

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Walter, John, Farmstead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 166 Mamont Drive

N/A not for publication

city or town Export (Washington Township)

N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania

code PA

county Westmoreland

code 129

zip code 15632

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

DR. BRENT D. GLASS

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Walter, John, Farmstead

Name of Property

Westmoreland County, PA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
		objects
4	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence/

Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence/

Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Wood

roof Slate/asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead

Name of Property

Westmoreland County, PA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1846- 1912

Significant Dates

1846

1848

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Walter Farmstead
Name of Property

Westmoreland County, PA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
---	---

 Zone

6	1	9	4	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

 Easting

4	4	8	9	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Northing

3

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

4

--	--

 Zone

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Easting

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clinton E. Piper

organization Terry A. Necciai date May 1995

street & number 211 Second Street telephone 412.258.6037

city or town Monongahela City state PA zip code 15063

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Walter and Cheryl Golden

street & number R.D. #2, Box 166 telephone 412.733.3947

city or town Export state PA zip code 15632

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Section Number 7

Page 1

The John Walter Farmstead is located along Mamont Road, a parallel spur of Route 66 in Washington Township, Westmoreland County. It is four miles north of the town of Delmont, on a level lot surrounded by woods. Route 66 follows a long, broad, shallow valley through the farmland that was originally attached to this house. The 1848 Walter House is a two-story Greek Revival farmhouse built of handmade red brick laid in common bond, and is five-bays wide, with double sash six-over-six windows, and a gable roof (Photos #1 and #2) The original L-shape plan of the house has a two story L-shaped rear porch. In 1974 the L-shaped porch was filled in and a one story modern kitchen was added to make the first floor plan roughly square. East of the house is a contributing one-story circa 1912 hollow clay tile spring house, a non-contributing frame privy, and a non-contributing circa 1974 grape arbor. Across Mamont road to the northwest is a contributing circa 1846 bank barn which was part of the farmstead, but is now separately owned. (Photo #34) Next to the barn was the site of the blacksmith shop, which was torn down in circa 1940. The Walter Farmstead retains an excellent degree of integrity.

The Walter Farmhouse has a low-pitched gable roof of slate and asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with a simple molded cornice. There are three brick end chimneys. Two are located on the main section of the house, and one is located on the rear ell. (Photos #1-#4) The house sits on a raised basement with a base of cut stone. The facade, north elevation, and south elevation all have window openings at the basement level. (Photo #3) The south elevation has a bulkhead opening with wood doors. (Photo #5) The facade of the Walter Farmhouse is oriented to the west. Across the facade of the house is a three-bay hipped roof porch on square posts with a solid wood enclosure below the railing. (Photo #1) The enclosure is faced with painted fish-scale wood shingles on the outer side, and bead board on the inner side. The porch ceiling is also bead board.

All the original 1848 door and windows of the house have cut stone lintels consisting of a horizontal center bead with an ogival cross-section above and below. (Photos #3-#4) At the corner of each lintel are plain cornerblocks. The windows all have original exterior shutters, louvered in the front rooms and panelled in the original ell. The basement windows also have cut stone lintels and cornerblocks. The front door is a three-part ensemble with sidelights and transom. (Photo #1) The sidelights each have a panel at the base, above which are three lights. The transom extends over the sidelights and has seven lights. Both the transom and sidelights have additional muntins on the exterior side only, which appear to be

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7

Page 2

original. The interior muntins divide the lights into thirds vertically in the sidelights and horizontally in the transom. (Photo #10) They extend in both directions at the corners so that they cross. The door itself has four solid panels and replacement hardware. Centered directly above the front door is a three-part composition window with extra muntins to subdivide the sidelights. (Photo #24) Unlike the first floor, the extra muntins are on both sides of the glass.

The north and south elevations of the house have two square four-light windows in the gable ends. (Photos #4 and #8) The first and second floors have three windows each. The brick section of the east elevation has no window or door openings. The north elevation only has two square four-light windows in the gable end. In circa 1974 the ell-shaped, two-story back porch was enclosed. (Photos #6-#8) Some of the framing of this porch is concealed in the walls, although the porch floors have been replaced and no original porch details are visible. The brick exterior back walls and openings to which the original two story porch was attached remain exposed within the now interior two story porch infill. A one-story square extension to the first floor of the porch was also added in 1974, containing the current kitchen. All the windows in the enclosed porch and the addition have vinyl sash with snap-in vinyl grills to imitate muntins. The exterior of the addition has vertical wood barn board and batten siding with a natural finish.

Inside, the house consists of a center hall with a living room to the north and the dining room to the south. The original kitchen, now a den, is to the east of the dining room, and a new kitchen, powder room, and laundry, as well as an extension of the center hall are located in the addition. Wide white oak plank floors are found throughout the 1848 portion of the house.

The center hall staircase has pine treads and painted risers. (Photo #10-#12) The balusters are tapered walnut dowels supporting a round walnut railing. The railing connects to a simple, turned walnut newel at the base of the stairs and is continuous, including a semi-circular curve at the landing and a quarter-circle curve where the railing wraps around the stair opening at the second floor level. The center hall has doors leading into the living room and dining room, as well as a low back door formerly leading to the outside, which now leads to the extension of the center hall in the addition. A small door leads into the space under the stairs. (Photo #22) A trap door from this space into the crawl space below

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7

Page 3

was reputedly used to hide runaway slaves when this house was, according to local lore, a station on the Underground Railroad. (Photo #23)

The living room has a simple mantelpiece and simple trim at the doors and windows. (Photos #13 and #14) The trim in the living room and dining room has a center bead with ogival cross-section milling to either side, as is found on the exterior lintels. Openings in the living room and dining room have corner blocks and the doors have plinths as well. The two front windows in the living room are completely recessed in an opening with panelled reveals and they have recessed panels below the sills. A window at the rear of the living room has been enclosed on the living room side.

The dining room has similar details except that there is a chair rail around the room, which forms the bottom of all the windows in this room. (Photo #16) To one side of the fireplace is a cupboard with a full sized single leaf door. (Photo #15) An unusual feature of this house is that the cupboards to the sides of the chimney pilasters in the first story are more shallow than the chimney itself. To the east side of the fireplace is a double sash window. The door to the original kitchen (den) from the dining room is the only doorway in the front portion of the house to have no plinths or corner blocks. It has a simpler pattern of millwork which continues into the original kitchen.

The original kitchen, now a den, has an unusually large fireplace opening with a simple wood mantelpiece. (Photo #17) The plaster has been removed from the chimney pilaster as well as from the north wall of this room to expose the brick. To the north of the fireplace is a cupboard with paired doors. To the south of the fireplace is a cupboard with a single full-size door. Inside the latter cupboard is a single shelf above and a built-in dry sink below. (Photo #18) The original kitchen has a chair rail around the room, which forms the bottom of the two windows of the south wall and the one window of the north wall. On the west wall of the original kitchen is a staircase which leads to the basement below and to the southeast bedroom above. (Photo #19) The staircase is enclosed with wide pine bead boards and has bead board doors at both ends.

The enclosed porch and addition consists of an extension of the center hallway, a roughly square kitchen, and a powder room behind which is a laundry room with a shower stall. (Photo #21) The center hall addition retains the exterior features of the original

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7

Page 4

building including a window with its original trim and shutters looking into the original kitchen. (Photo #20) The laundry room retains the original exterior brick wall of the living room, including the trim of the otherwise enclosed living room window east wall. The hallway extension, laundry, and powder room occupy the first floor of the original porch.

The second story is also a center hall plan. At the top of the stairs, the floor is a continuation of the pine of the stair treads. It runs across half of the center hall floor, and then changes to wide white oak planks. The second story windows have neither chair rails nor panels at their base, but instead, simple aprons. The northwest bedroom is the master bedroom. (Photo #25) It has a single full sized closet door to each side of the mantelpiece. The panels of these two doors have painted grain in a fiddleback maple pattern. (Photo #26) There was a window and door in the east wall of this bedroom. The door was enclosed on the inside and the window was altered to be a doorway in the current master bathroom. (Photo #27) The doorway leads to a small dressing room with two closets with sliding panel doors above the laundry, and a door from this dressing room leads to a full bath over the powder room below.

The southwest bedroom is similar in detail to the master bedroom, but has the window in the southeast corner as is found in the dining room below and a door in the northeast corner above the door connecting the dining room to the original kitchen below. (Photo #28) The second story door leads into the southeast bedroom. The door to the closet west of the fireplace has been painted in a burly maple grain pattern.

The southeast bedroom has a closet on the north side of its fireplace. (Photo #31) The closet door has the same burly maple grain pattern as the southwest closet door. The stairs leading up into this room from the original kitchen are surrounded by a simple wood railing with square rail and square balusters. There is a gate at the top of the stairs which matches the railing and balusters. (Photos #29 and #30) Above this flight of stairs, another flight leading to the attic is enclosed with pine bead board.

From the southeast bedroom, a doorway leads to a large dressing room over the extension of the center hall (part of the second story of the former ell-shaped rear porch). This dressing room has two large closets on the north wall and one on the west wall, all with paired sliding doors. (Photo #33) The exterior wall of the original kitchen ell is preserved

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Section Number 7

Page 5

within the room, as is the trim of a closed-in window formerly opening from the third bedroom. A door from this dressing room leads to the full bath mentioned above and is also accessed from the dressing room of the master bedroom. (Photo #32)

The basement and attic of the house have many exposed rafters and joists of logs that were hewn on two sides and still retain some bark. Some of these appear to be mortised and tenoned together. Additional sawn rafters have been added in the attic to support a new roof with plywood sheathing. Square windows flank the chimneys in the attic. The basement is fully excavated only under the original kitchen and the dining room. The room below the dining room has a large opening in the chimney foundation that was used for cooking at one time. There is a two-foot-by-two-foot door leading from the room below the dining room to the crawl space below the center hall and living room.

Outbuildings consist of a circa 1912 square-shaped hollow clay tile building that was originally used as a spring house, but is now used for storage. It has a hipped roof. Next to the spring house is and a circa 1900 frame privy with covelap siding with a shed roof. This privy was not originally part of the Walter Farmstead, but moved from another property in 1965 and placed on the site of a previous non-contributing privy. Near the privy is a non-contributing grape arbor built in 1974. (Photo #7) A 50 foot by 70 foot timber frame bank barn on a cut stone foundation across Mamont Road from the house was part of the same farm, but was not sold to the present owners, who own only a small parcel around the house. The barn consists of three main levels with a gable roof clad in metal, and the body of the barn clad with vertical wood siding. The east elevation of the barn has four vent openings on each of the first and second levels, two vents on the third, and one arched vent on the attic level. The date of the barn (1846) is in relief above the upper arched opening of the east elevation of the barn. The north elevations has four vents openings. (Photo #34) John Walter operated his dairy from the barn. In the 1950s, the stone walls of the barn were rebuilt. A 1970s wind storm destroyed the roof and some new rafters were installed. The site of the former blacksmith shop is north of the barn. There are no visible remains of the blacksmith shop.

Although an addition has been made to the rear of the house, the addition was designed very sympathetically, and the overall form and detailing of the remainder of the house remains intact. The addition to the rear of this house minimally affects the integrity of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 7

Page 6

the Greek Revival-style house. It still retains many defining details of the period both on the interior and the exterior. The exterior has sandstone sills and lintels for the windows. The lintels each have cornerblocks. The front door and tripartite window above it both have fine detailing not common to most of the houses in the area. The house also retains both paneled and louvered shutters. Inside, the house has an very clear hierarchy of rooms on the first floor. The center hall has the most lavish details, including the curving walnut railing, and carefully subdivided lights of the tripartite doorway (mimicked in the tripartite window in the center hall above). While the living room is more formal, with panelled reveals stretching down to the floor at the windows, the space below each window containing a rectangular panel, and with plinth blocks where the window trim meets the baseboard. In the dining room, a lower door opening with simpler trim is used in the corner doorway leading into the kitchen, acting as a transition to the least formal part of the house. The kitchen has a much larger fireplace and a closet to one side with a built-in dry sink. Although the kitchen has a chair rail, the window and door trim are much simpler than that of the other first story rooms. The bead-board enclosure of the servant stair adds to the simplicity and utilitarian character of this room. The Walter Farmstead retains a high degree of integrity as a complex of buildings, the most important building of the complex being the Walter House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Section Number 8

Page 1

The John Walter Farmstead is significant under Criterion "C" of the National Register as an example of a mid-nineteenth-century, southwestern Pennsylvania farmhouse and a locally important farmstead complex. The Walter House is typical of center hall, ell-plan, brick farmhouses built throughout the region before the Civil War. The interior of the Walter House has woodwork common to the area. While the current property has been reduced in acreage, the immediate setting has changed little. The period of significance is defined by the earliest and most recent contributing resources, a circa 1846 bank barn and a circa 1912 spring house.

In the mid-eighteenth century, Philip Walter and his wife emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania. His son, Philip Jr., married Catherine Spahr, and they settled on a farm in Salem Township, Westmoreland County. Philip Walter III married Catherine Trout, and they had a son named John Walter, who was born February 13, 1808 in Salem Township. In 1832, John Walter purchased the 100 acre Kirkpatrick farm in Washington Township and soon after erected a small log cabin. In 1833, John married Bithynia Stotler. He constructed the present bank barn in 1846 and operated a dairy and sold the milk in Delmont (then known as Salem Crossroads) to the south. Walter then began construction of the present brick structure in 1848. For thirty-seven years John Walter operated a farm as well as a blacksmith shop, the shop being located across the road from his farm, near the barn. The site of the shop is included in the nominated property boundary. As a blacksmith he was very successful, and he operated in both Westmoreland and Allegheny counties. In addition to his work, he was an active member of the Republican Party and served as a trustee of the Poke Run Presbyterian Church, just north of the farm.

The farm passed to John's son, Benjamin F., between the years of 1882-1895. Benjamin Walter lost the farm. In 1903, Andrew Jackson Steele bought the property, which consisted of 100.97 acres, at sheriff's sale for \$3500.00. The Steele family operated hardware stores in both Vandergrift and Apollo. They only used the property as a summer retreat; they did not farm the land. During World War I, tenant farmers worked the land. The property remained in the Steele family until 1941, when it was sold to James H. Metzgar and his wife, Edith. Metzgar's sons worked the land and in the 1950s started raising cattle. The Metzgars also did repair work on the barn. In 1973 the Metzgars sold the property to their son, George and his wife Blanche. In 1974, George and Blanche divided the 100.97 acre farm and sold the Walter house and 0.8 of an acre to Donald and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 8

Page 2

Patricia Lengauer. It was during the Lengauer ownership that the two story rear porch was enclosed and the one-story kitchen was added. George and Blanche Metzgar sold only the house lot and retained the rest of the property, which includes their present house, to preserve its rural atmosphere and insure that it would not be developed. George Metzgar continued to raise cattle until the 1980s; presently the land is not farmed. Many of the farm fields that would have been open during Walter's ownership have developed second growth forests. Donald Lengauer and his wife Patricia sold the property in 1992 to the present owners, Walter and Cheryl Golden.

The John Walter House resembles other contemporary five-bay brick houses in the region, having end chimneys, a gable roof with the ridge pole parallel to the facade, a three-part doorway with a three-part window above in the center bay, and other details. The use of square attic windows flanking the chimneys is typical of houses of this period in the region. The kitchen shutters are panelled while the others are louvered. Likewise, some interior features are typical of contemporary houses in the region, including the use of wide oak floor planks, the doubled back staircase with a continuous walnut railing of almost circular cross section and tapered dowel balusters, chair rails in the kitchen and dining room, and closets to one side or both of the fireplace in every room except the living room.

The Walter House resembles many of the original in-town houses of nearby Delmont, which is part of the Salem Crossroads Historic District. Delmont was a small cross-roads with many mid-nineteenth-century buildings composed mainly of five-bay, center hall, brick buildings. A number of the buildings were probably built to serve as combined shops and homes of early businessmen. Other comparable brick farmhouses in Washington Township include the five bay brick McCuther-Thompson House on old 366 at Camp Joann. This house, like the Walter House, is L-shaped with three rooms on each floor. It has a cut stone foundation, three chimneys, and an elaborate front porch. Surrounding it are several frame outbuildings. The McKown-Shank House dates to 1840 and is a five-bay brick house located near Mamont. A frame example of the L-plan is the Townsend-Clark House at T700, North Kiski Park Drive. This five bay house is two rooms deep with a small rear ell. A bank barn similar to the Walter barn is located on Pine Run Road in Washington Township. The Yockey-Kunkle Barn sits on a cut stone foundation and has vertical siding. The Walter House stands today as an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture in rural Westmoreland County. It is a locally important example of farmstead architecture.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*

Section Number 8

Page 3

Alterations to the house have been minimal and done with care to preserve the original character of this farmhouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Section Number 9

Page 1

Bibliographical References

Albert, George Dallas. History of the County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts and Company, 1882.

Census Records for Washington Township, Westmoreland County, 1850 and 1880.

1876 Illustrated Atlas of Westmoreland County. Reading, PA: Reading Publishing House, 1876.

Metzgar, George F. Interview by Clinton E. Piper, 4 April 1995.

Swetnam, George and Helene Smith. A Guidebook to Historic Western Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1991.

Westmoreland County Deed Books.

Westmoreland County Historic Sites Survey, November 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Walter, John, Farmstead
Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Section Number 10

Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

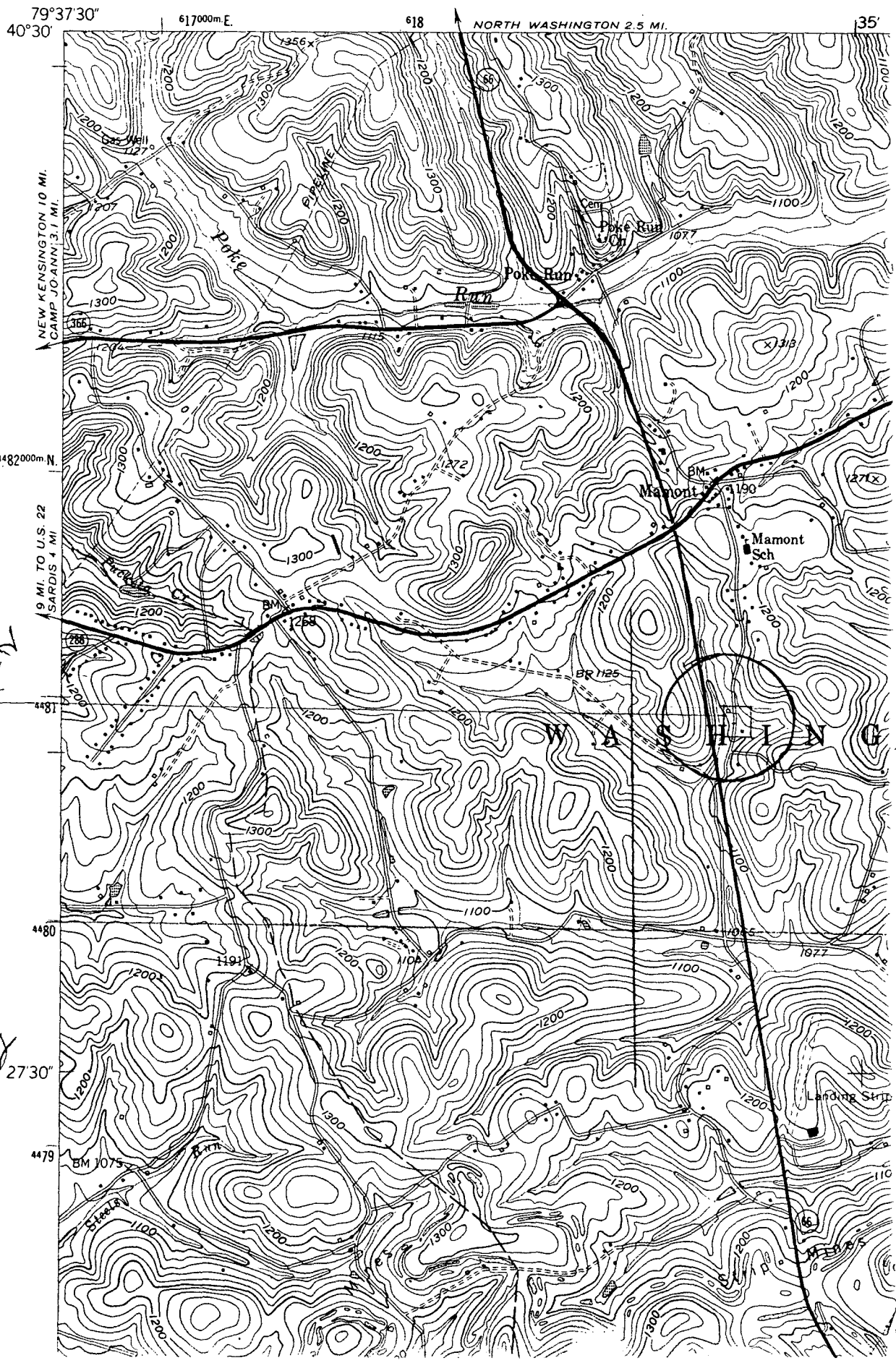
Beginning at a point 50 feet east and 30 feet south of the SE corner of the Walter House; thence west 300 feet to a point; thence 250 feet northward to a point; thence eastward a distance of 300 feet; then south 250 feet to the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the domestic spaces around the Walter House, barn, and its historically associated outbuildings.

5065 11 SW
W KENSINGTON EAST

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Slickville Quad
Walker Farmstead
Westmoreland
County, PA

Zone 17
UTM References:
1. 17 619470
4489300

approx. center of
nominated property