



JUNIATA COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

DISASTER PLANNING FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Preservation Services ITQ Contract (4400020429)

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Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
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ABSTRACT

In 2019, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) contracted Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson (JMT) to conduct a field survey of flood prone historic resources in Juniata County. The project was funded as part of the federal Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2), designed to streamline disaster assistance related to the 2012 event Hurricane Sandy. Early in 2014, the PA SHPO was awarded funds to help stabilize and repair historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy and undertake disaster-related planning initiatives. Juniata County in central Pennsylvania was selected as an under-documented flood prone area in need of greater survey and documentation. Five communities were selected in the county based on their estimated flood risk and existing levels of documentation: Mexico, Thompston town, East Salem, McAlisterville, Port Royal.

The reconnaissance-level survey conducted for this project prioritized identifying resources within flood hazard areas including both the 100-year (1.0% chance of flood in a given year) and 500-year (0.2% chance of flood in a given year) floodplains. This is inclusive of the FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)-recognized Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), which is limited to the 100-year floodplain. JMT identified community landmarks within these flood zones that possess cultural, historical, or architectural significance and/or contribute to local communities' sense of place.

Utilizing an architectural historian and professional surveyor, JMT documented 158 resources across the five communities, capturing both elevation and flood risk data, as well as recording architectural features and approximate dates of construction. The results of this survey are summarized in the following report. Additionally, JMT identified five resources to be further documented through the completion of Historic Resource Survey Forms. Those resources included: the McAlisterville School (McAlisterville Community Center), Port Royal Spinning Mill, Island Grove Camp Meeting, the East Salem Crossroad Historic District, and the Mexico Main Street Historic District.



JUNIATA COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY



Sheds near Mexico, Walker Township indicating high water lines in 1936 and 1972.

INTRODUCTION

In 2019, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) contracted Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson (JMT) to conduct a field survey of flood prone historic areas in Juniata County. The project was funded as part of the federal Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2), designed to streamline disaster assistance related to the 2012 event Hurricane Sandy. Early in 2014, the PA SHPO was awarded funds to help stabilize and repair historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy and undertake disaster-related planning initiatives. Juniata County in central Pennsylvania was selected as an under-documented flood prone area in need of greater survey and documentation. Five communities were selected in the county based on their estimated flood risk and existing levels of documentation: Mexico, Thompsontown, East Salem, McAlisterville, Port Royal (Map 1).

The reconnaissance-level survey conducted for this project prioritized identifying resources within flood hazard areas including both the 100-year (1.0% chance of flood in a given year) and 500-year (0.2% chance of flood in a given year) floodplains. This is inclusive of the FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)-recognized Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), which is limited to the 100-year floodplain. JMT identified community landmarks within these flood zones that possess cultural, historical, or architectural significance and/or contribute to local communities' sense of place.



METHODOLOGY

In January of 2020, JMT developed a survey plan for the project that was submitted and approved by the PHMC. This plan outlined the scope of background research as well as survey personnel, methodology and schedule.

Architectural Historians conducted background research in order to understand the history and context of the communities targeted for survey. The background research utilized historic maps, aerials photographs, and literature to help surveyors anticipate the age and type of historic resources that would be surveyed in each community.

Utilizing GIS data provided by PHMC, JMT developed a custom data collector application for use in the field. This application was loaded onto a tablet, which surveyors used in the field to collect architectural and locational data, and photographs. Utilizing historic maps and aerial photographs, surveyors mapped parcels containing historic-age¹ buildings for survey within the 100 and 500-year flood plains.

In February and March of 2020, a Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified Architectural Historian and Professional Surveyor from JMT conducted the fieldwork in the five selected Juniata County Communities. While the Architectural Historian collected information on the resources' architectural features, the Professional Surveyor collected elevation data using a total station. The elevation data collected included the following attributes as prescribed by PHMC:

- FIRM #
- FIRM Date
- Flood Zone
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain
- Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- First Floor Elevation (FFE)
- FFE Estimated
- Low Opening Elevation (LOE)
- LOE Estimated
- LOE Type
- Lowest Adjacent Grade (LAG)
- LAG estimated

When the survey was complete, the collected elevation data was merged with the architectural data into the GIS database. Following the conclusion of the survey, JMT consulted with PHMC to identify five resources (three individual resources and two historic districts) that warranted further investigation and documentation

¹ The historic survey cut-off range for this survey was 50 years of age, or 1970. The 50 year cut-off represents the required age for the listing of resources in the National Register of Historic Places.



using Historic Resource Survey Forms (HRSFs). The five resources selected were the McAlisterville School (McAlisterville Community Center), Port Royal Spinning Mill, Island Grove Camp Meeting, the East Salem Crossroad Historic District, and the Mexico Main Street Historic District.



PROJECT SCOPE AND BUDGET

Survey Scope

Community	Estimated Resources	Resources Surveyed
East Salem	19	22
McAlisterville	54	43
Mexico	30	38
Port Royal	16	38
Thompsontown	19	17
TOTAL	138	158

As originally scoped, PHMC staff estimated at total of 138 historic-age structures were located in the flood hazard areas within the five targeted communities. The largest difference in the proposed vs the actual number of properties surveyed came in Port Royal, where 22 more historic-age structures were located within the flood hazard areas than were originally anticipated.

Project Budget

Item	Material/Service Description	Price
1	Survey Plan	\$ 2,218.75
2	Survey Dataset	\$ 6,694.99
3	Community Photography Package	\$ 1,474.00
4	Final Historic Resource Survey Forms	\$ 16,835.55
5	Project Summary (Final Report)	\$ 2,727.82
	Total	\$ 29,951.11

The table to the left represents the original Cost Matrix for the survey provided to PHMC by JMT. JMT utilized the full proposed budget to complete the project. However, a portion of the budget shifted from creating the final HRSFs towards completing the survey and dataset, which is explained in the following section.

Challenges and Solutions

The survey team ran into several challenges during the survey and research portions of the project. Because the team did not have access to the properties, a more time-intensive method was required to obtain elevation points. This method involved setting up control points in advance at numerous locations throughout each community to accurately calibrate data points taken from the total station. The topography of the landscape, as well as the nature of development in communities also presented a challenge for surveyors. Each community is situated in a mountainous landscape, particularly Mexico and Port Royal. The undulating landscape limited the visibility of established control points from the total station and required more preparation than in a level setting. Additionally, the surveyed communities were generally settled in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century with dense development along narrow and winding roads. These roads now experience heavy commercial truck traffic and have small or non-existent sidewalks or shoulders for the safe and effective setup of survey equipment.

When the survey team realized the constraints of the area, they altered the survey plan to conduct as much survey as possible from the safest locations, allowed time for establishment of more control points, and



planned fieldwork for hours with lower volumes of truck traffic. Although not every elevation attribute could be captured for each property, adjusting the approach allowed surveys to capture of the maximum amount of data with the given conditions.

Soon after the completion of the survey, the COVID-19 pandemic required Pennsylvania to halt non-essential business and discourage travel. The initial project plan called for a return to the county in order to visit the Juniata County Historical Society and Library to conduct research on properties selected for full HRSFs. As of the date of this report, the Juniata County Historical Society remains closed and access to the library is limited. In order to work around these limitations, JMT researchers were able to communicate with the historical society and order some research materials by mail and were able to obtain copies of deeds for individual properties online.



SURVEY RESULTS

East Salem



East Salem is a census designated place in Delaware Township, Juniata County. As of 2010, the population was estimated to be 186, making it the smallest community surveyed.

According to an early twentieth-century history of Juniata County, East Salem was founded in 1844 (Jordan 1913:157). Early maps and atlases show a concentration of buildings along what is now East Salem Road and around the intersection of East Salem Road with present-day Johnstown Road. By 1877, the village contained approximately 20

buildings, including two churches and a school (Wall 1877; USGS 1907). By ca. 1955, State Route (S.R.) 235/S.R. 333 bypassed the small village to the west (USGS 1955). Little development has occurred in the village since the early twentieth century.

Previously Recorded Resources

According to the PA SHPO, existing surveyed resources in East Salem are limited to five concrete bridges, all of which were determined ineligible for listing in 2007. There are no other reports documented in the area surrounding the census-designated place.

Survey Results

JMT surveyed 22 flood-prone historic resources in East Salem (Map 2). East Salem is threatened by flood waters from Delaware Creek, which runs through the village parallel to Johnstown Road. JMT surveyed resources near the village crossroads (East Salem Road and Johnstown Road, ES01-ES09), and a group of properties further west on Johnstown Road (ES10-ES22). The resources in the vicinity of the village crossroads date from the mid-nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century and are mostly residences except for a church, garage, and former carriage house. Resources west of S.R. 235/333 date from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and are all residential properties. JMT recognized the integrity of East Salem around its historic crossroads and suggested the area for further research.



East Salem Community Landmarks

Otterbein Methodist/ United Brethren Church

7589 Johnstown Road, East Salem, Pennsylvania 17094
(Surveyed as a contributing property to the East Salem Crossroads Historic District)

The Otterbein Methodist Church was constructed as a United Brethren Church at the east end of East Salem ca. 1860. The vernacular church is located at a prominent hilltop location and is surrounded by a large cemetery. It is the only remaining historic-age church in the community.



Historic District Potential

JMT consulted with PHMC and selected East Salem as a community with potential for an eligible historic district. The resources in the district encompass the historic core of the village, and date from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The integrity of the individual resources varies but the overall feeling of the district, with closely spaced houses on narrow lots with agricultural structures to the rear, remains that of a nineteenth century rural crossroads village. However, the East Salem Crossroads district is not a significant example of its type. The village is not associated with any significant historic themes, events, or people. JMT recommended the district not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



McAlisterville



McAlisterville is a census-designated place in Fayette Township in northern Juniata County. As of 2010, the population was approximately 970.

The original plat for McAlisterville, laid out in 1810, contained seven 1-acre lots. Over the following century, the village grew to include a bank, hotel, school, churches, and commercial buildings, and was considered “the chief trading center for a rich agricultural district” (Jordan 1913:159). The village initially grew along Main Street, with approximately 50 properties comprising the village core by 1877. West

of Little Lost Creek along present-day School Street was a Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home and school. By the twentieth century, the village expanded along School Street and Falls Street, with secondary parallel streets added by the mid-twentieth century.

Previously Recorded Resources

According to the PA SHPO, three bridges were determined ineligible for listing in 2007 and an unevaluated farm lies outside the SFHA. The Shellenberger House was determined eligible in 2016 and is within the SFHA; it was resurveyed as part of this project as noted below. There are no other reports documented in the area surrounding the census-designated place.

Survey Results

JMT surveyed 43 flood-prone historic resources in McAlisterville, the largest number in the survey (Map 3). McAlisterville is threatened by flood waters from Little Lost Creek, which runs parallel to and north of Main Street. Nearly all of the historic core of McAlisterville lies within the 500-year flood zone. The resources surveyed in McAlisterville include schools, churches, residences, and commercial structures that date from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The McAlisterville School (now the McAlisterville Community Center, MC10), was selected by JMT and PHMC for further investigation.



McAlisterville Community Landmarks

McAlisterville Community Center/McAlisterville School

115 School Street, McAlisterville Pennsylvania 17049
(Survey ID MC10)

The McAlisterville School was constructed in 1914 on the site of the former McAlisterville Soilders' Orphans' School. The school operated until the mid-twentieth century. The building has been utilized as a community center since 1996. Although JMT recommends the McAlisterville School not eligible for the NRHP, it is a locally unique example of school architecture, and plays a prominent role in the McAlisterville community.



McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' Dormitory

110 School Street, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania 17046

(Property is outside the flood hazard area but was photographed for the community photography package.)

The building at 110 School Street was formerly the dormitory for the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School. The Orphans' School was the first of its type in the state and housed and educated soldiers' orphans until the end of the nineteenth century. The dormitory is the last remaining building from the campus. It was used as a factory in the mid-twentieth century, at which time the top two stories were removed. A commemorative plaque was installed in front of the building in the 1930s.





Shellenberger House

78 School Street, McAlisterville, Pennsylvania 17046
(PHMC# 202029 / Survey ID MC11)

The Shellenberger House was constructed in 1928 just north of Little Lost Creek in McAlisterville. The high style colonial revival home stands out among the largely vernacular homes in McAlisterville. Built by local industrialist, North D. Francis, who operated a garment factory just northwest of this residence, the resource is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP by PHMC.



Historic District Potential

JMT Architectural Historians do not see the potential for a historic district within McAlisterville. While Main Street contains the highest density of historic-age structures in the community with little modern infill, nearly all of these buildings have poor integrity, and no longer convey their age or original design.



Mexico



Mexico is a census-designated place in Walker Township with a population of approximately 470.

The village of “New Mexico” was laid out in 1812 at the mouth of Doe Run. A turnpike, later known as the William Penn Highway, and a tavern opened by 1820 and the village grew to include a store, post office, blacksmith, and foundry by 1836 (Jordan 1913:174). It was a small, yet well-connected village. The Pennsylvania Canal extended across the southern end of the village, parallel to and north of the Juniata River. A ferry, and later a covered bridge connected the village to the Pennsylvania Railroad station on the south side of the river. Development at this time

centered primarily along what is now Landis Street and the William Penn Highway, with some later development along what is now Foster Street. The village entered an extended period of stagnation in the first decades of the twentieth century resulting in both the canal and railroad station ceasing operation. Starting in the early 1990s, land along the river and west of town developed into a recreational campground.

Previously Recorded Resources

According to the PA SHPO, one bridge was evaluated as not eligible for listing in 2019. There are two recorded archaeological sites within one-half mile of the village, one of which has an associated report that contains limited historic period information about the village. There are no other reports documented in the area surrounding the census-designated place.

Survey Results

JMT surveyed 38 flood-prone historic resources in the 100 and 500-year flood plains (Map 4). The resources are located along the William Penn Highway (Main Street), Foster Street, and River Road. This area faces flood risk from both the Juniata River to the south and Doe Run to the east. Resources surveyed were primarily residences, but also included a church (M29), post office (M24), and vacant stores (M30) along Main Street. The resources along the William Penn Highway generally dated from the early nineteenth to mid-nineteenth century, while the buildings along Foster Street were constructed between the mid-nineteenth century to around 1940 (M01-M07). The dense development along William Penn Highway represents the core of the town during its period of significance and features minimal modern infill. Two resources in the vicinity of Mexico were selected for further investigation: The Island Grove Camp Meeting, and the Mexico Main Street Historic District.



Mexico Community Landmarks

6670 William Penn Highway

6670 William Penn Highway, Mexico, Pennsylvania 17056
(Survey ID M30)

The attached dwelling and store at 6670 William Penn Highway in Mexico occupies a prominent location at the intersection of Doe Run Road, Landis Street, and William Penn Highway. A recent stone marker installed above the door indicates the dwelling was built in 1805, before the city was laid out for development. Maps indicate the property was owned by the Thompson family in the nineteenth century. The Thompsons established a store in the village by 1814, and operated the neighboring post office (Jordan, 1913; 174). The property served as the village general store from at least the 1930s to 1964. The building now sits vacant but retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



Buttonwood Campground / Thompson Farm

1515 E. River Road, Mexico, Pennsylvania 17056
(Survey ID M38)

The Buttonwood Campground is located on a former farm owned by the locally significant Thompson family just west of Mexico. The two historic-age buildings on the property include an early nineteenth century house and Pennsylvania barn, which are situated on a bluff overlooking the Juniata River. Historic aerial photographs indicate the property operated as a farm until the 1990s, when it was converted to a campground. The oldest cemetery in the community is also located on the property. The expansive property plays a large role in local economy.





District Potential

JMT completed an HRSF for the Mexico Main Street Historic District. The district boundaries include the buildings on the east and west sides of the William Penn Highway and Landis Street. This represents the historic core of development in Mexico. Surveyors recommend the district eligible under Criterion A. Mexico is associated with the early settlement of the Juniata Valley, and contributed to the economic development of the area through the establishment of transportation routes (including stagecoach routes, turnpike improvements, canal locks, and a rail station), agricultural processing facilities and shops. The buildings within the district boundary continue to convey the feeling of an early nineteenth century rural village.

Port Royal



Port Royal is a borough in central Juniata County. The community had a population of 925 in 2010.

Port Royal can be traced back to shortly before the end of the eighteenth century as a small settlement called “St. Tammany’s Town” (now known as Old Port), just inland from the mouth of the Tuscarora Creek. In 1815, the town of “Perryville” was laid out at the mouth of the creek and a post office opened in St. Tammany’s Town in 1833 with the name, “Port Royal.” The Pennsylvania Railroad established a station in the Perryville area, which eventually pulled

the area’s commercial and industrial businesses to Perryville and away from St. Tammany’s Town. The post office moved to Perryville, though the name, “Port Royal,” remained the same. Perryville incorporated in 1843, but it was not until 1874 that the borough name finally changed to Port Royal (Jordan 1913: 179). The narrow-gauge Tuscarora Valley Railroad moved people and product along the Tuscarora Valley, between Port Royal and Blairs Mills from 1893 until 1934. It interchanged with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which further propelled Port Royal into a regional economic hub in the early 20th century. The TV, as it was informally known, was ultimately abandoned due to the constraints of the Great Depression and competition from trucking (rkohler3 2009).

Previously Recorded Resources

According to the PA SHPO, the Lehmans, Port Royal Bridge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. It lies within the SFHA, just outside the borough boundary on Mayer Road/Milford Street. Two other bridges are were determined to be ineligible for listing. The Pennsylvania Railroad: Main Line is an eligible historic district that runs through the borough parallel to the Juniata River. The area between this railroad and the river includes the largest collection of buildings in the SFHA. The Pomeroy House, determined eligible in 2009, is located in this area, as is the ineligible (2009) Armagh Farm (PR02). The Juniata County Fairgrounds were determined ineligible in 2001 and are outside of the SFHA. The Tuscarora Valley Railroad previously ran through the borough, although there are no extant features in the survey area. There are numerous pre-contact and historic archaeological sites within and near the borough.

Survey Results

JMT recorded 38 resources within the 100 and 500-year flood plain (Map 5). The borough faces the threat of flooding from three sides: the Juniata River to the east, Tuscarora Creek to the south, and East Licking Creek to the west. The residences along the Juniata river (PR01-PR17) are generally the oldest in the survey area, dating from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. Few of these buildings have retained material integrity. Local residents claim most of the residences are of log or rough timber frame construction but are



covered with layers of modern siding materials. A mixture of mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth century dwellings was recorded along the flood plain of Tuscarora Creek (PR18-PR26), including the former Port Royal Spinning Mill (PR26), which was selected by JMT and PHMC for further investigation. Development along East Licking Creek is less dense than the remainder of the borough and includes dwellings and agricultural property dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century.

Port Royal Community Landmarks

Amragh Farm

3 1st Street, Port Royal, Pennsylvania 17082
(PHMC# 155819 / Survey ID PR02)

The Amragh Farm consists of an eighteenth-century farmhouse (with later renovations and additions), a nineteenth century Pennsylvania barn and twentieth century corn crib. The resource is that last remaining agricultural property along the Juniata River in Port Royal. Although this area of Port Royal contains some of the oldest homes in the borough, most lack the integrity to convey their age or significance in the same way as the Amragh farmhouse, despite its alterations over the last 200 years.





Port Royal Spinning Mill

303 4th Street, Port Royal, Pennsylvania 17082

(Mill fronts on 3rd Street)

(Survey ID PR26)

The former Port Royal Spinning Mill is located on the northern bank of Tuscarora Creek in Port Royal. The 1920s industrial brick building has a unique presence in the residential neighborhood, and is one of few historic-age industrial structures in Port Royal.



Historic District Potential

This project recorded only resources within the 100 and 500-year flood plain in Port Royal. The civic core of the city sits on a hill elevated outside the flood hazard area. This area may have the potential for an eligible historic district but was not surveyed for this project. Surveyors did not locate any groups of resources within or adjacent to the flood plains that would comprise an eligible district.

Thompsontown



Thompsontown is a borough located in south-central Juniata County with a population of approximately 700.

Thompsontown began in the mid-18th century as a small settlement around a mill. It was formally laid out in 1790 and was home to a couple of taverns, a tannery, post office, mill, and distilleries by 1810. The village included a school as early as 1833 and several fraternal organization lodges during the 19th century. In 1867 Thompsontown was incorporated as a borough (Jordan 1913:179). By 1877, development

centered around the five-point intersection of Main Street, North and South Mill Streets, and Pine Street. USGS maps indicate additional density during the early 20th century, but few changes to the town layout occurred until the 1950s with the addition of the neighborhood northwest of Mill Street and Pine Street. In the 1970s, SR 322 moved through traffic off of Main Street to a new alignment parallel to, and north of town.

Previously Recorded Resources

According to the PA SHPO, no resources have been evaluated for eligibility within the borough. There are several pre-contact archaeological sites in proximity to the borough, but no other reports documented in the area surrounding the study area.

Survey Results

JMT surveyed 17 properties in the Borough of Thompsontown (Map 6). Flood-prone historic resources are located along Main Street east and west of Delaware Creek, with the exception of four resources located close to the creek and the northern and southern ends of Mill Street. No resources were selected for further investigation.



Thompstontown Community Landmarks

McGarey's Tavern/Martson Law Offices

621 West Main Street, Thompstontown, Pennsylvania 17094

(Resource is outside of flood hazard area but was documented for community photography package)

The former McGarey's Tavern is an early nineteenth century stone building located on the west side of the five-point intersection at the center of Thompstontown. Maps and literature indicate the building also housed the village post office, and a hotel in the nineteenth century. (Jordan, 1913: 179. Hopkins 1863).



Historic District Evaluation

This historic core of Thompstontown lies at its central five-point intersection and along Main Street to the east and west of the intersection. Over the course of the twentieth century, an expanding car dealership and park with athletic fields replaced the historic development north of Main Street and east of the central intersection. The remaining buildings on the south side of the Main Street generally date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century but have low material integrity. JMT did not see the potential for a historic district in Thompstontown.



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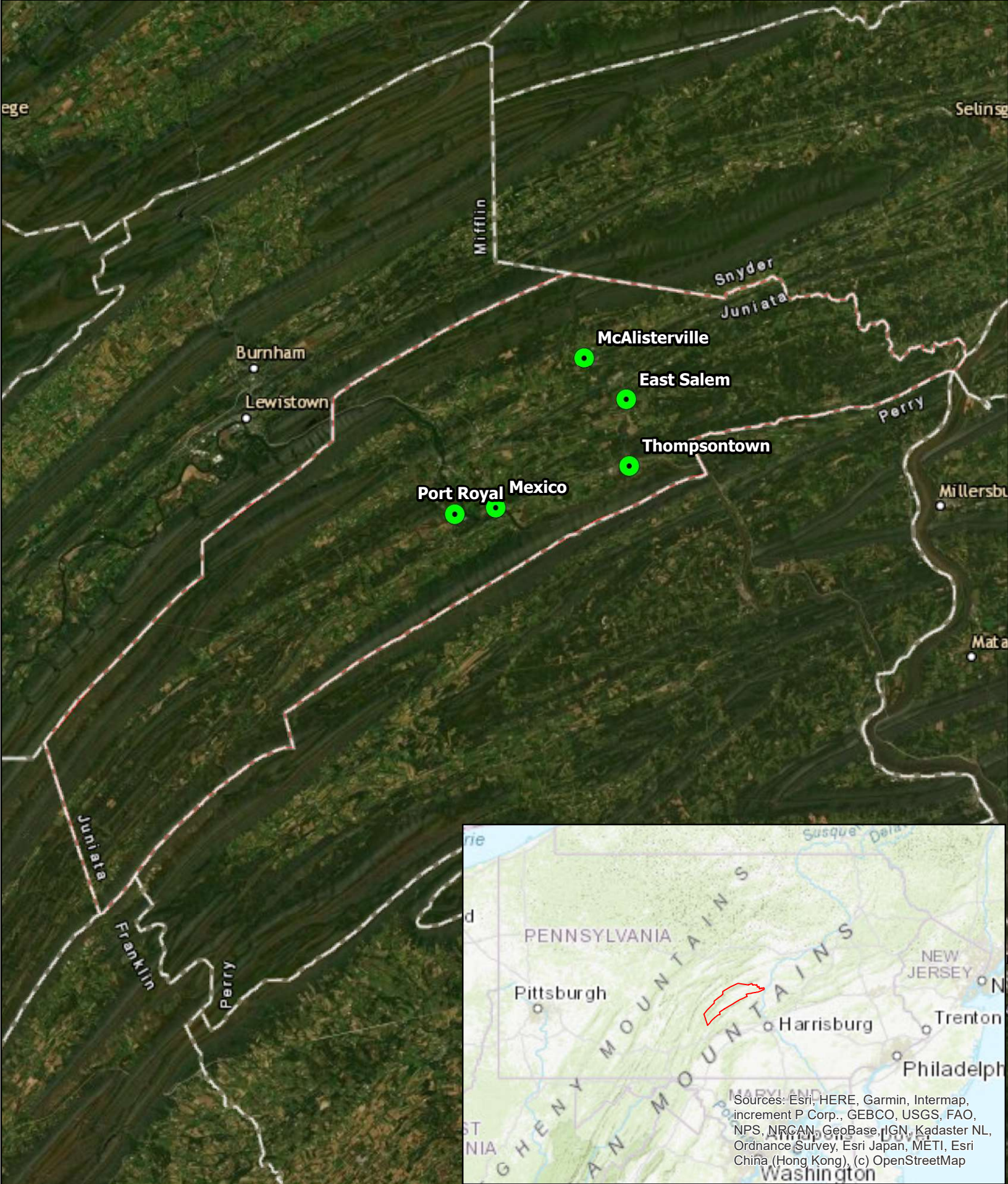
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MAPS



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap

Legend

- Survey Community
- County Boundary

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey

Map 1. Overview Map

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 Miles





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community,
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

-  Surveyed Properties
-  Community Landmark
-  Survey Community
-  100-Year Floodplain
-  500-Year Floodplain

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey

Map 2. East Salem

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3
Miles





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community,
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

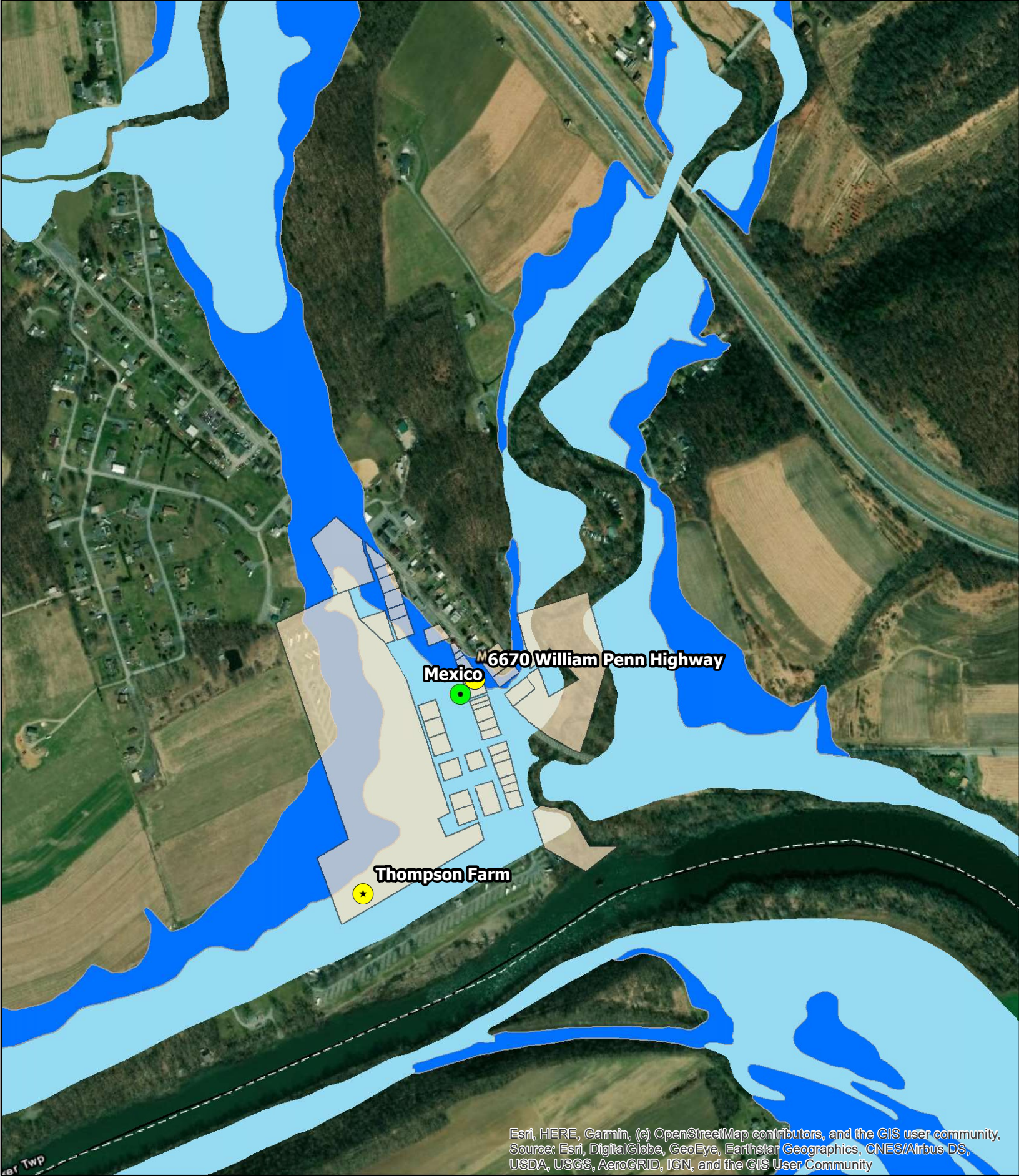
-  Surveyed Properties
-  Community Landmark
-  Survey Community
-  100-Year Floodplain

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey

Map 3. McAlisterville

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3
Miles





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community,
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

- Surveyed Properties
- Community Landmark
- Survey Community
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey

Map 4. Mexico

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles





Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community,
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
 USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

- Surveyed Properties
- Community Landmark
- Survey Community
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey

Map 5. Port Royal

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3
 Miles





- Surveyed Properties
- Community Landmark
- Survey Community
- 100-Year Floodplain
- 500-Year Floodplain

Juniata County Historic Resource Survey
Map 6. Thompsonstown

00.050.10.20.3

Miles

N