

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

58

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC **OAK HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN **College Township**

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**23rd**

STATE **Pennsylvania**

CODE **42**

COUNTY **Centre**

CODE **027**

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME **MULTIPLE**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Centre County Courthouse**

STREET & NUMBER **High Street**

CITY, TOWN **Bellefonte**

STATE **Pennsylvania 16823**

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE **Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places**

DATE **3-26-79**

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission**

CITY, TOWN **Harrisburg**

STATE **Pennsylvania**

**7 DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The Oak Hall Historic District consists of the western portion of the small village of Oak Hall in College Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The eastern portion of the village was adversely affected by the construction of the State College By-Pass in 1971. At this time the core of the community, including its store and post office building, was demolished.

The now proposed district is predominated by the farm residence of General James Irvin, Oak Hall's most prominent citizen and an influential figure in the prosperity and growth of the village. The district includes his mansion house, stone barn, grist mill site, and appropriate historical setting.

There are 5 principal historic buildings in the district (#'s 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in the accompanying Inventory); associated outbuildings and artificial landscape features; 2 other visually compatible older houses (#'s 9 and 12); and 2 intrusions (#'s 10 and 11).

The district Inventory is proposed as follows:

- #1. Tail race of the Irvin Grist Mill - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-9; water comes from Spring Creek through a pipe to pool beneath Irvin Mill; it then travels in the race before flowing into Spring Creek.
- #2. JOHNSTONBAUGH HOUSE - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-8; circa 1825 or earlier; 1½ story wooden building constructed in 2 stages; northernmost bays have bearing walls of log construction. This original section was later enlarged by adding 2 bays to the south; Built of milled lumber, the addition would appear to be easily 100 years old. The house is covered with clapboard siding on its longer sides and with thick, flush boards on its ends. A small, 1 story kitchen was added to the building in recent times. A wagon shed stands to the west of the house and a storage shed to the east. Good condition.
- #3. IRVIN GRIST MILL - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-9. Originally built in 1822, the mill was a large brick building which rose from a massive foundation story. In the 1800's the mill fell victim to a fire which severely damaged its upper stories. When the mill was rebuilt, wood construction was used instead of brick.  
Mr. Joseph B. Humphreys purchased the property in 1961 at which time it was in an advanced state of deterioration. Mr. Humphreys removed the upper stories of the structure and constructed a residence, retaining the foundation story and part of the first mill floor.  
Clad in darkly stained Dutch siding and covered by an extremely low gable roof, the new residence has a rustic appearance which is congenial to the buildings history. The foundation story features double portals for the entrance and exit of the race and has butressing of the 2 corners on the race side of the building. The construction is exceptionally sturdy and is of the same superior quality as is seen in the Irvin Mansion and stone barn to the east.
- #4. Stone retaining wall for mill dam - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-9. This is a casually laid up limestone retaining wall which bolstered earthworks holding the mill dam. Stone piers which survive on the opposite banks of Spring Creek, at the northern end of the wall, once served to hold a gate, or lock, across the creek.

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#5. Head race for Irvin Grist Mill - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6-5. This is a clearly visible man-made depression in the earth. It is not known whether the race bore any functional relationship to the mill dam or whether it dates to a different period of operation.

#6. IRVIN MANSION - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6-5. Built circa 1825, the Irvin Mansion is a 2½ story limestone house with a traditional 4 over 4, center hall plan; 5 bay facade; and gable roof. Measuring 48 by 38 feet in plan, this building was one of the largest in the area at the time it was built.

The main elevation currently offers a mixture of Georgian and Victorian architecture. The smooth ashlar facade with central entrance and symmetrical window placement are aspects of the original design. The original doorway, featuring a semi-circular fanlight, survives intact with a storm door having been added in recent times. Wooden shutters, sills, and lintels survive all around the building but windows have been replaced with single pane sash.

The Victorian elements of this elevation include a copper-roofed ornamental cast-iron porch which covers the central 3 bays of the 1st story; bracketed cornice (surrounding the building); and 3 steeply gabled Victorian wall dormers. These changes are assumed to date from Rev. Robert Hamill's occupancy, 1858-95.

Gable ends of the house are rubble limestone with 2 windows per floor and semicircular windows lighting the attic story. A pair of limestone chimney stacks protrude above the roof at each gable end.

A 2 story frame addition, approximately 20 by 25 feet in plan, extends from the rear wall of the stone house with porches on its eastern and western sides. This addition was apparently built as a servant area and dates to the late 19th century.

Most of the interior appointments of the Irvin Mansion survive from the original period of construction. The stairway in the center hall is a half-pace, open string type with square balusters, poplar handrail, turned newel, and gracefully ornamented stair-ends. Trim features the traditional bullseye block design and consists of two distinct types -- a bold 8" trim in the center hall and front parlors and a delicate, and seemingly older, molding in the back rooms.

The house currently has 5 fireplaces. On the 1st floor, Victorian marbelized-slate manteles are found in the front rooms. The back room on the left side of the house has a Georgian wooden mantle while the back room to the right, originally the kitchen, has had its large fireplace blocked in and covered. The 2nd floor has 3 fireplaces, all with early wooden mantles.

Original pine flooring has survived throughout but several doors and nearly all hardware have been replaced over the years.

There are 4 historic outbuildings surrounding the mansion which are possibly contemporaneous with it. These include a tiny shed to the west of the house and 3 buildings (a wagon shed/ice house, a smoke house, and a privy) to the east. These buildings, featuring heavy plank construction, and painted a brilliant white, add considerably to the historical ambience.

An unpainted wagon shed sits on the western edge of the mansion complex, the Tax Parcel 19-6A-12. It is not a sturdy building and will probably be torn down.

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- #7. *THE IRVIN BARN* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6-5 and built circa 1825. Measuring 66' 6" by 45' 4" in plan with walls of coursed rubble limestone, this building was obviously intended to be attractive as well as functional. The western gable end, facing the mansion, features a large ventilator which displays the formal arrangement of a Palladian window. Elsewhere, small, regularly spaced louvered ventilators open the walls. There are 4 outbuildings near the barn which, though built in the modern period, are complimentary to the farm atmosphere.
- #8. *BENJAMIN PETERS HOUSE* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-4-3. Built circa 1860. 2 story wooden dwelling; 5 bay facade; L-Plan, gabled roofs; clapboard siding. Traditional house type with early Victorian detailing. Excellent condition.
- #9. *Vernacular 2 story house* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-10. Frame construction; gable roof; asphalt siding; 26½ by 16½ in plan. Fair condition.
- #10. *Intrusion* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-10. One story modern house built in 1957. 1,336 square feet.
- #11. *Intrusion* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-11. Two story split level modern house, 36½ by 26' in plan, with aluminum siding. Built in 1973.
- #12. *Garman House* - Located on Tax Parcel 19-6A-12. Two story frame dwelling; gable roof; stone foundation; aluminum siding; retains older type porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. Built in 1866, according to current records in the Centre County Assessment Office.

**PERIOD**

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW**

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION	<i>Associated with prominent local historical figure.</i>	

**SPECIFIC DATES**

**BUILDER/ARCHITECT**

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The village of Oak Hall at one time or another boasted a foundry, brick mill, feed and flour mill, store and Post Office, woolen mill, tinsmith shop, cannery, quarry and blacktop preparation plant and in 1976 can claim only a quarry with blacktop plant, and the scientific laboratory.

In 1883 Centre County historian John Blair Linn wrote that Oak Hall owed its importance to the energy and enterprise of General James Irvin. (2) Irvin, who looms large in local history as a prominent ironmaster, US Congressman, military figure (state militia), and public benefactor, began his career in Oak Hall in 1822 as operator of a newly built grist mill and keeper of a general store.

Oak Hall was a very small community at that time but enjoyed location on one of the county's earliest and most travelled roadways (connecting Bellefonte in Nittany Valley with the Sunbury road in Penn's Valley by skirting the end of Nittany Mountain). The village experienced modest growth in the 19th century. After a Pennsylvania Railroad depot was built in 1884, the community became known as Oak Hall Station. In 1886 a post office was established. As a small rural community Oak Hall survived with little change until 1971 when highway construction obliterated one end of the village.

Significant primarily in the areas of Agriculture, Industry, Architecture and association with prominent local historical figure, the proposed Oak Hall National Register Historic District concentrates on the Irvin mill and mansion farm but also recognizes adjacent buildings and land scapes features which make up a cohesive historic environment. Preservation of the Oak Hall National Register Historic District encourages continued recognition of the community's heritage and the survival of Oak Hall's identity in light of the damage done by the highway.

**AGRICULTURE/INDUSTRY**

Centre County's fertile limestone soils have historically supported a large farm economy. Farming and clearing land for farming were the principal occupations of the earliest settlers.

The Oak Hall National Register District (proposed) while not taking in large amounts of farm acreage, nonetheless effectively represents the agricultural heritage of the community. Included is a representative and significant portion of the Irvin Mansion farm with barn and outbuildings still in use and the land worked or pastured. The 5 dwellings south of Route 871 appear to be enveloped by the surrounding agricultural land and one of these, the Benjamin Peters House is, historically, a farm house in its own right.

Agricultural development was aided by the presence of several rushing streams which provided the power for milling flour and feed. Mills built along these streams became centers for congregation and settlement.

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Oak Hall, located on Spring Creek in Nittany Valley was one of Centre County's earliest communities and was a prominent site for milling. While historical descriptions of the community normally commence with General Irvin's arrival and the construction of the Irvin mill in 1822, official Centre County records suggest the presence of earlier milling activity. The chain of title for the Irvin mill property reveals that the tract was owned by a succession of millers before 1822.

The mill tract traces back to a larger piece of property surveyed in the warrantee name of Benjamin Bayless with letters of Patent granted to Samuel Wallis. In 1768 Wallis deeded the land to Reuben Haines who in turn, in 1805, sold it to George McCormick, Sr..

McCormick is known to local history as a miller who was the first settler of Spring Mills, (now), Centre County before 1800. McCormick's name appears in the Ferguson Twp. assessments of 1801 (which would have included the Oak Hall vicinity) as owner of a grist mill and saw mill. In 1811 McCormick sold a portion of his Oak Hall tract of his son George McCormick, Jr. and a 132 acre portion to John Irvin, Sr. Two years later, McCormick's son sold his portion to Jacob Hubler. Hubler is known to have constructed the first mill at Millheim, Centre County, prior to 1800.

In 1820 Jacob Johnstonbaugh purchased Hubler's property at Oak Hall. Johnstonbaugh was married to Hubler's daughter Susannah, and had as early as 1819 been assessed for a grist mill and a saw mill in the township. It is not known if Johnstonbaugh and his wife occupied the herein described Johnstonbaugh House, but the house's apparent age, modest character, and proximity to the mill site tantalizes speculation. In 1858 the house would be sold on  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of property as the property of Thomas Johnstonbaugh. The buyer at that time, a blacksmith named Frederick Kaup, has the same unusual surname as a man who ran the Irvin grist mill in the 1850's. These simcellaneous details suggest that the Johnstonbaugh House may have had historical idenity as the miller's house for the nearby mill site.

While it is difficult to get a clear picture of milling activities prior to the construction of the Irvin Mill in 1822, the subsequent history of the property is fairly well documented. Sold by the Irvin estate in 1864 the mill passed into the ownership of several men prominent in local agruculture including D.C. Gingerrich (from 1877-79); William Allison (from 1879-85); William Thomas (1885-99); and Clayton Eppers (from 1899-1939). The mill, which had served the local agricultural economy for over a century, closed for good in 1948. It was last operated by George and William Stover of Centre Hall.

Although only a portion of the Irvin mill survives, this portion, complimented by the land forms of the head and tail races, and mill dam is strongly expressive of the milling industry.

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34 historic Centre County mill sites have been identified by local historian J. Marvin Lee, but only a handful of these have even a portion of a mill still standing. (3) Of masonry grist mill buildings only Centre Mills (c. 1802; Miles Township) and the Brockerhoff Mill (1862) and Gamble Mill (1894), both on Spring Creek at Bellefonte, survive.

**ASSOCIATION**

Pennsylvania historian Sylvester K. Stevens once characterized General James Irvin as "a figure typical of the ironmaster of the Pa. iron industry in the days of 1830 and to the Civil War; men prominent in public life, locally and otherwise; men of tremendous influence and power, and generous to a fault, but keen to an unusual degree in the conduct of business affairs!" (4) Stevens also described Gen. Irvin as "the last of the old school ironmaster." (5) Although Irvin would become one of the most distinguished ironmasters of Centre Furnace and the Milesburg Iron Works, his association with Oak Hall appears more intimate and exclusive.

James Irvin (1800-62) was one of 12 children born to John and Ann Watson Irvin of Linden Hall, Centre Co. James' father, an Irish immigrant and mason by training, operated a grist mill, a saw mill and a store at Linden Hall and resided there until his death in 1843.

Whether by chance or design several of the Irvin children were joined in marriage to members of the most prominent local families. The list of spouses, including such names as ironmaster Moses Thompson, Andrew Gregg, Jr., and Roland Curtin, Jr. is a veritable Who's Who of Centre County history and indicates the family's enormous involvement in business and social affairs.

In 1822 James Irvin married Julianna Gregg, daughter of the Honorable Andrew Gregg, Sr., the first local person to serve in the US congress. In the following year James began milling and merchandizing activities in Oak Hall on property his father had purchased in 1811. James and Julianna were the first occupants of the Irvin Mansion.

In 1832 James and his father purchased a one third interest in the Centre Furnace and Milesburg iron works industries. James presumably moved from the Oak Hall farm at this time and established himself at Centre Furnace. In this same year he was elected major-general in the 10th Division of the State Militia and thus received the title by which he came to be known.

In his subsequent career General Irvin would serve as a member of the U.S. Congress (1841-45) run unsuccessfully for Governor on the Whig Ticket (1847) and become the most enterprising and successful local ironmaster of the era. At various times General Irvin owned all or part of Centre Furnace; Milesburg Iron Works; Martha, Monroe, Julian, Mill Creek, and Hecla Furnaces. He leased or managed the Mercer Iron Works at Greenville and the Washington and Hopewell furnaces.

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*Like other ironmasters Irvin sought to promote improvements in transportation facilities and was an initial subscriber to the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company canal in 1836 and the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad in 1857. General Irvin is also remembered for his gift of 250 acres of farm land as inducement for the location of a "Farmers' High School" now Penn State University, in Centre County.*

*The Oak Hall farm, following the General's departure, was occupied by his brother, John Irvin, Jr., who had left school at an early age to run the grist mill and saw mill business. John would inherit the farm from his father in 1843 and, though selling it to James Irvin as part of a larger transaction in 1848, continued to occupy it in the 1850's.*

*General Irvin suffered significant financial reverses during the economic panic of 1857. In October of that year the farm was sold to a Robert Foster who held it for only a few months. The mill property, however, remained in the Irvin estate until 1864 when it was sold at public sale.*

*In 1858 the mansion farm was purchased by Reverend Robert Hamill with help from members of the Spring Creek Presbyterian congregation. Reverend Hamill, who served for 45 years as pastor for the Spring Creek circuit, occupied the house until retiring from the ministry in 1895.*

*J. Irvin Ross purchased the property from Reverend Hamill on March 25, 1895, but sold it to Daniel B. Lowder on April 1st of the same year. Daniel B. Lowder's son, Elmer, was the next owner. When he died he had lived in the mansion for 68 years. The current owner, Mrs. Richard A. Humphreys, is the daughter of Elmer S. Lowder.*



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Architecture

Native limestone was a choice building material in the early days of Centre County as well as being an important ingredient for the enormously successful local iron industry. The proposed Oak Hall National Register Historic District offers 3 examples of the most skillful use of native limestone in the service of traditional design.

Cited by Linn in 1883 as being "one of the finest old mansion houses in the county" (6), the Irvin Mansion is a building of impressive scale and quality. Its facade of smooth limestone blocks, symmetrical window placement and simple arched entry is dignified and traditional. Apart from the large size of the house, prosperity is expressed in a quiet way - in sound workmanship and adherence to formal proportioning.

This attitude of reserve was interrupted by alterations made after mid-19th century. At this time Victorian bracketing was added to the eaves and 3 Victorian dormers were installed as part of the facade.

One interesting addition was made to the mansion around mid-19th century in the form of an ornate, copper-roofed porch added to the main entrance and flanking bays. Formed of cast-iron the porch's supports offer a lacy pattern of floral, foliate, and scroll motifs. Bird and conucopia ornaments are spaced about the eaves of the porch roof. Believed to be the product of some Southern foundry, the porch is a rarity in this area.

While the mansion was clearly intended as one of the finest homes in region, it is obvious that the Irvin barn and mill were built with a sensitivity to their appearance and that they were not meant to suffer by comparison. Both the barn and the mill's foundation story exhibit the high quality of masonry construction evident in the mansion. Apart from general quality, however, each building offers features which otherwise distinguish the building from common construction. In the case of the barn, an unusual degree of refinement is evidenced in the regularity of window placement and, especially, in the introduction of a Palladian window (ventilator) at the top of the gable end facing the mansion. The mill, meanwhile, has thick corner buttresses at the two corners nearest the race and has paired arched openings at the race's entry and exit. No other grist mill surviving in the county displays these features.

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The excellent masonry construction seen in the Irvin buildings could be the result of the close supervision, or active participation, of John Irvin, Sr. Irvin is recorded as being a stone mason early in his career and he owned the land on which these buildings were erected from 1811 until his death in 1843. Further speculation connects the Irvin mansion at Oak Hall with the Andrew Gregg, Jr. House in Gregg Township, Centre County (NR 1977). Also built c. 1825, the Gregg House is a model of limestone masonry and features a simple arched entrance in the stone wall as does the Irvin mansion. It is historically related in that Gregg married John Irvin's daughter in 1824 while Gregg's sister had married James Irvin in 1822.

The outbuildings of the Irvin farm include 4 of heavy wooden construction which appear to be contemporaneous with the mansion. Painted a brilliant white, these buildings, along with other more recent outbuildings near the barn, provide a more complete suggestion of farm life.

As if to balance the obvious prosperity of the Irvin buildings, the Johnstonbaugh House offers the unpretentious personality of vernacular architecture. First as a small log house of undetermined antiquity and then as a 4-bay clapboarded dwelling, the Johnstonbaugh House was the home of men of a different social rank and their families - laboring men. The white-painted Johnstonbaugh House is an integral part of the Historic District.

The Benjamin Peters House of c. 1860 is a very fine example of the sort of dignified country residence that was being built in this area around the time of the Civil War. Although it doesn't rival the earlier Irvin Mansion's substantiality, the Peters House nevertheless conveys a clear image of refinement. In this case, Classically-inspired proportioning and detailing seems to make up for any deficiency of substance. The house suggests an owner whose social rank stood somewhere between that of the entrepreneur-and-gentleman-farmer and that of the laboring man-a middle class figure whose aspirations in society could now be reflected with the advances of construction technologies and proliferation of design information in the early Victorian era.

Together, the buildings, landscape features, and setting of the Oak Hall Historic District furnish a meaningful record of the historical basis of the community.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 67.35

QUADRANGLE NAME State College, Pennsylvania

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,8 | 2,6,3,3,0,0 | 4,5,1,9,6,8,0

B 1,8 | 2,6,3,6,1,0 | 4,5,1,0,5,4,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,8 | 2,6,3,6,2,0 | 4,5,1,9,3,0,0

D 1,8 | 2,6,3,0,4,0 | 4,5,1,0,2,2,0

E 1,8 | 2,6,3,1,8,0 | 4,5,1,9,5,6,0

F | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gregory Ramsey / Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Historic Registration Project, Centre County Library

DATE

March 6, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

203 North Allegheny Street

TELEPHONE

814-355-3249

CITY OR TOWN

Bellefonte

STATE

Pennsylvania 16823

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE     

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Ed Weintraub*

TITLE ED WEINTRAUB

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-4-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

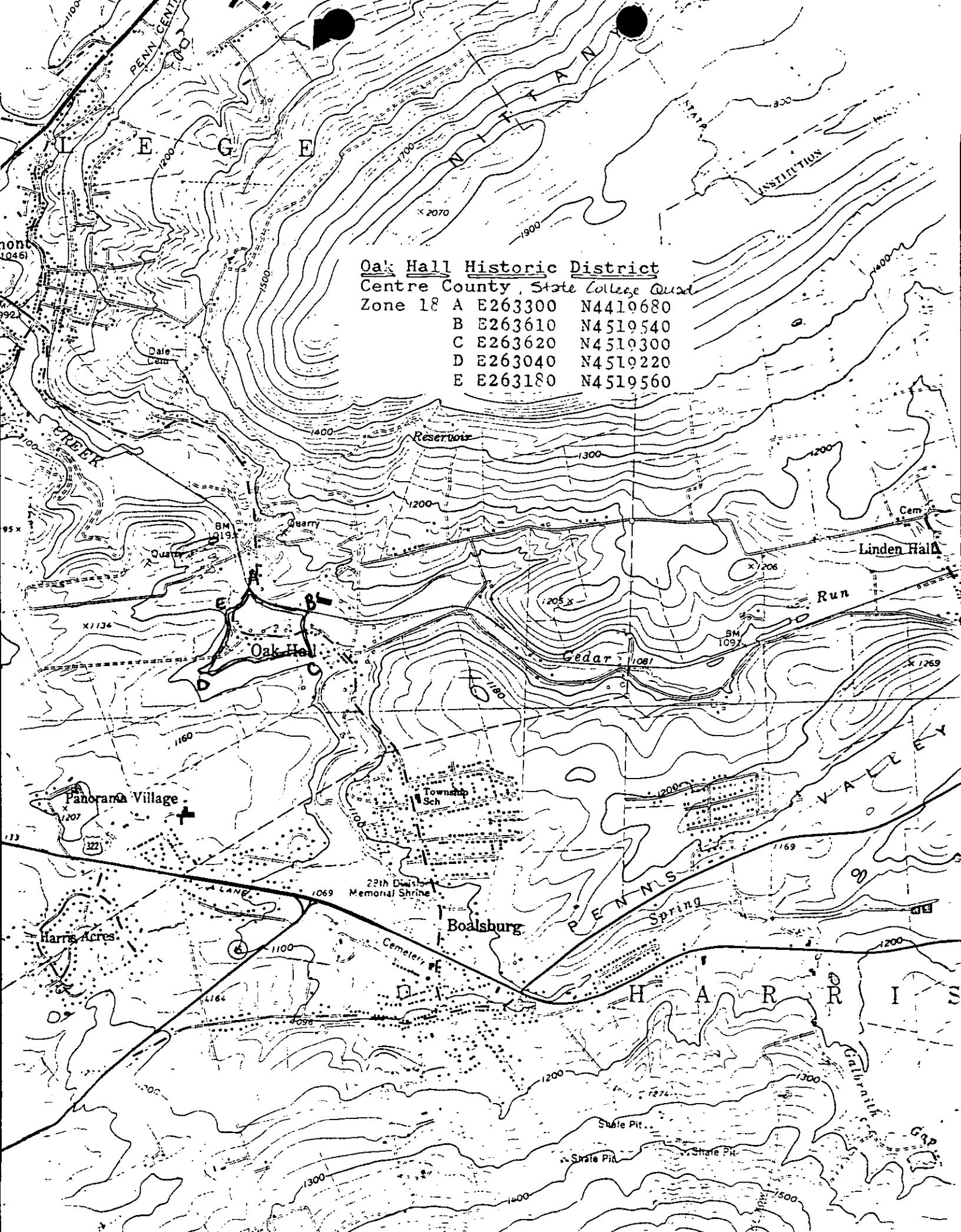
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION



**Oak Hall Historic District**  
Centre County, State College Quad  
Zone 18 A E263300 N4410680  
B E263610 N4510540  
C E263620 N4510300  
D E263040 N4510220  
E E263180 N4510560

1046

992

95 x

X/134

322

113

X 2070

850

Dale Cem

Reservoir

Quarry

BM 1019

Quarry

Linden Hall

Oak Hall

Gedars Run

BM 1097

Panorama Village

Township Sch

29th Dist Memorial Shrine

Boalsburg

Spring

Harris Acres

Cemetery

HARRIS VALLEY

Stable Pit

Shale Pit

Shale Pit

Cultural Center

Gap