

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District
other names/site number Eureka Mine No. 40; Mine 40

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet n/a not for publication
city, town Scalp Level Borough and Richland Township n/a vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Cambria code 021 zip code 15963

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
121	51	buildings
2	1	sites
4	4	structures
0	0	objects
127	56	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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 _____

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The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District

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Roughly bounded by the boney pile, the Eureka No. 40 mine site, the Scalp Level Borough line, and the Berwind-White Farmstead.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Extraction/Extractive FacilityDomestic/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in useDomestic/Multiple Dwelling**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Utilitarian Industrial BuildingsOther: Vernacular Worker Housing

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestonewalls Steel, weatherboardroof Steelother AsphaltVinyl

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District consists of a mine site and patch community first erected by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company on rural farm land in southern Cambria County between 1902 and 1905. The company extensively modernized the mine site in the late 1920s and early 1940s, as is reflected in the building stock. Located in Scalp Level Borough and Richland Township, approximately nine miles southeast of the city of Johnstown, the historic district has 183 resources, 127 contributing and 56 noncontributing, divided between utilitarian industrial buildings, vernacular residential dwelling houses, and two sites, the mine's large refuse or boney pile, and the lot of a demolished house. Integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association is excellent. The intact landscape evokes the district's historic function as a coal facility dating from the first half of the twentieth century. Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials is good, having been compromised slightly by loss, deterioration, the addition of a number of mining-related buildings after the period of significance, and some alteration to window treatments and the covering of weatherboard siding with vinyl and aluminum in the district's residential section.

The historic district's layout captures both Berwind-White's quest for operational efficiency and the area's transformation from rural farmland to primarily industrial uses. The district runs from southwest to northeast up a sloping hillside beginning at the Little Paint Creek. As with most mine sites in the region, the mine operation, Eureka No. 40, occupies the slightly stepped, choice bottom land found on both sides of the creek. Railroad tracks which transported coal to market, brought in supplies, and connected Mine 40 to the headquarters town of Windber, two miles to the south, follow the creek's north bank. The mine buildings sit above the railroad tracks, facilitating loading. Across the creek is the high pile of mine refuse, or boney (coal fused with slate), which forms the resource's backdrop and the district's southern edge. The boney pile's size, still impressive, has diminished in recent years, as a local co-generation project reclaims leftover ore. The company built patch sits mid-way up the hillside above the mine, while at the top of the hill is a farmstead first worked in the mid-19th century but used by the coal company during the period of significance to produce goods for the company store. The farmstead's plot forms the northern boundary of the historic district.

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The Eureka No. 40 mine site's resources reflect the three distinct aspects of the coal mining operations historically associated with the mine: removal, processing and shipment, and support services. Located at the site's center are the visually dominant brick powerhouse and steel frame and concrete coal processing buildings. The powerhouse (1906) is a massive double gable brick structure with large round-arched, 9/9 double hung windows, brick pilasters and brick corbelling. A number of openings have been bricked over, and at least one new entrance has been cut into the building, but overall the powerhouse has good integrity of material, workmanship, and setting.

Ten resources, on both sides of the creek, compose the processing buildings: on the north side are the steel-frame and -clad rotary dump (1928); the steel-frame and -clad main conveyor (1928); the concrete and steel separator and hydro plant (1928, 1941); the steel dust collectors (1928); the steel-frame wet plant (1941); and the concrete bins of the coal drying plant (1941). Across the Paint Creek, fronting the boney pile, are the steel frame, open rock bin (1928); the wood frame, steel-clad rock hoist (1928); and the timber frame, steel-clad electric hoist house (1928).

These buildings are, in general, structurally sound but suffering from deterioration, with conditions varying from building to building. The wet cleaning plant is in perhaps the poorest condition, having lost all its exterior steel clad, although the structural steel skeleton is solid. The other buildings show a greater integrity of materials. The major complex, the four story combination conveyor, separator, and hydro plant retains most of its original exterior materials, including the multi-light steel window frames (although much glazing is missing) and gable monitor. Inside, the floor is solid, and some of the original equipment and hoists are present, although not the steel shaker tables which sorted the coal by size.

Other resources related to the extraction operation include the upper and lower drift mine openings, located near the site's western extreme. Each was originally finished with quarry-faced ashlar stone, but the southern or "empty" drift head has been extensively repaired with concrete block. Extant support service buildings include the post-and-beam car shed, the wood frame, clapboard sided railroad car repair shop, the stone locomotive barn, the corrugated steel motor boss's shack, sand tank, powder magazine, and oil tanks, the wood frame superintendent's office, and the brick miners' wash house. One resource, the brick-walled fan house, a part of the mine's extensive ventilation system, lies just north of Richland Avenue, a short distance away from the main body of mine buildings. The miles of railroad tracks connecting the buildings and the mines, the over 200 hundred abandoned

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mine cars (both wood and steel sided), and the remaining superstructure for the mine's electrical power system add to the site's integrity and completeness. However, the company store, which sat just to the east of the power building, is no longer extant, a fire casualty in the early 1980s.

In addition to these resources, a number of support service buildings constructed after the period of significance are also present. However, due to their small scale and scattered placement, these do not detract from the mine's historical integrity.

The mine's associated patch community, built 1905, rests on the hillside stretching northeast from the mine. The two street by four street grid was laid out at an angle to the sloping hillside to minimize the grade while insuring proper drainage. The patch's houses sit along the four streets--Wissinger, First, Second, and Third Streets--running southwest toward the mine. Originally, the company built 110 nearly identical four bay, two story, wood frame, wood sided doubles devoid of any decorative detailing. Each featured a full-facade one story front porch with machine-turned spindles; a two story rear ell; 12" by 24", four light, double hung windows; and entrances at each corner of the front facade. Each half had six rooms, three upstairs and three downstairs. Coal stoves and oil lamps heated and lit the houses. All were constructed with side facing gables except a few on Wissinger Road, which feature hipped roofs. A few houses on Wissinger also had two end chimneys, the rest center chimneys. Few houses have been lost; 106 of the workers' houses remain. Today, however, vinyl and aluminum siding covers the weatherboard siding of most of the houses, a number of porches have been enclosed, some windows have been altered, and each half now generally has its own heating unit and side chimney.

Mine 40's narrow, 25 foot wide streets, and the uniform placement of the identically scaled houses on the very front of the 25 X 135 foot lots reinforces the patch's original sense of confined conformity. Historically, open gutters ran down the middle of each dirt street, creating, along with the odor emanating from fires on the sulphur-laden boney pile, a foul and unhealthy stench in the town. The installation of underground sewers, paved roads, and the extinction of the fires has long-since ended the problem. Similarly, pumps located between alternate houses, and the outhouses which once stood in every back yard, have been replaced by modern plumbing. Nevertheless, the town, through intact streetscapes, limited modifications to the housing, and proximity to the mine and boney pile, retains much of its early twentieth century feeling.

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In addition to the formal grid portion of Mine 40, a number of other resources are present in the district. On the northwest side of Wissinger Street are five two story detached houses dating from the period of significance. One, located at the north corner of junction of Wissinger Street and Richland Avenue, is the detached, wood frame house of the mine foreman, the highest ranking company official in Mine 40. The house's proximity to the mine site provided quick access in the event of trouble.

At the top of the hillside is one of the farmsteads Berwind-White purchased in the Scalp Level area for land and mineral rights between 1893 and 1898. The visually prominent farmstead and the mine site and patch town laid out below it capture the historic district's transformation from a rural setting into a bustling twentieth century coal town and extraction facility. The farm continued, however, to produce vegetable and dairy products for the company store, and remains in agricultural use today. The farmstead consists of three contributing buildings: the two story, five bay, vernacular style farmhouse; the large, gambrel roof, wood plank barn; the wood frame, gambrel roof milk shed, currently functioning as a garage; and a noncontributing wood and concrete block outbuilding. The weatherboard sided farmhouse features a three bay, one story porch with turned spindles and scrolled, pressed tin lintels above the double-hung windows. The farm's fields extend to the north, and form the historic district's northern boundary.

The Mine 40 Historic District has a number of noncontributing resources, most classified as such because they fall outside of the period of significance. The largest number consists of 24 house trailers located in two formerly vacant lots, one just to the north of Richland Avenue, and the second at the top of First Street. At the latter site 14 are used by a local furniture store for storage. Neither grouping detracts greatly from the district's integrity of feeling, setting, or association. A second concentration of noncontributing resources (14) are found on the mine site. Of these, 12 were constructed after the period of significance by Berwind-White or a later tenant, the Jandy Coal Company. The buildings are scattered in nature and small in scale, and have minimal effect on integrity of the historic district.

In addition to the above, 18 residential buildings dating from the period of significance are classified as noncontributing due to excessive alterations. Nearly all of Mine 40's residential buildings have been modified in some respect, primarily through the addition of non-historic siding, window treatments, and doors. These cosmetic alterations to quickly built, energy inefficient, vernacular structures with limited architectural detail are not

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sufficient to classify a building as noncontributing. Instead, a noncontributing building is defined as one where, in addition to the cosmetic changes, the scale, massing, and fenestration pattern are also seriously altered. This is limited to a few houses within the district where either new additions to prominent facades or the enclosing of front porches with incompatible materials compromise the original scale, massing and ambience.

These noncontributing resources highlighted above do little to affect the district's integrity. The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District is a highly complete, minimally altered example of a coal industry resource from the early part of the 20th century. The combination of mine site, densely built coal patch community, looming boney pile, and rural farmstead evokes the historic feeling of the place. The integrity of feeling, location, setting, association, and workmanship is strong despite some additions and limited alterations to the building stock. The historic district conveys the area's historic function as a coal extraction site from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1905-1942

Significant Dates

1905

1928

1941

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Windber Lumber Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District is significant in the areas of industry and community planning and development. The district contains Eureka No. 40, one of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company's most productive mines in the Windber/Scalp Level coal fields of northern Somerset and southern Cambria Counties, and the associated patch community of Mine 40. Eureka No. 40 and the other area mines brought Berwind-White national prominence and coal empire status. The modern coal mining technology employed and updated at the mine site served as a model for the region, and assured high productivity throughout the period of significance 1905 through 1942. The associated patch featured characteristics common to many regional mining communities, and was illustrative of Windber area miner housing. The combination of the extant mining resources and patch community make the Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District a highly distinctive resource exemplifying bituminous coal extraction in the early part of this century.

The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company began in 1874 when Brothers Charles and Edward Berwind of Philadelphia joined with a former Congressman, Judge Allison White, to form Berwind, White, and Company. Twelve years later, with 21 mines active in Clearfield, Jefferson, and Centre Counties, the company reorganized and reincorporated as the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company. A classic late-19th century corporation, Berwind-White assured its success through vertical integration and interlocking directorates. The company controlled coal resources, transportation facilities and equipment, financial institutions, and other mining related enterprises, while its officers served on the board of directors of its major customers. Berwind-White's most lucrative association was with the Pennsylvania Railroad, who helped Berwind-White negotiate a series of contracts to supply coal for the transatlantic steamship trade in 1875. The company would virtually monopolize the bunkering and steamship markets by the early 20th century, solidifying Berwind-White's position in the national bituminous coal industry.

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Berwind-White built its reputation, in part, on the ability to deliver high-grade coal on a consistent basis. When mine depletion in the Clearfield region in the late 19th century threatened supply, the company searched for a steady source of coal. In 1892-1893 Berwind-White purchased 30,000 acres of valuable coal land in the Windber/Scalp Level area of northern Somerset and southern Cambria Counties, a part of the highly productive bituminous Appalachian coal field. Included was the farm land which would be developed into the mine site and patch community known as Mine 40.

Between 1897 and 1910 the company opened 13 area mines in the Windber/Scalp Level Region, Eureka Mines 30 through 42, and designed and built the town of Windber to serve as its regional headquarters. (See the Windber Historic District Nomination.) The Windber/Scalp Level mines, along with a later expansion into West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields, reputedly made Berwind-White the largest independent producer of coal in the country. But as one historian notes, the Windber/Scalp Level coal fields "were chiefly responsible for Berwind-White's claim for coal empire status early in the century, and throughout the period 1897-1940 occupied a central place in the company's extensive operations" (Beik, 41).

Eureka No. 40, opened in 1905, played a significant role in Berwind-White's rise to prominence. One of the largest and best equipped of the Windber-area mines, Eureka No. 40 accounted for over 22 million tons of coal during its 50 year operational life (1905-55) as a Berwind-White mine. Only Eureka No. 35 and No. 37, which both operated longer, accounted for more total tonnage. Mine 40's peak production of 767,921 tons occurred in 1913, a time when the Windber mines accounted for 90 percent of the company's output. But Eureka No. 40 was a company mainstay throughout the period of significance 1905 to 1942. Mining primarily in the Lower Kittanning, or B seam, a coal vein ideal for steaming due to high carbon and low ash content, Mine 40 generally achieved the highest production rates of the Windber-area mines. In addition, the farmstead from which the mine sprung supplied vegetables and dairy products to the company-owned Eureka Department store even as the mine produced coal.

The extraction difficulties faced in the Windber/Scalp Level coal fields make the Eureka No. 40's production level all the more impressive. The coal seams were extremely thin, averaging only three or four feet in width; consequently, a larger area needed to be worked in order to maintain output. In addition, the uneven seam floor and the coal's extreme friability made undercutting and blasting, the standard method of extracting coal, problematic.

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To insure the continuous production of high-quality coal Berwind-White equipped Eureka No. 40 with the most modern techniques and equipment available. Benefitting from relatively late industrial development, the company possessed the capital necessary for heavy investment in state-of-the-art mining technology, a fact which did not go unnoticed. The United State Department of Mine's regional inspector heralded Eureka No 40's opening in September 1905, calling it the model for small-seamed mines in the region. The mine's newly designed ventilation system, which replaced the standard forced air method with a system using overcasts and fans, particularly impressed the inspector. He concluded that "the arrangements being made in the opening of this plant for its ventilation, in airways, overcasts, etc., are sufficient evidence that it will be one of the best" (Hess, 48). Other innovations included a double-tracked rail system which eliminated extraction bottlenecks common to other area mines, logically arranged mine buildings which facilitated movement from mine head to processing buildings and back again, and construction of the area's most advanced power plant at the time of its completion in 1906. The plant supplied electricity to Mines 30, 31, 32, 35, and 37, as well as Mine 40.

Once operational, coal processing at Eureka No. 40 involved three distinct categories of operations: removal, preparation and shipment, and supporting services. To remove coal, miners undercut the seam's base, laid charges, and blasted the coal loose. The coal and boney (coal fused with slate) was then hand-loaded onto one-ton coal cars and moved to the surface through the north or "loaded" drift opening via electric locomotives. Above ground, the coal was weighed at a no longer extant wooden tipple, and the miner's pay calculated. The engine and cars were either returned to the mine via the south or "empty" drift, placed in the car or locomotive repair shop, respectively, or returned to their storage barns. Meanwhile, a series of belts and hoists advanced the ore via the conveyor to the separator, where shaker tables mechanically sorted the coal by size and cleaned it. Belts and hoppers moved the end product to Berwind-White's own freight cars for shipment to market. A separate set of conveyors carried the boney across the Paint Creek onto piles, which would soon loom over the town.

The basic process remained the same throughout the mine's lifetime. But Berwind-White continually evolved and improved operations at Eureka No. 40 to maintain peak production levels, especially in the years following the First World War, when the coal market declined dramatically. For example, as the work faces moved further away from the original drift opening, Berwind-White bored new airshafts to improve ventilation; upgraded haulage through the use of larger locomotives, larger and more durable coal cars, heavier grades of railroad track, and a block and tackle system designed to prevent collisions; and introduced

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electric cutting machines and mechanized loaders. To minimize the danger of explosions due to coal dust, the company first installed a water sprinkling system, and later a "rock-dusting" technique using crushed limestone.

Significant improvements in processing occurred in 1928 when the company, in response to a demand for higher quality coal and the introduction of mechanized extraction and loading in the mine, replaced the original tipple with a new rotary dump and the region's most technologically advanced coal cleaning plant. A unique dry-cleaning process used re-circulated air and advanced dust collection technology to reduce the ash and sulphur content of the coal by 20 and 32 percent, respectively. A companion wet-cleaning "hydro" process removed impurities from smaller, more friable coals without creating as much dust. As smaller sized, cleaner coal became increasingly popular in the ensuing years the company again upgraded its technology, adding a separate, more advanced wet-cleaning plant in 1941. The extensive cleaning facilities made Eureka No. 40 one of the company's premier mine sites. In the late 1940s, Berwind-White began hauling coal from the other Windber area mines to Mine 40 for processing, a procedure which would continue throughout the mine's remaining years.

Berwind-White operated Eureka No. 40 until 1955, when the five mile distance between the drift opening and the mine face made extraction unprofitable. In 1962 the company reorganized into the Berwind Corporation and closed all Windber/Scalp Level mining operations. (A corporate office remains in Windber.) The mine, however, reopened under lease to the Jandy Coal Company in producing run-of-the-mine coal (coal extracted and hauled directly from the mine without processing). Jandy Coal erected a number of small, scattered, predominantly service-related buildings throughout the mine site, most of which remain today. Mining continued throughout the 1970s, despite heavy damage to the railroad tracks and some mine buildings during the 1977 Johnstown Flood, before shutting down in 1980. The mine site has been vacant since, with the exception of a small steel fabricating business which operates out of the former power house building.

Eureka No. 40's advanced technology allowed Berwind-White to employ primarily unskilled, immigrant miners to extract the coal during the mines early years. (See The Windber Historic District Nomination.) To house that work force, Berwind-White built through a subsidiary, the Windber Lumber Company, a patch community within the confines of Scalp Level Borough (incorporated 1898). The patch, known simply as Mine 40 or "40," tripled the borough's population within the first decade of the mine's opening.

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Patch towns were a common feature of the coal industry during this period, built to attract workers, control labor unrest through the threat of eviction, and recapture a percentage of costs through rents and sales at the company store. Patch towns were particularly prevalent in Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields; over 50% of Pennsylvania miners lived in company housing. A study of coal company towns in southcentral and southwestern Pennsylvania completed in 1989 identifies these patches as having five common characteristics: towns were financed, built, owned, and operated by only one company; houses within a given community were constructed cheaply, using remarkably similar style and materials; houses were located near the mine site, but the mine site and its associated buildings received primary consideration; houses tend to be two-story, wood-frame buildings, usually semi-detached, with four or six rooms per dwelling; and a clear architectural hierarchy separated management from labor. (Mulrooney, p. 1, 14-16).

The Mine 40 Historic District exhibits all of the identified traits. Berwind-White built Mine 40, rented the houses, and operated Eureka No. 40 and the surrounding mine sites which employed the miners. The mine site and company store at Mine 40 received primary consideration, occupying the flattest land along the Paint Creek, easing processing and shipping. The mine and store were located only a short distance from the company-built rental housing which sat on the sloping hillside above the mine. The local mine foreman, the community's highest ranking company official, resided between the mine site and the worker housing, providing ease of oversight and increasing his ability to respond in case of an accident or trouble at the mine. His three-bay house is the one of only two detached residence in the company-built town, contrasting in style with the two-bay, semi-detached worker housing.

The U.S. Immigration Commission's comprehensive 1911 report on bituminous coal mining specifically highlighted Mine 40's dwellings to illustrate "typical" Windber area miners housing. But the specifics highlighted mirror characteristics found in other regional patches, such as Consolidation Coal's Acosta (Somerset County), Ebensburg Coal Company's Colver (Cambria County), H.C. Frick Company's Vesta No. 6 (Fayette County), and Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company's Commodore (Indiana County). Like the others, in Mine 40 Berwind-White built semi-detached, two-bay, two-story, wood frame houses with weatherboard siding. Each house featured a one story front porch stretching along the entire front facade, a two-story ell in the rear, and no ornamentation. The size of the doubles, at 14 feet wide by 30 feet deep, is consistent with the housing in other regional patches. Each half had six rooms, with the living room, dining room and kitchen downstairs, and the three bedrooms upstairs. Houses sat near the front

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of narrow, deep lots (averaging 35 feet by 125 feet in Mine 40), which provided more than enough room to keep a garden and farm animals such as pigs, chicken, and perhaps a cow. Alleys in the rear of the lots served as firebreaks.

What set Mine 40 and the other Berwind-White Windber/Scalp Level patches off from other regional coal towns was their intimate tie to the headquarters town of Windber, the centerpiece of the region. Corporate office located there directed all mining operations. Additionally, both the 1911 Immigration Commission report and the 1922 Hylan Commission investigation of the area noted that Berwind-White controlled the municipal activities of its surrounding satellites. Mine 40 was perhaps the most extreme example of dependence on the corporate center. Some of the 13 surrounding communities contained a school, a church, or a fraternal hall. Mine 40, however, contained no government building, hospital, church, school, fraternal organization, shopping nor commercial activities outside of the company store and a combination boardinghouse and tavern; these functions were provided in the central town, which could be reached by foot, passing freight train, or streetcar line. Mine 40 and the other Berwind-White satellites, for much of the period of significance, existed primarily as a place to house immigrant miners working at the associated mine site.

In the late 1950s, as Berwind-White withdrew from active coal mining, the company began selling the houses in Mine 40 to the descendants of these early immigrants. The process was completed by 1962. Today Mine 40 houses a predominantly older population, some of whom have returned to their home town to retire.

The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District is a distinctive, highly intact resource even in a state like Pennsylvania, where coal towns and former mine sites abound. Literally thousands of coal patch towns were established in the bituminous coal lands of the Appalachian Region of western Pennsylvania. And yet, at present only two bituminous coal-related extractive facilities are listed on the National Register: Brier Hill (Fayette County), established by the Brier Hill Coke Co., and the Marianna Historic District (Washington County), constructed by the Monongahela River Coal Company. Like the contemporaneous Mine 40 Historic District, both feature patch towns and their associated mine site. Brier Hill, however, has lost all but one of the miners' houses, and a significant number of the mine buildings; the 7 or 8 of the latter which remain are in ruins. The Marianna Historic District is more intact, containing most of the original brick miners' houses, some of the major mine buildings, and a bank of coke ovens, although vegetation obscures most of the last.

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The Berwind-White Mine 40 Historic District compares favorably with the Marianna District. In the Mine 40 Historic District, a larger number of the mine buildings are extant, and a similar amount of housing survives, although Mine 40's houses are more altered. But the completeness and the integrity of the Mine 40's resources--including the drift openings, cleaning plant, motor barn, fan house, railroad repair car shop, wash house, and over 100 miners houses, all built between 1905 and 1941--are truly remarkable. The extant above-ground structures and machinery illustrate the evolving bituminous coal technology which played such an important role in Berwind-White's continued success during the first half of this century. The associated patch community exemplifies the relationship between the mine and the miners who labored there. The farm overlooking the mine, and the boney pile which serves as backdrop vividly completes the visual picture of life in an early 20th century coal town. The district is therefore comparable with other resources related to coal extraction, and worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Demian Hess, "Berwind-White Coal Mining Company: Eureka Mine 40 and the Windber Mines, Windber, PA" (NPS/HAER: Unpublished draft manuscript, 1988), 11-41, 55, 70-72.

"Physical Assessment and Feasibility Study, Eureka Mine 40 Site, Scalp Level, Pennsylvania," (West Chester: Frens and Frens Architecture and Archeology, 1992).

Margaret A. Mulrooney, A Legacy of Coal: The Coal Towns of Southwestern Pennsylvania (Washington, D.C.: NPS/HABS/HAER, 1989), 1-5, 59, 64-74.

Mildred A. Beik, The Miners of Windber: Class, Ethnicity, and the Labor Movement in a Pennsylvania Coal Town, 1890s - 1930s (Northern Illinois University: Unpublished Ph.D. Manuscript, 1990), 19-68.

Gerald M. Kuncio, The Windber Historic District National Register Nomination, August 1991.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

BHP Johnstown Regional Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 199

UTM References

A 17 | 683540 | 4458450
 Zone Easting Northing

C 17 | 683130 | 4457540

B 17 | 684260 | 4458440
 Zone Easting Northing

D 17 | 684140 | 4457440

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gerald M. Kuncio

organization PA Historical and Museum Commission date 31 January 1992

street & number 319 Washington St., Suite 370 telephone 814/539-2016

city or town Johnstown state PA zip code 15901

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Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the intersection of lot 52-10-112.1 and the south side of Richland Avenue in Scalp Level Borough, proceed north to the intersection of lot 52-10-112.1 and 52-10-107. Proceed northwest to the intersection of the lot line with the Scalp Level Borough/Richland Township line. Follow the township line to west to its intersection with the southwest corner of lot 50-13-125 (the Berwind-White farm). Follow the footprint of lot 50-13-125 in Richland Township to its intersection with the northern most corner of the Scalp Level boundary line. Follow the boundary line south to its intersection with the Conrail right-of-way and the southeast corner of lot 50-13-100 (the boney pile). Turn west, following the southern and western boundary lines of lot 50-13-100, to the intersection with lot 50-13-109. Follow the west property line of lot 52-11-109 to its intersection with Main Street in Scalp Level. Follow Main Street to its intersection with Richland Avenue. Proceed northeast along the south side of Richland Avenue, connecting with the original point at the intersection of lot 52-10-112.1.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains land originally owned by Berwind-White coal mining company as part of Mine 40, including the farmstead, coal patch town, mine site, and boney pile. The description acknowledges, per the county tax assessment records, that, with the exception of the farmhouse, all of the area historically known as Mine 40 or 40 now lies within Scalp Level Borough, in contrast to what is portrayed on the U.S.G.S. map, which shows a number of the patch community's houses within Richland Township.

MINE 40 HISTORIC DISTRICT
BUILDING INVENTORY

Mine Buildings

1. Powder Magazine (c.1970s) Status: Noncontributing building

Reinforced concrete block shack with corrugated metal, shed roof porch extending out from the front facade. Used to store explosives.

2. Wash House (c. 1923; 1930; 1957) Status: Contributing building

One-and-a-half story, gable roof brick washroom on a stone foundation. Flanked on either side are one-story, hip roof wings. Shed roof lean-to added to the south rear in 1930. A concrete block office was added to the north, or front, facade in 1957, but it does not seriously detract from the building's integrity.

3. Superintendent's Office (c. 1930-1935) S t a t u s :
C o n t r i b u t i n g
building

Small one-and-a-half story frame building on a stone foundation, with weatherboard siding and a side gable roof. Includes original floor plan and interior beaded boardwainscoting.

4. Oil Tanks No. 1 (c. 1977) Status: Noncontributing structure

Cylindrical 24 foot long steel tanks on the stone foundation of a former sawmill, used to store hydraulic oil.

5. Car shed (c.1935-1940) Status: Contributing building

Long (114'), one-and-a-half story wood frame, partially open corrugated steel building with a corrugated steel, front gable roof. Foundation is brick piers. Used to store mine cars, locomotives, and other mining equipment.

6. Sand Tank (c.1928) Status: Contributing structure

A steel platform supporting a 19-ton capacity steel tank resting on a reinforced concrete platform which was covered with corrugated metal sheathing some time after 1930. Situated over two tracks leading to the empty drift. Four gravity fed hoses hang from the underside of the tank. Used to refill locomotive sand boxes.

7. Motor Barn (c.1905; 1940s; 1970s) Status: Contributing building

Originally built as a one-and-a-half story, ell shaped stone building resting on a stone foundation, with a hip roof. Concrete block additions to the west side gave the building a roughly rectangular shape. The interior features two railroad tracks with pit space underneath and a 6,000 lb. hoist crane above, and an adjacent tool room. Served as a locomotive storage and repair shop.

8. Drying Plant (c.1955) Status: Noncontributing site

Rectangular concrete platform which once was the roof of a plant erected to dry wet coal. Noncontributing due to condition of plant and construction after the period of significance.

9. Boiler House (c.1948) Status: Noncontributing building

One story concrete block building with a corrugated steel, barrel roof, entrances at either end, and three window openings on either side. Door at west end had been removed. Inside is an "Economic Boiler" manufactured by the Erie City Iron Works. Noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

10. Dust Collector (c.1928; 1955) Status: Contributing structure

Roughly two story high, rectangular steel frame structure resting on concrete piers. The structure consists of four separate dust collecting units with steel catwalks in-between. The steel separator units, originally exposed at the top, were covered with a corrugated steel roof in 1955.

11. Rotary Dump (c.1928; 1954; 1970s) Status: Contributing building

One-story, steel frame building with a side gable corrugated steel roof and steel sheath exterior. Foundation is concrete. Two bays, with the scale found in the upper, or north, bay, and a circular track returning the emptied mine cars to the drift opening passing through the south bay. Circular track installed in 1954, replacing a steel kickback mechanism, but it does not detract from the building's integrity or sense of function.

12. Conveyor (c.1928) Status: Contributing building

Three story steel frame building with corrugated steel sheathing and concrete foundation used to move coal from the rotary dump to the Separator. The conveyor angles up to the separator, with the north, or lower, end begins at rotary dump and the south, or upper, end connecting with the third story of the separator. The east and west sides have steel frame, nine pane windows with most of the glazing missing.

13. Hydro Plant (c.1928) Status: Contributing building

Five story, steel frame, corrugated steel clad ell-shaped building with a concrete foundation and corrugated steel, front gable roof. Used a water system to clean small, friable, coals. Side (east and west) elevations have steel frame, multi-paned windows with most of the glazing missing. In the interior, the shaker tables were removed and the conveyors shortened during the 1970s operation. Condition is fair to poor.

14. Wet Cleaning Plant (c.1941) Status: Contributing building

Five story steel frame skeleton with a small segment of the corrugated steel roof remaining. Steel cladding which covered the outside lies in piles surrounding the building. Frame is in good condition despite exposure to the elements.

15. Separator (c.1928; 1941?) Status: Contributing building

Six story, steel frame, concrete and corrugated steel clad, four bay by two bay building used to separate and dry clean coal. North elevation has engraved name plate identifying the mine company and mine number. South elevation has two story high, steel frame, multi-paned windows on floors one and two and three and four. The fifth has one story versions of the same. At the west elevation is a four story elevator, probably added in 1941, which transported coal to bins on the fourth floor. The building is capped with a four bay, side gable, corrugated metal monitor with steel frame, multi-paned windows on the north and south sides. Condition is good, although deterioration is evident.

16. Rock bin (c.1928) Status: Contributing structure

Two story concrete and steel frame structure set on concrete piers, fronting the boney pile on the south side of the Little Paint Creek. The flat corrugated steel roof has a square opening where mine refuse was dumped in to await further

processing. Remnants of the conveyor which carried the boney away are visible on the boney pile. Condition is fair.

17. Rock Hoist House (c.1928) Status: Contributing building

One story, wood frame, steel clad building with a concrete pier foundation and front gable, corrugated steel roof. East and west elevations have steel frame, multi-pane windows with most of the glazing missing. Hoist extended from the south elevation.

18. Boney Pile (c1905-1977) Status: Contributing site

Fifty-nine and a half acre site of mine refuse from the Mine 40 mine, located between the south bank of the Little Paint Creek and the Conrail right-of-way. Contains one noncontributing resource, a tank built after the period of significance (see #30).

19. Power House (c. 1906; 1929) Status: Contributing building

Large (146'x103'), 3 bay by bay, two story, double gable brick and steel frame building with a stone foundation and corrugated steel roof. The building has a corbeled brick cornice, brick pilasters separating the bays, round arched windows, many of which have been infilled with wood, and a Palladian window motif in the gable ends. Condition is very good, although a number of historical openings have been closed, new ones cut into the building, and a small cinder block addition added to the south elevation.

20. Railroad Car Repair Shop (c.1925-1930) S t a t u s : Noncontributing building

Small one-story wood frame, weatherboard sided, brick foundation building with a front gable roof. Building is structurally unsound and heavily damaged due to a recent fire.

21. Truck Scale House (c.1970s) Status: Noncontributing building

One-story concrete block building with a flat, corrugated metal roof. Directly in front of the building is the metal scale which weighed trucks hauling coal from the mine. Noncontributing due to construction after the period of significance.

22. Fan Setting House (c.1910) Status: Contributing building

One-story, u-shaped brick building with a stone foundation, corbelled brick cornice, and stone lintels over the windows and doors. The building, which has two front gable wings connected by a short passageway, housed a 16' double inlet fan and motor.

23. Motor Boss Shack (c.1941?) Status: Contributing building

Small, one-story, one room, wood frame, steel clad building with a reinforced concrete foundation and a corrugated steel, front gable roof. All elevations feature steel frame, multi-pane windows. Condition is poor.

24. Empty Drift Opening (c.1905) Status: Noncontributing structure

Originally, a rectangular quarry-faced ashlar stone portal with steel doors leading into the mine. North half has been extensively rebuilt with cinder block, and thus the resource is noncontributing.

25. Loaded Drift Opening (c.1905) Status: Contributing structure

Quarry-faced ashlar stone portal into the mine with heavy steel doors, ashlar capstones, and a carved stone centered above the entrance reading "Eureka Mine No. 40."

26. Miscellaneous Shed No. 1 (c.post 1950) S t a t u s :
Noncontributing building

Small one story, one room cinder block supply shed with a flat, corrugated metal roof. Noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

27. Miscellaneous Shed No. 2 (c.post 1950) S t a t u s :
Noncontributing building

Small one story, one room cinder block oil storage shed with a flat, corrugated metal roof. Noncontributing due to its construction after the period of significance.

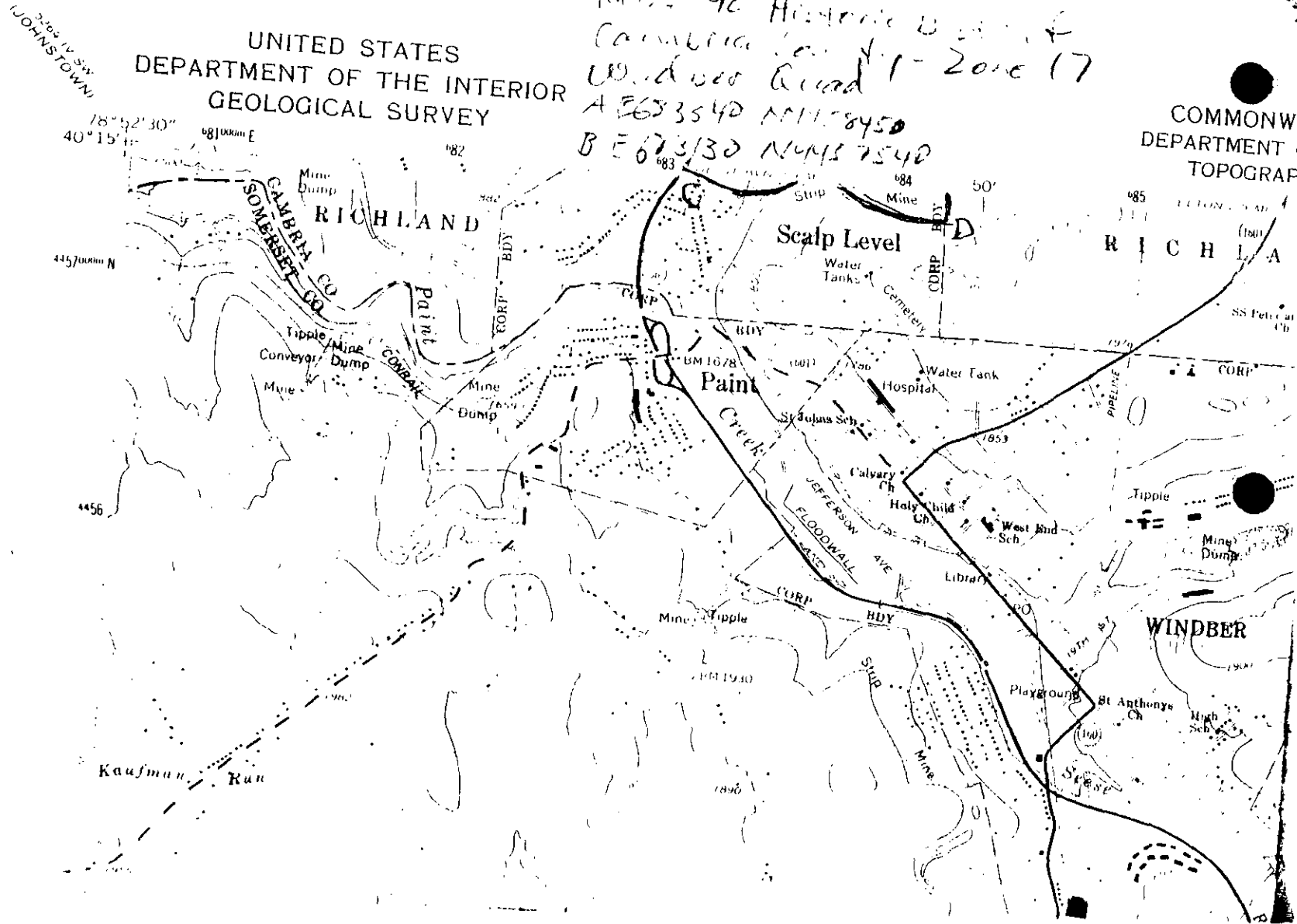
28. Miscellaneous Shed No. 3 (c.post 1950) S t a t u s :
Noncontributing building

Berwind White # 894500
Mine 40

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mine 40 Historic District
Cambria Loc 1 - Zone 17
W. 1000 Road
A 6633540 MIN 8450
B 6633130 MIN 7540

COMMONWEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF
TOPOGRAPHY



JOHNSTOWN

78° 52' 30"
40° 15'

RICHLAND

Scalp Level

RICHLAND

Paint

Creek

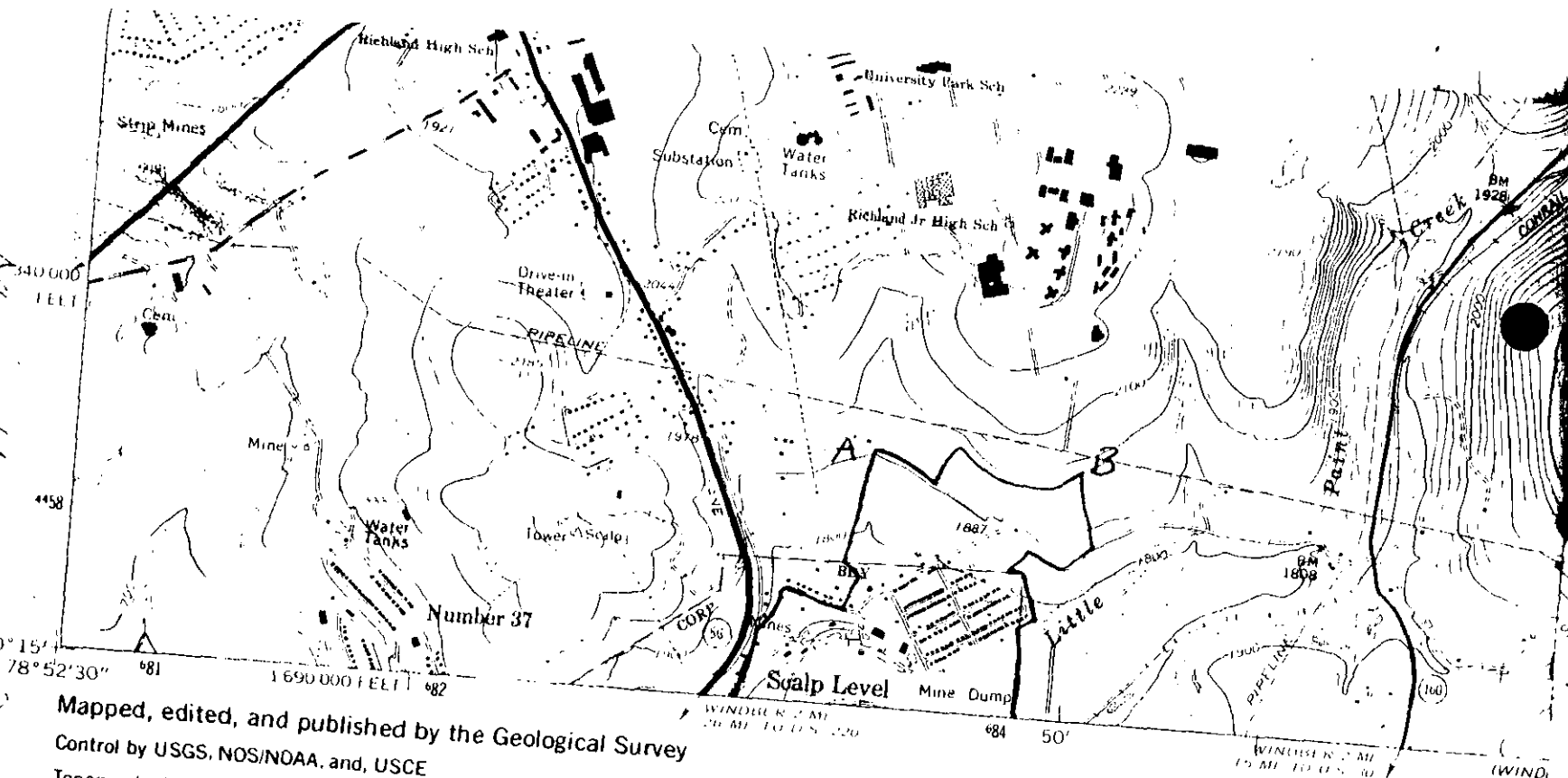
WINDBER

Kaufman Run

St. Anthony's Ch

Berwind-White
 Mine 40 # 094500

Mine 40 Historic District
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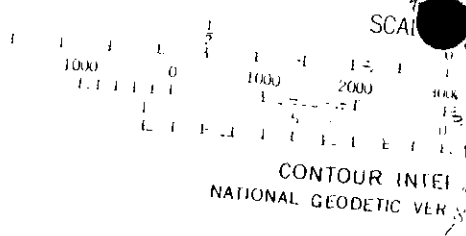
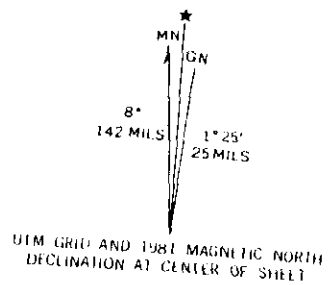
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters south and 21 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



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 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS