

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Clark, Sen. Joseph O., House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 247 First Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Glen Campbell Borough vicinity N/A

state Pennsylvania code PA county Indiana code 063 zip code 15742

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Andrew H. Donald JULY 21, 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
State or 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Clark, Sen. Joseph O., House
Name of Property

Indiana 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	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>1</u>		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	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
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE/sandstone
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Refer to Continuation Sheets

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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 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901-c. 1930

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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 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

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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	683292	4520491	3		
2				4		

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See Continuation Sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date December, 2010

street & number Post Office Box 333 telephone 814-648-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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7. Description

Introduction

The Sen. J. O. Clark House (Photos 1-18) is a 1901 2½-story Colonial Revival-style house of wood construction, measuring 34' × 37' and containing c. 2,738 sq. ft. of living space. It is finished in weatherboard with unadorned corner boards, rests on an ashlar sandstone foundation, and is capped by a truncated hipped roof finished in asphalt shingles. The roof is distinguished by slightly flared eaves and is penetrated by dormers on all sides. The house sits on a wooded 4.8-acre tract which is comprised of 18 small town lots within the Borough of Glen Campbell, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, a rural hamlet located approximately 20 miles northeast of the county seat of Indiana Borough. The nominated property consists of the house and a spring house (both contributing buildings) and a pergola (a contributing structure); the pergola and springhouse are located c. 75 feet northeast of the house. Also on the property are a modern garage (a non-contributing building) and the foundation of a barn (an uncounted landscape feature). The Clark House has been compatibly rehabilitated and exhibits integrity in all of its composite qualities, retaining its historic form, finishes, and detail and, but for minor updating of bathrooms and the kitchen, appearing generally as it did at the end of the 1901-c. 1930 Period of Significance.

Exterior

The Clark House incorporates a symmetrical 3-bay façade which is oriented to the south (Photos 1, 2). Dominating the exterior is a substantial wrap-around 1-story veranda of wood with

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the original sawn porch skirting, wood flooring, and beaded wood ceiling, which extends 12 feet outward from the house, shields the entire façade, and curves around the southwest corner to shield the west elevation (Photos 1, 2, 3). The veranda is supported by plain wood posts with molded capitals, features a solid wood railing with paneled bulkheads, and is enclosed with a series of operable 6/6 historic wood sash. The enclosure of the western part of the veranda may date to the original construction of the house, since it acts as a sunroom (Photo 5) and is accessed by paired double doors opening out from the living room, a double door to the veranda on the façade, and a fourth door opening into the back yard. It also includes a fireplace and shares a chimney with the living room. Family history suggests that the veranda on the façade was enclosed with matching multi-light sash in the 1930s. The veranda is further distinguished by a low-pitched pediment over the entrance with double 10-light beveled glass doors with sidelights and a transom (Photo 1). A side door opens outward on the northeast end of the veranda, accessing a small stoop beyond which is a porte-cochere.

Centered on the façade is a second-story Palladian window above which is a center gable with a semi-circular 3-light lunette in the pediment (Photo 1, 16). Other than the Palladian window and the lunette, fenestration is flat-topped, one-over-one, with molded window heads (Photos 1, 2, 3); all sash is original and many units are glazed with wavy glass. Windows on the façade and rear elevation are set singly, while some windows on the side elevations are set in pairs; some window openings, particularly those serving bathrooms and the kitchen, are smaller in scale than others, but all represent original rhythm and patterns of fenestration.

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A hip-roofed back porch on the north elevation is enclosed with multi-light fixed windows. It is accessed from the kitchen and includes a single door with a three-light transom which opens onto a set of wood steps leading to the yard (Photo 3).

As noted above, the truncated hipped roof of the Clark House is penetrated by gable dormers on all sides. Three dormers each are on the façade and rear elevation, and two each are on the side elevations; the dormers open into the various bedrooms on the third floor. The dormers on the façade and rear incorporate single three-light window units, while those on the side elevations are somewhat larger and incorporate paired windows. The dormers feature full returns of their respective cornices. A small dentil band extends around all sides of the house under the eaves (Photos 1, 2, 3).

Interior

The interior of the J. O. Clark House (Photos 4-9; 13-18) is organized around a central-passage plan, with the front door opening into an entry hall which is flanked on the south side by the living room (Photo 4) which extends for much of the entire depth of the house. On the north side of the entry hall are the dining room (Photo 6) and the kitchen. The entry hall does not extend the full depth of the house. At its north end is a set of four steps leading to a landing which in turn reverses to access an open-string stair leading to the second story. The stair includes a carved walnut newel trimmed in rope and egg-and-dart molding and a ball finial, a balustrade with turned balusters, and string facing with an incised sunburst motif (Photo 8). An original closet is located under the stair, accessed from the entry hall.

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The living room is longer than it is wide and features a 1-story bay window at its south end (Photo 4), looking onto the veranda. Paired double doors with multiple beveled glass lights open outward from the living room onto the sun porch (Photo 4). Centered between these doors along the west wall is a fireplace with a brick mantle and brick hearth (Photo 5). At the north end of the living room is an original half-bath and closet with built-in book shelves on their outer walls.

The diningroom (Photo 6) occupies part of the eastern side of the first story and is served by the kitchen which is on the northeast corner. The kitchen retains its original floor-to-ceiling cabinetry and original hardware. A pantry which also retains its original cabinetry and hardware (Photo 7) is centered along the northern wall. Two sets of enclosed stairs with steep winders lead from the kitchen to the second floor and downward to the basement.

The first floor retains its original hardwood floors, door and window surrounds, doors, and hardware, including some with glass door knobs (Photos 4, 6, 7, 9). Most woodwork is unpainted and the floors are finished naturally. Throughout the Clark House are original lighting fixtures and cast iron radiators, which have been rehabilitated and are still in use (Photos 4, 5, 6, 9). Ceilings and walls are finished smooth and are of plaster or have been repaired with drywall.

The second floor of the Clark House incorporates a central hallway with an open balustrade serving the stair which leads upward from the first floor (Photo 9). At the south end of the hall is the Palladian window which is centered on the facade. Four bedrooms are accessed from the hall,

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two on each side (Photo 14), each served by original bathrooms and including original closets. One bedroom has been converted for use as a laundry room (Photo 15), without any modification to its original plan. The trim and hardware on the second floor are original, although the some of the trim is painted. The bathrooms retain some original fixtures, terrazzo tile floors, and tile wainscot.

An enclosed straight-run stair leads from the upstairs hall to the third floor and when it reaches the third floor it is enclosed within an open balustrade with turned balusters. The uppermost floor (Photos 15-18) features four finished rooms and a full bath, with natural light provided by the aforementioned lunette and by the dormers which are on all sides of the hipped roof.

The basement is accessed from an interior winding stair leading from the kitchen and from an outside stair accessed from the yard. The basement is architecturally undistinguished and minimally finished, although it does retain its original stone and brick wall surfaces and window wells with original sash. Its various rooms serve as storage and as mechanical rooms.

Dependencies

Associated with the Sen. Joseph O. Clark House is a contributing stone spring house (Photo 12) built into a side hill northeast of the main house. It is assumed to date to the original 1901 construction of the house. Near the spring house is a contributing wooden pergola (Photo 11), whose design, including scalloped rafter tails, suggests that it dates from the 1920s. A non-contributing modern metal storage building/garage (Photo 10) is near the northern property line.

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A rubble stone foundation northwest of the house is all that remains of a substantial barn which likely dated from the original construction of the house but which was badly deteriorated and was demolished. The barn foundation is treated as an uncounted landscape feature with respect to the nomination as a whole.

Setting

The Sen. Joseph Clark House is sited on an essentially flat 4.8-acre residential tract on the north side of First Street, southwest of Glenwood Avenue which is Glen Campbell's "Main Street." A driveway leads northward from First Street and makes a full loop around the house, which is surrounded by lawn dotted with mature trees on all sides.

Integrity

The integrity of the Clark House is uncompromised. It retains its historic form, floor plan, finishes, fenestration, both interior and exterior detail, door and window hardware, and lighting fixtures, and lacks additions. The c. 1930 enclosure of the veranda with multi-light sash was well-crafted and marks the end of the Period of Significance, and with the passage of time, this modification has gained significance in its own right.

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8. Significance

The 1901 Sen. J. O. Clark House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C for *architecture* as a well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style as it was interpreted in rural west-central Pennsylvania at the turn of the twentieth century. The Period of Significance begins in 1901, the date of construction, and ends c. 1930, the approximate date of the enclosure of the veranda with operable multi-light sash.

Brief Early History of the Community

Indiana County was at the center of coal mining in west-central Pennsylvania in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Coal towns dotted the cultural landscape, many of them company towns complete with a company store. Glen Campbell was Indiana County's first mining town, developed in the 1880s by the Glenwood Coal Company and by its superintendent, Cornelius Campbell, whose names the town bears. The Cush Creek extension of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad shipped its first carload from the community in October, 1889; within a month, the post office opened with Cornelius Campbell as the postmaster. The community would eventually also be served by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroads.

By the mid-1890s, the town was flourishing. The Glenwood Coal Company employed 265, the Reakersdale Coal Company, 75, and the Urey Ridge Coal Company, 100. Forty workers were employed at two substantial sawmills, and the community was served by a union church, six general stores, a clothing store, a hardware store, three drug stores, three butcher stores, a flour

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and feed store, four hotels, a newspaper, a doctor, and several liveryies. In 1900, the population reached 1,628.¹ Over the ensuing decades, the fortunes of the community followed those of the local coal industry--as the coal industry declined, the community followed. Three major fires between 1914 and 1928 wiped out much of the downtown along Glenwood Avenue and rebuilding did not occur. In a 1989 interview with a local newspaper, resident Robert Fry, 72 years of age at the time recalled, "After the Depression in the 1930s, Glen Campbell never really bounced back. There was no revival after the deep mines were finished and there was no lumber business."² The population of the community at the time of the 2000 Census was 305.

Joseph Oscar Clark

Joseph Oscar Clark (1871-1936) arrived in Glen Campbell during its early heyday. He was born in neighboring Montgomery Township, also located in Indiana County. His early education was received in public schools but he later studied at Dickinson Seminary in Williamsport, at the Germantown Academy in Philadelphia, and at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1889, he entered business as a Glen Campbell merchant but suffered heavy losses and sold his business in the wake of the coal strike of 1894. He soon entered the lumber business with Matthew Watson, doing business as Watson and Clark. His success was such that in 1899 he was among the organizers of the First National Bank of Glen Campbell, with his father, John W. Clark, as its president. That same year he laid out the Clark Brothers and Smith Addition to Glen Campbell and was serving as a director of the bank when he built his new home in 1901.

¹ John F. Busoviki, **Indiana County**. (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2003), p. 109.

² "Glen Campbell will celebrate its 100th anniversary," *Tribune Review*, July 16, 1989.

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John W. Clark died in 1905 and the 34-year-old Joseph O. Clark assumed the presidency of the bank. Over the next thirty years, Joseph Clark's business ventures extended far and wide, some in partnership with his brothers Harry E. Clark and Samuel L. Clark. Joseph O. Clark's local initiatives, most of which were tied in some way to the extraction of natural resources, included the Arcadia Land Company, the Superior Coal Company, the Susquehanna Fuel Company, Clark Brothers Coal Mining Co., the Wilmouth and Clark Gas Co., the Arcadia Water Co., the Hillsdale Coal and Coke Co., the Susquehanna Mine Supply Company, the Indiana Oil and Gas Co., the Patchin Coal Mining Company, the Keystone Fuel Company, and the Royal Oil and Gas Co. He also owned a weekly newspaper, *The County Journal*, published in Glen Campbell.³ His Glen Campbell home was built on eighteen of the residential lots within the 1899 Clark Brothers and Smith Addition to Glen Campbell. Clark was also one of the original trustees of the Glen Campbell Baptist Mission, which was organized in the community in 1902.⁴

Further afield, J. O. Clark had oil interests in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Kansas. At the time of his death in 1936, he was president of the Laurel Oil and Gas. Co., the Helena Oil and Gas Co., the Owens-Sloan Oil Company, and the Royal Oil and Gas Co. He also owned the Southmere Farms and Fruit Company which was located at Indian River, Florida.

³ Biographical information drawn from the obituary of J. O. Clark, *Indiana Gazette*, July 22, 1936.

⁴ Handwritten and unsigned MS focused upon the formation of the Glen Campbell Baptist Church, in the possession of the property owner.

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In 1895 he wed Winifred "Winnie" Patchin, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Patchin of Patchinville, in nearby Clearfield County. They became the parents of three sons, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving sons, Aaron P. and Joseph O., Jr., were reared in their parents' home at Glen Campbell.⁵

During his long and active life in Glen Campbell, Joseph O. Clark was a keen participant in community affairs, including the development of real estate such as the aforementioned addition to the Borough. He maintained active memberships in several Masonic organizations and was a leading parishioner of the local Baptist church which he had helped to establish, regularly opening the doors of his spacious home to traveling pastors who were participating in Baptist conventions in the area.

Despite Clark's career in extractive endeavors, he was an advocate for the preservation of wildlife—albeit in some instances for the purpose of hunting. In 1912 he and his wife established the Jos-Win game preserve near their Glen Campbell home, including a commodious lodge which the Clarks used as a second home. The refuge contained more than 2,000 acres and was stocked with buffalo, deer, and a variety of other game.

In 1920, Pennsylvania State Senator Wilbur Graff died, and Clark was appointed to fill his unexpired term. In 1923, he ran for the seat in his own right and was elected to a full term, serving

⁵ Aaron Clark's son, Joseph, was interviewed in the course of gathering oral history information for the preparation of this document.

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from 1924 to 1928. He was referred to as "Senator Clark" thereafter.

Joseph Clark lived in his 1901 Glen Campbell home until his death in 1936. It remained in the ownership of his descendants until 1996, after which time it went through several successive ownerships. Although it was vacant for most of the time after Clark's death, his family continued the elder Clark's tradition of allowing travelers associated with the Baptist faith to stay in the house.

Historic and Architectural Context

The Sen. J. O. Clark House was identified in a 1984 State Historic Preservation Office-funded Historic Sites Survey as "the finest example of the Colonial Revival style found in Glen Campbell Borough."⁶ The Colonial Revival style was born of the fervor of patriotism in the wake of the American Centennial of 1876. Over the next decades, architects and local builders alike crafted residential, commercial, and institutional buildings which relied on pre-Revolutionary antecedents for their influence. Some properties replicated Colonial forms more faithfully than others. In some instances, Colonial Revival-style architecture nearly replicated eighteenth-century domestic design, while other examples only exhibited a Palladian window to hint at earlier design influences. The Clark House falls between these two extremes. It exhibits a symmetrical three-bay façade with a centered entry, a Palladian window penetrating the second floor, a third-story center gable with a semi-circular lunette, and a truncated hipped roof with dormers—all faithful reproductions of

⁶ Jayne E. Cramer, Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form, Joseph Clark House, 1984.

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eighteenth-century design elements. Other comparable properties nearby include the former Marion Center School (PASHPO Survey Site No. 063-MC-007), like the Clark House, dating from 1901. It is of wood construction, with a Palladian window in the pediment of the forward-projecting gable on the facade. However, an overhead garage door has been inserted into another portion of the facade, significantly compromising its integrity. A Colonial Revival-derived schoolhouse in Glen Campbell (063-GC-016) has been significantly altered and Jos-Win (063-GC-006), the Clark's summer home, is of Queen Anne-style design and differs significantly from their "in-town" home in Glen Campbell. In Plumville, Indiana County—another coal town—the Woodworth House on Main Street (063-PL-004) is also of Colonial Revival design, but in form is more of an American Foursquare and is considerable smaller than the Sen. Clark House; its Colonial Revival-style detail is an incidental Palladian window in the dormer on the facade. Another Plumville house, the Salerno House (063-PL-014), is a gable-front side-passage vernacular house with a Palladian window in the pediment of the gable on the facade. The Sen. Clark House is obviously a more significant example of the Colonial Revival style than are these other properties, particularly in its rural location within a tiny municipality.

The wrap-around veranda as seen on the Sen. Clark house is more of a late nineteenth-century feature which was sometimes designed as part of new construction but was also often added to properties built decades earlier. A number of examples of this latter trend are found in the Brookville Historic District (NR 1984), located approximately thirty miles northwest of Glen Campbell, where in the 1890s spacious verandas were added to 1870s domestic architecture. This

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trend also appeared in the Compton Hotel in Armagh, Indiana County, an 1858 building with a wrap-around veranda with a curved corner like the Clark House. The enclosure of the veranda with operable sash was another treatment which appears in other communities including Brookville and may signal a shift in preference from the open veranda of pre-automobile days to more enclosed living space, away from the exhaust fumes of early autos. In the case of the Clark House, the enclosure is well crafted, exceeds fifty years of age, and in no way detracts from the integrity of the property as a whole.

Historically, the house is the tangible manifestation of the fortunes which were realized by industry leaders in the coal fields of west-central Pennsylvania as the timber industry faded from the scene. Dozens of bituminous coal towns grew up across Indiana, Jefferson, and Clearfield Counties during these years, some of which were within the domain of local coalmen such as Joseph O. Clark and others of which were part of the vast empires of out-of-state coal developers such as New York City's Adrian Iselin, whose mining operations in Jefferson County bore his name.

Glen Campbell is an architecturally undistinguished community consisting of Glenwood Avenue, the principal thoroughfare and several intersecting streets. The community's other domestic architecture is vernacular in character, consisting of two-story houses in fair to poor condition, including some in a state of collapse and at least one which partially burned and has neither been razed nor repaired. The only other local property which ever compared to the Sen. Joseph Clark house was a house built c. 200 yards north of the Clark house for the sister of

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Winifred Clark. Very similar in design to the Sen. Clark House, it was destroyed in the 1960s during surface mining.

Summary

Summarizing, the 1901 Sen. Joseph O. Clark House retains integrity in all of its composite qualities, meets National Register Criterion C for architecture, as a well-preserved example of the Colonial Revival style, and is described in a SHPO-sponsored historic resource survey as the best example of this style in the community in which it is located; it was the home of a State Senator who was a locally-prominent coal operator at a time when coal extraction in this area was in its heyday.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Public Documents

Indiana County Land Records, Indiana County Court House, Indiana, Pennsylvania

Published Materials

Busovicki, John F. **Indiana County**. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

"Glen Campbell will celebrate its 100th anniversary," *Tribune Review*, July 16, 1989.

Stephenson, Clarence David. **Indiana County 175th Anniversary**. Indiana, Pennsylvania: A. G. Halldin Publishing Co., 1978.

Stewart, J. T. **Indiana County, Pennsylvania: Her People, Past and Present**. Chicago: J. H. Beers and Company, 1913.

Maps

Moorehead, T. L. Plan of Lots, Clark Brothers and Smith Addition, Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania, 1899.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Glen Campbell, Pennsylvania. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1910, 1929.

Other

Cramer, Jayne E. Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form, Joseph Clark House, 1984.

Handwritten and unsigned MS focused upon the formation of the Glen Campbell Baptist Church, in the

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possession of the property owner.

Oral history interview with Joseph Clark, 2005.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Consisting of Indiana County Tax Parcel No. 18-01-104 and being that same tract as described in Deed Book 1361, Page 310 of the Indiana County, Pennsylvania Deed Books, filed at the Register and Recorder's Office, Indiana County Court House, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

JUSTIFICATION

This nomination encompasses only the Sen. Joseph O. Clark House and its immediately associated grounds, all of which have been associated with the nominated resource since the time of its construction.

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Section Number Photo Log Page 1

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All photos:

Clark, Sen. Joseph O., House

Indiana County, PA

David L. Taylor, 2010

Digital images filed with the National Register

Prints produced with a Canon i9900 printer,
using Canon ink and printed on HP archival
photo paper

1. Southeast perspective, looking northwest and showing overall massing of house, fenestration, wrap-around veranda, porte-cochere, roof form and dormers, center gable and Palladian window, etc.
2. Southwest perspective, looking northeast and showing rounded corner and fenestration on wrap-around veranda, original porch skirting.
3. Northeast perspective, looking southwest and showing original and unaltered rhythm of fenestration on side and rear elevation, original glass-enclosed back porch, truncated hipped roof form, finish, and dormers, etc.
4. Interior, livingroom, looking south into bay window and showing original volume, fireplace, flooring, finishes, etc.
5. Interior, sunroom on west elevation, looking south and showing fireplace, original lighting fixture, fenestration, door opening onto veranda on façade, etc.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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6. Interior, diningroom, looking south and showing original finishes, woodwork, lighting, etc.
7. Interior, view from kitchen into pantry, looking west and showing original cabinetry in pantry and door opening into livingroom.
8. Interior, main stair, looking northeast and showing open-string form, newel, balusters, and sunburst motif on stringers
9. Interior, second story, looking south along hallway and showing second-story banister, original flooring, and Palladian window
10. Non-historic garage located northeast of the house, near the northern lot line, looking northeast
11. Spring house, located northeast of house, looking east
12. Pergola located northeast of house along driveway which loops around house, looking southeast
13. View of bedroom, second floor, looking into hall and illustrating typical finishes, doors, etc.
14. View of bedroom/laundry, looking toward closet
15. Third floor, typical bedroom
16. Third floor, view at end of hall looking toward lunette
17. Third floor, typical view into dormer
18. Third floor, view in hallway, showing typical door, trim, etc.