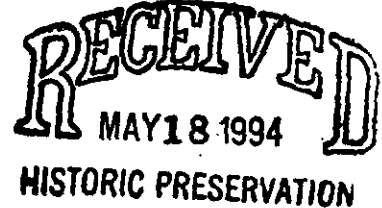


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Westmont Historic District
other names/site number Old Westmont

2. Location Roughly bounded by Clarion St., Edgehill Dr., Blair and Wayne Sts.,
street & number Diamond Blvd., and Stackhouse Park. not for publication

city, town Westmont Borough vicinity
state Pennsylvania code 42 county Cambria code 021 zip code 15905

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>430</u>	<u>23</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>2</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>25</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>432</u>	<u>25</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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 _____

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-single dwelling
Domestic-multiple dwelling
Religion-religious structure
Landscape-park
Education-school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-single dwelling
Domestic-multiple dwelling
Religion-religious structure
Landscape-park
Education-school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Prairie School
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
shingle
roof asphalt
other glass
wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Westmont Historic District, synonymous with "Old Westmont," is a residential area forming the eastern half of Westmont Borough. Located atop a hill with views over the City of Johnstown, Westmont has a suburban setting, with tree-lined streets, sidewalks and rear alleys. It is bordered by the City to the east, Grandview Cemetery to the south, Stackhouse Park to the north, and the mid to late twentieth century section of Westmont to the west. There are a handful of commercial ventures, including a ca 1890 food market and several professional and service offices. The layout is a gridded street pattern, planned for Cambria by a professional landscape architectural firm from Philadelphia. One of the highlights is Luzerne Street, a boulevard with a green central median and lined with century-old elm trees. There are also two green park areas, the Indian Mound and the Mound. The former is now the site of a microwave tower; the later is an active recreation area with tennis courts and baseball fields. Residences date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, most wood frame dwellings. The oldest homes are located near the 1890 Johnstown Incline Railway (National Register, 1973). Most of the early twentieth century housing stock is located in the district's southern section, developed after 1900. Larger homes including several mansions built by Johnstown's elite line Luzerne, Tioga, and Bucknell streets; smaller singles and doubles dominate elsewhere. Architectural styles are varied, reflecting the range of styles popular during the period of significance. Overall integrity is very high, with a gradual diminution of historic fabric through installation of synthetic siding and poor maintenance of architectural details.

Of the district's 453 buildings, over 80% are single family homes. Non-residential buildings number only 8. They are a neighborhood grocery, public school, firehall, several shops in one building, and 2 early twentieth century churches with associated buildings including a school. The 23 non-contributing buildings are mostly residential structures. There are two contributing landscape sites, both small parks.

Wallace, E. Kim ed. The Character of a Steel Mill City: Four Historic Neighborhoods of Johnstown, Pa, Washington: National Park Service, 1989.

Morawska, Ewa. For Bread with Butter. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Shappee, Nathan Daniel. A History of Johnstown and the Great Flood of 1889: a Study of Disaster and Rehabilitation. Unpublished dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy, University of Pittsburgh, 1940.

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 # Character of a Steel Mill City, 1989.
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Johnstown Public Library
Johnstown Area Heritage Association

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 85.7

UTM References

A	17	674920	4464710
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	17	675880	4466090

B	17	676260	4464920
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	17	675580	4465940

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district's northern boundary begins at the intersection of Edgehill Drive and Clarion Street. It proceeds west along the rear property lines of homes on Clarion until reaching 146 Bucknell Avenue, where it proceeds north across 18th Alley and around the rear property line of 1023 Bucknell, then west across Bucknell, around the property at 1024 Bucknell, then south

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Old Westmont Historic District is placed to include the homes and related buildings and sites that have been historically associated with Old Westmont. Several buildings which have lost historical integrity have been deleted from the edges of the district boundary. The northern boundary is placed where the historic integrity of homes decreases

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan E. Daily, Historic Preservation Manager

organization Johnstown Area Heritage Association date October 15, 1993

street & number 201 Sixth Avenue telephone 814-539-1889

city or town Johnstown state PA zip code 15906

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

The major characteristic of the district is its concentration of large, well preserved late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences. These are built in Queen Anne, Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival and Prairie styles. Represented in smaller numbers are Second Empire, Shingle, Eastlake, Spanish Villa, Tudor Revival and International styles. Many larger homes are located along Luzerne Street, a tree-lined boulevard. (Photo #1) Others line parts of Tioga, Bucknell, and Fayette Streets. Some occupy landscaped yards and stand on two or more building lots. Decorative exteriors of these large homes feature stone or stucco facades, shingled gables, tile or slate roofs, large front porches, and either balanced classical fenestration or rambling asymmetrical massing. Leaded sidelights and transoms decorating entrances are also commonplace.

Arts and Crafts homes, large informal bungalows, have hand crafted and naturalistic finishes. Many were built by Cambria Iron Company (Cambria) executives. The Charles Price House, 510 Edgehill Drive, dates from 1891. (Photo #2) It has a cottage-like appearance with rustic details and is the oldest of its type in Westmont. There is a rough cut fieldstone porch and porte-cochere, half timbered gable ends and staggered shingle siding. Price was Cambria's general manager when he purchased the house.

The David Cohoe House, one of the foremost Arts and Crafts mansions in Westmont, stands at 116 Montour Street. Built for Cambria's executive class, it combines a massive rough stone exterior, hand craftsmanship in stained glass windows and exquisitely tiled fireplace surrounds. Another of this type is the massive bungalow-like Love House, built in 1912 at 535 Tioga Street. (Photo #3) Russel Love was proprietor of Love and Sunshine Co., a large candy company. A rough-hewn ashlar porch wraps around the home, which has zinc came lattice glass windows and shingled gables. Servants lived above the similarly styled stable located on the rear alley. The John C. Ogden House, an eclectic house built for a Cambria official ca 1919, occupies a hilly corner site at 238 Greene Street. The grounds have terraced stone walkways, fieldstone walls and mature landscaping. The house is informal yet striking with asymmetrical massing, unique rounded corner window and beamed bay window.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

There are several Queen Anne style homes in the district. The John Schonhardt House, 600 Luzerne Street, dates from ca 1910. (Photo #4) A wrap-around porch, patterned shingles, and protruding front gable are major features. Another in this style is the Jennie A. Zimmerman House, 131 Greene Street. Built ca 1895, it is distinguished by a corner three-story tower, hip roof and leaded art glass. The 1894 Frank Buchanan House, a brick Queen Anne, is situated at 434 Bucknell Avenue. Design elements include asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porch with horseshoe arches, and a projecting two-story bay.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements are both represented in the transitional 1893 Harry Hay House, 143 Greene Street, built ca 1895. Hay was one of many wealthy businessmen who sought homes in the upscale Westmont neighborhood. There is a multi-gabled roof line, fishscale shingles and fan windows. The classically derived verandah is distinguished by fluted Ionic columns and a dentiled cornice.

An early Colonial Revival example is the Harry S. Endsley House, 144 Fayette Street. Built in 1895, the house has refined Colonial Revival features including Doric porch columns, wide front door flanked by side lights and an overhead leaded fanlight and diamond pane sash. The rear stable features oversized fan windows. Even some double houses, like the one located at 114 Clarion Street, are adorned with high style details. Built ca 1905, this house has a pedimented Doric entryway, pedimented side gable roof and paired dormers.

Several of the district's early twentieth century mansions follow stylistic treatments which became popular after the turn of the century. The ca 1912 J. Leonard Replogle House, 131 Fayette Street, combines elements of Neo-classical and Spanish Villa styles, with its symmetrical layout, red pantile roof and exterior walls constructed of long narrow bricks. (Photo #5) The garage on the rear alley is similarly constructed. The stone Tudor Revival home located at 457 Luzerne Street is the area's premier example of the style, with steeply raked gable roofs, thick roof slates, copper down spouts, leaded windows, and decorative ironwork. (Photo #6)

The Prairie style Elmer E. Stimmel House, 434 Luzerne Street, was designed and built by 1913. Its hip roof with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 7 Page 4

overhanging eaves, patterned brickwork, and shallow roofed front porch emphasize the horizontal dimensions of this style. Another example is the Louis Fayon Hannan House, 300 Luzerne Street. Likely post-dating 1920, this home's stucco exterior is free from applied ornament, with a hip roof and wide expansive porch.

Several other styles are sparingly represented among the district's larger homes. The only Second Empire residence is 212-216 Venango Street. This ca 1890 two and one-half story house has a mansard roof and multiple dormers. The ca 1900 Eastlake Style house at 204 Erie Street is adorned with a long wrap-around porch featuring decorative balusters, incised bargeboards and stained glass. (Photo #7) Another Eastlake home is the ca 1892 Elmer Butler House, 152 Fayette Street. It is outfitted with incised window lintels, multi-colored window sash and brackets. The district's only Shingle Style home is located at 155 Greene Street. Here the entire exterior is sheathed in wood shingles, including several bay windows and the front porch. There is also a single International style example at 300 Tioga Street, with vertical wood siding and large unadorned two-story windows.

Modest residences, including those built for professionals and lower level Cambria employees, occupy most of the district. Popular styles for these homes include Bungalow, Four Square and Dutch Colonial styles. However, the vast majority are classified "vernacular" or utilitarian in their design, without an architectural classification. Many of these homes have decorative elements "borrowed" from various architectural styles. Common decorative touches include narrow clapboard sheathing, shingled gable ends, front porches, brackets and decoratively sawn window lintels. (Photo #8)

The dwelling at 415 Bucknell Avenue is a classic Bungalow, one and one-half stories, with a shingled exterior and broad gables. More numerous are modest Four Square types like 522 Colgate Avenue, with a hip roof, shingle and clapboard sheathing and diamond pane sash. One of a handful of Dutch Colonial examples is 714 Luzerne Street, featuring a gambrel roof, front porch with oversized Doric columns and a large dormer over the porch.

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Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Homes built by Cambria were vernacular in design and the better ones were more spacious and utilized decorative architectural features. The home at 244 Tioga Street was constructed by Cambria as a rental unit in 1911. Queen Anne traits are observed in the shingled upper story, protruding roof pediment with fan windows and bay window. The home at 146 Colgate Avenue is a Sears "Modern Home" kit purchased by Cambria in 1911. A Colonial Revival sunburst motif tops double multi-pane windows in the front gable, while Queen Anne fishscale shingles cover the entire exterior.

The William Oakley House, a single at 27 Clarion Street, is representative of a privately built Westmont house. This ca 1905 vernacular cottage is one and one-half stories with a two-bay front porch. A recessed lancet arch clad in fishscale shingles distinguished the front gable. One of the oldest houses in Westmont is the F. J. Varner House constructed at 120 Blair Street. (Photo #9) Built about 1889, it typifies Johnstown's working class housing at the turn of the century. There are significant numbers of these four-by-one bay homes with side gable roof and one over one sash windows, often highlighted with decorative moldings. Strictly blue-collar neighborhoods in the city contain larger concentrations of this building type.

Side by side double houses are also quite common on Old Westmont's north side. The Thomas E. Reynolds House, 726-728 Bucknell Avenue, dates from 1907. Designed by Walter Myton, it is two and one-half stories with shingle siding, leaded glass side lights flanking the entry, and a deep front porch. A more typical double is 816-818 Edgehill Drive. (Photo #10) There are a few back to back doubles like 328-330 Bucknell Avenue, with a Dutch Colonial gambrel roof. Another popular two-family house type, the two story flat, is seen at 934-936 Edgehill Drive.

There are a few nonresidential structures within the boundaries of the historic district. The 1894 Tioga Street Market was the only commercial building built in Victorian Westmont. This frame structure is occupied by a grocery store on the first floor with large display windows flanking a center entryway. Living quarters are located on the second floor. The former Westmont firehall, constructed ca 1930 at Dartmouth Avenue, is a two-story brick structure with hip roof. Inset tiles spaced at intervals around the building lend a decorative

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 7 Page 6

touch. Westmont Middle School, 827 Diamond Boulevard, is a 3-story structure with flat roof and yellow brick exterior walls. The original large banks of windows have been replaced with small aluminum window sashes.

There are two churches in the historic district. Our Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church, 424 Tioga Street, was designed by Pittsburgh architect Carlton Strong and constructed in 1924. (Photo #11) It reflects English Gothic Revival styling. There are lancet windows, an elliptical arched entry and rock faced stone walls. The second is the 1926 Westmont Presbyterian Church, 601 Luzerne Street. (Photo #12) This English Gothic Revival design is the work of New York architect A. G. Lamont. Built in Indiana limestone, it features stained glass lancet windows and an arched portal.

Two historic open space landscape features contribute to the ambiance of the district. The Mound, a hilly 9.6 acre recreational park, is covered with large grassy areas and scattered trees. It is used for tennis courts and playing fields, and is surrounded by Edgehill Drive, Greene Street, Bucknell Avenue and Erie Street. It originally was to have been the site for a hotel serving the neighborhood. The second site, known as the Indian Mound or Reservoir Park, is an 8 acre site surrounded by Bucknell Avenue, Tioga Street, Montour Street and the edge of the hillside overlooking the City of Johnstown. It is quite hilly, grass covered with clumps of trees, and is not used for recreation. It is the site of two large communications towers, the district's only two non-contributing structures.

There are only 23 non-contributing buildings out of a total of 453 in the district, and these do not seriously detract from the district's historic character. They are widely dispersed and have a very small impact on the historic character of the neighborhood.

Non-contributing residences include those built after the period of significance and those with severe alterations. Several recent vintage buildings, although non-contributing, have sympathetic designs. Our Mother of Sorrows School, built at 430 Tioga Street, ca 1946, follows Tudor Revival design with half timbering and stucco-like exterior. The ca 1980 residence at 556 Colgate Avenue is a good modern day representation of the

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Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 7 Page 7

Colonial Revival style. Other examples of non-historic buildings are the ca 1950 cottage at 540 Wayne Street and a modern one-story home at number 510 Wayne also likely dating from the 1950's. Historic structures which have undergone major alterations include the ca 1930 house at 921 Bucknell Avenue, with vinyl siding, smaller replacement windows, and an enclosed front porch. Another is 24 Clarion Street, a small dwelling which has been remodeled with brick-like asphalt shingles and an enclosed porch.

Major alterations to the building stock have been comparatively few. One not so noticeable change in the district, since World War II, is the gradual growth in conversions of single owner-occupied homes into rental units. An example is 215-217 Greene Street. Synthetic siding is becoming more widespread, particularly on the less prestigious "supper side" north of Greene Street. Unfortunately, this is accompanied by the removal of architecturally significant elements like window trim, brackets and decorative shingles. Both 126-128 Clarion Street and 328-330 Bucknell Avenue are examples. Several homes have suffered major alterations. One is 57 Clarion Street, extensively altered with a combination of new window units and remodeling of the first floor exterior. (Photo #13) Another is 49 Venango Street's addition of a modern wing disguising the home's historic facade. There is a gradual loss of historic fabric in the neighborhood which could begin to threaten the historic character of Old Westmont. Fortunately, there is also a renewed interest in the history of Westmont, resulting in a number of historic rehabilitation projects by residents.

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)
Community planning and development
Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance
1889-1944

Significant Dates
1889

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Myton, Walter R., Architect
Rogers, Henry M., Architect
Miller and Yates, Landscape Architect.

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

The Westmont Historic District is significant in the areas of community planning and industry, as the largest company neighborhood sponsored by the Cambria Iron Company (late Cambria Steel). Cambria was significant as one of America's largest iron and steel producers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cambria invested heavily in planning and infrastructure improvements, primarily to encourage new housing and secure a stable workforce. Housing opportunities were created for Cambria's executives, middle managers and blue collar workforce. The careful placement of company houses in the neighborhood reinforced Westmont's division into its white collar "dinner side" and blue collar "supper side" sections. The historic district's other distinction is as Greater Johnstown's most dense concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture. There is also an unusually large number of architectural styles represented in the district. Adding to the significance is the high degree of integrity prevalent in the district. Of special note are a number of residential works attributed to locally prominent architects Walter Myton and Henry Moore Rogers. In addition to business leaders and professionals, Westmont attracted more of Cambria's managers and laborers than any neighborhood in Johnstown. It can be viewed as a social experiment, a planned suburb away from the city, barring industry and most commercial enterprises and yet embracing a diversity of social classes.

Westmont is sited on a hillside plateau which overlooks the City of Johnstown, in an area known as "Yoder Hill" since it was purchased by John Yoder in 1793. Utilized for farmland during the nineteenth century, a large portion of Yoder Hill was acquired by Cambria in the late 1800's. At first the company maintained the land's pastoral quality, keeping farms and pasture

See continuation sheet

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 8 Page 2

lands to support the mules and horses which worked the company's mills and mines.

The 1889 Johnstown Flood, which destroyed thousands of homes in the city, prompted Cambria to build a model suburb for its workers on Yoder Hill. One of the company's first actions was building the Inclined Plane in 1889, which furnished fast and efficient transport from downtown Johnstown directly to the top of Yoder Hill. Cambria then purchased over 500 acres on Yoder Hill where the homes would be built.

Cambria employed Philadelphia landscape architects Miller and Yates to lay out the new suburb. They designed a gridded street plan with bisecting alleys, a tree-lined boulevard where larger homes would be built, and reservoir and hotel sites on two hilly areas. The company laid out the streets, had them surfaced, and constructed curbing. By 1912, net sales of property to private developers had already resulted in a profit well above development costs born by Cambria. Cambria's development of a model suburb was motivated by economic interests. It helped alleviate a chronic housing shortage affecting the workers and helped retain the work force through home ownership.

Westmont was planned to be a diverse community, with homes for the upper class as well as affordable homes for its many laborers. Cambria also fostered a "dinner side" vs "supper side" division by encouraging the construction of white and blue collar housing in separate sections. The company built 28 homes for its workers. The smaller blue collar type was built north of Greene Street, while larger homes were constructed south of Greene.

Most employees bought the raw land and constructed their own homes. Mortgages were offered through the Westmont Land and Improvement Company, a company subsidiary. A home with ties to the development of the suburb is the 1894 Frank Buchanan House at 434 Bucknell Avenue, a Queen Anne style homes with wrap-around porch and fishscale shingles. (Photo #14) Buchanan was Cambria's real estate agent, arranging the sale of lots to prospective home owners.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

A succession of high ranking Cambria executives had homes built on Fayette, Greene, Tioga, Bucknell and Luzerne streets on Westmont's "dinner side." (Photo #15) Cambria's general manager, Charles Price, had a house built at 510 Edgehill Drive in 1891 on a site overlooking the City of Johnstown. Price's house is one of Westmont's largest and earliest Arts and Crafts homes. Another mansion built for company executives is the 1910 David Cohoe House at 116 Montour Street, a dwelling with floors reinforced by Cambria's own steel I-beams. Joseph Morgan, Cambria's Chief Engineer, who had decided to rebuild his home in the City of Johnstown following the 1889 Flood, finally decided to leave the city in the early 1900's. His home at 408 Tioga Street, designed by the Maine architectural firm Stevens and Cobb, is a large unadorned Shingle cottage.

Cambria's commitment to developing Westmont into the area's premier suburban neighborhood extended beyond infrastructure. To maintain the standards of a "model suburb," the company enacted ordinances and deed restrictions. The sale of liquor was outlawed, tanneries, public houses and commercial buildings prohibited and carriage houses restricted to rear alleys. Tioga Street Market, built in 1894, was the only commercial establishment allowed in early Westmont. Located at 202 Tioga Street, it continues in this role today as Old Westmont's only neighborhood grocery store. (Photo #16)

Johnstown's business leaders and professionals were also attracted by Westmont's reputation as the area's most exclusive neighborhood, located well above the city's flood prone and smoke filled valley. Russel C. Love, owner of the Love and Sunshine Company, hired architect H. M. Rogers to design one of Westmont's most elegant Arts and Crafts homes at 535 Tioga Street. The house at 603 Tioga Street was first owned by William H. Burkhard, president of the Johnstown Liquor Company. Also a Henry Rogers design, it has the appearance of an English cottage with thatch-like roof shingles and stucco walls.

Cambria constructed some housing for its laborers and middle level managers in Westmont, which it encouraged employees to purchase. Small uniformly designed houses, including seven singles and ten doubles, were built ca 1891 north of Clarion Street. These were designed for unskilled mill and mining

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 8 Page 4

employees. Because of the lack of architectural integrity, these houses are outside the historic district boundary.

South of Greene Street, on the "dinner side," Cambria constructed a total of eleven single family homes for rental to middle management employees. On the "dinner side" the earliest group dates from 1901, located at 126, 130 and 134 Tioga Street. (Photo #17) They are vernacular, two and one-half story dwellings with shingle sheathing. The second group, built at 238 and 244 Tioga Street, and 409 and 415 Colgate Avenue, date from 1909-1911. They are seven room houses provided with hot water heat, electricity, bath, toilet and reception hall. The last group to be built was Sears, Roebuck and Company house kits, built in 1911, at 134, 140, 146 and 152 Colgate Avenue. Each is a two and one-half story frame home with shingle and clapboard sheathing, lunette lights in the front gable and spacious interior with three bedrooms. The first tenants at 244 Tioga Street were Thomas and Winifred Reilly. He was employed as an "estimating engineer." They purchased the property in 1939.

Cambria reserved two hilly sites for other uses. The Mound, planned as a hotel site, has been continually used as a neighborhood park. It provides green space, tennis courts and is a neighborhood amenity. The second is Reservoir Park or The Indian Mound, sited at the head of Luzerne Street, a tree-lined boulevard. It furnishes a park-like view for nearby residents although it is not actively used as a park. A reservoir planned for the site was never built. Both landscape features are original to the landscape plan for Westmont and contribute to the neighborhood's ambiance.

The two most prolific architects in the history of Johnstown, Walter Myton and Henry Moore Rogers, designed a number of homes in Old Westmont. Myton, a native of nearby Huntingdon, earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1895. He worked in Pittsburgh for several years and joined the Johnstown office of Altoona architect Charles M. Robinson. Between 1902 and 1906 he was in partnership with James K. Boyd. One of Myton's earlier works is the ca 1898 Queen Anne style Zimmerman House at 131 Greene Street, with its corner tower with onion shaped dome and stained glass windows. The Thomas E. Reynolds House, 726-728 Bucknell Avenue, was built for the treasurer of Woolf and Reynolds, a local clothing store. This

Inventory Form - continuation sheet - list of sites

County: Cambria

Municipality: Johnstown

	Function	C/NC
1. The Mound	9.65 acre recreational park	C
2. Reservoir Park (The Indian Mound)	8 acre green space	C
3. Communications Tower #1		NC
4. Communications Tower #2		NC

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 10 Page 2 Verbal Boundary Description

along the line of that property, crossing 18th Alley. It proceeds west, along the rear property lines of homes in the 200 block of Clarion, turns south around 216 Clarion and continues south, around properties at the west end of Clarion, Venango, Erie, and Mifflin Streets. Then the line proceeds around the property at 233 Colgate, crosses to the west side of the street, then west on 14th Alley, then south along the rear property lines of properties on Colgate Avenue. The line crosses 13th Avenue, then south along the east side of 3 1/2 Alley. It proceeds until reaching the rear property lines of houses on Tioga Street, moving west all the way to 608 Tioga, where the line turns south around that property, crosses to the south side of Tioga, and moves west down Tioga to 337 Hood Avenue, where it turns south on Hood Avenue, crossing 11th Alley to the rear property lines of homes on Luzerne Street. Here it continues in a westerly direction, until reaching 932 Luzerne. Here the line turns south, crossing Luzerne, and encircles 828 Diamond Boulevard. It proceeds southeast across Diamond Boulevard, then east around the Westmont Middle School property, continuing along the north side of 10th Alley. The line crosses Hood, Geneva and Fisk avenues. At Fisk it turns south, to 540 Wayne Street, and proceeds east along Wayne, crossing Emory Avenue, up to 444 Emory where it goes south across Wayne, and then around 421 Wayne, continuing east along the rear property lines of homes on Wayne. The line crosses Dartmouth, then goes south along Dartmouth, proceeding to #79 where it turns and goes east around #70 Colgate Avenue, continuing to the west property lines of homes on Colgate Avenue, where it turns south to the edge of Millcreek Road. Here it proceeds around #46 Colgate Avenue and continues east along Millcreek, around the rear of 231 Blair Street and along rear property lines of homes on Blair, crossing Bucknell Avenue. The line then moves around 45 Bucknell Avenue, and crosses north over Blair, proceeding east along Blair, and around 100 Blair, where it turns north. The line then goes north along the edge of the hillside, including within the district Montour Street and the green space known as the "Indian Mound" and proceeds until it reaches Tioga Street. At that point the district line moves north along Edgehill Drive, crossing Erie and Venango streets, to the corner of Clarion and Edgehill Drive.

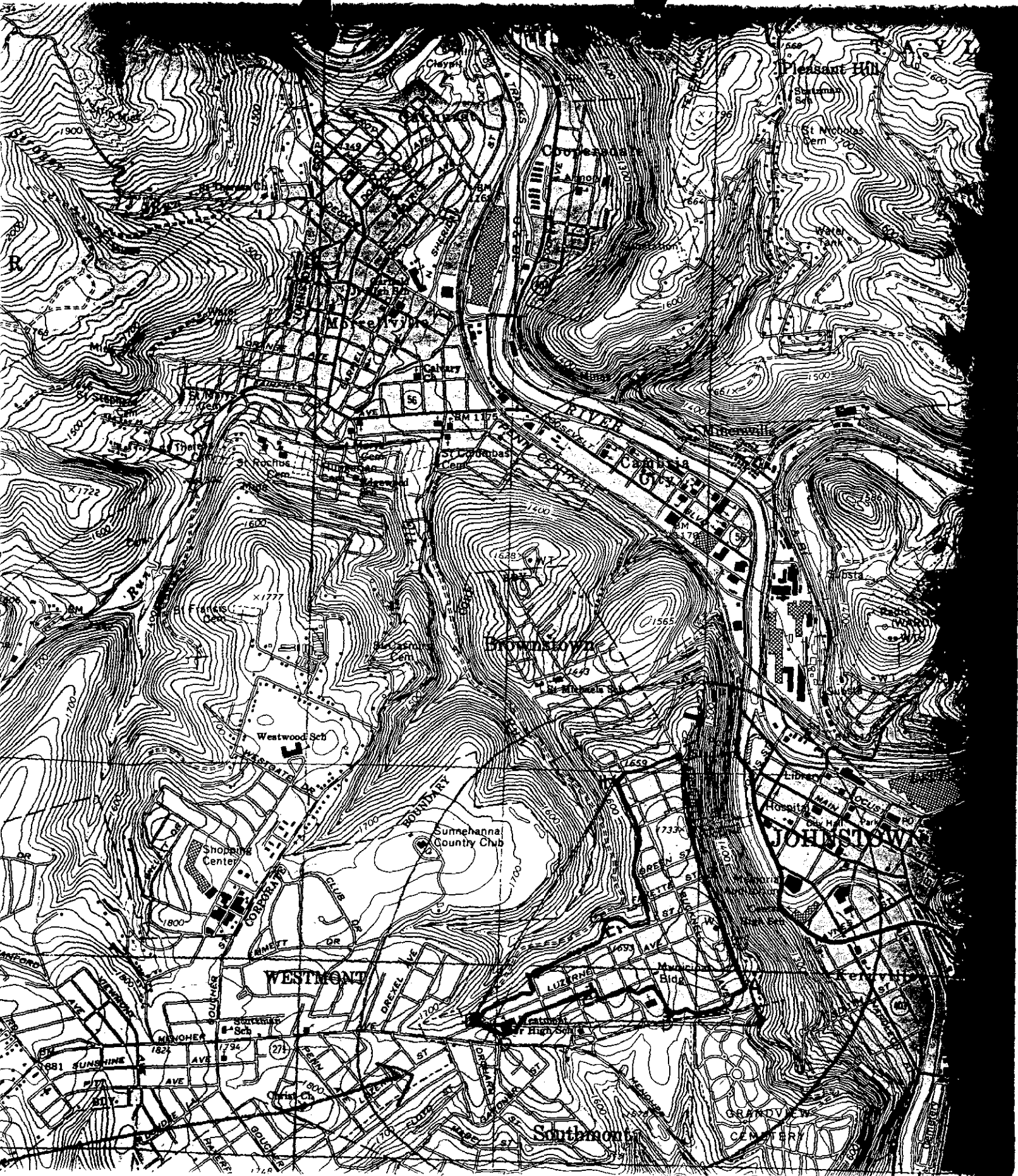
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Westmont Historic District
Cambria County, PA

Section number 10 Page 3 Boundary Justification

markedly - north of Clarion Street. The eastern boundary follows Edgehill Drive along the hillside, then the cliff at the edge of Reservoir Park, a major green space in Westmont. The line follows Montour Street, one of the more remote residential sections of Westmont, to Blair Street. The southern boundary is very irregular, corresponding to the division of adjoining residential streets into historic and non-historic housing areas. The western boundary is drawn to include historic Westmont Middle School and a converted garage, both on Diamond Boulevard at the far southwest corner of the district. The western line of the district follows the boundary between Westmont and Stackhouse Park, a wooded area. It continues until reaching Clarion Street at the northern terminus of the district boundary.

The Bureau for Historic Preservation site visit, to determine district boundaries, considered the inclusion of Stackhouse Park and Grandview Cemetery, both of which adjoin the Westmont residential area. Because of funding and time restraints and lack of information regarding Cambria Iron's link to Stackhouse Park, it was decided to proceed with the Westmont nomination alone. Grandview Cemetery may be nominated as a second district in the near future.



Johnston Equal
Westmont
Historic District