

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

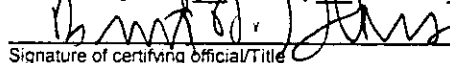
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Locationstreet & number portions of Center, Bridge, and Market Streets N/A not for publicationcity or town Johnsonburg N/A vicinitystate Pennsylvania code PA county Elk code 047 zip code 15845**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Exc. Dir.

9/21/99
DatePA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the
National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
33	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

SOCIAL/civic

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

RELIGION/church school

VACANT/not in use

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

SOCIAL/civic

GOVERNMENT/police station

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/church school

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone

walls BRICK; MASONRY/stone; METAL; SYNTHETICS

roof STONE/slate; ASPHALT; SYNTHETICS

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURECOMMERCEINDUSTRY**Period of Significance**1890-1949**Significant Dates**N/A**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Welsh, P. A.Orner, FrankHyde-Murphy CompanyKinnear, J. VickLippert and Love**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17			3			
2	17			4			

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date July, 1999

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet*****Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District
Elk County, PA***Section Number 7 Page 1

The Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District is a 6-acre district which contains the extant historic buildings of the central business district of the Borough of Johnsonburg, located in Elk County, in north-central Pennsylvania. The community is small and rural in character, although heavily industrialized, and lies at the confluence of two branches of the Clarion River, nine miles north of Ridgway, the county seat. The buildings within the district date from between 1890 and the late 1930s, are primarily of brick, and are of two and three stories in height. The architectural styles evident within the district include Italianate, Colonial and Neo-Classical Revivals, and Art Deco; some buildings are built without reference to any academic style. The district includes portions of Center Street (U. S. Route 219) and Market Streets, which run roughly parallel to each other, and Bridge Street, which connects the two streets at right angles near the south boundary of the district. Just outside the district, at the north end of Market Street, the Williamette Paper Mill physically dominates the skyline of the northern terminus of the district. Thirty-eight individual resources are in the district, of which thirty-three (85%) contribute to the character of the district and five (15%) are non-contributing. Of the thirty-eight resources in the district, thirty-seven are buildings and one--a piece of religious statuary--is a contributing object. Approximately 20% of the buildings in the district were built between c. 1890 and 1900, about 70% between 1900 and 1945 and approximately 10% after World War II. The district contains one residential building, one industrial building, and three institutional buildings; the remainder are primarily commercial. Alterations to the buildings in the district include the modification of storefronts, the application of synthetic siding, and the installation of replacement windows. The district retains integrity and in no instance is the extent of modification so severe as to render a resource non-contributing.

The buildings in the Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District are constructed primarily of masonry; most are of brick, except for the Johnsonburg National Bank Building (601 Market Street; No. 23; Photo 12), which is of sandstone. The Howell Building (538-540 Market Street; No. 37; Photo 9) is constructed of brick with an upper facade of pressed-metal. The majority of the architecture is two and three stories in height and ranges in size from simple four-bay vernacular commercial buildings to the mammoth Anderson Brick Block (523-569 Market Street; No. 24; Photo 10 and Figure 4), which dominates the east side of Market Street for nearly one-half the length of the district. Known locally as, "the Brick Block" or simply as "the Block," its overall plan incorporates twelve storefronts recessed behind a cantilevered sandstone arcade on the first story and a series of apartments above--an absolutely unique and extraordinary design in this part of Pennsylvania. Most buildings in the district are built upon foundations of ashlar sandstone and are flat-roofed or incorporate shed roofs that slope from front to rear. Some historic chimneys rise above the rooflines of the buildings in the district, while others were removed with the modification of heating systems.

Development patterns are dense within much of the district. Buildings are erected side-by-side, with no side lot or front lot setback. Some buildings extend completely to their rear lot lines, while in other cases small areas of surface parking are at the rear of the lots. The architecture of the Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District is primarily Italianate-derived.

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Some buildings exhibit projecting cornices of metal or brick and nearly all display the verticality of proportion which characterizes the Italianate style. Representative Italianate-style buildings include the Zierden and Howell Buildings on Market Street (519-521 and 538-540 Market Street; Nos. 25 and 37 and Photos 7 and 16, respectively), the Johnsonburg Hotel at 617 Center Street (No. 17; Photo 3), and the Ubel Building at 111 Bridge Street (No. 20). Other styles represented in the district include the Neo-Classical and Colonial Revivals, and Art Deco. The Johnsonburg Community Center (No. 38; Photo 11 and Figure 6) is designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style and the Elks Club (No. 36; Photo 15) is of the Georgian Colonial Revival style. The Dr. Norman Benner Office Building at 516 Market Street (No. 33; Photo 6) exhibits characteristics of the Art Deco style. Several buildings (including the Larson Building [No. 31; Photo 5], 418-420 Center Street (No. 1; Photo 1)), the Iorfido Building (No. 9), 542 Center Street (No. 12) and 503-507 Market Street (No. 29) are vernacular in design, without particular formal stylistic antecedents. At 520 Market Street is the former Johnsonburg Radio Tube Company Building of 1929 (No. 34; Photo 8), an industrial vernacular brick building which has been converted for office use and as the community library. Due to a lack of integrity, in 1995 the paper mill complex which lies outside the district but dominates the northern skyline of the downtown, was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register.

The majority of the buildings within the district contain retail or office use on the first story and residential use above. Other first-story use includes food service, financial services, a lodge hall, the police department, and the public library.

The single religious institutional property in the district is the 1922 Holy Rosary School (605 Market Street; No. 22; Photo 13), a Flemish-bond Late Gothic Revival-style brick building of three stories, trimmed in limestone and corbeled brickwork with a symmetrical facade which includes projecting entry bays at each end.

One object is found within the district, the Our Lady of Fatima Shrine a c. 1946 contributing commemorative/religious statue (No. 21), located in the lawn immediately south of the Holy Rosary School (605 Market Street; No. 22). Life-size in scale, the statue is of painted cast concrete and depicts the Virgin Mary. A stone set into the base of the statue indicates that it was erected as a memorial to "all members of Holy Rosary Parish who served their country in the cause of freedom."

The appearance of the district has changed little since the community matured. Historic *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* and post card views (see Figure 7) indicate that the buildings initially erected along much of Center Street were built of wood; with the construction of more substantial buildings beginning about 1910, brick buildings replaced the more transitory

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***Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District
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settlement architecture.¹ The T. M. Fowler bird's-eye panoramic view of the community (Figure 3)² depicts about six buildings which once stood on the west side of Center Street near Bridge Street; some of these were destroyed in late twentieth-century flooding and others fell with the widening of Center Street as part of improvements to U. S. Route 219. The Pennsylvania Railroad track ran from the area of the paper mill along the rear of the buildings facing Market Street (Figure 7); for this reason, much of that area was never built upon. At the foot of Bridge Street, where the street intersected with the railroad tracks, an iron bridge (demolished in the early twentieth century) spanned the tracks, doubtless giving Bridge Street its name. Major early modifications within the district include the 1919 construction of the Johnsonburg Community Center (600 Market Street; No. 38, Figure 6; Photo 11) on the site of the Anderson Real Estate and Improvement Company's brickyard and the 1929 construction of the radio tube plant (No. 34; Photo 8) at 520 Market Street. One house was destroyed to create a parking lot/playground between the Johnsonburg Bank and Holy Rosary School; otherwise, the appearance of Market Street reflects its historic development over time. The earliest buildings (the Anderson Block, the Johnsonburg National Bank, and the Howell, Ubel, and Zierden Buildings) were built on previously-undisturbed land.

The majority of the buildings contribute to the historic character of the downtown. New construction and insensitive alterations are minimal. The most significant alteration was the remodeling of the storefront area of the former Opera House (No. 35) and its interior conversion for use as a parking garage; its exterior nonetheless retains integrity of site, materials, and feeling. Some rehabilitation activity is beginning at the time of writing, including exterior painting projects, signage improvements and the installation of awnings, and streetscape development, encouraged by the genesis of a preservation-based community improvement movement.

¹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, August, 1891; August, 1898; February, 1904; May, 1916).

² Fowler T[haddeus] M[ortimer] *Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania* [lithographic bird's-eye view], 1896.

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The Johnsonburg Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district is significant under *commerce* as a local mercantile center which physically represents the commercial life of this community as it developed over a period of about sixty years. The district is also significant under Criterion A for *industry*, since its existence is linked inextricably to the wood products industries and since its appearance and some individual resources reflect the presence of the wood products industries within the district. With respect to Criterion C, the district is significant for its locally-important concentration of architecture dating from 1890 through the fourth decade of the twentieth century, executed in a variety of styles including Italianate, Colonial and Neo-Classical Revival, and Art Deco, as well as vernacular adaptations thereof. With further respect to Criterion C, the district is significant for its association with several regionally-prominent architects and builders. The period of significance of the district begins in 1890 and ends in 1949, through which time the district developed and maintained its commercial significance. The former date corresponds to the date of construction of the earliest buildings in the district, while the latter corresponds to the 50-year guidelines of the National Register and encompasses the approximate date of construction of the most recent contributing building in the district, the Dr. Benner Office Building at 516 Market Street.

The commercial district in Johnsonburg developed concomitant with three branches of the wood products industries which created the foundation of this small community: logging, tanning, and paper production. The community was founded for the extraction of wood; tanning became a logical by-product and the wood pulp resulting from the process provided the material necessary for the production of paper. Each of these production processes is increasingly labor-intensive and as the industrial base grew, so did the community. Johnsonburg is one of the few lumber-era Pennsylvania communities which is still extant as an exclusively lumber-dependent town.

The land upon which the historic district lies was once part of the Seneca nation of Native Americans. In 1784, the Seneca chief, Cornplanter, sold 1.2 million acres to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the provisions of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), New York. In 1804 the lands were acquired by the Holland Land Company, which was comprised of prosperous Dutch merchants and businessmen who offered settlement tracts for sale at twenty-five cents per acre. In 1816, Benjamin F. Cooper of Salem, New Jersey, purchased 400,000 acres from the Land Company.³ One David Johnson, also from Salem, came to the area in 1810 and erected a primitive house at the forks of the Clarion River, likely on Cooper's property. Over the next half-century the lands changed hands several times, although very little building activity occurred in the heavily-forested terrain. Some early military trails were opened in the 1820s from the headwaters of the Susquehanna River to Erie and the 1830 Milesburg-Smethport Turnpike (also known as the Caledonia Pike) came close to the site of

³Wessman, Alice *A History of Elk County, Pennsylvania* (Ridgway: Elk County Historical Society, 1982), p. 10.

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Johnsonburg, but without significant settlement activity in the immediate environs. A water-powered sawmill was erected on the West Branch of the Clarion River in 1852 by Lyman Wilmarth, in an area of Johnsonburg north of the district. In 1878 the sawmill of Gilman Wheeler was erected on Powers Run, also outside the district.

The essentially dormant character of the area changed dramatically with the exploitation of the vast lumber resources of the region in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, part of the thirty-year span described by local historian A. L. Bennett as "the Great American Wood Era."⁴ Logging and tanning in the Johnsonburg area became the foundations for corollary industries, particularly the manufacture of paper. Massive stands of hemlock were felled, to be squared into timbers and rafted down the Clarion River to the Allegheny and the Pittsburgh markets; the bark was bled of tannic acid for the tanning process. In 1882, a mammoth tannery was built near the site of the Wilmarth mill, outside the district. Known variously as the Rolfe Tannery, Stephen Kistler & Sons, and Wilson, Kistler, & Co., it was eventually sold to the New York and Pennsylvania Company. In 1888, brothers L. D. and Mylert M. Armstrong, Sr., Philadelphia paper manufacturers, established the Clarion Pulp and Paper Company, for the exclusive purpose of manufacturing paper at Johnsonburg. The plant opened in 1889 at the junction of the East and West Branches of the Clarion River, just north of the district. The same year the Anderson Brothers platted an addition to the unincorporated village, including much of the nominated area (Figure 1). The earliest extant buildings of the district were erected with one year of the establishment of the mill. In 1890 Augustus G. Paine merged his Willsboro, New York operations with Armstrong and the new entity became known as the New York and Pennsylvania Company (written variously as NYPEN and Nypen). The acknowledged leader of the Johnsonburg mill was Mylert M. Armstrong, Sr., who was later succeeded by his nephew, Samuel Ralston Armstrong (1874-1942).

The Borough of Johnsonburg was incorporated in January, 1892. With reference to the Criterion A Area of Significance of *industry*, Johnsonburg as a community and the district in particular became entities whose very life depended upon the extraction of natural resources and whose history continues to be inextricably tied to the fortunes of the lumber industry. With the success of the mill, additional residential areas were laid out, including the Clarion Heights Addition, on the west side of the Clarion River, outside the district (Figure 2). By 1895, more than 400 were employed at the Armstrong's plant and by 1909 the mill had a capacity of 95,000 tons per year. Other industrial endeavors included the L. Martin Company, producers of carbon and known locally as "the Black Works," along with the Somerset and Johnsonburg Manufacturing Company (later known as the Johnsonburg Vitrified Brick Works), the Johnsonburg Glass and Bottle Company, and the Johnsonburg Machine Company, all of which were located on the west side of the Clarion River outside the district. On the east side of the river, but not within the confines of the historic district, were the Highland Pulp and

⁴Bennett, A. L., "A Salute to the Johnsonburg Paper Mill 1888-1898," *The Elk Horn* 24 (1988), pp. 5-8.

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Paper Company and the Yingling Martin Brick Company; the Armstrong Real Estate and Improvement Company's brick yard was within the district, on the site now occupied by the Johnsonburg Community Center.

The community was served by the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh Railroads. In the early 1890s, a correspondent for the *Erie Observer* noted:

Johnsonburg promises to become the emporium of a great business mart some day. New buildings are going up daily. There is more freight handled here than in most towns of twice its size.⁵

The most significant growth period of the district occurred during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Major buildings were erected during this period, including the Armstrong Real Estate and Improvement Company's mammoth commercial block at 523-569 Market Street (No. 24; Figures 4 and 5; Photo 10) and the Armstrong-controlled Johnsonburg National Bank at 601 Market Street Building (No. 27; Photo 12), both designed by Philadelphia architect P. A. Welsh. This same period saw the construction of the Opera House Block at 528-532 Market Street (No. 35)--eventually owned by the Armstrong interests--the Ubel Building at 111 Bridge Street (No. 20), and the W. E. Zierden Building at 519-521 Market Street (No. 25; Photo 7).

In 1895, NYPEN's Clarion Pulp and Paper Mill became the largest in Pennsylvania. The following year, *The Leader*, published nearby in Kane, lauded the growth of the fledgling community:

Johnsonburg is really becoming a hustling town again. Besides several minor manufacturing plants recently getting a foothold there, the already immense plant of the New York & Pennsylvania Company paper mill will erect an additional building over 300 feet long and having a portion of this 109 feet in altitude. The brick works there has a market for its entire product even to a trainload daily, it is said, and with as fine railroad facilities as any town in the State, the 'burg ought to put off its tired look and rank with other manufacturing communities.⁶

In 1897, production at the mill was modified with the installation of a sulfite process production line, which used long-fiber hemlock, a soft wood whose processing into paper was not possible using the previous soda-based treatment process.⁷ In converting the plant to the

⁵quoted in Wessman, Alice, ed. and comp. *A History of Johnsonburg, Elk County, Pennsylvania 1810-1985* (Ridgway, Pennsylvania: Elk County Historical Society, 1985), p. 6.

⁶quoted in *The Elk Horn* (Elk County Historical Society), Vol 32, No. 2 (Summer, 1996), p. 2.

⁷Bennett, p. 6.

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new process, significantly increased amounts of raw material became available for use. Four hundred new jobs were created with the integration of the sulfite process, further spurring the economic prosperity that typified Johnsonburg during these years.

Early in the twentieth century, the paper mill was joined by the Crocker Company, which produced paper tablets and employed 2,200, and by the Johnsonburg Glass and Bottle Company, both located outside the district. The first quarter of the twentieth century was seen as the "golden years" of Johnsonburg, by which time the community had become home to one of the largest paper mills in the United States. The paper mill was described as

an enterprise that gives prominence and has materially advanced the progress of Elk County and the largest establishment of its kind in the country.

In 1937, Raymond and Marion Murphy's **Pennsylvania: A Regional Geography** recognized Johnsonburg as one of the leading "small industrial towns" in the region, whose "great piles of pulp logs are a striking part of the borough's landscape."⁸

As noted above, two brickyards were in Johnsonburg as well, with a capacity of 50 million units per year, many of which were used in the expansion of the paper and tannery operations as well as the building-up of the central business district. Armstrong's brick plant was on the present site of the Johnsonburg Community Center; the other brickyard lay outside the district. As newcomers settled in "Burg," as it was nicknamed, they created a downtown out of the wilderness. W. E. Zierden emigrated to Johnsonburg from Canada in 1889 and built the first brick building in town on Center Street; in 1892 he put up a hardware store at 519-521 Market Street (No. 25; Photo 7). John C. Ubel (1857-1910) arrived in the new community at about the same time as Zierden and established a furniture and undertaking business, which at the time of writing still functions as a funeral home in Ubel's c. 1890 building. Ubel hired local builder Harry Koons to erect his commercial building (No. 20), which is shown on the earliest *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* prepared for the new community.⁹ The Howell Pharmaceutical Company was located in their own 3-story pressed-metal-fronted building 538-540 Market Street (No. 37; Photo 16). The Parks Opera House at 528-532 Market Street (No. 35) was built by one A. Parks in 1892; it was eventually acquired by the Armstrong interests who remodeled the facility. It later became the Palace Theatre. Eight hotels were built, with a total of 190 rooms. Only the 1890s Hotel Johnsonburg survives at 617 Center Street (No. 17; Photo 3); it was widely known for its adjacent mineral well of which boxing legend John L. Sullivan took advantage while staying in Johnsonburg.

⁸Murphy, Raymond E. and Murphy, Marion **Pennsylvania: A Regional Geography** (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Book Service, 1937), p. 390.

⁹Sanborn, *op. cit.*

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By the time a 1904 directory of Elk County was published, 103 companies had located in Johnsonburg, accounting for fifty-one different types of businesses. The most prevalent mercantile endeavors were general stores and groceries, followed by hotels, drayers, and jewelers.¹⁰ The vast majority of these were located within the historic district along Market and Center Streets.

Early in the century, Johnsonburg became a major regional employment center. By 1916, more than 3,600 were employed in Johnsonburg, with trains bringing workers from the nearby hamlet of Wilcox and from the much larger county seat at Ridgway. During the period of significance of the district, Johnsonburg's population showed steady growth: 1900: 3,894; 1910: 4,334; 1930: 4,737. By 1950 the population had climbed to 4,567.

Even at its apex in the 1930s, the commercial area of Johnsonburg that contains the historic district served a primarily local population, reflected in the district's resource count of fewer than forty commercial buildings. Workers who commuted for employment in Johnsonburg's plants depended upon the retail centers of their own home towns (e.g., St. Marys, Ridgway, or Wilcox) for their principal shopping needs. Downtown Johnsonburg and the historic district did provide a more-than-adequate array of retail and service outlets for the local trade, including millinery shops, general stores, a bank, clothiers, drug stores, restaurants (including several hotel establishments), hardware, etc. Technological change which came with the development of the automobile also brought change to the district's commercial character, typified by the c. 1918 construction of the Kirkpatrick Garage at 621 Center Street (No. 16).

Throughout the period of significance of the district, the success of the paper mill mirrored the success of the community as a whole. Johnsonburg's leading employer, the mill assumed a paternalistic role in the life of the community and was the major benefactor of myriad causes and campaigns. None of these is as indicative of the role of the mill than is the construction of the Johnsonburg Community Center (No. 38; Figure 6) in 1919. The leadership of the New York and Pennsylvania Company realized that its employees needed a social and recreational center. The company built the Community Center, complete with a swimming pool, bowling alleys, a gymnasium, and a performing hall, and opened its use not only to NYPEN employees, but to the community as a whole.

In 1920 the Johnsonburg mill merged with the Castanea Paper Company, which also operated a mill in Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. In 1925 Castanea--including the Armstrong Forest Company and the Armstrong Real Estate and Improvement Company--was purchased by the Curtis Publishing Company. The Johnsonburg mill began supplying the

¹⁰Cited in KCI Technologies' *Historic Structures Inventory and Determination of Eligibility Study*, v. 1, p. 24 (1994), prepared for the Federal Highway Administration and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation in conjunction with the proposed relocation of U. S. Route 219..

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paper for the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies Home Journal*, and the *Philadelphia Ledger*. In 1968 the mill was sold to Penntech and later to Williamette Industries, which operates the plant at the time of writing and completed a \$550,000,000 multi-year rehabilitation of the operation in 1997.

In addition to these industrial activities, in 1929 the Johnsonburg Radio Tube Company Building (No. 34; Photo 8), was built in the district at 520 Market Street from designs by Ridgway, Pennsylvania architect J. Vick Kinnear. This plant manufactured radio tubes and related equipment prior to failing during the depression of the 1930s. The building was acquired by the Stackpole Carbon Company at a sheriff's sale in 1937. Powdered metal production pioneers from nearby St. Marys, Stackpole produced electrical components from this building and employed more than four hundred prior to donating the property to the community in 1982.

With respect to Criterion A, the district is significant for commerce since it contains the central business district of this community and served as the local commercial center throughout the period of significance. Nearly all of the buildings in the district reflect the district's commercial activity. Outstanding examples include the Zierden Block (No. 25; Photo 7), the Ubel Block No. 20), the Johnsonburg National Bank (No. 23; Photo 12), and the Howell Building (No. 37; Photo 16). None of these, however is as important to the district as the Armstrong Real Estate and Improvement Company's Brick Block (No. 24; Photo 10), which, with its multiple storefronts, recessed arcade, and lively profile is etched in the community consciousness as a leading forerunner of the commercial strip center of the last quarter of the twentieth century. It contains a series of commercial storefronts on the first story which is shielded by the second story which is cantilevered over the sidewalk and is supported by sandstone piers, providing an arcade-like arrangement. The upper stories of the building retain their original residential character, and while some modifications have occurred to the exterior, the building is still an extremely important architectural feature within the district as a whole.

Under Criterion C, the district is significant for its concentration of locally-significant commercial architecture, built in the popular design modes of the years between the late 1880s and the 1940s. This area of significance is represented by the same buildings noted above. The district is also significant for its association with several locally- and regionally-prominent architects and builders. Philadelphia architect P. A. Welsh was likely an acquaintance of the Philadelphia Armstrongs who owned the paper mill. He designed the Johnsonburg National Bank Building as well as the Armstrong Block, described above (Nos. 23 and 24, respectively). Welsh began his practice in Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, but relocated to Philadelphia by 1881. Among his other identified works is the 1887 Bush Arcade in Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania.¹¹ Architect Frank Orner, the son of a leading contractor from DuBois, Clearfield County, designed the 1919 Johnsonburg Community Building as a gift to

¹¹Tatman, Sandra, and Moss, Roger *Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects 1700-1930* (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1975).

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the community from the New York and Pennsylvania Company, and Ridgway architect J. Vick Kinnear was responsible for the radio tube plant.

The Johnsonburg Elks Lodge Building at 532 Market Street (No. 36; Photo 15) is the work of architect Russell G. Howard (1889-1943). A Philadelphia native, Howard graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and received the Stephenson Award, which allowed him a year's study of architecture in Europe. He settled in DuBois (about fifty miles south of Johnsonburg), and with his college roommate, John Harrington, established their practice as Harrington and Howard. Harrington died in 1918 from influenza and Howard practiced for a time with Emmett Hatcher. By the 1920s, when he designed the Elks Building, Howard was practicing alone. He became one of the leading architects in this region of Pennsylvania, designing residences, schools, hospitals, commercial and institutional buildings, banks, and roadside architecture.¹²

In addition to architects, locally- and regionally-important builders are associated with the district. The Johnsonburg Community Building and the Elks Lodge are the work of the Hyde-Murphy Company, a major millwork plant in Ridgway and regionally-prominent builders in their own right. Local contractor J. W. Koons, who operated a crew of twenty-three and erected many of the early paper mill buildings, built the Zierden Building (No. 25), while Harry Koons was responsible for the Ubel Building (No. 20) and Kirkpatrick and Wallis built the Johnsonburg Radio Tube Company Building (No. 34).

Within this region of north-central Pennsylvania, several similar National Register-listed districts and one eligible district can be compared with the Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District: St. Marys (seven miles southeast; N. R. 1998), DuBois (thirty-two miles southeast; N. R., 1997), Brookville (forty miles south; N. R. 1984), and the district at Ridgway, seven miles to the south, which was determined eligible in 1998. With reference to Criterion A, each of these districts is significant for commerce, and each includes the community's central business district. The districts in DuBois, Brookville, and Ridgway all have strong links to the wood products industries, since each is located in the lumber region of north-central Pennsylvania. The fortunes of St. Marys, while tied initially to lumber, later depended more upon the powdered metal industry which developed there early in the twentieth century. None of these districts can claim the lifelong link to lumber that characterizes Johnsonburg. With respect to Criterion C, all of the other districts mentioned are physically larger than the Johnsonburg district. All but the DuBois district are mixed-use districts and include residential as well as commercial and institutional architecture. The character of the architecture in Brookville and Ridgway surpasses that of Johnsonburg both in scale and pretension. The styles represented within all of these districts is similar, particularly since Brookville and DuBois were visited by major fires between the 1870s and the early 1890s. The stylistic norm of all three districts is

¹²Taylor, David L. *DuBois Historic District* [National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1997].

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Italianate-derived, interspersed with some Colonial, Neo-Classical Revival, and Art Deco-style buildings. With reference to the historical themes of the districts, the St. Marys district owes its basic heritage to the Roman Catholic Church, under whose auspices the community was established in the 1840s. The DuBois, Ridgway, and Brookville districts were born of the lumber industry but their fortunes were diversified when the last stands of virgin timber were felled in the 1920s. The Johnsonburg district stands alone throughout the region as one whose beginnings were tied to the lumber industry and which to this day, continues to be linked with forest products, specifically the paper mill which looms historically, physically, and economically over the district.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of Spruce and Market Streets, then east ca. 75' to the west curblin of an unnamed alley running east of and parallel to Market Street; then south c. 850' to a point at the southeast corner of the lot containing Resource No. 21 (a religious commemorative statue); then west c. 90' to the east curblin of Market Street; then north c. 215' to a point opposite the foot of the stair leading to the side porch of the Johnsonburg Community Center (Resource No. 38); then west c. 225' to the rear lot lines of the properties facing Center Street; then south c. 215' to the east corner of the property line of the Kirkpatrick-Smith Building (Resource No. 16); the west c. 100' to the east curblin of Center Street (Route 219); then north along the east curblin of Center Street c. 430' to a point opposite the southeast corner of the property line of the Piedmont Club Building (Resource No. 15); then northwest c. 150' to a point at the southwest corner of the lot containing Resource No. 15; then northeast along the rear property lines of the properties facing Center Street c. 625' to the northwest corner of the property line of 418-420 Center Street (Resource No. 1); then southeast along the northeast property line of 418-420 Center Street ca. 100' to the northwest curblin of Center Street; then southwest c. 200' along this curblin to a point opposite the extension of the north property line of the Larsen Hardware Building (Resource No. 31); then east c. 200' to the east curblin of Market Street; then north c. 35' along the east curblin of Market Street to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries include the majority of the historic commercial architecture and the traditional central business district of the Borough of Johnsonburg. The boundaries were drawn to generally exclude buildings of more recent construction, buildings of a non-commercial character, or commercial buildings whose integrity has been seriously compromised by insensitive alterations. The Borough's historic residential neighborhoods lie generally east of the commercial district along and atop a steep hillside; the nominated area is distinct from the residential areas both in topography and theme.





**JOHNSONBURG COMMERCIAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT**
Johnsonburg, Elk County, Pennsylvania

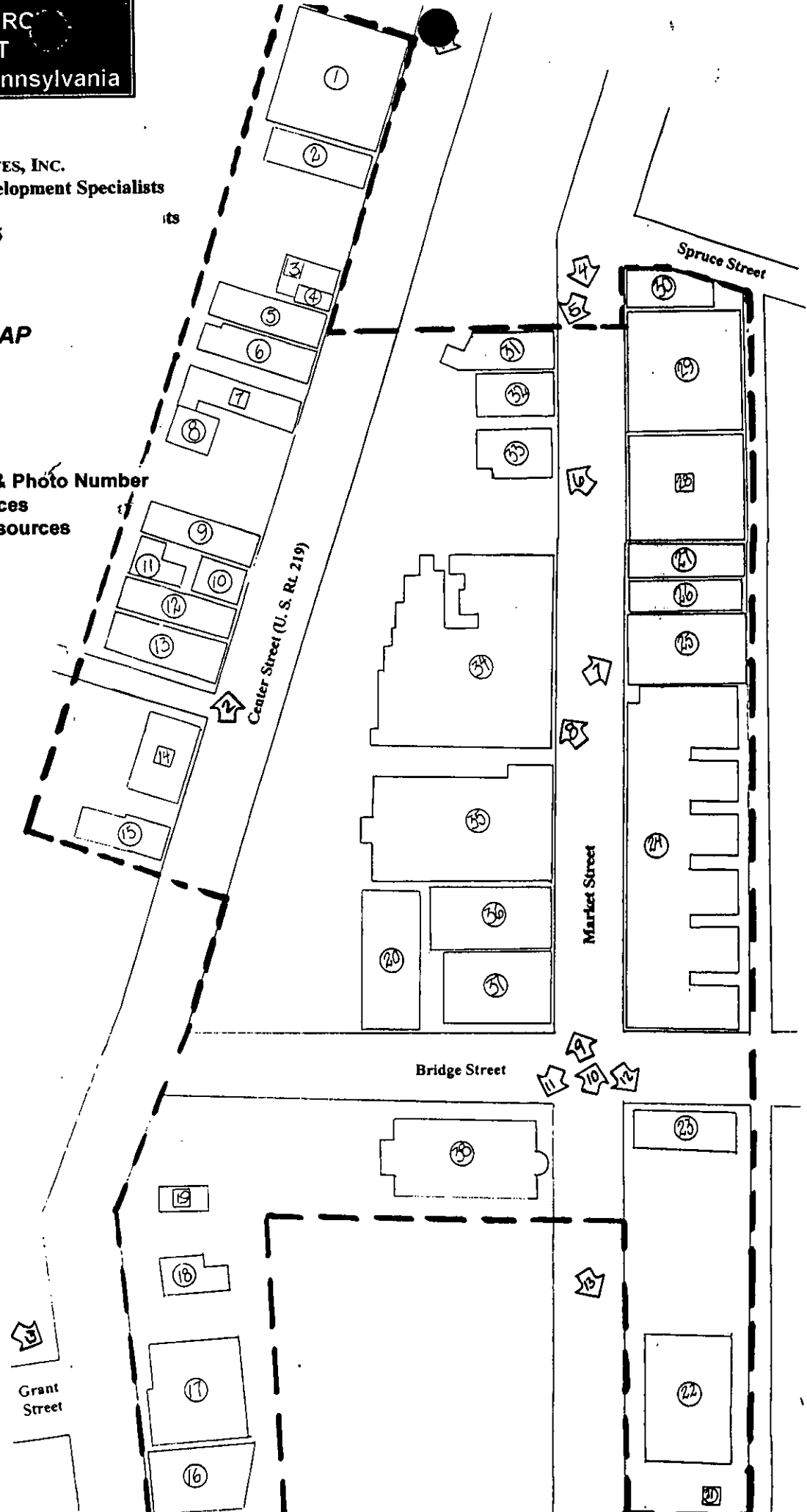
Prepared by
TAYLOR & TAYLOR ASSOCIATES, INC.
Historic Preservation & Community Development Specialists
9 Walnut Street
Brookville, PA 15825
814-849-4900
1998

PHOTOGRAPHY MAP

Scale: 1" = 100'

Legend:

-  Camera Orientation & Photo Number
-  Contributing Resources
-  Non-contributing Resources
-  District Boundary



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Resource Inventory

The following resources are located within the Johnsonburg Commercial Historic District. The numbers refer to the map which accompanies the nomination. All properties are considered to be contributing to the character of the district except for those marked with an "NC" which are non-contributing.

1. **418-420½ Center Street:** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick with storefront on first story and eight bays on second story; parapet gable with diamond-shaped corbeled brick trim (c. 1920)
2. **422 Center Street:** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick with rock-faced stone storefront and remnants of a metal storefront; 3-bay upper facade with flat-topped fenestration with rock-faced stone lintels and sills; storefront has been in-filled. The building served as a clothing store and on the 1929 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* is identified as the local Post Office. (c. 1925)
3. **428 Center Street:** 1-story cement block building with brick veneer on facade, built outside the period of significance of the district (NC)
4. **430 Center Street:** 1-story wood frame commercial building with storefronts in-filled; shed roof; foundation of ceramic tile block (c. 1920)
5. **430-432 Center Street (~~Clermont Hotel~~):** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick with storefront on first story and second story porch with gable roof; storefronts with original stipled glass transom sash. Built as the Clermont Hotel, one of nine hostelryes in Johnsonburg during its heyday. (c. 1915)
6. **434 Center Street:** 1-story vernacular commercial building with gable roof and boom-town front and contemporary brick facade; appears to be appended to an early residential building at the rear with gable roof and gable-end orientation (c. 1920)
7. **438 Center Street:** 2-story commercial building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; entirely clad in artificial stone, with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
8. **440 Center Street (~~Thomas Dinwiddie House~~):** 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof; artificial siding; 4-bay facade with flat-topped windows (c. 1920)

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9. **446 Center Street (~~Leaflet Building~~):** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick with storefront modified; date and name stone atop facade (1938)

10. **448-448½ Center Street:** 1-story vernacular commercial building of brick, with some corbeled brick ornament at cornice height; recessed storefront on right side and remnants of a partially-enclosed storefront on left side; cement block addition at rear (c. 1900)

11. **rear, 448 Center Street:** 2-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof with imbricated shingling in pediment of gable; original windows are flat-topped, with simple heads; some windows in process of being replaced at the time of writing; asbestos sided (c. 1900)

12. **452 Center Street (~~Ottaviano Dinarte Building~~):** 2-story vernacular commercial building of wood, with veneer of brick installed in the 1920s. The facade includes a storefront on first story, partially in-filled; upper facade with stepped parapet gable and three-bay arrangement with flat-topped fenestration; side walls clad in asbestos siding; some ornamental brickwork. Originally served as a grocery store and tobacco shop. (c. 1904)

13. **454 Center Street (~~United Paperworkers Local 701~~):** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick, with storefront in-filled; three-bay upper facade with flat-topped fenestration with 1/1 sash; some polychrome brick ornament (c. 1920)

14. **460 Center Street (~~Home Telephone Company Building~~):** 1-story Neo-Classical Revival-style telephone exchange building of cement block construction, veneered with Flemish bond brick; windows on facade have been bricked-in, but with in-fill brick recessed to indicate previous window configuration; main entrance offset on left side of facade, with frontispiece of limestone capped with a segmental-arched pediment; flat roof. Built as the exchange building for the Home Telephone Company, later acquired by Alltel. [1954; Beck & Tinkham, Jamestown New York, architects; L. H. Ludwig, Falconer, New York, builder]; built outside the period of significance of the district; NC)

15. **466 Center Street (~~Piedmont Club~~):** 2-story vernacular brick commercial building, present used for fraternal meeting purposes, with stepped parapet gable and polychrome brick trim; large flat-topped window on first story and 2-bay upper facade, with all windows in-filled with glass block; three-part window centered above second-story with flat-topped sash with segmental-arched lights; 2-story brick addition at rear. The building houses a social club named the Prince of Piemonte Club which was established in 1934 and played an important part of the social life of Italian immigrants who came to Johnsonburg to work in the paper industry. (c. 1920)

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16. **621 Center Street (~~J. B. Rithpatrick Garage/Smith Motors Building~~):** 1-story brick automotive building with quonset roof and stepped parapet gable on facade with tile coping; 3-bay facade with display windows, a single man door, and a large overhead garage door on left side; several "ghost" signs painted onto building, including script "Ford Garage," "Fordson," and "Lincoln;" side elevations have large steel frame windows. The building has served as a new car dealership and/or repair shop since the time of its original construction. It retains both physical and historical integrity. (c. 1918)
17. **617 Center Street (~~Johnsonburg Hotel~~):** 3-story brick hotel building, Italianate in style, with a set back 2-story section at the left side which appears to have been a very early addition. Main building has symmetrical 5-bay facade with main entry centered on facade with double entry doors and transom sash. Other fenestration is flat-topped, with rock-faced stone lintels and sills; Facade divided into vertical sections by a series of brick pilasters with rock-faced stone trim; original metal cornice which originally had a centered pediment shown on historic post card views. Section on left had corbeled brick cornice and 3-bay facade. This is one of at least nine hotels which were in Johnsonburg during its heyday. It was likely established by L. C. Horton or John Foley. (Original wing: c. 1892; addition: c. 1900)
18. **609 Center Street (~~Louis Notarianni House~~):** 2-story American Foursquare of brick construction set on foundation of rock-faced sandstone; 3-bay facade with flat-topped fenestration; original hipped-roof porch replaced by smaller porch. The property has been in the Notarianni family since the time of its construction. (c. 1923)
19. **607 Center Street (~~State Liquor Store~~):** 1-story contemporary concrete block building, built outside the period of significance of the district (NC)
20. **111 Bridge Street (~~Ubel-Loder Building~~):** 2-story Italianate commercial building of brick, built on a raised foundation of rock-faced stone with a 6-bay facade; fenestration on upper story are round-arched with flat-topped replacement sash and original round-arched transom sash; windows of side elevation are segmental-arched with replacement flat-topped sash. Corbeled brick cornice; 1930s storefront with metal marquee canopy. Built for J. C. Ubel (1857-1910) who came to Johnsonburg from western New York State and opened a furniture and undertaking business. His son John C. Ubel, Jr. (1893-1926) later ran the business which was eventually acquired by Rex Loder (c. 1890; Harry Koons, builder)
21. **~~Our Lady of Fatima Shrine~~ (rear, 605 Market Street):** Life-size religious statue of the Virgin Mary on a hillside reached by a set of steps; built of painted cast concrete and set on a raised platform of rock-faced sandstone with a wrought iron fence in front, ornamented with religious motifs; set at the upper right corner on the front of the base is a smooth-

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dressed block of stone bearing this legend: "This shrine is dedicated to the memory of all members of Holy Rosary Parish who served their country in the cause of freedom." (c. 1946)

22. **605 Market Street (~~Holy Rosary School~~):** 3-story Late Gothic Revival-style Flemish bond red brick educational building with symmetrical facade and flat roof; trimmed in smooth-dressed limestone and glazed headers; multiple-light window system set in flat-topped openings with replacement sash units; projecting entryway sections at each end of the facade, with lancet-arched openings trimmed religious motifs; interior includes original oak trim. Built under the pastorate of Fr. Anthony Wiersbinski with an initial enrollment of 376 in eight grades; staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph. (1922)
23. **601 Market Street (~~Johnsonburg National Bank Building~~):** 2-story rock-faced sandstone building, built originally as a bank and serving as such continuously; hipped roof with gabled wall dormers with stepped parapet profiles; windows round- and segmental-arched, some infilled with glass block; projecting entry on facade, with flat-topped and large round-arched opening; date stone in pediment of wall dormer on facade (1890; P. A. Welsh, Philadelphia, architect)
24. **523-569 Market Street (~~Anderson Real Estate and Improvement Company Brick Block~~):** Of extraordinary significance to the district and to the region, this is a large-scale 2- and 3-story mixed-use commercial/residential building of brick trimmed in rock-faced sandstone. The second story cantilevered over sidewalk, giving the feeling of an outdoor arcade; building is balanced on each end by three-story sections with a lively roofline and a variety of openings, mostly round-arched and mostly infilled with replacement sash. Each bay has an oriel, which has been altered from the original; storefronts generally altered, but some original doors and transoms remain, along with 1920s-vintage prism glass transom sash (1890; P. A. Welsh, Philadelphia, architect)
25. **519- 521 Market Street (~~Gordon Building~~):** 3-story Italianate commercial building of brick construction with ornamental brick trim on facade; 8-bay upper facade with third-story windows round-arched and second-story window segmental-arched; some original sash, 1/1, remains, while other windows have been infilled with plywood; 1930s storefront, including polished marble bulkheads typically used by G. C. Murphy's 5 & 10 store, who occupied the building and whose terrazzo entry floors remain (1892; J. W. Koons, builder)
26. **517 Market Street (~~Johnsonburg Press~~):** 2-story Italianate vernacular commercial building of brick with corbeled brick ornament at cornice height; 3-bay upper facade with segmental-arched openings with 2-course brick voussoirs with replacement sash; storefront with two display windows and entries into interior (c. 1905)

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27. **515 Market Street:** 2-story vernacular commercial building of brick with flat roof and parapet gable; corbeled brick cornice; 3-bay upper facade with flat-topped windows, 1/1, with rock-faced stone lintels and sills; storefront area generally intact (c. 1915)
28. **513 Market Street:** 1-story yellow brick commercial building with simple facade, display windows and overhanging marquee canopy of metal; built outside the period of significance of the district (NC) (1953)
29. **503-507 Market Street:** 2-story vernacular building built for automotive use of tile construction faced with brick; recessed centered garage entrance flanked by storefront display areas; ornamental polychrome brick trim; 7-bay upper facade with flat-topped openings and 1/1 windows set singly and in groups of three (c. 1925)
30. **501 Market Street:** 2-story vernacular commercial building so brick construction with flat roof and parapet gable; trimmed in corbeled brick; 4-bay upper facade with flat-topped windows, trimmed with smooth-dressed stone lintels and sills; original storefront with recessed paneled bulkheads and recessed entry, altered with the addition of a pent roof; 1916 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* shows a boot and shoe shop to be located here (c. 1910)
31. **512-512½ Market Street (~~Barson Hardware Building~~):** 2-story vernacular brick commercial building with flat-roof; upper facade with paired windows set in flat-topped openings and capped with soldier-course lintels; original storefront with recessed entry and large display windows (1920s)
32. **514 Market Street (~~Acacia Club/Masonic Lodge Building~~):** 2-story Colonial Revival vernacular brick building with symmetrically-arranged 3-bay facade and main entrance centered thereon, including a recessed entryway set within a baskethandle-arched opening; windows flat-topped, arranged in pairs and set with recessed segmental arches; some ornamental polychrome brick trim and corbeled brick trim at parapet height (1920s)
33. **516 Market Street (~~Dr. Norman B. Benner Office~~):** 1-story office building of brick construction with flat roof and parapet gable on facade, trimmed with curvilinear Art Deco-style streamlined stone trim; 3-bay facade with main entrance centered thereon; interior retains most of original plan and oak trim. Dr. Benner (1903-1984) practiced in Johnsonburg for 55 years, during many of which he was the community's sole physician. The building was later acquired for municipal offices. (1930s)
34. **520 Market Street (~~Johnsonburg Radio Tube Company~~):** 2-story industrial vernacular building of red brick construction with flat-roof and parapet gable; original section had three-bay facade with centered entry and large, industrial-scale fenestration, in-filled with

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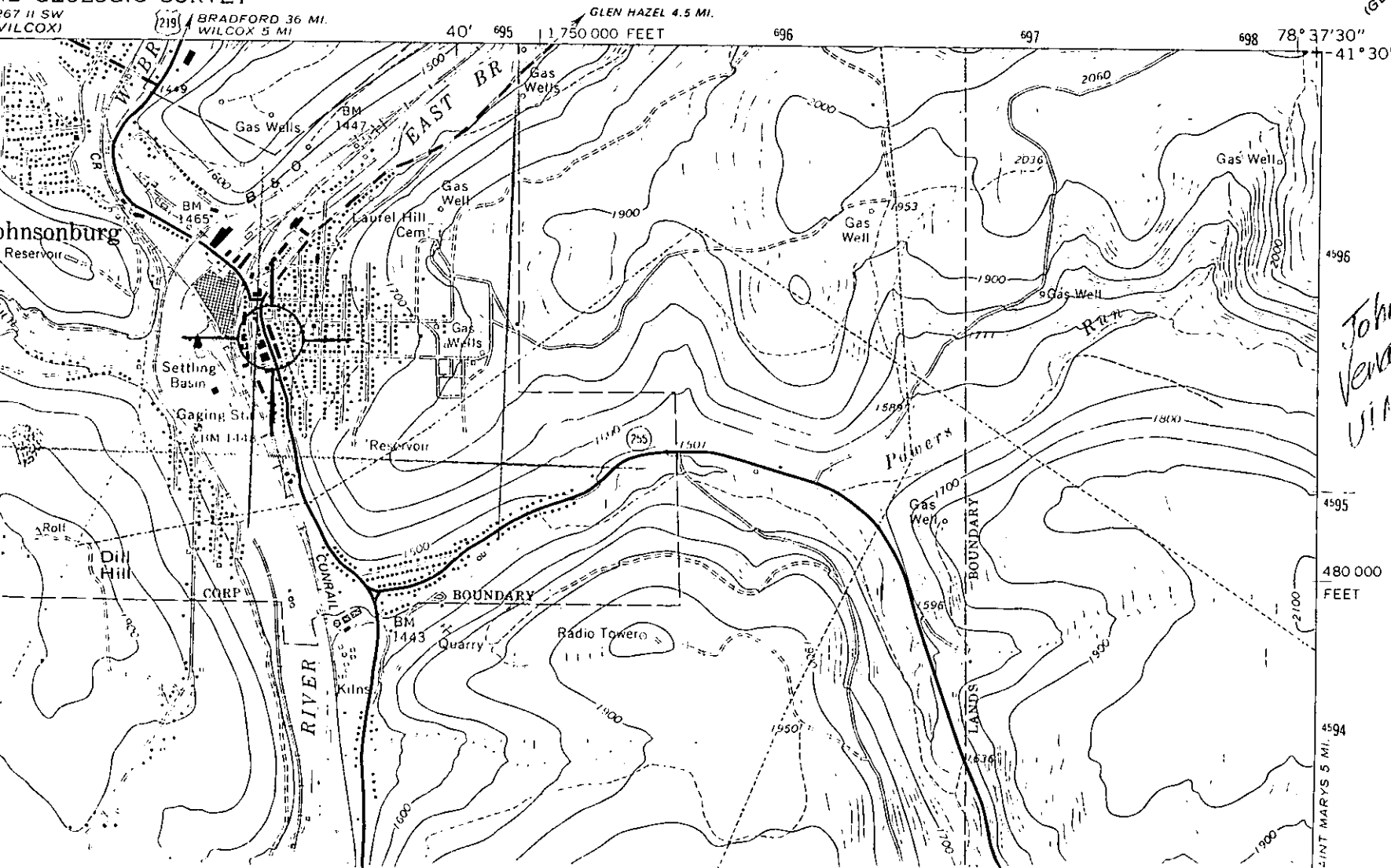
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glass block; entry centered on this section with a modest stone and brick pediment; a matching addition of two bays was built on the right side. (original: 1929; J. Vick Kinnear, Ridgway, Pennsylvania, architect)

35. **528-530 Market Street (~~DuBois Opera House~~)**: 2-story Italianate brick building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with stepped parapet gable in the form of a "boomtown front." Second story contains round-arched fenestration trimmed in rock-faced sandstone, in-filled with glass block and contemporary windows. First story has been altered and an overhead garage door has been inserted into the center bay; auditorium was stripped and now serves as an enclosed auto garage (c. 1892)
36. **532 Market Street (~~B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 612~~)**: 2-story fraternal building of brick construction, with Georgian Colonial Revival facade with Flemish bond brick with glazed headers; facade is further ornamented with limestone trim including classically-inspired motifs; 5-bay symmetrical facade with entered entrance with a denticulated entablature with "BPOE" incised on the fascia. Interior features elements of Colonial Revival trim and large meeting room on second story. The local Elks Lodge was chartered in 1901 and met for many years in the upper stories of the Howell Building (No. 37). (1927-28; Russell G. Howard, DuBois, Pennsylvania, architect; Hyde-Murphy Company, Ridgway, Pennsylvania, builder)
37. **536-538 Market Street (~~Howell Building~~)**: 3-story brick commercial building with Italianate facade of pressed metal, intact above the storefront; left side, along Bridge Street, has segment-arched openings, with some windows removed and in-filled with plywood and others have been replaced with contemporary flat-topped sash; "ghost" signage including that of Howell's Pharmaceutical Company and a Coca-Cola sign; facade includes two storefronts, both altered, and nine bays on upper stories articulated with plasters and an overhanging cornice. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* of 1919 shows the second and third stories to be occupied by the Elks Club. (c. 1890)
38. **600 Market Street (~~Johnsonburg Community Center~~)**: 3-story Neo-Classical Revival-style institutional building of red brick construction, with symmetrical facade and a rounded portico centered thereon (portico was rebuilt in 1980s); facade is of three bays, with first- and second-story fenestration flat-topped and that of the third story windows semi-elliptical-arched, with fanlights and flat-topped window units; along the left side is a deck enclosed with a curvilinear concrete balustrade and a staircase leading to grade; interior includes pool, recreational areas, etc. (1919; Frank Orner, DuBois, Pennsylvania, architect; Hyde-Murphy Company, Ridgway, builder)

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