

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 any 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 Knickerbocker Historic District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 4th, 5th, and 6th Aves, Burgoon Rd, 40th and 41st Sts. not for publication n/a
city or town Altoona vicinity n/a
state Pennsylvania code PA county Blair code 013
zip code 16601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 xx meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide xx locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent D. Glass

Signature of certifying official

December 18, 2001

Date

PA Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Knickerbocker Historic District

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper Date of Action

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>153</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u> sites
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u> structures
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u> objects
<u>153</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Stone</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
walls	<u>Brick</u>
	<u>Wood</u>
other	<u>_____</u>
	<u>_____</u>

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

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.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction 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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 1904- ca. 1930

Significant Dates 1904
1906

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Knickerbocker Contracting Company

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: City of Altoona, Planning & Community Development Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	<u>17</u>	<u>719220E</u>	<u>4485110N</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>719270E</u>	<u>4484480N</u>
2	<u>17</u>	<u>719330E</u>	<u>4484715N</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>719015E</u>	<u>4484630N</u>

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 Nancy L. Smith, Secretary and Deborah Lamborn, Exe. Director

organization Partners in Neighborhood Revitalization, Inc. date June 21, 2001

street & number PO Box 1214 telephone 814-534-0684

city or town Altoona state PA zip code 16603

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The Knickerbocker Historic District is a rowhouse community situated in the southeastern section of Altoona within the Fourteenth Ward. One hundred fifty-three contributing rowhouse units are contained within the district along Burgoon Road, 4th, 5th, and 6th Avenues, 40th and 41st Street. The district is all early 20th century revival in design and built between 1904 and 1930. There are two ca. 1960 noncontributing single family dwellings at 4th Avenue and 40th Street. The street plan within this district conforms to a standard grid south of 41st Street, running somewhat parallel to the axis of 6th Avenue. In contrast, blocks between 40th Street and 39th Street bend at a considerable angle in order to adhere to the course of Burgoon Road. The Knickerbocker Historic District is set apart visually on the north and east by surrounding streetscapes of detached single family homes. Vacant land and buildings of the former Pennsylvania Railroad South Altoona Foundry Works define the district's southern and western boundary. The area is situated generally within a broad flat valley adjacent to the railroad right-of-way (Norfolk Southern Hollidaysburg Branch line) which leads in a southerly direction out of Altoona. Overall the district retains integrity.

Properties within the Knickerbocker Historic District are predominantly residential with the exception of 11 commercial properties in the row facing 6th Avenue. Each unit here includes first floor commercial space with second floor residential space.[Photo KHD - #8] The proposed district is visually dominated by the former Knickerbocker Hotel situated at the juncture of two rows that converge at 6th Avenue and Burgoon Road. The hotel and adjacent rows were constructed between 1904 and 1906. Most of the remaining rows were completed by 1910, although several units probably date to ca. 1915 and others were not completed until the decade of the 1920s. All of the buildings are two stories high with unfinished basements and each unit is two bays wide with paired entrances accessed via shared central porch steps. Colonial Revival style and Neoclassical style detail is repeated along each row in decorative parapets, bay windows, porch posts, pediments, and a variety of ornamentation. Several of the units have stained glass windows and transoms over front doors.

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There are six long rows of residential units ranging from 13 units to 30 units and one short row of six units made necessary because of the layout of avenues and the bend in the front rows at 6th Avenue and Burgoon Road. This arrangement left a wedge shaped tract between 4th and 5th Avenues at 40th Street.[Photo KHD - #2] The only noncontributing residences in the district are on the narrow eastern half of this tract. Two detached, single family dwellings were constructed here ca. 1960.[Photo KHD - #3] Generally, the rows on Burgoon Road and the rows on 5th Avenue are more detailed than their more simple counterparts on 4th Avenue. The series of identical row houses on Burgoon Road are attached to the east end of the Knickerbocker Hotel. They were built at the same time as the hotel, between 1904 and 1906. The vast majority of the rows on 4th and 5th Avenues were built ca. 1910. The exception to this general construction date is the row on the south side of 5th Avenue that parallels Burgoon Road from 39th Street to the alley where 5th Avenue bends parallel to 6th Avenue. This row appears to have been built ca. 1929 and is much in keeping with the row along Burgoon Road, although slightly simpler in detail. The remainder of the row on 5th Avenue where it parallels 6th Avenue appears to have been built in two different stages (ca. 1910 and ca. 1920).

A series of identical row houses at 3901-3945 Burgoon Road are attached to the east end of the Knickerbocker Hotel. They were built at the same time as the hotel, between 1904 and 1906. Each unit has a raised basement that extends underneath the front porch and which is lighted by a single large segmental arched basement window framed by broad blocks of rock-faced sandstone. Sandstone is also used to form pedestals for the wood Tuscan columns that support the front porch. The units are grouped into pairs by sharing a broad set of wood porch steps, divided in the middle by a railing, and by having their porch entrances grouped in pairs beneath broad triangular pediments. Each unit is two bays wide with a doorway, facing the steps, which is set within a segmental arched opening with transom above and flanked by a broad arched

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window. This window has two lower sections divided by a thin vertical mullion. A broader muntin bar separates the rectangular lower window section from the round arch transom above. This transom in each unit is infilled with elaborate stained glass. On the second floor is a massive projecting semi-octagonal bay window capped by an entablature and featuring a shallow hipped roof. The bay has identical one-over-one windows faced with pressed metal or wood. Above the bay window is a pressed metal cornice that features a garland motif beneath a projecting cyma recta molding. The dividing line between each unit is marked by a massive metal pedestal and urn, supported by an elaborate metal bracket with corbeled brickwork below. The cornice breaks over the projecting bay window to expose a broad expanse of pressed metal that is accented by a wreath design. The cornice steps up in three stages above this center section to create a Flemish-inspired profile. Otherwise there are a series of regularly spaced segmental arched window openings. The rear of the row is plainly finished, apparently with wood framing, as it is covered with imitation brick siding and aluminum siding on various units. With the exception of the end units, there is a semi-octagonal second floor projecting bay window in the rear of each unit, cantilevered out over a one-story rear porch. (American History Partnership, 1995)

Built ca. 1910, the units at 3901-3924 4th Avenue are simpler than those on Burgoon Road and those on 5th Avenue. With the exception of certain units, first floor windows here do not have arched transoms and stained glass inserts. Instead they have segmental arched window and door openings infilled with rectangular doors and windows. Some units have had aluminum siding applied over their projecting bay windows and in some cases the middle window has been removed.[Photo KHD - #4] Most units remain basically intact, largely because the brick exteriors and constricted plans admit little change easily. These units have brick rear elevations that are marked by cantilevered box bay windows that are generally covered by vinyl siding. The sloping site exposes walk-out basements with rubblestone exteriors at the rear of this

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row. The cornices in front conceal sloping flat roofs behind and are formed from pressed metal. Most are truncated and probably have had more elaborate cornices removed. The north end unit has a wreath design, like those on Burgoon Road. Two have unusual Georgian-inspired curving massive broken pediments atop their parapet walls. Corbeled brickwork supports metal brackets between each unit and these brackets support urns. By virtue of their bay windows and stepped cornice designs, these units establish a visual rhythm down the street.

The Knickerbocker Hotel and the long row of two-story brick bearing wall commercial buildings at 3951-3979 6th Avenue comprise the commercial portion of the Knickerbocker complex. Built ca. 1904-1906, this row features two slightly taller and wider end units framing a mid section comprised of alternating storefront types. The corner of Burgoon Road and 6th Avenue is accented by a curving building that is crowned by a massive parapet bearing the name "Knickerbocker" with "1904" above.[Photo KHD - #7] This appears above a robust entablature accented by modillion blocks which wraps around the building above the second floor. The parapet tablet has two stages and is ornamented with stringcourses, corner blocks and consoles. The parapet and the entablature seem to be formed from pressed metal and are painted white. Below the entablature, second floor windows alternate with semi-octagonal cantilevered bay windows that are capped by shallow hipped roofs and feature recessed panels above and below each window. The bay windows appear to be framed with pressed metal and the rest of the façade is faced with pressed glazed orange brick of mottled color. The alternating windows set flush with the wall feature painted stone sills and flat arch lintels with projecting keystones. A broad stone frieze band separates the second floor from the first floor. The southern part of the first floor is devoted to a storefront that appears to be intact and features a retractable awning. The center section, at the middle of the curve, contains a recessed arched entrance and is flanked by windows that have been partially bricked up. Beyond it to the east

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along Burgoon Road is another entrance, also flanked by partially infilled windows. The other end unit is a two-story painted brick building (3977-79 6th Avenue) that appears somewhat older than the other parts of the commercial complex and which has an Italianate style character that is more apparent in the segmental arched windows on the second floor and the massive cornice. Its taller proportions and floor levels do not line up with the rest of the complex. This portion has three bays along 6th Avenue and ten bays along 40th Street. The shopfront is set beneath a small entablature that wraps around the building above the first floor level and there is a recessed center entry flanked by display windows. The side of the building at the first floor level features small windows raised off the ground. On the second floor are a series of somewhat regularly spaced long slender one-over-one windows. The parapet extends up above the roof and steps upward further in the center section of the façade. It is possible that this building once had a more elaborate cornice that was removed, perhaps when the building was painted. [Photo KHD - #8]

Set between these end units are nine three-bay wide storefront buildings linked together by common walls and of two alternating designs. The first design consists of a shopfront located beneath a semi-octagonal projecting bay window on the second floor, and accented by a shallow hipped roof and with recessed panels below each window. A strong cornice line is set on the parapet over the projecting bay. The second type features a cluster of three closely spaced round-arched windows on the second floor set above a shopfront. Above these windows is a cornice at the same level as the other units but above which is a massive triangular pediment. These pediments impart a rich classical effect to the units and work with the projecting bays to establish a rhythm that creates considerable variety in this grouping. The spacing consists of the end unit, projecting bay unit, triangular pediment unit, bay unit, bay unit, pediment unit, bay unit, bay unit, pediment unit, bay unit, end unit.

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Major alterations to the building stock have been comparatively few. There is presently a renewed interest in the heritage and history of the Knickerbockers, resulting in a neighborhood effort to reverse deterioration. The district well reflects the original design and construction efforts of the early 20th century.

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The Knickerbocker Historic District is significant under Criterion C for Architecture. A range of stylistic influences from the mid-nineteenth century, Italianate, to early twentieth century Neo-Classical Revival are evident. The builder's attempts to create stylistic, affordable workers' housing was consistent with both working class and railroad prosperity as well as speculative development of the neighborhood. These trends were pervasive to middle and upper class housing but not common to vernacular workers' housing of the era, in Altoona. The period of significance begins in 1904 when William Genter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania purchased a subdivision in South Altoona previously owned by Elias Baker. The period of significance ends ca. 1930 when construction of rowhouses within the district was completed. The South Altoona plat purchased by Genter extended from 39th Street (formerly Ely Street) on the north to 47th Street on the south, along 4th, 5th, and 6th streets and Burgoon Road. Rather than sell lots or build speculative suburban house forms, Genter chose to build a Philadelphia-style row house complex that would be named "The Knickerbocker" after its construction company, New Jersey based Knickerbocker Contracting Company. Genter filed his plan showing "the division by him of the tract of land thereon delineated into lots with the Sections and numbers and Streets and Avenues laid out thereon..." in April 1904.

Development of the Knickerbocker rowhouses began within a year of Genter's purchase. A hotel was being erected and unfinished houses were under construction on most blocks, although the entire grouping would not be complete until about 1930. The Knickerbocker Hotel and adjoining rows at the juncture of Burgoon Road and 6th Avenue were probably completed first, by about 1906. By 1910 other sections of the rowhouse complex were finished, including the small row at 420-430 40th Street, 3902-3924 and 4000-4054 4th Avenue, and 3900-3938 5th Avenue. Also completed by this time was a section of the row on 5th Avenue between 40th and 41st Streets (4019-4049). The houses at 3940-3958 5th Avenue appear to have been constructed a number of

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years later, possibly about 1915 or 1916. A section of the row on 5th Avenue between 40th and 41st streets (4001-4017) also dates later, probably to the decade of the 1920s, although an individual end unit at 4001 is listed in tax records as early as 1915. The final row to be completed in the Knickerbocker rowhouse complex was 3901-3931 5th Avenue, perhaps as late as 1930, although again, an individual unit (at 3931) is listed in tax records about 1915.

William Genter may have been associated with the Knickerbocker Contracting Company although no record has been discovered to substantiate this. The first mention of the Knickerbocker Contracting Company of the City of Philadelphia located to date is in a letter of agreement dated April 6, 1906 between William H. Whiteside and the Company being the first part and Borland and Waddell of the City of Pittsburgh, the second part. This agreement shows the Knickerbocker Contracting Company to be the mortgagee of certain mortgages and the contractor for the creation of one hundred and forty (140) dwelling houses, one (1) hotel and stable, nine (9) stores and dwellings, and one (1) hall building with stores and hall therein. Some of said dwelling houses, stables, stores and dwellings and hall building, with the sewers, streets and side-walks were not fully completed. The parties of the second part, H. L. Borland and L. D. Waddell, trading as Borland and Waddell, were desirous of purchasing all of said property.

The Agreement shows Whiteside and the Company agreeing to sell to Borland and Waddell all of the lots of ground known as "South Altoona" with the buildings and improvements excepting and reserving lot numbers 32, 33, 34, and 35 in Section J, with the dwellings; also lots numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 in Section M; and lot numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Section Q; in consideration of the sum of \$500,000. The Agreement further lists the various sums Borland and Waddell would pay to the Knickerbocker Contracting Company upon completion by the Company of additional buildings. Houses known as Style One, erected on sixteen (16) feet front lots in

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Sections A, J, and K, carried a rate of \$2600 each. Houses known as Style Two, erected on fourteen (14) feet front lots in Sections J and K, carried a rate of \$2350 each. Each store and dwelling in Section A carried the rate of \$3700 each. The Hotel and stable came with a rate of \$20,000 and the Hall Building carried the rate of \$9000.

In January 1910 the mayor's year-end report to the city council included a harangue against the absentee Knickerbocker owners. The city had given permission for the Pennsylvania Railroad's (PRR) to connect a line to its Fourth District sewer in 1903. When the mayor learned that the Knickerbocker Construction Company had tapped into the PRR's line without permission, he sent a crew of men to disconnect it. By 1910 the line had again been illegally tapped and the mayor regarded the action as a "rank injustice to the people who spent their hard-earned money to the amount of over \$100,000 to construct this intercepting sewer and the filtration plant into which the sewer empties. It is a bold and outrageous attempt to get something for nothing. The idea of foreign capitalists, who do not own a dollar's worth of property in our city, would have the impudence and arrogance to drain their houses into our sewer without a penny's cost or saying so much as 'By your leave'!" (Railroad City, 1990)

The Knickerbocker Company reportedly sold its remaining interest in the Knickerbocker development to the South Altoona Land Company about 1910. Additional information regarding acquisition by the South Altoona Land Company is not available at this time. That segment of the original tract sold outright to Borland and Waddell in 1906 was simultaneously developed with single family detached dwellings. Over the next two to three decades the Knickerbockers experienced frequent changeover in ownership. Most of the buildings eventually fell into the hands of several realty companies.

The construction of the PRR's South Altoona shops in 1903 was the spur to development of this area. Touted as the largest railroad foundry complex in the world, buildings of the South Altoona Foundry Works were completed in 1905, at the same

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time the Knickerbocker was undergoing construction nearby. The Knickerbocker was held as a rental property by a series of individuals and small investment companies whose members were primarily Philadelphia businessmen. The owners began to sell the houses, often to their tenants, in the late 1940s and 1950s. The majority of Knickerbocker residents were listed in city directories as PRR shop employees. A number of Altoona and Logan Valley Electric Railway Company employees made their homes here as well since the streetcar company's shops were only a short walk to the north. (Railroad City, 1990)

With ongoing decline of the railroad in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s came deterioration of "The Knickerbocker." During the summer of 1997, a planning process to establish goals for the achievement of a proper balance between owner-occupied units and renter-occupied units, to reclaim the architectural integrity of the neighborhood, and to improve general living conditions, resulted in a planning document effort known as the Knickerbocker Neighborhood Improvement Plan.

The proposed Knickerbocker Historic District constitutes Altoona's largest and most architecturally stylized rowhouse complex. It is the only area where entire city blocks are occupied by planned rowhouse units. Instead of large rowhouse complexes, Altoona's housing stock developed predominantly as single family detached units. Although most residences in the city center are very closely spaced, reminiscent of rowhouse construction, they are in fact set apart from one another on individual lots with space at the sides. In this pattern, Altoona differs from cities of the eastern United States where the rowhouse tended to predominate before the turn of the century, and is more in line with the development of mid-western cities in which single-family detached housing prevailed.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST
(Keyed to site map)

Each photograph has the following information in common:

Location: Knickerbocker Historic District
Altoona, Blair County, Pennsylvania

Photographer: Deborah Lamborn

Date of Photographs: October and November, 1999

Location of original negatives: City of Altoona
Planning & Community Development
1117 9th Avenue
Altoona, PA 16602

- KHD - 1. Streetscape, 3900 block of Fifth Avenue, looking west.
- KHD - 2. Streetscape, 430 - 420 40th Street, looking east.
- KHD - 3. 400 40th Street, looking west.
- KHD - 4. Streetscape, 3900 block of Fourth Avenue, looking north.
- KHD - 5. Streetscape, 4000 block of Fourth Avenue, looking south.

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- KHD – 6. Streetscape, 3958 – 3940 block of Fifth Avenue, looking north.
- KHD – 7. Knickerbocker Hotel, 3947-57 Sixth Avenue, looking southeast.
- KHD – 8. Streetscape, 3879 – 3759 Sixth Avenue, looking north.
- KHD – 9. Streetscape, 4029 – 4001 Fifth Avenue, looking north.

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KNICKERBOCKER HISTORIC
DISTRICT
County and State:
Blair County, Pennsylvania

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Verbal Boundary Description

The district's northwest boundary begins at curb line at the intersection of Burgoon Road and 39th Street, proceeds southeast along the curb line of 39th Street to the intersection with 4th Avenue then turns west/southwest along the curb line to the northeast corner of the property at 400 40th Street. The boundary then jogs south/southwest following the curb line of 4th Avenue southeast corner of the property at 4054 4th Avenue, then turns west/southwest, following the curb line of 41st Street to the southwest corner of the property at 4049 5th Avenue. The boundary proceeds north/northeast along the curb line of 5th Avenue to the southwest corner of the property at 430 40th Street, then turns west/northwest following the curb line of 40th Street to the southwest corner of the property at 3977-79 6th Avenue. The boundary proceeds north/northeast following the curb line of 6th Avenue to an intersection with the curb line of Burgoon Road then jogs north/northeast at a greater angle following the curb line of Burgoon Road to the point of beginning.

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National Park Service

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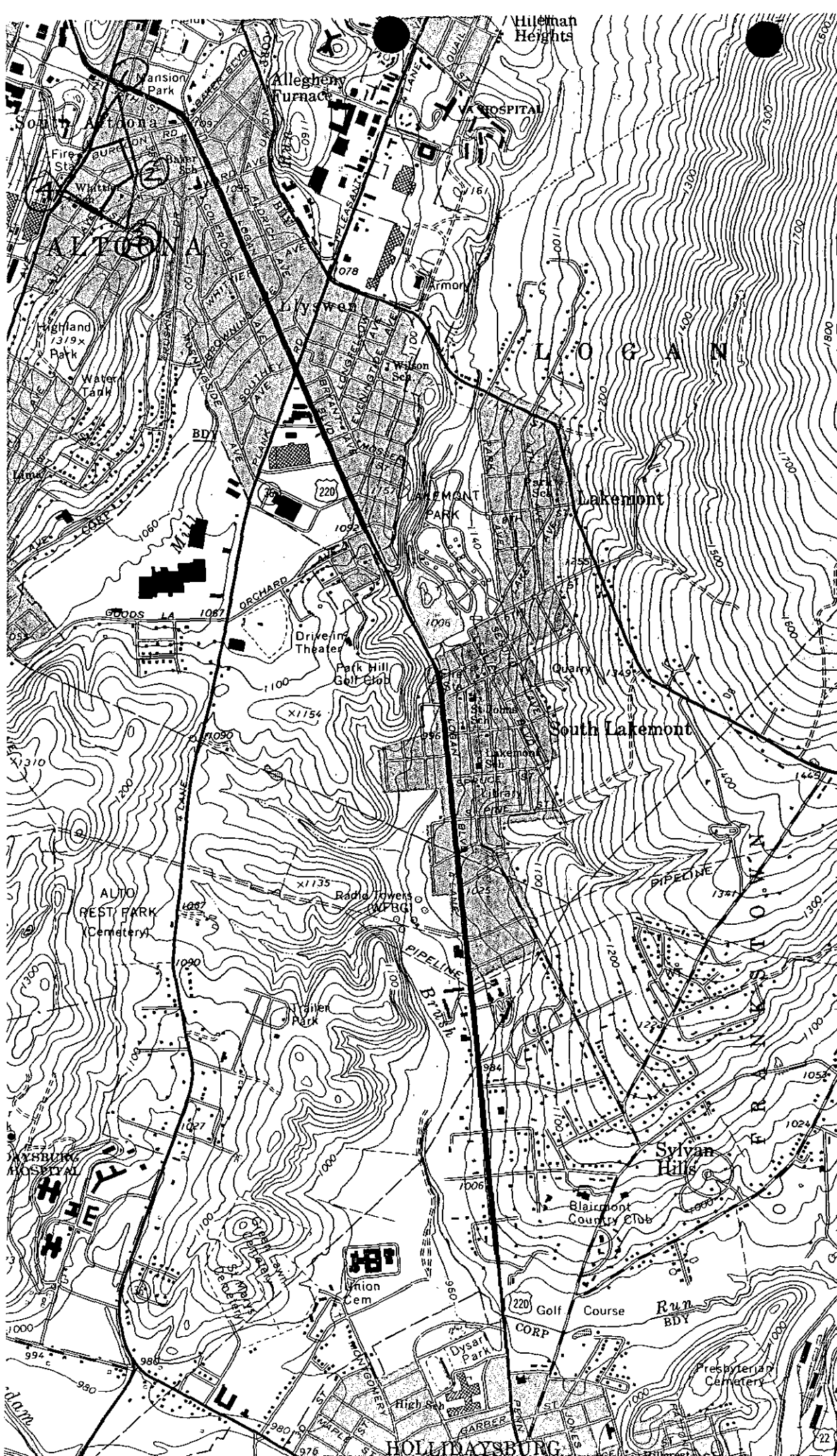
Name of Property:
KNICKERBOCKER HISTORIC
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Blair County, Pennsylvania

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Knickerbocker Historic District includes all of the rowhouse units planned by William Genter and specified in the 1906 agreement between Whiteside/Knickerbocker Contracting Company and Borland and Waddell; both those lots and buildings retained by Knickerbocker and those sold to Borland and Waddell and subsequently built on by the Knickerbocker Contracting Company. The single family detached dwellings built southwest of 41st Street on the narrow end of the original tract are not included in this proposed district. This area is excluded because its character is so dissimilar to the 1904 plan for a Philadelphia-style rowhouse complex called by the name of its construction company.

The flat area to the west/southwest of the district is characterized by the industrial complex developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as its South Altoona Shops. North/northeast of the district lay commercial areas that differ greatly in character from the rowhouse development. To the south and east lie residential areas more typical for Altoona. They follow a grid pattern and contain predominantly single family detached dwellings. The topography begins to rise dramatically to the east/southeast of the district.



420 000
 FEET
 KNACKERBOKER HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 ALTOONA, Blair County, PA
 UTM REFERENCES:

- 1-17 719220E
4485110N
- 2-17 719330E
4484715N
- 3-17 719270E
4484480N
- 4-17 719015E
4484630N

FRANKSTOWN 2.1 MI.

27'30"

FRANKSTOWN
5364 IV NE