the Corps of Engineers used a consulting architect who met regularly with the project team to review and comment on the design and development of the dwellings. The architect, Horace W. Peaslee of Washington D. C., was a friend of Lt. Col. Covell, who addressed him as Billy when reporting suggestions. Peaslee consulted on residences for Lock 9 on the Allegheny River, Mahoning Creek Lake, and Tygart Valley Lake. Plans were forwarded to his office for review. After reviewing the work, he sent back comments and sketches. Peaslee had been working on these projects for several weeks when, in November of 1938, he began to feel frustrated over the "two-to-four-week intervals" that were too long for him "to exert much influence on the production of work." Peaslee commented that he usually had daily contact with every project in his office. He felt that to be an effective consultant he needed to see the project more often during the design process, not just at various stages of completion. Peaslee did not advocate a personal visit to Pittsburgh every week to oversee the design work, but rather wanted a "semi-weekly exchange of drafting board sketches and questions."²

On November 18, 1938, Peaslee made a trip to the Pittsburgh District office to review the design work being done on the "typical Damtender's Dwelling." He spent the day with the engineering staff and made suggestions for improving the residences. Peaslee had made a previous visit to work on the design for the Damtenders' Dwellings at Allegheny Lock No. 9, and after being disappointed over the progress on these residences, hoped to focus on the completion of the Mahoning Creek Lake dwellings. Peaslee suggested the rearrangement of the kitchen to make "better use of the space available," and improve the "circulation and general arrangement of the plan." He also commented on the size of the smallest bedroom, but suggestions he made concerning changes to the bedroom, which would have created a smaller hall, were met with criticism. W. K. Shilling, Jr., the assistant architectural engineer designing the dwellings, pointed out that the bedroom was "adequate" and met Federal Housing Authority (FHA) standards. Peaslee also suggested the elimination of a third window on the second floor of the front elevation. Considerable changes were discussed for the front elevation, including the removal of a brick stringcourse and the use of brick piers on the porch instead of wood columns. Peaslee also decided that the rear porch would be open and not enclosed as had been previously designed. This necessitated the design of a wood lattice to partially enclose the porch area. The original design included a cold room for "fruit storage" in the basement, along with a terrace across the front of the house; these two amenities were ultimately eliminated from the revised design.

After the November trip to Pittsburgh, Peaslee continued to work on the design solely through correspondence. His advice as an architect centered on strict adherence to the stylistic integrity of the dwellings. An example of his adherence to the Pennsylvania Colonial Style is illustrated by a discussion over the design of the side elevation. Originally, the right side elevation had been designed with a triple window incorporating a hood overhang and a stone lintel. Peaslee became displeased with the design after the Corps' engineers removed the "characteristic

Pennsylvania Dutch overhang." He commented that without the overhang, the "flat stone arch" would not be "consistent with the style." Suggesting that the window be separated into three individual windows, one large central window with smaller side windows, Peaslee altered the preliminary design in order to meet the aesthetic situation in an "economical way." Continuing with changes to the windows, he lowered the frieze board so that it came directly above the second floor window head. Since he felt that stone lintels were "neither fish, fowl, or good herring," the lowered, larger frieze eliminated the need for either steel or stone lintels. He sent the Pittsburgh office sketches of these changes, which were then incorporated into the final design.

By December 1, 1938, prints of the "revised preliminary studies of the Mahoning Damtenders Dwelling" were submitted to the Division office with a request for the authority to build, even though the majority of changes suggested by Peaslee had not yet been incorporated. On December 12, a conference with Mr. R.D. Salisbury of the Ohio River Division in Cincinnati took place in Pittsburgh. At this meeting, the Ohio River Division engineer gave the go-ahead for the dwellings at Mahoning Dam and at Lock No. 9. Revised plans and elevations were completed, incorporating the latest changes to the design, including a reduction in area of ten percent in order to reduce the cost. These plans, drawn in pencil on tracing paper, were approved in late February 1939.

After the design of the Mahoning Creek dwellings was completed, the process of coordinating the eventual construction took a great deal of time. On June 30, 1939, the Cincinnati Division office requested a cost estimate and design specifications for the construction of the two dwellings. During the summer, the Pittsburgh Office decided to defer the final detailed plans for the Mahoning dwellings until the plans and specifications for the Crooked Creek residences had been completed. The Crooked Creek Lake specifications and plans were sent to Cincinnati with the understanding that this house would "be used later for Mahoning Dam" and "these plans should serve the Division Engineer's purpose." During the first week of July, these plans were used to estimate the cost of the Mahoning Creek project. Each house cost \$8,500.00; with the associated costs of heating, water, and sewage, the total package came to \$27,000.00 for both.

The Ohio River Division, located in Cincinnati, approved the final plans and specifications in May 1941. A solicitation for construction bids had been approved in April, and after notification had been given for thirty days, four bids were received. The firm of Gamble and Gibson of Bolivar, Pennsylvania received contract No. W1101-eng.-5100, signing the documents on June 10, 1941. Construction began on June 30, 1941.

The first day of work consisted of the removal of the topsoil from the building site. The excavation of the basements began the next day. The excavating contractor completed both basements by July 7. While the excavation work was under progress, the well sub-contractor

drilled the well and built the pump pit. The first concrete was poured on July 16, and two weeks later the masonry work started. With the exception of the porches and chimneys, masons completed the brick exterior by September 16. Waterlines from the pump pit to the house were installed in September as well. Towards the end of the month, the slating of the roof began. Both dwellings were completely "dried in" by the end of December 1941.

Work on the interior had begun in October. The contractor laid sub-floors, constructed partitions, and completed the rough plumbing in both dwellings. Electric wiring of both dwellings began on October 21, and was completed in early February 1942. In November, Gregory Brothers of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, started the installation of the heating systems of both buildings, which was completed in late January. By the end of November, the installation of insulate lath and steel lath had been completed, with all walls plastered by the first week of December. Edward S. Blaney, the painting contractor, started work on December 11 and finished work on February 12, 1942. During January 1942, hardwood floors were laid in both dwellings and the installation of all hardware was completed.

On February 12, 1942, Lt. Col. Herbert D. Vogel and Mr. Donald D. Rait inspected the dwellings. Final acceptance took place on this date, with the exception of the porch railings. The contractor received an extension for 111 days due to problems acquiring the railings from the distributor. A final payment of \$300.00 was withheld until the railings were installed on June 2, 1942.

The completion of both houses took 233 days and 14,119 man hours. There was a total of 1,520 government man hours as well. The signed contract, however, required both residences to be finished in 180 days. The 53-day overrun cost the contractor \$530.00 for the \$10.00-per-day fee assessed for "liquidated damages." The final cost of the project came to \$28,553.39 for both houses.

The dwellings at Mahoning Creek still retain most of their original historical character. The site has not been altered and also maintains its integrity. During the early 1980's, both houses underwent maintenance/repair that altered most of the original roof and cornice work. In 1981, a roofing contractor removed the slate roof of House No. 1 and replaced it with asphalt shingles. At this time, the removal of the original cornice and box gutter occurred, which were subsequently replaced with aluminum gutters and fascia. The original garage door and windows were replaced in 1982, with one-over-one thermal sash windows replacing the original six-over-six wooden ones.

House No. 2 underwent additional substantial modification in the late 1980's, when it was converted for use as an office. The Corps of Engineers enclosed the front porch and added a

handicap ramp to allow unrestricted access. The interior has been altered as well. House No. 1, however, has not undergone any alteration of its interior. It has been used for storage, and maintains most of its historic integrity.³

PART II. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

A. The Physical Character of the Site of the Mahoning Creek Damtenders Dwelling

In 1941-1942, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began work on the Mahoning Creek Dam, which was part of a network of flood control projects in the upper Ohio River drainage basin. The project area is located in eastern Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, on Mahoning Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River. The Allegheny River meanders north to south through the county with 51 miles of river frontage. The dam created a 280-acre lake that extends from Armstrong County into Indiana County. Today, the dam and associated lake provide flood control for the lower Allegheny River and upper Ohio River. The lake is also used for recreational boating and is known for its scenic beauty.

Armstrong County is northwest of Pittsburgh. It is a mixture of "rolling hills, farmlands, and forests of maple and beech." The county encompasses 699 square miles with a population of 73,000. The most popular attractions of the county are its scenery and recreational activities. Hiking, hunting, and fishing are also heavily promoted, as well as several annual festivals, such as the Fort Armstrong Folk Festival in Kittanning. Kittanning, the county seat, sits 43 miles northwest of Pittsburgh, off State Route 28. The Mahoning Creek Dam is located on the eastern edge of the county, 24 miles east of Kittanning.

As part of the Mahoning Creek Dam project, two damtender's dwellings were constructed approximately 1/3 mile (500 meters) downstream from the dam, which is not visible from the residences. The dwellings were sited on an upland landform 240 feet above Mahoning Creek. The site is located on the east side of a gravel road, accessed from Township Route 748, which continues around the dwellings to the creek and dam.

The two dwellings were constructed as mirror images of each other, sharing a common drive and sitting 40 feet apart. The dwellings are slightly skewed from one another with a center line oriented northwest-southeast. The front facades of the dwellings face southeast, toward the dam. The southwest residence is identified as House (or Dwelling) Number 1.⁴

B. Physical Description of the Mahoning Creek Damtender's Dwelling No. 1

Damtender's Dwelling No. 1 is one of two identical residences located on the Mahoning Creek Dam site. The structures sit northeast by southwest, and are mirror images of each other. They were typical designs used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the damtender's dwellings located at Crooked Creek Lake were built to the same design specifications. The two residences share a common drive and are at present accessed from the south on a gravel access road, which continues on to the creek and dam. The drive approaches the houses from the rear and opens to a parking area between the two residences, also referred to as House No. 1 and House No. 2. House No. 1 sits to the southwest of House No. 2. The physical description of House No. 1 is commensurate with House No. 2, with the exception of some individual changes over the last decade.

The Damtender's Dwelling No. 1 is a two-story, brick residence in the Colonial Revival Style. The main body of the house is 29'-0" x 24'-6", excluding the attached garage and front porch. The structure sits on a one-foot thick poured concrete foundation on a continuous concrete footer. The exterior walls are brick facing over four-inch, load-bearing hollow tile. The interior face of the hollow tile walls are damp-proofed with two coats of emulsified solution. Wood furring strips placed on the interior of the hollow tile support plaster on insulate lath. The exterior brickwork overlaps the foundation wall, giving the appearance of a continuous brick wall from ground to cornice. The corners consist of four-course brick quoining placed one course apart with a one-inch projection.

A three-quarter front porch on the southeast side of the structure extends 10'-8" from the house and is 16'-0" long. The shed roof is supported by a brick pier at each corner and brick pilasters on the exterior wall. Metal railings between the brick piers enclose a concrete-slab porch floor. An attached garage on the northwest side is the symmetrical equivalent of the front porch, extending 10'-8" from the structure and covered with a shed roof. The semi-enclosed porch on the rear (southwest) of the garage serves the kitchen and was originally enclosed by brick half-walls and wood lattice. Currently, this porch is enclosed with screens. A brick chimney, centrally located on this gable end elevation, is flush with the exterior wall, breaking the cornice and extending two feet above the roofline.

The main body of the house has a gabled roof with the gables on the side elevations. The roof is flush to the exterior wall with no eave. Originally clad in slate shingles, the roof has been re-shingled with asphalt. When constructed, the house had box gutters with a molded pine cornice and 12-inch fascia. The fascia projected slightly at the corners to define the brick quoining, resembling a column capital. The cornice returned at the side elevations. An 8-inch raking board followed the same molding pattern as the fascia. The cornice molding and fascia were repeated,

at a reduced scale, on the porch and garage. On the front and rear elevations, the box gutters have been removed and replaced with a small eave overhang and aluminum gutters. All of the molded cornice, fascia, and rakes have been replaced with aluminum siding, which has resulted in a significant change to the exterior of the residence.

There are three entrances on the residence; the main entrance on the front elevation, a side entrance, and an entrance off the rear porch. The front southwest elevation has two bays with an off-center, three-quarter porch. The porch sits to the right side of the elevation with concrete steps open to the right side elevation. The front entrance is located on the right side of the porch. There are two windows to the left, one above and one below, and one window above the door on the right. The windows were originally six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The second entrance is located on the right northeast side elevation with a small stoop. The brick around the door projects from the face of the wall, giving definition to the entrance. The brick projection is capped with a small roof and cornice. There are iron railings to each side of the concrete stoop. To the left of the door there was originally a six-over-six, double-hung sash flanked by two smaller four-over-four, double-hung sash windows (now replaced). There are two windows placed symmetrically about the ridgeline on the second floor. All of the windows have been changed to one-over-one, double-hung replacements. The right side elevation faces the drive and associated parking. The stooped side entrance, steps to the front porch, and garage door are all located on this elevation. The third entrance is located off the small semi-enclosed porch attached to the rear of the garage.

The house contains a full basement, a first floor with public rooms, and a second floor with bedrooms. The basement walls are poured concrete. They were poured into frames of rough sawn horizontal wood planks, giving the wall the appearance of wood grain. The basement is divided into four rooms, including a large storage area, a laundry area, a furnace room, and, adjacent to the furnace room, a storage area for coal. The basement stairs are located along the garage wall and are accessed from the kitchen and inside of the garage.

The first floor contains a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen. The living room, which sits on the northeast side of the house, is 13'-5" x 19'-7". Both the front door and the side door enter into the living room. The stairs to the second floor are located along the rear wall. Across from the stairs is a coat closet. The first floor is divided almost in half by a central partition. The dining room sits at the front of the house and is adjacent to the living room. The two rooms are separated by a large arched opening. The kitchen is located off the dining room, through a swinging door. On the exterior wall opposite the entrance to the kitchen is a door to the semi-enclosed rear porch. On the interior partition is an arched entrance to the basement stairs. The kitchen sink and cabinets are located on the exterior wall on the southwest side of the room.

The second floor contains three bedrooms and a bath. At the top of the stairs a hall connects the bath, the bedrooms, and two closets. There is a walk-in linen closet with a cedar built-in blanket chest and a smaller closet with five shelves. The bath, located at the top of the stairs, contains a toilet, sink, and tub. Each bedroom, which has a closet and two windows, varies in size: the east corner bedroom contains 99 square feet, the west corner bedroom contains 121 square feet, and the south corner master bedroom contains 143 square feet.

The floors throughout the house are finished with tongue and groove oak. The kitchen and bathroom have linoleum flooring laid over plywood. The interior walls are plastered with three coats over lath, with expanded metal lath used for additional support at the corners. All interior wood work, window casings, door casings, and floor molding are stained and varnished Southern Yellow Pine. The woodwork is similar throughout the house, with the exception of slightly larger window and door heads in the more formal living and dining rooms on the first floor. These rooms also have picture moldings at the juncture of the ceiling and walls.

The kitchen and bath are stacked vertically and both are serviced by the same plumbing stack. The water supply is provided by a deep well, with one pump serving this residence and dwelling No. 2. The heating system was originally a coal-fired, gravity-fed hot-air furnace.

The original landscaping plan called for large trees at the front corners of each home. Other trees were to be located to the rear of the homes. Shrubbery lined the drive and wrapped the front of the house, around the porch. Centered between the two residences was a small pump house for the well, terminating the walking path. This path, on the centerline between the houses, provided access to the dam.⁵ None of the original landscaping is evident, with the exception of the shrubs on either side of the side entries. Extensive surface parking has been added to the rear of the houses and the front is now an open lawn.

The Mahoning Creek Damtender's Dwelling is currently in a stable state of preservation. The changes to the exterior made during the early 1980s have had a drastic effect on its original detailing, but have not compromised its integrity. The interior of the house has not been altered, with the exception of replacement windows. The original floors and wood work are in very good condition. The interior has been used for storage, but no alterations have been made to accommodate this new function. The site has not been altered in any major way and contributes greatly to the historic character of the damtender's dwelling. Overall, the structure in its context is an excellent example of the style of housing built by the Corps of Engineers during the 1940s.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Bibliography

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Pittsburgh Division
1520-03 Mahoning Dam-Specs-Damtenders Dwelling-Gamble & Gibson-W-1500
Photographic Records
Inspection Reports
Preliminary Design Drawings-dated February 1939
Construction Drawings for Mahoning Dam-Dwellings-April 27, 1940.
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B. Endnotes

¹ S. Kussart, *The Allegheny River*, (Burgum Printing Co., Pittsburgh, 1938) p. 9-17; Mike Sajna, *The Allegheny River: Watershed of the Nation*, (The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Penn. 1992) p. 17-24; Kussart, p. 320-335; John Reps, *Town Planning in Frontier America* (University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1969) p. 181; Ellis Armstrong (Ed.), *History of Public Works in the United States*, (APWA, Chicago, 1976) p. 269; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Mahoning Creek Lake Damtenders' Dwellings: National Register Evaluation*, July 13, 1994.

² All quotations referenced at the end of this section are taken from: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 150-03 Mahoning Dam-Specs-Damtenders Dwelling-Gamble & Gibson-W-1500.

³ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1520-03 Mahoning Dam-Specs-Damtenders Dwelling-Gamble & Gibson-W-1500: the construction specifications include correspondence between Lt. Col. Covell and Horace Peaslee, as well as comments from Shilling and McCutchen on Peaslee's suggestions, dated from November 25, 1938 through December 8, 1938. Some of these memos refer to earlier meetings. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Preliminary Design Drawings-dated February 1939: these drawings consist of four 18" x 24" pencil drawings on trace paper, drawn by three different authors, with elevations by W.K.S., plans by R.C.L., and site plan by T.H.A., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Construction Drawings for Mahoning Dam-Dwellings-April 27, 1940.

⁴ Armstrong County Tourist Bureau, *Armstrong County, PA: Visitors Guide*, 1996, p. 1-4; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Mahoning Creek Lake Damtenders' Dwellings: National Register Evaluation*, July 13, 1994; Construction Drawings for Mahoning Dam-Dwellings-April 27, 1940.

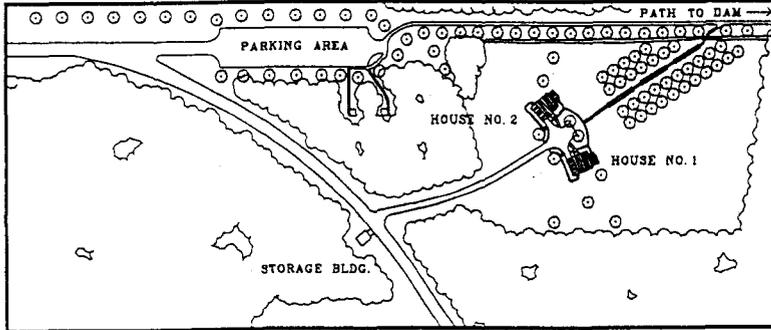
⁵ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1520-03 Mahoning Dam-Specs-Damtenders Dwelling-Gamble & Gibson-W-1500; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Preliminary Design Drawings-dated February 1939; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Construction Drawings for Mahoning Dam-Dwellings-April 27, 1940; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reports, Photographic Records; Site Visit, February 18, 1996.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

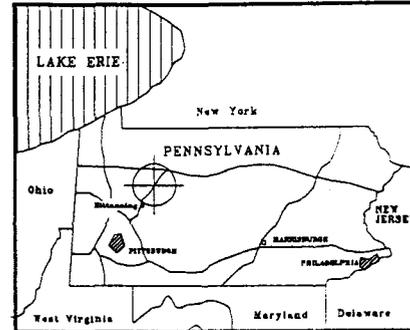
This project was completed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, under contract No. DACW59-95-M-0698. The firm of Hardlines: Design and Delineation (Columbus, Ohio) performed the field work between February 19, 1996 and February 21, 1996. The field team consisted of Donald M. Durst, Project Manager, Jeff Bates, Photographer, Charissa Y. Wang, Architectural Historian, and Neal Hitch, Principal Investigator/Historian.

Prepared By:	Neal Hitch and Charissa Y. Wang
Title:	Principal Investigators
Affiliation:	Hardlines: Design & Delineation
Date:	26 August 1996

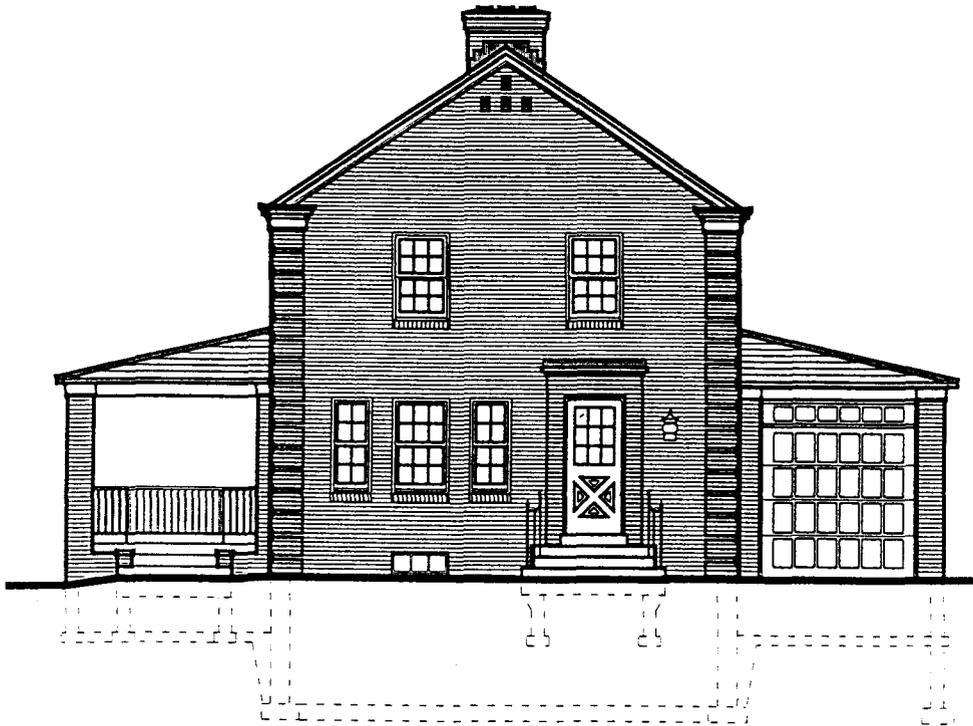
MAHONING CREEK DAM, DAMTENDER'S DWELLING No. 1
HABS No. PA-6209-A
(Page 14)



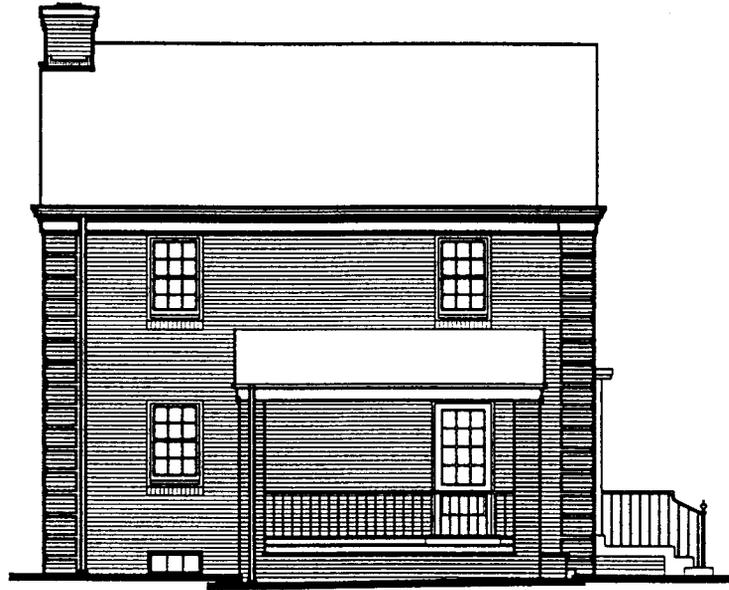
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 STATE MAP
NOT TO SCALE



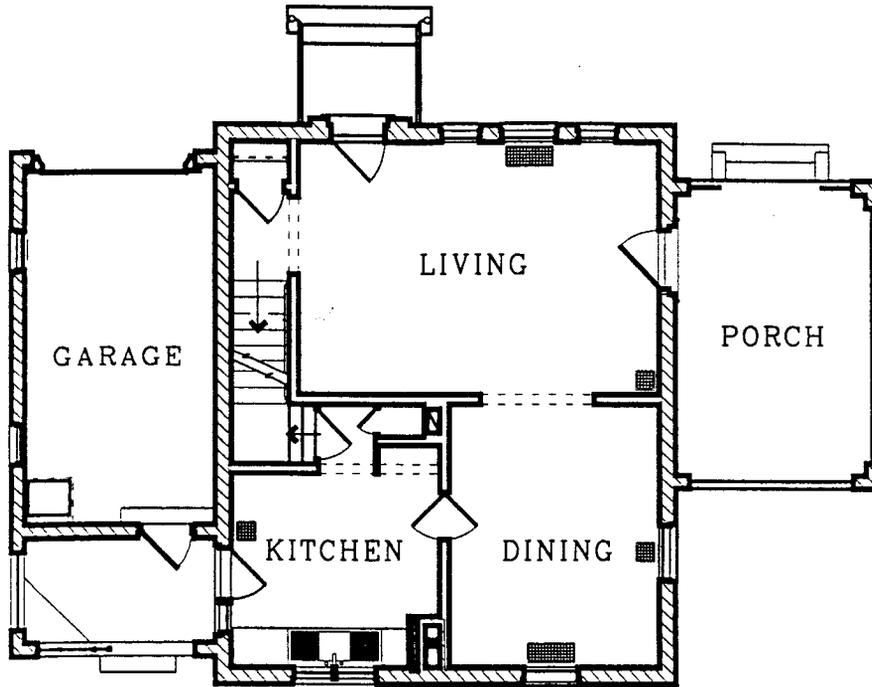
NORTHEAST ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION 0 10



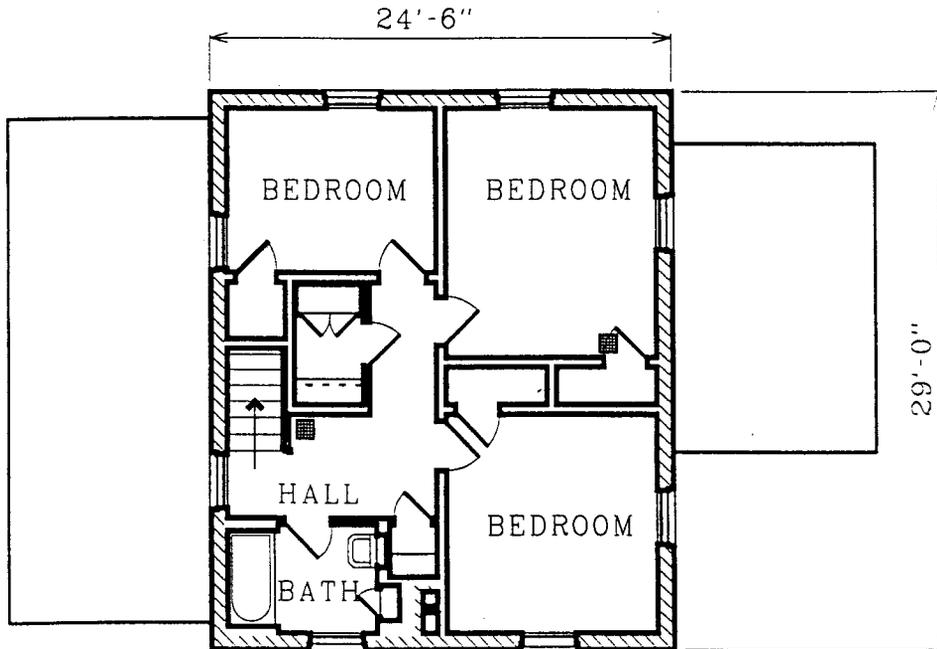
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 10

A horizontal scale bar with a thick black line, marked with '0' at the left end and '10' at the right end.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN