

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:  
Pennsylvania

COUNTY:  
Clinton

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Water Street District (Lock Haven)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See continuation sheet

CITY OR TOWN:  
Lock Haven

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
23rd

STATE: Pennsylvania

CODE: 42

COUNTY: Clinton

CODE: 035

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY<br>(Check One)  | OWNERSHIP  | STATUS  | ACCESSIBLE<br>TO THE PUBLIC  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District<br><input type="checkbox"/> Site<br><input type="checkbox"/> Object<br><input type="checkbox"/> Building<br><input type="checkbox"/> Structure<br><input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Public<br><input type="checkbox"/> Private<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both  | Public Acquisition:<br><input type="checkbox"/> In Process<br><input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied<br><input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work<br>in progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)   |  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Military<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious<br><input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comments<br>_____<br>_____<br>_____   |  |   |  |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Lock Haven

STATE:  
Pennsylvania

CODE:  
42

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Registry of Deeds - Clinton County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:  
East Water Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Lock Haven

STATE:  
Pennsylvania

CODE:  
42

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:  
 Federal  
 State  
 County  
 Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Lock Haven

STATE:  
Pennsylvania

CODE:  
42

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:  
COUNTY:  
ENTRY NUMBER:  
DATE:

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## 7. DESCRIPTION

|           |   |  |                                |   |                                |                                    |
|-----------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One)                                 |  |                                |   |                                |                                    |
|           | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair  | <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated             | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
|           | (Check One)                                 |  |                                | (Check One)                                       |                                |                                    |
|           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered       | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site |                                |                                    |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The lands between the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the Bald Eagle Creek being especially desirable, due to their fertility and location, attracted those seeking frontier homes, and by 1800 there developed quite a prosperous settlement on the site of the present Lock Haven. Commercial lumbering was started about the time of the completion of the canal (1834). This industry grew in importance through out the rest of the century.

Most of the historic structures in this district remain on their original sites and are well preserved. The most significant buildings are:

1. The L.A. Mackey House, 1854, is a Federal-Tuscan Transitional, two story, flemish bond brick dwelling with the main section measuring 44.5' by 39.5'. The symmetric facade has five windows across the front, a bracketed cornice with dentils (which is carried along the sides of the building), a decorated frieze with five oblong windows, and a deeply recessed entrance with circular paneled door flanked by side lights and topped by a large rectangular space filled with a semi-circular window. This front entrance is framed with a hood supported by heavy brackets and topped with a balustraded balcony. There are twin chimneys in both gable ends of the main section of this building which is close to original and in excellent condition.
2. The David Carskaddon Homestead, 1858, is a Italian Villa Style, two story dwelling, brick with stucco finish and constructed in the form of a Y. The low profile roof once supported a square cupola containing pairs of round headed windows and topped with a flat roof, deep eaves and closely spaced brackets. This building has quoins at all corners, grouped pairs of windows, and once had balconies between the window pairs of the first and second floors. The space between the two front projecting wings was filled with a one story porch topped with a balcony.
3. The James White House, 1856, is a Greek Revival-Tuscan Transitional Style, two story, flemish bond brick dwelling with a symmetric facade with three windows across the front. The windows (equipped with louvered shutters) are four over four with a wide vertical mullion and very slender horizontal mutins. Drip mouldings decorate the otherwise plain window frames. Each side gable has twin chimneys piercing a low profile hip roof (topped by a balustraded deck) and has modest eaves which are decorated with a narrow barge board in the form of ogive curve scallops. Slightly recessed, the front entrance has a transom and side lights and a paneled door all framed by flat fluted columns supporting a decorated architrave. Earlier views show that there was originally a one story pillared porch decorated with ogive curves similar to the barge board.
4. The Winslow-Crawford House, 1855, is a Formal Steamboat Gothic Style, two story frame dwelling with two symmetric projecting bays on the front facade; topped with triangular gables containing round headed, center crested Gothic style windows. Between these gables we find a

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Pennsylvania |      |
| COUNTY<br>Clinton     |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY      |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER          | DATE |
|                       |      |

(Number all entries)

2.  
dormer with triangular pediment. In the triangular gables at each side of the main section we find double arched Gothic windows. The front entrance has a pair of rectangular paneled doors, pairs of side lights and transom. Toward the end of the century, a small centrally placed front porch was replaced with a full width porch with ionic columns and double dentil work which was also applied to the many triangular pediments and gables as well.
5. The Craig-Furst House, 1860, is a typical Gothic Revival Style, two story brick with stucco finish dwelling. There are three windows pairs across the front and very steep twin gables containing lanceted windows. These gables are separated by a lancet arched dormer containing a window similar to those found in the gables. The front entrance has double doors, side lights and an elliptical top light. Originally there was a full width front porch (one story).
6. The Clinton County Court House, 1867, was designed in the Italian Villa Style by the architectural firm of Sloan and Hutton of Philadelphia. The specifications for the building read, "The building will be 64 feet two inches in front including the towers (and 55 feet two inches exclusive of the projection of the towers) by 114 feet 2 inches in length". This brick and cut stone rectangular building has twin towers flanking a Classic Revival facade. The windows on the second floor are tall, round headed and set in arched recessed panels. Both towers are surmounted by domed belfries. The only alterations to this building are the removal of the dormers in the belfries and the addition of a conforming addition at the rear of the building.
7. The Jacob Grafius House, 1857, is a Federal-Tuscan Transitional Style two story flemish bond brick dwelling with a symmetric facade similar in treatment to the L.A. Mackey House. The end gables contain twin chimneys connected with a parapet, and have triple windows at the peak. The most outstanding feature of this building is the highly decorated frieze which has floral designs between closely spaced brackets.
8. The W.A. Simpson House (between 1872 and 1880) is a three story brick dwelling covered with grooved wood to represent dressed stone work. On the front facade we find a centrally placed four story tower capped with an ogive curve mansard roof pierced by four hooded dormers. There is a one story porch in the front which has closely placed brackets in the eaves, sixteen square columns supporting segmental arches. All sections of the dwelling have their third floor inside a concave mansard roof which is equipped with heavily hooded dormers. The deep eaves of this roof exhibit a double set of dentils and carved brackets. The windows are round headed and have center crested and projecting cornices supported by bracket pairs. The frames are decorated with long slender C scrolls.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                  |              |      |
|------------------|--------------|------|
| STATE            | Pennsylvania |      |
| COUNTY           | Clinton      |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |              |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER     |              | DATE |
|                  |              |      |

(Number all entries)

7.

On Water Street in the district there are at least eight additional important historic buildings plus a canal lock that gave its name to Lock Haven and the site of Fort Reed which was the last of a chain of forts on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Also in this district are to be found good examples of all remaining later Victorian architectural styles, residential and commercial. For instance, the Kistler-Grugan House, 302 W. Church St., is an example of a Shingle Style, two story frame building with three story circular towers with conical roofs located at the corners of the front facade. The interior is richly decorated with carved paneling, ceramic tiles and stained glass. Also there are many Italianate Style, three and four story commercial buildings with flat roofs and ornamental brick cornices in the central business section of East Main Street.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian;       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century  
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry    | <input type="checkbox"/> Science              | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture            | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian  | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater              | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation       | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The poor mountain side soil along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River promoted very slow growth of the virgin pine and oak causing it to be very dense. This made the timber commercially valuable. The completion of the canal to and from Lock Haven (1834 and 1848), the building of the West Branch Boom in 1849 (a structure for the stoppage of saw logs in their course down the river), the extension of the railroads to and from Lock Haven (1859 and 1864), and the location of desirable timber in the area all promoted a lumbering industry that eventually included thirteen mills of various types. By 1860, Pennsylvania was the largest producer of lumber in the United States; in 1880 it was the third largest producer. In 1883 the aggregate cutting capacity in the Lock Haven mills was one hundred million feet per year.

Today the remaining visual heritage of this wealth extracted from this frontier community are the homes of those men who were responsible for this lumber industry, and the commercial buildings of the mercantile community that developed to service the people associated with the lumber industry.

Most of the historic buildings in this District are related to the lumber industry. They are individually significant as follows:

1. The L.A. Mackey House, 1854, was first owned by Levi A. Mackey and built by the regional contractor, Henry Hipple. The Hon. L.A. Mackey was at one time Lock Haven's most prominent lawyer, banker, politician, and businessman. Mr. Mackey was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the West Branch Boom Co., president of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, president of the Lock Haven National Bank which he started, and he served two terms in the Congress. All of these activities were important to the development of the lumber industry.
2. The James White House, 1856. The second owner of this house was Peter Dickinson who built one of the very early saw mills and the first successful Boom on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. It was this stoppage for timber floated down the river that initiated the rapid development of the lumber industry. The next owner was Robert W. McCormick who was one of the most successful lumber barons of the area having owned at various times four saw mills.
3. The David Carskaddon Homestead, 1858, was first owned by David Carskaddon and built by Henry Hipple. Mr. Carskaddon was a successful lumberman having "farmed" 30,000 acres of timber before his early death. The second owner was Albert C. Hopkins who was a member of the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                  |              |      |
|------------------|--------------|------|
| STATE            | Pennsylvania |      |
| COUNTY           | Clinton      |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |              |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER     |              | DATE |
|                  |              |      |

(Number all entries)

8. lumber firm of Hopkins and Weymouth. Mr. Hopkins was elected to the 53rd Congress.
4. The Winslow-Crawford House, 1855, was first owned by Robert Winslow who built a large saw mill on the banks of the river at the end of Mill Street.
5. The Craig-Furst House, 1860, was first owned by Thomas Craig who joined with Dudley Blanchard to start the Blanchard, Craig & Co. saw mill in 1858.
6. The Clinton County Court House, 1867, The new wealth produced in Lock Haven at this time suggested the necessity for proper Court House. The architects for this public building were Sloan and Hutton of Philadelphia. It was based on the plans for the court houses in Williamsport and Sunbury, but is perhaps the best example of all three.
7. The W.A. Simpson House, (between 1872 and 1880). Mr. Simpson joined with Warren Martin in 1867 to operate the very successful Simpson & Martin Mill. This building was originally a Greek Revival brick mansion, ca. 1854, but it now exhibits nearly all the features expected on the Mansardic era house.

The points of significance for the Water Street District are:

1. The district contains fine examples of 19th century architectural styles, specifically those of the Victorian era.
2. The district is still relatively intact geographically.
3. Nearly all the significant structures are in a good state of repair.
4. Modifications on the existing structures has not been radical except a few buildings in the central business area.
5. The lumbering industry which was developed by the owners of many of the dwellings in the district is of national importance.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Commemorative Biographical Record of Central Pennsylvania: Centre, Clinton, Union and Snyder Counties, Chicago, Beers, 1898, pages 52, 564, 567, 587, 641.  
 Furey, J. Milton, Historical and Biographical Work; or, Past and Present of Clinton County, Williamsport, Pa., Pennsylvania Grit Printing House, 1892, pages 162, 163, 175, 210, 224, 381.  
 Linn, John Blair, History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pennsylvania, Phila., J.H. Everts, 1883, pages 533, 564, 590.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY |                         |                         | O<br>R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES<br>DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY<br>OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES |                         |  |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER   | LATITUDE                | LONGITUDE               |        | LATITUDE  | LONGITUDE               |  |
|  | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds |        | Degrees Minutes Seconds   | Degrees Minutes Seconds |  |
| NW   | 41 ° 08 ' 33 "          | 77 ° 27 ' 29 "          |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| NE   | 41 ° 08 ' 17 "          | 77 ° 26 ' 18 "          |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| SE   | 41 ° 08 ' 2.5 "         | 77 ° 26 ' 24 "          |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |
| SW   | 41 ° 08 ' 18 "          | 77 ° 27 ' 35 "          |        | ° ' "   | ° ' "                   |  |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 100

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|        |      |         |      |

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Dean R. Wagner Associate Professor - Lock Haven State College

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: 5/16/1973

STREET AND NUMBER:  
 122 Hill St.

CITY OR TOWN: Lock Haven STATE: Pennsylvania CODE: 42

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name William J. ...

Title Executive Director Pa. Hist. and Mus. Comm.

Date 6/30/73

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| ST<br>Pennsylvania |      |
| COUNTY<br>Clinton  |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY   |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER       | DATE |
|                    |      |

(Number all entries)

Section 2. Location, Street and Number

Definition of boundaries for the Water Street District, located in the City of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

Beginning at a point on the southern bank of the Susquehanna River beneath the middle of the Jay Street Bridge and proceeding in an easterly direction along the normal pool elevation of that bank, approximately one thousand (1000) feet up to and directly in front of a property designated as 412 East Water Street.

Thence the line proceeds at a right angle from the Susquehanna River bank in a southerly direction, approximately three hundred seventy-five (375) feet to Jordan Alley. Thence in a westerly direction Jordan Alley to North Henderson Street. Thence along North Henderson Street in a southerly direction to Willard's Alley. Thence in a westerly along Willard's Alley to its intersection with Bellefonte Avenue.

Thence along Bellefonte Avenue in a westerly direction with Mary's Alley. Thence along Mary's Alley to its intersection with Fifth Street. Thence down Fifth Street to its intersection of the Penn-Central Railroad right-of-way. Then it proceeds in a north-westerly direction along the railroad tracks, approximately nine hundred (900) feet to the intersection with West Church and Sixth Street.

Thence along Sixth Street in a north-easterly direction to its intersection with the southern river bank of the Susquehanna River. Thence along the river bank in an easterly direction to the beginning point.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

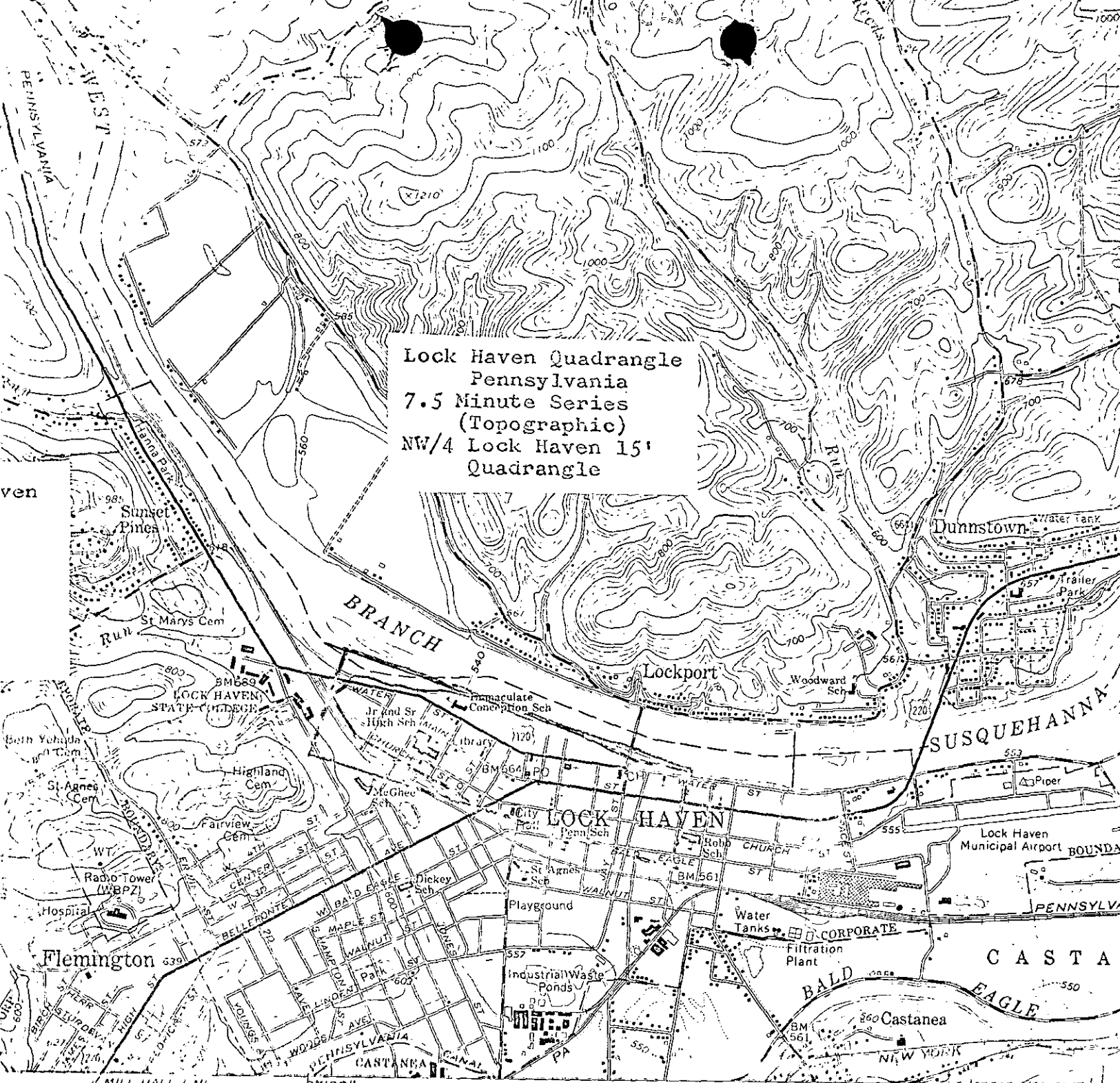
|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| STATE<br>Pennsylvania |      |
| COUNTY<br>Clinton     |      |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY      |      |
| ENTRY NUMBER          | DATE |
|                       |      |

(Number all entries)

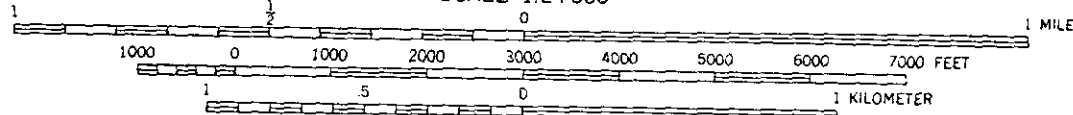
2.

Enclosed within an area bounded on the north by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, on the east by the lot number 8 on the original plan of Lock Haven (1833), then continuing in a westerly direction along Jordan Alley to Henderson Street, then south on Henderson Street to Willard's Alley, then west on Willard's Alley to Bellefonte Ave., then along Bellefonte Ave. in a south westerly direction to Mary's Alley, then west on Mary's Alley to the railroad right-of-way and along that right-of-way to 6th Street, then in a northerly direction along 6th Street to the bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

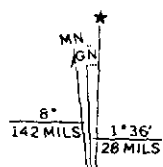
Lock Haven Quadrangle  
 Pennsylvania  
 7.5 Minute Series  
 (Topographic)  
 NW/4 Lock Haven 15'  
 Quadrangle



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST