



South Mountain to Blue Ridge Summit

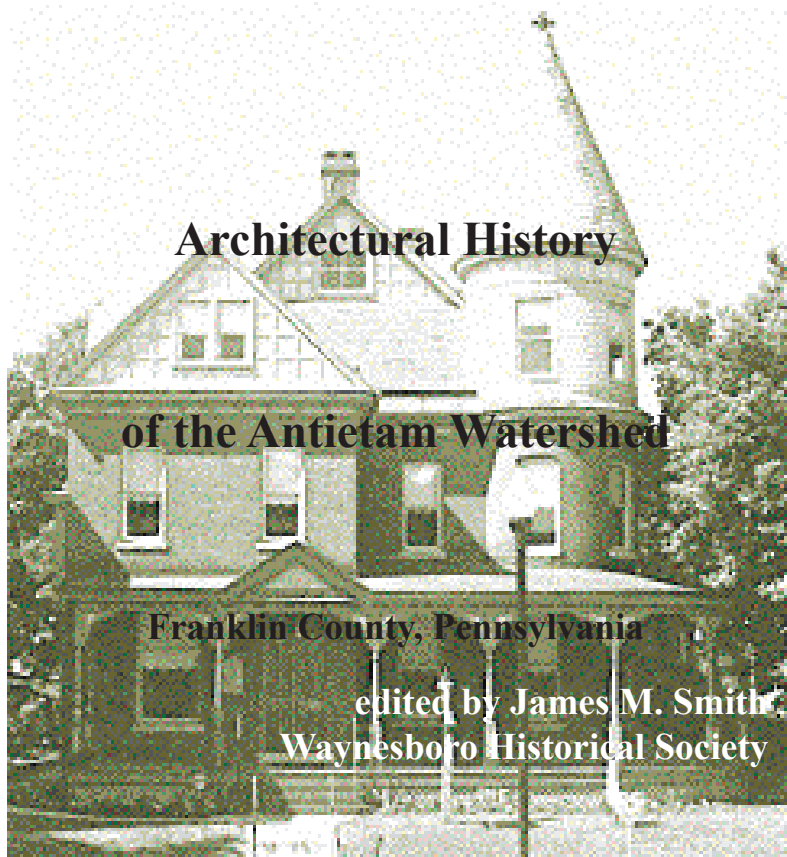
**Architectural History
of the Antietam Watershed
Franklin County, Pennsylvania**

edited by James M. Smith
Waynesboro Historical Society

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Cover – adapted from historic photograph of Good's Mill, Midvale Road,
Waynesboro, ca. 1900, photographer unknown.

South Mountain to Blue Ridge Summit



Dedicated to the memory of
Beatrice Matthews Smith
(1921-1999)
for whom the joy of life and the
joy of learning went hand in hand

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Preface and Acknowledgments

Survey Areas

The Waynesboro Historical Society undertook the first architectural survey of Waynesboro in 1991-92. The survey focused on the borough's town center area, a two block strip straddling Main Street, bounded by Northeast Avenue on the east and by North and South Grant Streets on the west. William J. Sheppard served as the project director. Using the town center work as a springboard, the Society, in the following year, took on a much larger project. The second architectural survey intended to cover all of Franklin County in an ambitious five year plan. Susan Cianci Salvatore served as the project director and Marie Lanser Beck served as the primary researcher/surveyor. Due to the size of the county and the number of historic resources involved, the survey area was divided into five sections with each section designed to take one year to complete. As a result of cuts in funding after the first year (1993-94), only one section was surveyed. This area covered the remainder of Waynesboro beyond the town center, all of Washington Township (including Blue Ridge Summit, Rouzerville, & Zullinger) and Quincy Township (including Altenwald, Five Forks, Mont Alto, Quincy, South Mountain, & Tomstown). Washington Township was chosen due to its growth rate of 15.6% over a 10 year span from 1983-93. Quincy Township was also included in the survey as one of two townships bordering Washington Township. The other township, Antrim (not surveyed), had an 8% growth rate with a much larger number of resources. It was scheduled to be surveyed in 1994-95 prior to the loss of funding.

Survey Goals and Design

The goals of the two architectural surveys were designed to provide a comprehensive inventory of the significant resources of Waynesboro, Mont Alto, Washington Township and Quincy Township. The surveys identified all the structures and sites predating 1947, and documented those sites that were determined to be of significant historic or architectural importance. In addition to an inventory, the surveys also provided:

- 1). a visual and narrative record of the county's historic resources and its overall development
- 2). a basis for which preservation can be integrated with community planning
- 3). a record for use in historic preservation efforts to protect the

- county's historic resources and to serve as an educational tool
- 4). documentation to determine eligibility for nomination of individual sites and districts for listing in the National Register of Historic Places
- 5). an inventory of sites that may be impacted by development and local capital improvements projects.

Prior to the start of the field work, Sheppard, Salvatore and Beck carried out archival research to compile a general history of the survey areas. The research included review of historic maps, photographs, published histories and papers, oral histories, bibliographies, and previously completed surveys of historic districts and sites. They used this material to identify and describe general trends, groups, individuals and events important to both the local history and the development of the built environment. They identified the types of resources to be anticipated in the survey areas and specific sites to be documented.

Following guidelines established by the state's Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP), the surveys were conducted at the comprehensive and intensive levels. The comprehensive level provided a listing of all the resources predating 1947. The intensive level documented individual sites of architectural and historical significance and forms the basis of this report.

Comprehensive Survey

The comprehensive survey identified all the historic resources in the survey areas that predate 1947. The town center survey provided a photographic record of these sites, the 1993-94 survey did not, due to cost. Information from the comprehensive surveys is available in manuscript form at the Waynesboro Historical Society and BHP in Harrisburg.

Intensive Survey

The intensive survey documented resources that possess individual architectural and historical significance. These resources met the following criteria:

1. Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places
2. Industrial sites (iron ore ruins, mills, manufacturing)
3. Historic resources threatened by demolition or neglect
4. Unusual types of construction material, architectural features, or massing and scale for the area (i.e., building with distinctive decorative elements).

Sites chosen for intensive level survey were determined by the survey directors William J. Sheppard and Susan Cianci Salvatore, and by primary researcher/surveyor Marie Lanser Beck. Properties documented at this level were recorded on the Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey forms. This information is also available at the Waynesboro Historical Society and BHP

in Harrisburg.

The discussion of properties included in this report follows, in general, the format developed by BHP for recording historic resources—a physical description followed by an historic narrative. The physical description includes an overview of the setting of the property, a determination of architectural style, any important exterior features, a description of outbuildings, a determination of integrity, and an exterior photograph of the primary elevation, where possible. The description of a building's historic and current physical appearance was based on the availability of historic photographs, visible changes to the building, and the time period of the existing architectural elements. Unless otherwise noted, the physical descriptions represent the appearance of the property at the time of the original surveys between 1991 and 1994. The historic narratives describe the specific history of particular properties, areas, and groups of people. The research was used to justify the importance of a property according to the National Register criteria.

The physical descriptions and historic narratives for sites not recommended as eligible for National Register listing are less detailed. They provide a brief description of the setting of the property, determination of architectural style, important exterior features for the current physical appearance, outbuilding description, a determination of integrity, and an exterior photograph of the primary elevation.

About this Report

A total of 148 historic properties and districts are presented in the pages to follow. They are organized by locale first, beginning with Waynesboro and extending out to the rural areas of Washington Township and Quincy Township and ending with the borough of Mont Alto and the village of South Mountain. Within each geographic area, the sites are arranged chronologically by date of construction and by building type, meaning residential houses are grouped separately from farm, commercial, religious or public buildings. In one case, Fair View Place, the property is grouped with the farms of Washington Township and not by its taxable address, which is within the limits of Waynesboro. As a research tool, the description for each property is meant to stand by itself and not be dependent on the descriptions of other properties. This does produce some repetition in the narrative, especially for associated sites. Except for a few instances, the photographs shown were generated from the original survey negatives using a flatbed scanner with a transparency adapter. Those photographs taken by the editor date to the year of this publication. In the text, the bibliographic reference noted as FCDB stands for Franklin County Deed Book.

Acknowledgments

In addition to the work of William J. Sheppard, Susan Cianci Salvatore and Marie Lanser Beck, survey research was conducted by staff surveyor A. Kristin Beck, and by a number of survey volunteers. They include William Adams, Marty Amrhein, Jack Anthony, Regina Anthony, William Arthur, Carol Bailey, Jacqueline H. Barlup, J. Edward Beck, Sr., Mary Caverly, Dianna Clemens-Heim, Adam Hungerford, Tracey Hess King, Brenda Krepps, Colleen Larson, Frank Larson, John McClellan, Frances Miller, Kathryn Oller, Kaye Ressler, Kenneth Sandri, Andrea Struble, Sally Watkins, Shelby Weaver, Cecil Wells and Carolyn Wolff. Photographs for the town center survey were taken by volunteer Dan Arthur and by William J. Sheppard. Photographs for the 1993-94 survey were taken by volunteers Dianna Clemens-Heim, Kenneth Sandri and Cecil Wells, and by Marie Lanser Beck.

Mary Caverly, former president of the Waynesboro Historical Society and chair of its Preservation Committee, provided overall direction and was instrumental in securing funds for both projects. These funds were provided by the Waynesboro Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission, the office of State Representative Patrick E. Fleagle, and First National Bank of Waynesboro (now Keystone Financial).

The editor gratefully acknowledges the contributions of many others involved with the survey project whose names do not appear above, including the board of directors, Oller House volunteers and members of the Waynesboro Historical Society. Special recognition is extended to Marie Lanser Beck, Mary Caverly, Susan Cianci Salvatore and William J. Sheppard. Their work forms the foundation upon which this report is built.

Editor's note: Since the end of the second survey in 1994, three of the historic resources described here have been lost—East Junior High School in Waynesboro, Altenwald barn in Quincy Township and the Double Cottage on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto. The Jacob Shank farmhouse in Washington Township no longer retains its structural integrity and is currently near collapse.

I. Introduction

The architecture of the Antietam watershed is a story told through buildings and the families who built and lived within their walls. The story begins with farming and self sufficiency and ends with tuberculosis and the state's fight against it. In Waynesboro, the family names of Hamilton, Frick, Geiser, Oller and Landis dominate the built environment. From the early 1800s to the 1920s, Waynesboro's growth from an agricultural crossroads to an industrial center was fueled by their factories and the money they generated. The architecture of the streetscape began with log and stone and reached its dominance in brick and frame. The rural landscape is a story of many families told most often by the common need of farm life and the common ethnicity of PA German. Stoners and Monns, Goods and Kneppers are but a few whose marks remain on the land. The earliest structures are log and limestone, replaced, ever so slowly, by brick and frame. On the two mountain tops, one developed as a resort town for the wealthy, the other as a state operated sanatorium for the ill. The family names of Chapman, Rennert and McGaw repeat themselves in the summer houses of Blue Ridge Summit, where Shingle style dominates. The names of Hughes, Weistling, Rothrock, Conklin and Dixon are tied to the iron works and state forestry school at Mont Alto and the sanatorium of South Mountain. What began as a vernacular log house, ends in massive institutional architecture.

A. An Overview of the Local History

Oft times, where people settled in Pennsylvania depended on their ethnicity. These locations depended on the various group's time of arrival, ports of entry, availability of land, and the attraction of specific valleys and towns where the earliest members of a religious or language group had settled (Cuff 1989: 88). The English were generally the first European settlers of Pennsylvania, and the majority settled in the eastern part of the state, particularly in and around Philadelphia, which was soon established as a regional commercial port. The English community became the dominant population in the state politically, economically, and socially. The later Scotch-Irish and German settlers of the early to mid 1700s took up lands on the frontiers which included the Cumberland Valley.

The majority of the early settlers in the Cumberland Valley were Scotch-Irish who pushed further toward the western frontier than either the English or the Germans. They entered Pennsylvania at Chester, New Castle and

Philadelphia, and moved to the southern end of Pennsylvania from Chester to Franklin Counties. The Cumberland Valley served as a primary location for the first Scotch-Irish entry into the New World. As they continued to settle in Pennsylvania they also moved to the southwestern part of the state (Cuff 1989: 88).

The Scotch-Irish were Protestants and originally from Scotland. They were encouraged to migrate to the north of Ireland, which was then under Protestant rule. When Catholic rule came back to this area, the Scotch-Irish emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in the Cumberland Valley between 1700 and 1764. Church records indicate that Presbyterian congregations were organized between 1730 and 1735 in areas where the Scotch-Irish settled (Donehoo 1930a: 263). By 1750, it is estimated that more than 90% of the population in the Cumberland Valley was Scotch-Irish (Dunaway 1935: 86).

It is reported that, in 1755, instructions were given by the proprietaries to their agents that special care should be taken to encourage the emigrations of Irish to Cumberland County, and to send all the German emigrants, if possible, to York County. It appears that the combination of the Irish with Germans in Lancaster County had provoked ill feelings and serious riots when the two groups gathered at elections (M'Cauley 1878: 18).

Benjamin Chambers, of Scotch descent, was the first European to establish a settlement in what was to become Franklin County. He arrived in the early 1730s and in 1734 received 400 acres at the Falling Spring's mouth on both sides of the Conococheague Creek for a grist mill and plantation (M'Cauley 1878: 9). He eventually founded Chambersburg.

In 1687, Germans founded Germantown, six miles from Philadelphia, and generally settled in the counties just west of the English counties. The Germans spread in small numbers over all the settled parts of the province. During the early 1700s, the majority settled in Northampton, York, Lancaster and Berks Counties. They also settled in large numbers in Franklin and Bedford Counties. By 1790, the nation's first population census showed the Germans representing 38% of Pennsylvania's population, the English and Welsh comprising 30%, and the Scotch-Irish at 15% (Cuff 1989: 88).

Transportation during the settlement years occurred by way of Indian trails that wound between the Susquehanna and the Potomac Rivers and between the lower Delaware and Ohio Rivers. These trails served as the basis for future roads. The Great Trail served as the course for the Great Road built in 1744. This 60 mile long road traveled between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. When its course was laid out, Shippensburg was the only town in existence. Later towns to develop along this route would include Carlisle, Mount Rock, Hogestown and Chambersburg. From this road, several

roads branched out leading west and south to York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington (Donehoo 1930a: 86-87). In 1768, the first road leading south from what is now Fulton County traveled through Peters, Antrim, and Washington Townships. This route was important for marketing produce to the south of Franklin County and to Baltimore.

On September 9, 1784, Franklin County was created by an Act of the Assembly. It was formed as a division of the County of Cumberland which was the sixth in the province of Pennsylvania, created in 1750. Efforts to create Franklin County were made by the inhabitants of the southwestern part of the county, weary of the great distance they traveled to Carlisle, the county seat. The petitioners noted the inconveniences and hardships which they suffer by the large extent of the said county (Bates 1887: 192) and the difficulty in transferring “felons and misdoers” to the seat of justice (Nead 1900: 53). Greencastle, Chambersburg, and Shippensburg competed for the title of county seat with Chambersburg being named the judicial center. The population in the new county was estimated at 13,000 based on the taxables showing 12,291 names. The U.S. Census in 1790 placed the county’s population at 15,655 (Bates 1887: 200).

Franklin County is located within a valley surrounded by mountains. South Mountain forms the eastern boundary, the Kittochtinny or North Mountain to the west and the Cove and Tuscarora Mountains to the southwest. There are numerous streams including the Tuscarora, Conodoguinet, Conococheague, Antietam and Cove Creeks. The rich valley soil provided the land for successful farming and the streams provided the power needed for the early mills. The topography proved critical to the settlement and economic development of the county.

Agriculture dominated Pennsylvania’s economy during its settlement years. Until 1820, more than 90% of the working population was engaged in agriculture (Fletcher 1955: 8). Farms in Pennsylvania were mainly self-sufficient operations.

From 1681 to 1790, industry in Pennsylvania was small in scale except for iron production. Leading industries included gristmilling, sawmilling and leather tanning. Gristmilling was especially important for processing wheat. Pennsylvania led the colonies in the export of grain and flour and in the production of tanned leather and leather goods (Bomberger 1991: 7). Properties assessed in Franklin County in 1786 included one grist mill, one saw mill and two tan yards.

The prosperity of Pennsylvania following the settlement years was greatly affected by developments in transportation. A mail and stage line extended to Chambersburg by the 1790s with the first post office in the county being

established in Chambersburg in June, 1790 (Bates 1887: 222). The Pennsylvania Road was macadamized by 1818. The great era of turnpike building occurred between 1790-1840. The first turnpike connecting Chambersburg to Baltimore was completed in 1809 and a second, known as the Pittsburgh Turnpike, in 1820. By 1832, Pennsylvania led all the states in the construction of turnpikes (Dunaway 1935: 670). Turnpikes resulted in an increase in commerce activity for the area. Stage coach companies initiated daily service to and from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore and the hotels in the towns along the way were filled with travelers. It was said that nearly every 10th house along the turnpike was a hostelry (Bates 1887: 220).

In 1820, Franklin County was the dominant area in the state for woolen textiles (Cuff 1989: 102). Chambersburg was noted for the manufacturing of nails, tacks, hats, gloves, and millstones. Also in Chambersburg, the first paper mill was built about 1780, and, in 1808, Hollywell Paper Mill was built. In Quincy Township, the Mont Alto Iron Works began operations in 1807-08 and the foundry in 1815. The iron works had, at one time, more than 500 workers, 75 horses and mules, 21 steam engines, and 20,000 acres of land (Bates 1887: 234).

Even with these commercial ventures, agriculture provided the economic base of Pennsylvania and Franklin County. The 1820 U.S. census for the county lists 696 persons engaged in agriculture compared to 18 in commerce and 211 in manufacturing.

Transportation advancements continued in the 1820s with the advent of the steam railroads. Between 1850 and 1920, Pennsylvania was among the top four states in miles of track (Bomberger 1991: 5). The major railway company in the region was the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company which received authority (by Act of Assembly, April 15, 1835) to construct a railroad from Carlisle to a point on the Susquehanna River (opposite Harrisburg) to Shippensburg and Chambersburg. It opened for travel from White Hill to Carlisle in August, 1837 and extended its line through to Chambersburg in November, 1837. Other railroad lines entering Franklin County included the Franklin Railroad, the Southern Penn Railroad, and the B&O Valley Railroad which opened trade to the south. The Mont Alto Railroad (1872) originated in Mont Alto connecting with the Cumberland Valley Railroad at a point northeast of Chambersburg. In 1878 and 1879, the track was extended to Waynesboro (Bates 1887: 230-234). The line was important to the county's economy for the transportation of iron from the Mont Alto works. Railroads made the movement of goods faster and cheaper and allowed for a much wider market area. This innovation was to change the shape of Pennsylvania's industrial and agricultural base for years to come.

Due to the railroad, the farming outlook for the state changed. Commodities

from Midwestern, and later Great Plains states could now be transported to eastern markets. As a result, there was a decline in Pennsylvania's wheat, cattle, corn, sheep and hog farming. However, the production of wheat, corn, and to a lesser extent cattle, remained competitive in the southeastern and south-central sections of the state, including Franklin County (Cuff 1989: 93).

By 1840, farms began to change to commercial enterprises. They became more mechanized and specialized due to technological advancements. These advances resulted in the formation of societies throughout the state that promoted improved farming methods. In Franklin County, the Farmers and Merchants Industrial Association organized in 1859, the Franklin County Agricultural Society in 1875, and the Pet Stock Association in 1879-80 (Bates 1887: 265).

From the mid 1800s to the mid 1900s, Pennsylvania was second in the production of manufactured goods and was first as a supplier of steel, iron, and coal (Bomberger 1991: 1). In 1840, Franklin County included 8 furnaces (Stoner 1947: 541) and, according to the census conducted that year, 97 flour and grist mills. Waynesboro and Chambersburg became the home to much of Franklin County's manufacturing, with companies such as the Frick Company locating in Waynesboro in 1860, Geiser Manufacturing in 1866, and Landis Brothers of Waynesboro in 1890. In Chambersburg, a large woolen mill, Commonwealth Woolen Manufacturing Company, employed 80 people by 1866. This company also owned a large flour mill. Machinery producing companies included Wolf & Hammaker and Taylor Manufacturing.

In the 1920s, the railroads were challenged by the automobile. By 1940, all rail networks were in decline. The Pennsylvania Department of Highways (founded in 1903) undertook a state highway system of more than 8,800 miles. Secondary rural roads were being paved in the 1930s, thus opening rural areas to future development (Cuff 1989: 98).

Between 1900 and 1930, the number of acres in farmland in the state decreased by more than one fourth, as farms became more specialized and mechanized (Cuff 1989: 23). By the 1930s, Pennsylvania's national ranking in wheat, cattle and sheep declined. The number of farms and acreage decreased by 25%, even as productivity rose as a result of mechanization. Dairying increased broadly across the state during this period and dairy farms were found in every county. Only 10% of farms in 1930 specialized in crops and, by 1940, fewer than 10% of the state's residents were farmers (Fletcher 1955: 8, 28). This decrease was due to consolidation of small farms into larger operations, the conversion of farms near cities into suburban areas, and the abandonment of farms in the less fertile districts.

Despite the downward trends in some segments of the state's agriculture, Franklin County remained strong in its agricultural development. It was one of the leading counties in hog, sheep, poultry, corn, wheat, apples and peach production. The average farm value in Franklin County increased between 1900 and 1940 (Cuff 1989: 93-95).

In 1920, Pennsylvania began to experience a period of relative decline in its industrial economy. The decline was evidenced in the state's slower industrial growth rate as compared to growth in other states. The Great Depression had a profound effect on manufacturing with industrial production in 1931 dropping to less than half of what it had been in 1929. Recovery was not seen until World War II. During this period there were declines throughout the state in textile manufacturing, but silk, hosiery and knitting mills continued to expand (Bomberger 1991: 11-12). From 1919-1939, Franklin County was a dominant area in the state for hosiery/knit goods and was regionally significant for its production of machinery/machine parts and tools (Cuff 1989: 102-03).

In 1940, the population for Franklin County was 69,378, up from the 65,010 in 1930. By 1950, the population had grown to 75,927. These numbers show that the county continued to experience a steady increase in growth during this last phase of its history in the survey. However, Franklin County, like the rest of the nation, experienced suburbanization due to advances in transportation. This trend resulted in higher growth spreading to the neighboring countryside away from the County's historic town centers.

B. Historic Trends of the Antietam Watershed

Susan Salvatore (1994) developed a model of five different historic trends in the Antietam Watershed based on the types of architecture surveyed in 1993-94. The architecture falls into the categories of exploration/settlement, agriculture, transportation, industry and social/public/education

Exploration/Settlement

This theme is related to the period of 1630 to 1790 when the Cumberland Valley was settled mainly by Scotch-Irish, some Germans, and to a much lesser extent the English. Expansion into the area was virtually complete by the time Washington Township was founded in 1779. Quincy Township was founded in 1838, formed from the northern part of Washington Township. This is the period when farming dominated the townships and a smaller number of milling activities were being established. During this time, major towns such as Greencastle, Shippensburg, Waynesboro and Chambersburg were founded. A distinct cultural region had been established around the

Scotch-Irish. Religious, social, and cultural institutions were being formed during this period. Property types include farms (dwellings and outbuildings), rural schools, churches and mills.

Agriculture

Farming was and is a dominant activity for Washington and Quincy Townships from the start of settlement in the 1600s to the present. Despite the strong growth of manufacturing in the urban areas, agriculture remained dominant throughout. Since both townships are rich in farmland, they reflect the areas of specialization noted for the county including wheat, corn, fruit, hog, and sheep production.

Transportation

The period between 1790 to 1920 had a substantial influence on the economy of Waynesboro, Washington Township and Quincy Township. This time saw the construction of roads, turnpikes, bridges, and the railroad. Two railroad stations were located in Waynesboro and one in Blue Ridge Summit. In Quincy Township, one railroad station was located at Mont Alto. Transportation developments resulted in strengthening both the agricultural and the industrial economy of the county and contributed to the growth of its towns. Economically related property types that sprang up along roads include toll houses, hotels, and taverns.

Industrial

From 1800 to 1930, manufacturing played an important role in the expansion and diversification of Waynesboro, Washington Township and Quincy Township. The early mills and iron foundries were formed during this time. As technology increased Waynesboro and Chambersburg prospered as manufacturing centers resulting in growth and job opportunities. Suburban development began to occur late in this period on the fringes of the large towns. Property types include mills, factories, dwellings, schools, and churches.

Social/Public/Education

The social/public/educational themes cover the period from 1900-1947 when state and federally sponsored projects were undertaken to address the need for higher education, human services or leisure activities. Property types include orphanages, parks, schools, colleges and health institutions.

C. Survey Results

The architectural survey uncovered a vast array of historic resources. The comprehensive phase recorded 1,705 resources in Waynesboro, 845 in Washington Township and 804 in Quincy Township.

Under the category of exploration/settlement, only three resources were located. These included a farmstead of a settler near Blue Ridge Summit, dating from the mid 1700s. Despite alterations and limited integrity, the site was documented as a vestige of this period. One log house and one log barn were also located and documented in Beartown. The survey uncovered other encased log homes, however, their appearances no longer conveyed their original log construction. Fort Stover in Zullinger has been completely encased in a home and retains no integrity.

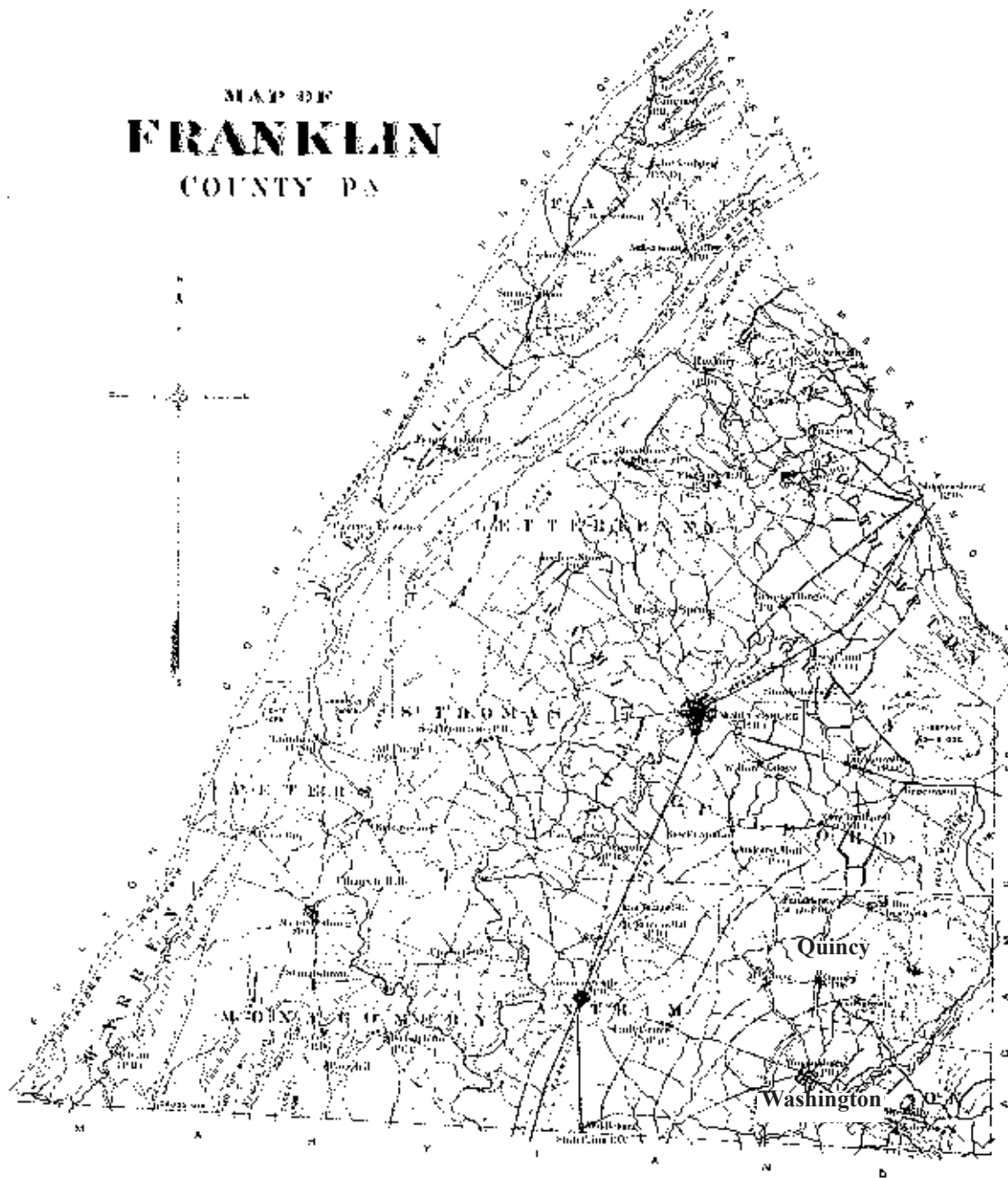
Within the agricultural category, a number of early Georgian-Federal style German stone farmhouses, built from the late 1700s to the early 1800s, were found throughout the two townships. For the most part, these buildings retain much of their integrity with little in the way of alteration over the years. Many properties contain original outbuildings, such as smokehouses, corn cribs, and bank barns. Some documented properties have passed through many generations of the same family. The composition of the farmsteads dating from the 1830s and later consists of 2 1/2 story Georgian-Federal style brick dwellings and outbuildings. Besides farmsteads, agricultural resources include one grain mill and a cold storage facility for the handling of fruit. Other related property types include a two-room brick schoolhouse and a number of vernacular Gothic Revival churches.

The category of transportation produced great influences on Waynesboro and the townships. Transportation related property types include a toll house, three mid 1800s taverns and two crossroads hotels dating from the mid-to-late 1800s.

The railroads brought added prosperity to agriculture and industry by introducing a wider market area to export and import goods. Two additional benefits of the railroad were documented during the course of the survey. One was its role on expanding architectural styles to the area by shipping precut decorative elements for Victorian homes. The second was the railroad's influence on development as seen in the resort community of Blue Ridge Summit with its abundance of Shingle style architecture. Direct railroad resources are limited to passenger stations in Blue Ridge Summit and Mont Alto.

Within industry, two geographical areas are prominent, Waynesboro (see chapter II) and Mont Alto. In Mont Alto, no directly related resources of the iron ore industry were found, however one dwelling and one chapel associated with the Mont Alto Iron Works were documented. Both townships have historical ties to water powered mills. However, only three mills were located, two in Washington Township, one of which was drastically altered, and one lumber mill near Quincy that had also lost its integrity.

The social/public/education category covers property types that include six schools (four in Waynesboro), a health institution in South Mountain, classroom and faculty buildings associated with the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto, and a camp built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).



Franklin County, 1868
by D. G. Beers (1868: 5)

The architectural survey areas of Waynesboro, Washington Township and Quincy Township are located in the lower right corner of the Franklin County map.

II. Architectural History of Waynesboro

Introduction

Waynesboro, a town of 9,500, is located in the southern part of Franklin County, eight miles north of the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. The Borough of Waynesboro, originally Wallacetown, was incorporated in 1818 from the western portion of Washington Township. The town had its beginnings in 1750 and 1751, when John Wallace, Sr. purchased approximately 633 acres of land in what was then Antrim Township (Nead 1900: 453). In 1779, Antrim Township was divided, creating Washington Township from the eastern half (Beers 1887: 588). Later, in 1784, Franklin County was created from the southwestern portion of Cumberland County. In 1797, Wallace's son John laid out a town within the 633 acres at the intersection of four roads from south-central Pennsylvania and north-central Maryland, which eventually became Waynesburg (Nead 1900: 78).

Waynesboro continued to grow throughout the late 1700s and 1800s as transportation improvements continued to make the area more accessible. In the early 1900s, residential communities developed along the edges of the borough as automobiles and trolley lines allowed people to live further from the town center. By 1922, Waynesboro's first hospital was built, soon followed by a large high school, both on the eastern boundary of the town. By 1947, the eastern limits of the borough of Waynesboro were extended to include the hospital, high school, and residential developments in the area (Stoner 1947: 42).

Visitors to Waynesboro have often commented on the town's rich and varied architecture, with its massive Victorian homes and elaborate commercial buildings. The potential for a National Register Historic District was noted in the early 1970s by John Milner and Associates and the possibility of such a district has been discussed and debated at various times over the past decade. A 1990 long range Comprehensive Plan for the Borough, developed by Mullins & Lonergan Associates, Inc., included recommendations to "... Preserve the integrity of existing neighborhoods...(and to) encourage preservation of the Borough's historical and architectural heritage especially in the Town Center."

Waynesboro maps from the mid 1800s show a thriving community that included shops, churches, schools, a marble factory, hotels, a town hall, a tannery and the Frick Machine Shop and the Geiser Grain Separator facility. The business directory lists dry goods, groceries, druggist, stationery, a manufacturer of woolen goods and carriage makers. Waynesboro remains intact from its period of industrial dominance. A number of buildings have been rehabbed and modern development has occurred in its commercial and residential centers. The downtown buildings are intact but relatively close-by are modern commercial intrusions (fast food establishments, grocery store, department store, etc. combined with large street front parking lots). Despite these adjacent intrusions, Waynesboro reflects its growth from the mid 1800s to early 1900s with its commercial core, surrounding neighborhoods and industrial areas.

The Waynesboro Historical Society established a Preservation Committee in 1990 to begin the process of recording Waynesboro's architectural history. During the summer of 1991, the committee took steps to initiate a survey of the town's center. The survey area included those blocks from Grant Street to Roadside Avenue and from Second Street to North Street. This area roughly corresponded to the 1860 limits of Waynesboro. It was believed that the survey area would include approximately 200 buildings and a budget was approved for 5 weeks work or 200 hours. The project turned out to be far more extensive. The committee also decided to photograph every building within this area to provide a permanent record of Waynesboro architecture in 1991. In late August and September, Nancy Van Dulsen, the director for the Cumberland County Historical Survey, 1984-1988, presented three volunteer training sessions. As part of her training sessions, Van Dulsen included a lecture on the region's architecture, a walking tour of downtown and instructions for completing PA Historical Resource forms.

Field work began in mid October with a block by block recording of all structures using the PA Comprehensive Building Inventory forms. This phase took two weeks and structures considered significant on an architectural or historical basis were noted. These sites were visited a second time and a PA Historic Resource Survey form was filled out. All this information was computerized, including street address, tax parcel number, date of construction, building material, number of stories, bays and rooms, style, historic and current use, photograph roll number and type of form used in the recording of each structure. A total of 473 buildings were photographed including 2 buildings previously recorded with the National Register, 141 buildings to be recorded on a Historic Resource Survey form, 286 buildings recorded on PA Building Inventory forms and 44 post 1947 buildings not recorded with the State. All 473 buildings were assigned a date of construction based primarily on maps of Waynesboro from 1853, 1858 and 1868 and

eight Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the years 1886, 1891, 1896, 1902, 1910, 1916, 1927 and 1947. Of the 141 properties significant enough to be recorded with the state, research was conducted on 70 properties and 29 were considered to have individual National Register potential.

Further survey work was carried out in 1993-94 and identified an additional 1,232 historic resources predating 1947. Based on a general estimate, approximately 50% date to the 1800s. Waynesboro contains more architectural variety than any other area in the surveys. The styles include late Victorian, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Second Empire, Prairie, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Eclectic, Neoclassical, Classical Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Italianate. In general the height ranges from 1 to 3 stories and the overall condition is good. The area has good integrity with the exception of the abundance of vinyl and aluminum siding. The majority of the property types are single dwellings. Others include commercial, industrial, schools, and churches.

Potential National Register Sites

Clayton Ave. School, 1905
Excellent example of Neoclassical public architecture

Criswell House, 1881
Example of Neoclassical residential architecture associated with an industrialist

Snyder-Geer House, 1902
Property is significant for its Prairie style elements and its association with architect H. E. Yessler.

Snider Ave. School, 1902
Example of Colonial Revival school built during Waynesboro's industrial prosperity

Christ United Methodist Church, 1901
Church is significant for its late Gothic Revival architecture.

George Frick House, ca. 1880
Property was the home of George Frick, the founder of the Frick Company, a leading manufacturing company of Waynesboro.

Faith United Methodist Church, 1914-1915
The building is significant for its late Gothic Revival architecture.

Waynesboro Ice & Cold Storage Co., 1901-1938
This site represents the intersection of the area's agricultural and commercial/industrial interests for its role in storing fruit and other commercial products.

Rohrer House, ca. 1883-1886
This dwelling is significant for its Italianate influenced Second Empire style.

M. E. Sollenberger House, 1896-1902
An excellent example of a Queen Anne style residence

Union Church, 1903
A well preserved example of early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture

North Street Elementary School, 1890
The school is significant for its eclectic architecture combining Italianate and Colonial Revival elements and for its association with the need for educational facilities during Waynesboro's industrial growth period.

Bailey House, ca. 1816-1826
A good example of an early Waynesboro log home that was encased as property owners became more prosperous

Frick House, ca. 1901-1906
A premier example of a Neoclassical style residence of an industrial leader

William B. Dock House, ca. 1890
A good example of a Folk Victorian residence

East Senior-Junior High School, 1936-37
An example of public Classical Revival architecture

J. J. Oller House, 1891-1892
A Queen Anne style building and former home of a prominent citizen of Waynesboro in the fields of banking and industry

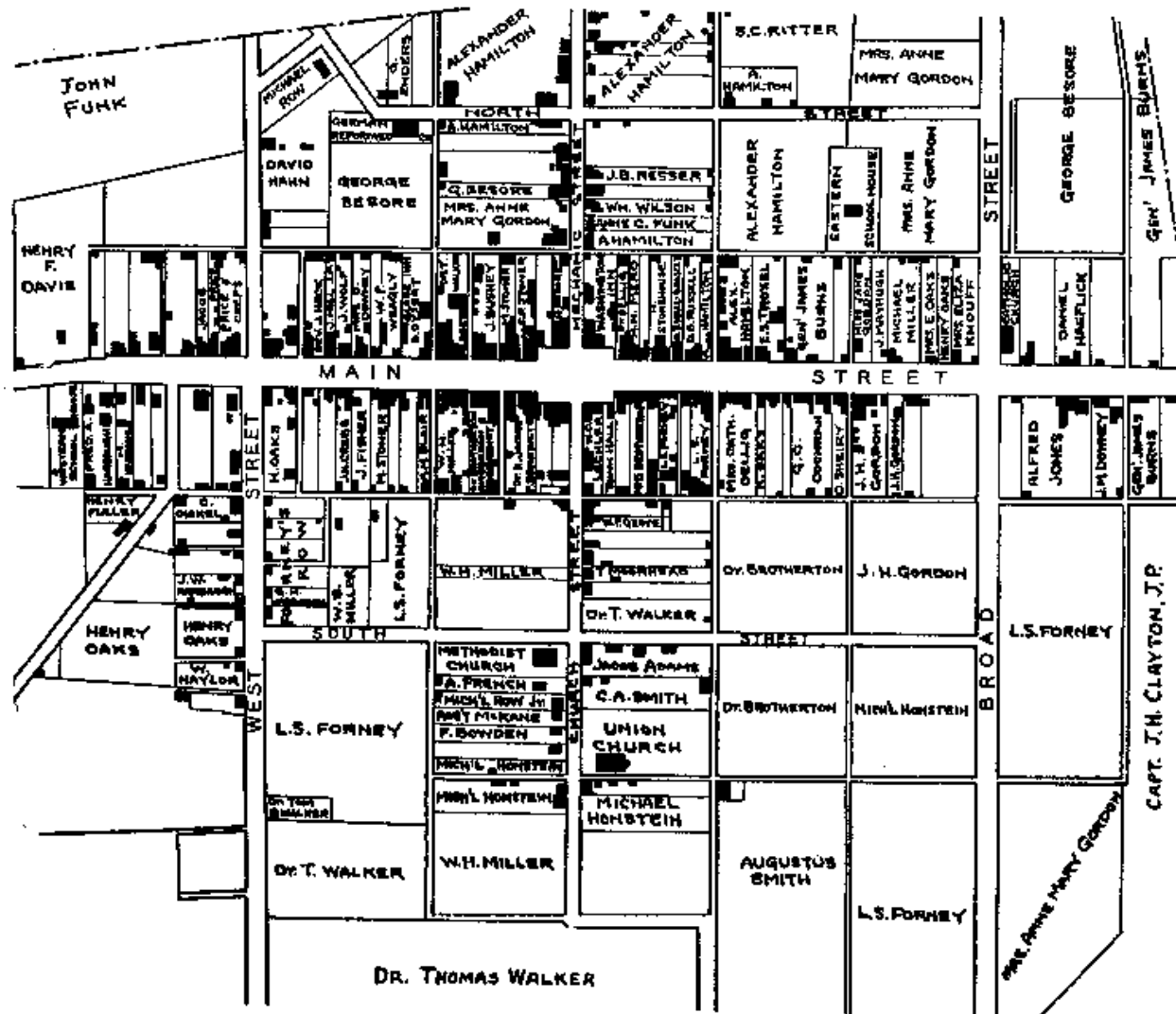
Frick Company, 1861
The Frick Company factory signifies the importance of Waynesboro's industrial role during the mid 19th and 20th centuries.

Landis Machine Company, 1918-1919
The Landis Machine Company office building is a rare example of Sullivan-esque architecture in Waynesboro and reflects the importance of industry in the early 1900s.

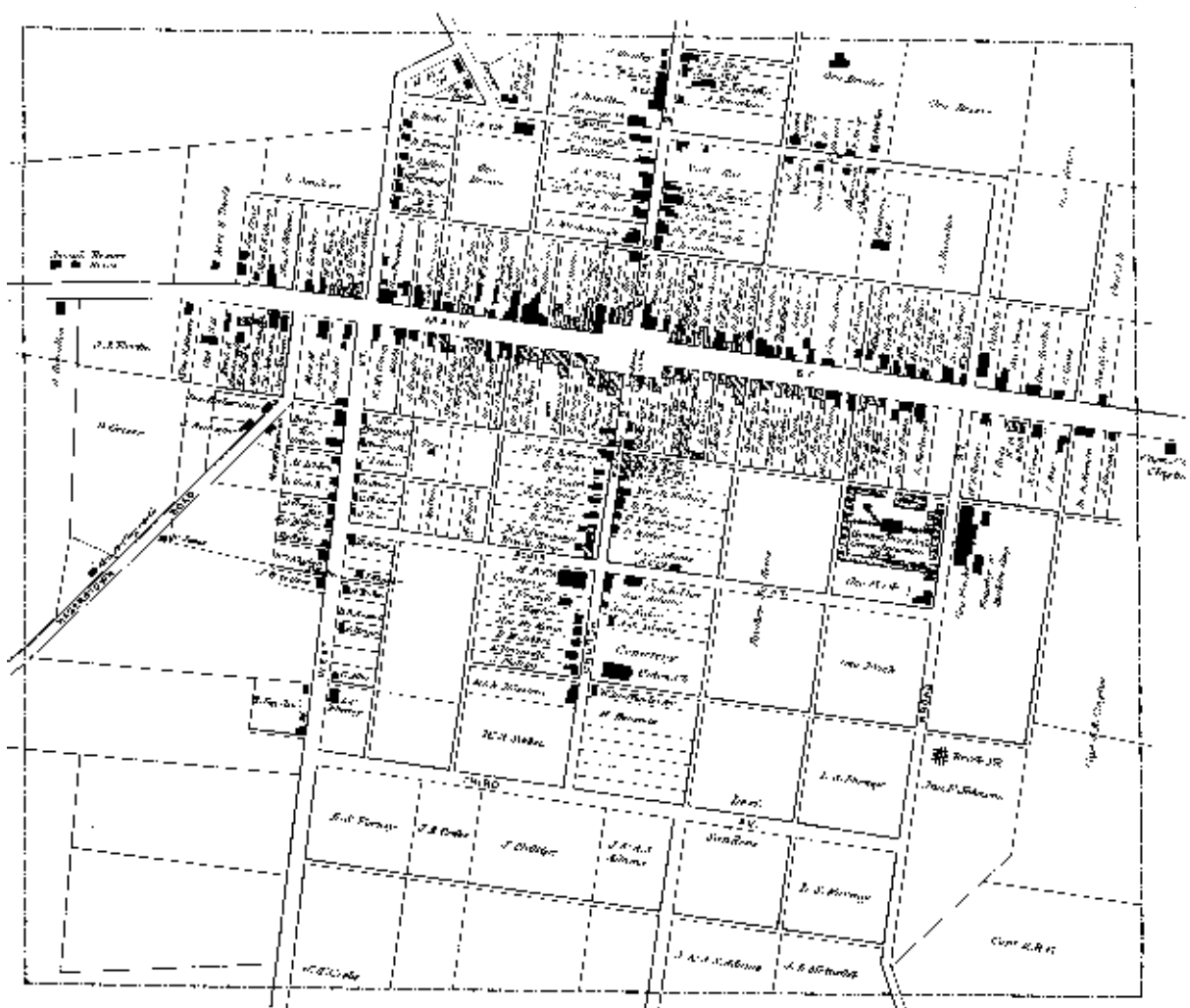
Geiser Office Building, 1890
The Geiser Office Building is the last remaining vestige of an early Waynesboro industry and is an example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

Waynesboro Historic District

The Waynesboro historic district encompasses the original plat of the borough established in 1797 as well as several annexations up to 1889. A map showing Waynesboro annexations indicates some streets contained within this boundary area that had yet to be built and which now contain buildings dating after 1889. It represents both the town as it existed from the late 1700s and its strong growth in the 1800s to the early 1900s. The district contains the town's commercial and governmental center composed of high density 3 to 4 story commercial buildings. It comprises the borough's town center area, a two block strip straddling Main Street, bounded by Northeast



Waynesboro, 1853
by Thomas Doran (Mitchell 1947)



Waynesboro, 1868
by D. G. Beers (1868: 53)

Waynesboro in the 'crossroad village' period from 1795 to 1840 had a local economy which produced agricultural goods and basic materials, such as leather, iron, and lumber for markets in Baltimore. Waynesboro had a dozen wagon makers, carriage makers and blacksmiths and the surrounding township contained farms, numerous grist and saw mills, several tanneries, and small scale iron works.

Waynesboro's earliest businesses were tied to agriculture, transportation, and hospitality to travelers and wagon haulers. The town's architecture was dominated by small, 1 1/2 story vernacular log houses. Twenty-four (1.5%) of the buildings surveyed were constructed prior to 1840, though few have survived without alterations. The best example is the ca. 1775 John Bourns Meeting House, a single room, 1 1/2 story log structure. When the Federal Direct or Light Tax was recorded in October 1798, Waynesburg consisted of 13 houses and one log stable. Ten of the houses were recorded as log, two were constructed of stone and one was constructed of brick. The fact that six of the log houses and one stone house (Central Hotel) were listed as unfinished contradicts claims by local historians that Wallace's town had been developed prior to 1796. Besides the Central Hotel (1-3 West Main Street) several other 1798 houses have survived, either incorporated into larger structures, such as the Thompson-Cunningham House (31-33 South Church Street) or moved onto back streets, such as the Frantz-Rine house (116 West North Street) later in the 1800s.

The town was incorporated as Waynesburg in 1818 (Nead 1900: 381) and consisted of 33 houses (Franklin Co. Tax 1804 & 1807). This act was repealed in 1824 and the village of approximately 62 houses (16 log, 15 brick, 2 stone, 2 rough cast, 2 weatherboard, 1 frame and 24 na) was incorporated a second time as Waynesboro in 1831 (Nead 1900: 87, 105-111). The village also included a town hall, a 90 ft. long poor house (log), 3 churches (log, brick & rough cast), 2 school houses (stone & brick), 3 taverns, a brewery (log), a cake house (1 1/2 stories) and the shops of 4 wagon makers, 2 cabinet makers, a blacksmith, a cooper, a saddler and a tailor.

By 1840, Waynesboro had grown to 100 houses (Rupp 1843: 453), including the Alexander Hamilton house (45 East Main Street, National Register 1980), the Sanders-Neal house (117 West Main Street) and the Stoner-Rinehart house (22 West Main Street). All of these surviving examples were built in the Federal style.

Alexander Hamilton House (45 East Main Street)

Known today as the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Free Library, the Alexander Hamilton house is a 2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile vernacular Federal period structure, built in 1814. It represents one of the few surviving examples of Federal or Adamesque period architecture within Waynesboro's downtown

streetscape. Its brickwork is laid in Flemish bond on the front elevation and common bond on the side and rear elevations. The gable end walls feature double parapeted chimneys.

The front facade contains 5 bays with a central door flanked by 2 windows on each side. The windows are capped by flat brick lintels or jack arches. The door is surmounted by a semicircular fanlight.

The front porch is not original to the structure but was added in 1841. It is Greek Revival in style with added Victorian elements. The heavily molded cap is supported by two fluted columns. The cornice contains the only intricate detail work on the facade. It is highlighted by delicate moldings with dentil work and carved wreaths.

The roof is standing seam, tin-over-iron and not original to the building. It covers a sawn wood shingle roof that dates to the mid 1800s.

The gable ends contain 2/2 sash windows with a semicircular fanlight centered in the attic between the end chimneys.

The building extends toward the rear of the lot with an ell addition. The ell, original to the main structure, contains a 2 story porch. There are 3 bays under the porch roof with a center door flanked on each side by a window.

The 2 story brick addition to the east of the main structure was built in 1955. It contains the stack rooms for the library. The interior of the house



Alexander Hamilton House, photo by Stephen Monn

was originally 16 rooms, but was extensively altered in the 1950s to adapt it into a public library. Little remains of the original interior fabric. Also located on the property is a 1 1/2 story, gabled stone spring house.

The house was constructed by a Mr. Bittinger in 1814 and the interior woodwork was done by Eli Horner. The Greek Revival porch was added by Alexander Hamilton, when he purchased the house in 1841.

Hamilton came to Waynesboro in 1817 from Chester County, where he was a wagon maker and blacksmith. He built a brick home on Mechanic Street (now North Church Street) and married his neighbor's daughter, Jane Besore. The Hamiltons had 12 children, nine survived. Their son John, a farmer and artist, painted the portraits of his parents now hanging in the library. Hamilton played a major role in the development of Waynesboro as one of the town's first real estate developers.

The structure became a library in 1955 when it was willed to the Borough of Waynesboro by Jane Yost, a descendent of Alexander Hamilton. In 1978, the building was further restored and modernized for library use and a new wing was added, joining it to Borough Hall, in the late 1980s.

The structure is the best surviving example of Federal period architecture at the time of Waynesboro's incorporation in 1818. (Research by Richard A. Miller in 1976)

(Editor's note: the Alexander Hamilton house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, one of three National Register buildings in Waynesboro.)

John Bourns Meeting House (323 East Main Street)

The ca. 1778, 1 1/2 story John Bourns Meeting House is situated on approximately 1/3 acre of land on a steep grassy slope at the northern side of the Main Street (PA Rt. 16) Roadside Avenue intersection. West of the building is a mid 1800s toll house and cemetery. To the east, is a medical building and Highland Avenue. To the north, the cemetery and a 20th century residential development border the property. To the south, the parking lot of the medical building occupies the bottom of the slope and removes the building from having direct street frontage or access. Originally, the house's frontage would have extended to the street. Currently, the log house is accessible via concrete steps in the medical center parking lot.

The log house follows the construction patterns developed first by German, and later Scotch-Irish and English settlers in the mid-Atlantic region. The German building tradition focused on a massed plan, known as the Continental log house, with three rooms and a central chimney. The later Scotch-Irish and English settlers adapted the plan of the house to a single pen (room) with one chimney in the gable end, as seen in the John Bourns Meeting House (Richman 1969: 5). The squared timbers with V-notches identifies the building as a log house, versus a log cabin which has round timbers and saddle notches (McAlester 1991: 85).

The square log walls of the building are hand hewn and the planks in the gable ends were mechanically sawn (Stoner 1947: 36). Ax marks can still be seen in some sections of the walls. At all four corners, the log ends are



John Bourns Meeting House, photo by Stephen Monn

connected by V-notches.

The main (southern) facade has a vertical plank door with 20th century hardware in the southeastern corner, and a fixed-sash 12 light window located towards the southwestern corner. The northern facade also has a fixed-sash 12 light window in the northwestern gable end. The building is covered by a shake roof with exposed eaves and a brick chimney extends through the roof ridge on the eastern gable end. The original limestone foundation is still present in places despite the large sloped concrete walls that abut the foundation. The walls were periodically whitewashed throughout the building's history.

According to a 1937 photograph, the eastern and western gable ends were covered with board-and-batten siding. This siding was most likely added in the mid 1800s when board-and-batten became locally popular through the Gothic and Carpenter Gothic styles.

The interior consists of an open rectangular room approximately 18 ft. by 25 ft. Originally open, this space was divided into thirds to create a hall and two rooms. The hall extended along the eastern gable end from the front door to northern (rear) wall. Two rooms opened off the hall and occupied the western half of the building (Mitchell 1947: 8). These rooms were most likely created when Christian Dowlan occupied the residence to raise his large family. Currently, the room is open and the ceiling is braced along the length of the building. The floors of the first and garret levels are pine, and there is still some lath remaining on the walls. The tax records from 1961 indicate that the walls were covered with a fiberboard. The original interior fireplace had been removed, and a hole cut into the chimney for a stove.

In 1774-75, John Bourns, a blacksmith and sicklemaker, established a log residence and forge at Roadside, three miles north of Waynesboro on the east branch of the Antietam. His name is associated with the meeting house as possibly one of its builders, or, more likely, as the maker of its hardware (Dorsett 1999: 5).

Prior to the founding of Waynesboro, many Scotch-Irish and German immigrants settled in the Cumberland Valley, attracted by the fertility of the region's limestone soils. The Bourns Meeting House served as the first school-church in Waynesboro, meeting the religious and educational needs of the surrounding countryside until churches and schools were built in the early 1800s.

During the week, school was taught for the children who lived within 6 miles of the building. A local historian writes that Francis McKeon was the

first instructor for 17 students and attempted to teach them “spelling, reading, writing, and common arithmetic” (Nead 1900: 264). According to local legend, General James Bourns attended this school as a child during the Revolutionary War (Nead 1900: 264). On Saturdays and Sundays, up to six different religious denominations would use the building as their worship space including German Reformed, English Presbyterians, Covenanters, Associate Presbyterians, Methodists, and Lutherans (Stoner 1947: 37).

Sometime after 1818, the building fell out of active use. By the beginning of the 1800s, Waynesboro had grown enough to support its own schools and churches. In 1860, a squatter named Christian Dowlan moved into the vacant building and proceeded to raise his family. Dowlan (or Dowlin) was a local legend in Waynesboro for raising 21 children in the house. Once the children were old enough, Dowlan sent them to local farms where they lived and worked (*Record Herald*, 1937). After 21 years of occupancy, Dowlan became the owner of the house by prescription. Despite repeated attempts by the family, Dowlan would not sell the property back to the Bournses, who had eventually realized the historic and sentimental value of the house.

Dowlan’s heirs occupied the property until ca. 1945. In 1936, the Waynesboro Beneficial Fund Association purchased the property from Margaret Kriner, one of Dowlan’s granddaughters, for \$550.00. They allowed her to live in the house until she retired to a nursing home. The Beneficial Fund Association, established in 1912, was designed to “receive, conserve, manage and disburse such donations as may be received for civic and philanthropic purposes” (*The Landis Line*, 1957: 3). Since 1937, the Association has owned and maintained the house with plans to use it as a museum to commemorate Waynesboro’s first school and church, as well as Waynesboro’s largest family (Stoner, 1947: 38).

The John Bourns Meeting House is associated with the educational, religious, and architectural history of Waynesboro, serving as the first school and church in the area. The log house represents a late 1700s English adaptation of the German log building tradition which utilized square, V-notched logs, a single room, and gable-end chimney. (Research by Frances Miller, James M. Smith & Shelby Weaver)

(Editor’s note: since the time of the survey, the Bourns Meeting House has undergone a complete restoration, minus its chimney, between the years of 1996 and 1998.)

Ziegler-Stoner House (31 North Church Street)

The Greek Revival Ziegler-Stoner house (ca. 1800-1840), is a side-gabled brick, 3 bay, double pile, 2 1/2 story residence, built in a 2/3 Georgian plan. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with jack arches over the windows. The 6 panel door on the front elevation is original. A rear addition with wood siding and a gable roof has been added.

Placement of the house directly abutting North Church Street, formerly Mechanic Street, indicates the house predates the Ordinance of 1855, mandating setbacks for buildings. The property was sold at sheriff's sale in 1826. The 1853 Doran map of Waynesboro does not list an owner's name. By 1858, J. Ziegler owned the house and in 1868 it was owned by John Stoner. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Ziegler-Stoner House, photo by Dan Arthur

Bailey House (149 South Broad Street)

The altered Gothic Revival Bailey house (originally constructed 1816-1826, altered prior to 1900), is a 2 story, 3 bay, single pile structure. The house sits prominently on the corner lot at the intersection of East Third and South Broad Streets with its front placed directly on the sidewalk. The northern elevation extends nearly to the property line on the north side. A small section of land is exposed on the southern edge with a small yard to the back of the property.

The exterior of the house is clad with wood clapboards (known locally as German siding) over the house's original log walls. The side-gabled roof is tin-over iron. A 1 story porch extends off the southern elevation.

The main block is one room deep, with a rear, single story ell, added between 1894 and 1900. Fowler's 1894 map shows a rear porch, which was later enclosed as an ell to enlarge the house.

A limestone cellar runs the width of the original log portion and is entered by a hatch door cut into the floor of the kitchen ell. The ell has a dirt floor cellar. An attic over the main block is unfinished. A small unused chimney projects from the northern elevation and a second chimney extends from the rear ell to the south.

The primary elevation features large, 2/2 double sash windows with louvered shutters and decorative pediments. The windows run nearly floor to ceiling. The main door is sheltered by a hood and surmounted by a transom light. An attic window features a small pointed arch window.



Bailey House, photo by Stephen Monn

Evidence of its earlier construction includes vertically sawn lumber, sawn wooden shingles on lath under the metal roof, and log walls, visible from the southern window well. The property predates other buildings in this residential area and is the only structure that abuts the sidewalk and is not setback from the street.

First mention of this property is made in Franklin County Courthouse records from 1816, which lists the site as part of the properties owned by John Wallace (FCDB B: 249). The property passed to Henry Wallace on June 16, 1817 (FCDB 18: 722), then John Vance, who purchased the property for \$101.58 1/2 (FCDB 10: 723). The first mention of improvements on the property appears in the April 8, 1826 deed transfer when the property was purchased “with buildings and improvements” by David Troxel. Troxel owned the property until it was sold to John F. Johnston in 1867 (FCDB 43: 72).

Though enlarged and altered, the Bailey house retains much of its original architectural integrity. The house is a significant example of the V-notched log Continental plan, the most common building type in Waynesboro during the first half of the 1800s. (Research by Carol Bailey & Marie Lanser Beck)

B. Development of Manufacturing, 1840-1870

Waynesboro's economy began to expand as manufacturing and mercantilism developed from 1840 to 1870. The wagon and carriage makers continued in this period, many of whom, such as Alexander Hamilton, were involved in real estate development. In addition to transportation and agricultural goods, newly formed companies began to produce mechanized farm equipment. By 1850, several individuals began to experiment with steam power and grain harvesters. George Frick built a steam engine from his own patterns in 1851. By 1860, Frick had moved to Waynesboro to manufacture steam engines and grain separators. The later had been developed by Peter Geiser and was "...first patent in 1852, and now the Geiser separator, (became) destined to revolutionize husbandry and build a town..." (Donehoo 1930b: 151). The manufacturing firm of Geiser, Price and Company operated from 1858 until 1868, at which time it reorganized as Geiser Manufacturing Co. Geiser Manufacturing was a major producer of farm machinery, particularly grain separators, and steam engines during the modernization of American farms during the mid-to-late 1800s. Geiser products were shipped throughout Pennsylvania and the Midwest (Donehoo 1930a: 412). Landis Machine and Tool Companies developed from the Geiser Company. The Landis companies manufactured machinery needed to produce other products. Landis Tool was the world's largest manufacturer of grinding tools for most of the 1900s and Landis Machine produced threading and cutting machines (Donehoo 1930a: 410-411). Both Landis companies are still major employers in Waynesboro today.

With this growth in manufacturing came the formation of the first bank, the Waynesboro Savings Fund Society, incorporated March 5, 1853. It later changed to the First National Bank on November 18, 1863 (Donehoo 1930a: 396).

The development of Waynesboro during this period is reflected by new regulations placed on the development and use of properties. Borough Ordinance 13, approved October 24, 1854, prohibited the smoking of meats in attics and garrets, including back buildings. Ordinance 14, approved April 25, 1855, established sidewalks on Mechanics (now North Church) and South Church Streets and required landowners from the cross alley below the Union Church to the north end of Mechanics Street to erect 6 ft. wide walkways of brick or stone slab with 8 inch thick curb stones. The effect of this ordinance can still be seen in the first block of South Church Street. Houses on the east side abut the sidewalk, while six brick houses erected between 1853 and 1858 on the west side are set back 20 ft. from the street.

One and a half story log houses remained the dominate architectural form.

The town also contained brick Federal style and 2/3 Georgian plan houses. More substantial homes were constructed in the Greek Revival style. Numerous sale advertisements describe log houses which were rough cast or brick encased (*Village Record* 1854). Fifty houses in the survey (3%) survive from this period, including 11 houses erected by the local carriage maker Alexander Hamilton for his workmen on North Church and East North Streets. Two such examples are the ca. 1854-1858 Hamilton-Spangler house (31 East North Street) and the 1849 Hamilton-Snyder house (23 North Church Street). Other merchants and tradesmen had houses built on contract, including William Amberson, Jason Bell, George Besore, James H. Clayton, Adam and Lewis Forney, Henry Smith and Jacob Wolfensberger. The building of these homes were carried out by carpenters and joiners James Gordon, David Hahn, Michael Row, Adam and William Wilson, masons David Hoelflich and Sam Rider, bricklayer William Grove and plasterer Daniel Sherry (Doran Map 1853).

Waynesboro continued to grow rapidly during this time. The number of dwellings increased from 163 in 1850, to 246 in 1860 to 332 by 1870 (Franklin County Census). By the close of this period, the 2/3 Georgian plan (side-passage) double-pile house would dominate the streetscape. As many as 112 homes in this survey (8%) followed this form. Concentrated pockets of the 2/3 Georgian plan begin showing up by the early 1860s. In the newly developed areas along North and South Grant, North and South Potomac and North Broad Streets the 2/3 Georgian is Waynesboro's house of choice. Its popularity continued into the mid 1880s.

Hamilton-Boseman House (45 East North Street)

Today, the Hamilton-Boseman house (ca. 1858-68) appears as a 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile residence, built as a 2/3 Georgian plan. Covered with weatherboard, the house has a slate over wood shake side-gabled roof. A brick interior ridge chimney is located in the west gable end. The roof rafters have circular saw marks. While similar to other 2/3 Georgian plan houses in Waynesboro, the Hamilton-Boseman house was originally a 1 1/2 story, 3 bay Continental plan V-notched log house with 3 rooms (see floor plan). Stonework in the basement and patches in the second story floor suggest an original central chimney, removed when the frame and plaster-lath second floor and attic were added. These alterations date to the late 1800s, based on the Victorian style bull's eye rosettes and wood trim on the second floor. The porch supports also have Victorian spindlework detailing. The second floor and porch were added at the same time, prior to the 1906 street ordinance requiring the current 7 ft. public sidewalk right of way. One small section of the original beaded board partition wall survives on the first floor. All of the original 6/6 windows have been replaced with new aluminum storm windows. The basement walls are built of limestone with a dirt floor. The main entry is raised 4 ft. above the street level. The original openings would have allowed light and access into the basement from the street.

The house has a 1 story ell addition, covered by a shed roof. This ell was originally a 12 ft. x 10 ft. kitchen. Part of its small brick chimney remains. The rear of the house also had a 12 ft. x 10 ft. porch, which was later en-

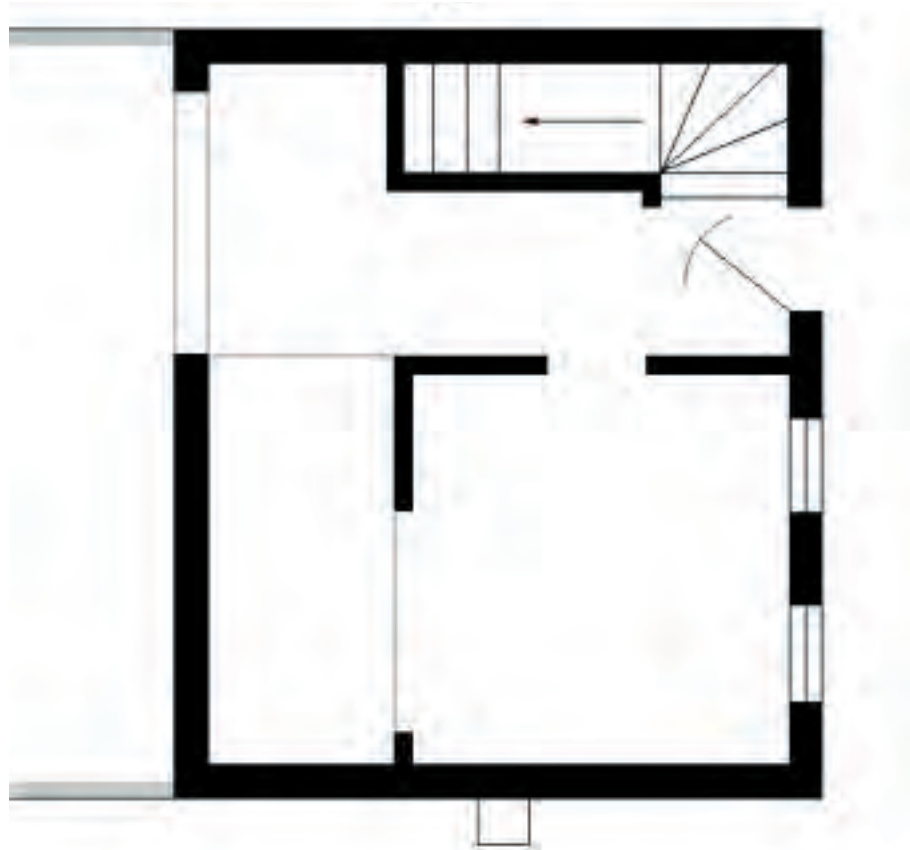


Hamilton-Boseman House, photo by Dan Arthur

closed to form a second rear room, covered by asbestos shingles.

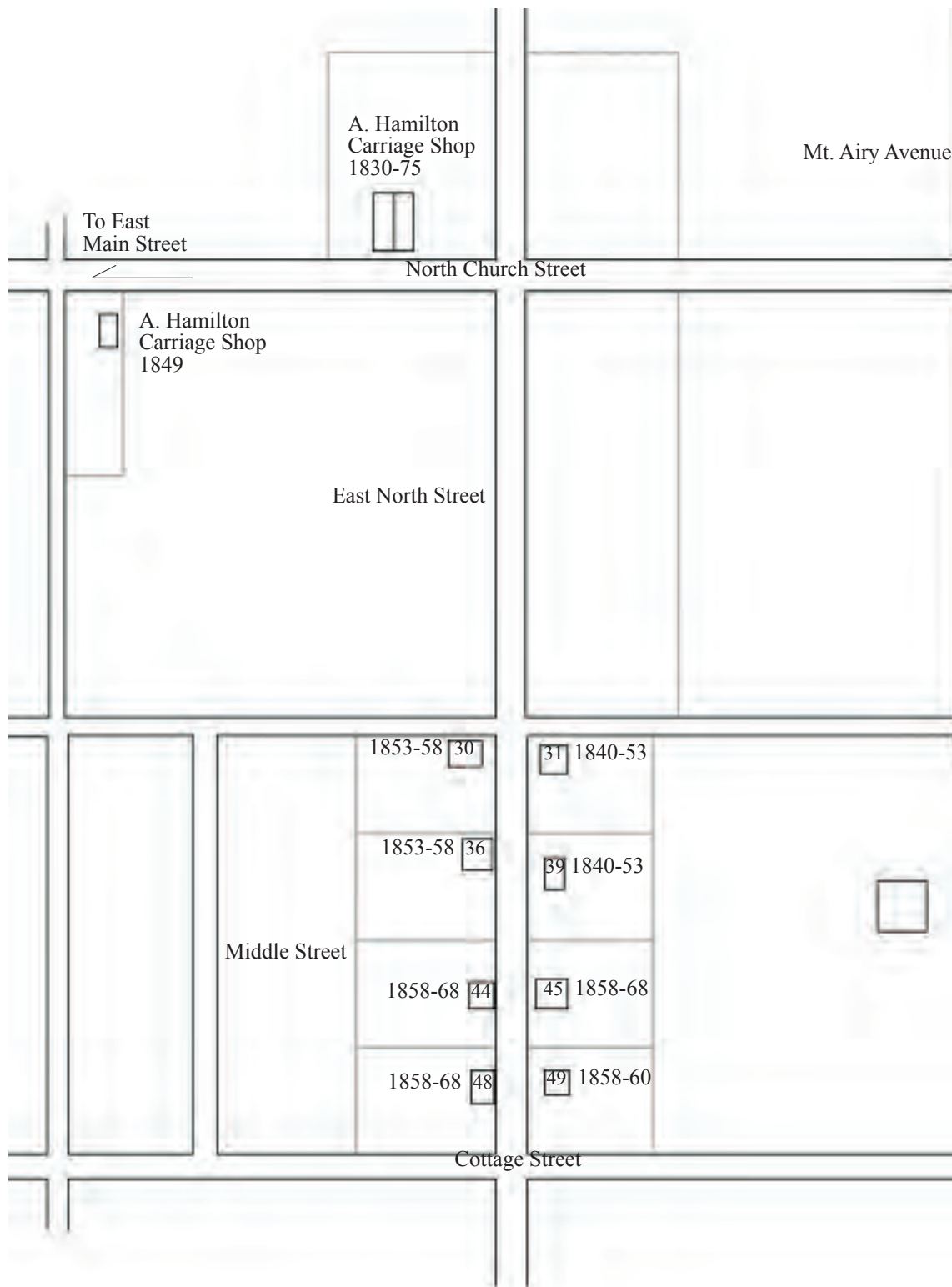
Alexander Hamilton purchased all the lots on the north side of the second block of East North Street from Charles Smith, trustee for John Walter in 1854. Hamilton was a successful carriage maker. His shop employed 30 workers, many of whom lived in the houses built by Hamilton on East North and North Church (then Mechanics) Streets from 1840-1870. Hamilton's signature 'A Hamilton' appears twice in the daubing between the logs of Hamilton-Boseman house.

Hamilton conveyed this property to Margaret Boseman on March 3, 1870 (FCDB 68:128). Although listed as a 34 year old spinster on the 1870 List of Taxables in Waynesboro, Boseman appears to have also speculated in real estate. She owned several other properties along Main Street at this time. Boseman and her husband, E. S. Troxel, conveyed the house to Philip Reily on March 3, 1874. William Stoner purchased the house on March 31, 1928 (FCDB 230: 213) and it remained in the Stoner family until November of 1990. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Hamilton-Boseman House, floor plan (20 ft. x 24 ft.)

(Adapted from William J. Sheppard)



Properties Developed by Alexander Hamilton, 1817-75

Scale 1" = 100'

(Adapted from William J. Sheppard)

The Hamilton-Spangler House (31 East North Street)

The Hamilton-Spangler house (ca. 1840-53) is the best surviving example of the 1 1/2 story vernacular Continental (also known as Midland) log houses which comprised most of Waynesboro housing prior to 1860. The primary elevation sits directly on the public sidewalk and the south elevation abuts a 12 feet public alley. The house has 3 bays and is 1 room deep with a limestone foundation covered by cement stucco and 4 concrete steps leading to the entry. The original door and the first floor windows have been replaced. The doorway retains a transom light and the second level has original 6/3 window sashes. The entry is raised several feet above the street level, suggesting an original basement kitchen. The house is covered by an asphalt shingled, side-gabled roof and has a brick center ridge chimney on the west gable end. A 1 story, 2 bay ell with gabled roof is attached to the rear of the main block. The ell has a central interior ridge chimney and a 2 bay addition across the rear. A second single room addition was added to the northwest corner of the main block and the west side of the ell. The entire house is clad with aluminum siding. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



The Hamilton-Spangler House, photo by Dan Arthur

Hamilton-Snyder House (23 North Church Street)

The small Hamilton-Snyder house (ca. 1849) reflects Mechanic (now North Church Street) and East North Street housing constructed by Alexander Hamilton for his workmen. Hamilton built, or had built, more than a dozen 1 1/2 story, 3 bay log houses in this district (Need 1900: 106), at least 9 of which survive today. The Hamilton-Snyder house is listed as under construction on the sale of adjacent log house, April 20, 1849 (FCDB 22: 174). (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Hamilton-Snyder House, photo by Dan Arthur

Hamilton-Berlin, Hamilton-Baserman, Hamilton-Berkert Houses (44, 48-49 East North Street)

All three houses are located at approximately the center of lots subdivided by Alexander Hamilton and developed in the mid 1850s. The Hamilton-Berlin (49 East North Street) and the Hamilton-Baserman (44 East North Street) are 1 1/2 story, 2 bay hall & parlor houses. The Hamilton-Berkert house (48 East North Street) has been altered to incorporate a second floor and to create a very low pitched gabled roof. The Hamilton-Berlin house has weatherboard siding and a gabled door hood. The entry has 3 concrete steps flanked by cast iron railings. The door hood also covers a small window next to the door. The Hamilton-Berlin house has a tin-over-iron roof, central stove pipe, 2/2 double sash windows, limestone basement and a 1 story, 1 room rear addition. The Hamilton-Baserman house has vinyl siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a brick interior ridge chimney on the east gable end. This house has a pent door hood and a 1 story, 1 room wing addition on the west elevation. The wing has a shed roof and a 6/6 double sash window. The Hamilton-Berkert house is covered with aluminum siding with a small aluminum door hood over a 6 panel door. The windows have been altered and the house has a 1 story rear addition. The house may have originally had a separate kitchen (1910 Sanborn map) which has been enclosed to form two rear rooms.

Alexander Hamilton, Lewis Forney, William Amberson and Henry Smith purchased the lots fronting the north side of East North Street from Rebecca Ritter on September 19, 1854. The property was described as being bounded by the lands of A. Hamilton to the south and west (FCDB 34:179). From the 1853 Doran map, the 1858 Davidson map and the 1868 Beer's Atlas, it appears that Hamilton and his associates were responsible for the construction or relocation of the first eight houses on East North



Hamilton-Baserman House, photo by Dan Arthur



Hamilton-Berlin House, photo by Dan Arthur



Hamilton-Berkert House, photo by Dan Arthur

Street (see site plan on page 37). The Hamilton-Berlin house was constructed between 1858 and November 6, 1860 when the lot was conveyed to George Bender (FCDB 48:438). This corner lot with Cottage Street was further developed by the Geiser family between 1868-1900 and 49 East North Street was not sold as a separate unit until September 28, 1951 (FCDB 420:208). The Hamilton-Baserman and Hamilton-Berkert houses were built or moved to the sites between 1858 and 1868.

Hamilton was recorded as the owner of 11 houses, 3 shops and 3 lots for the 1868 tax assessment. Hamilton was an important figure during Waynesboro's development from a crossroad village into a manufacturing center during the mid 1800s. D. Berlin, H. Baserman and J. Berkert are the occupants recorded on the 1868 Beer's Atlas. The 1870 List of Taxables for Waynesboro lists Daniel Berlin as a 26 year old engineer, Jacob Burket as a 30 year old laborer, and Margaret Baserman as a 34 year old spinster. Margaret (Baserman) Boseman purchased 45 East North Street, the Hamilton-Boseman house, March 3, 1870 (FCDB 68:128).

Only three examples of hall & parlor houses were identified during the 1991 survey. This type of house was more common in Scotch-Irish settlements in the rural areas of the county. The other houses associated with Hamilton were larger 1 1/2 story, 2 pile deep dwellings. This area of East North Street represents a significant part of Waynesboro's early development and, except for a few superficial changes, has remained unaltered since 1910. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Eyler-Strite House (31 North Grant Street)

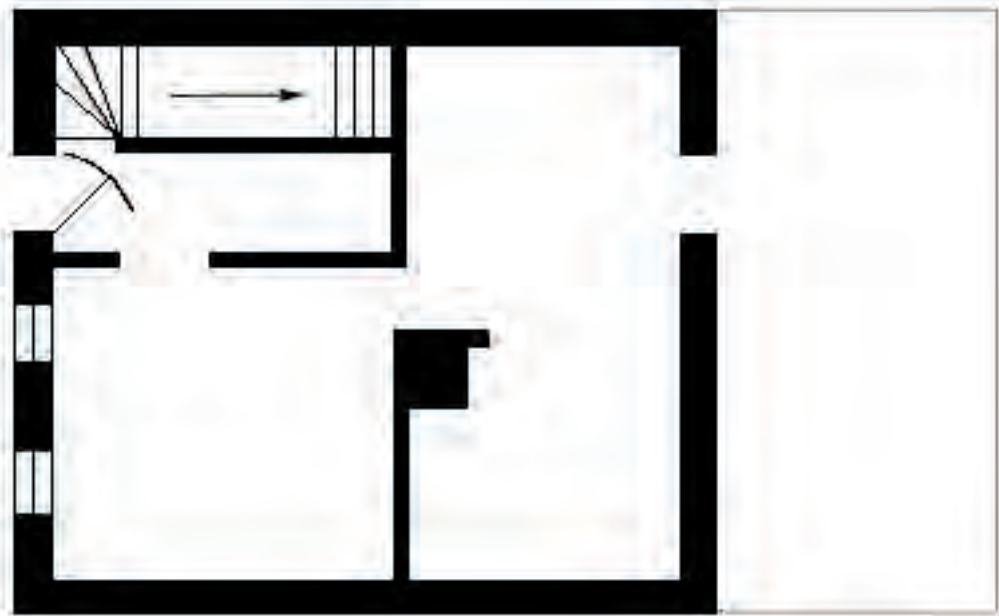
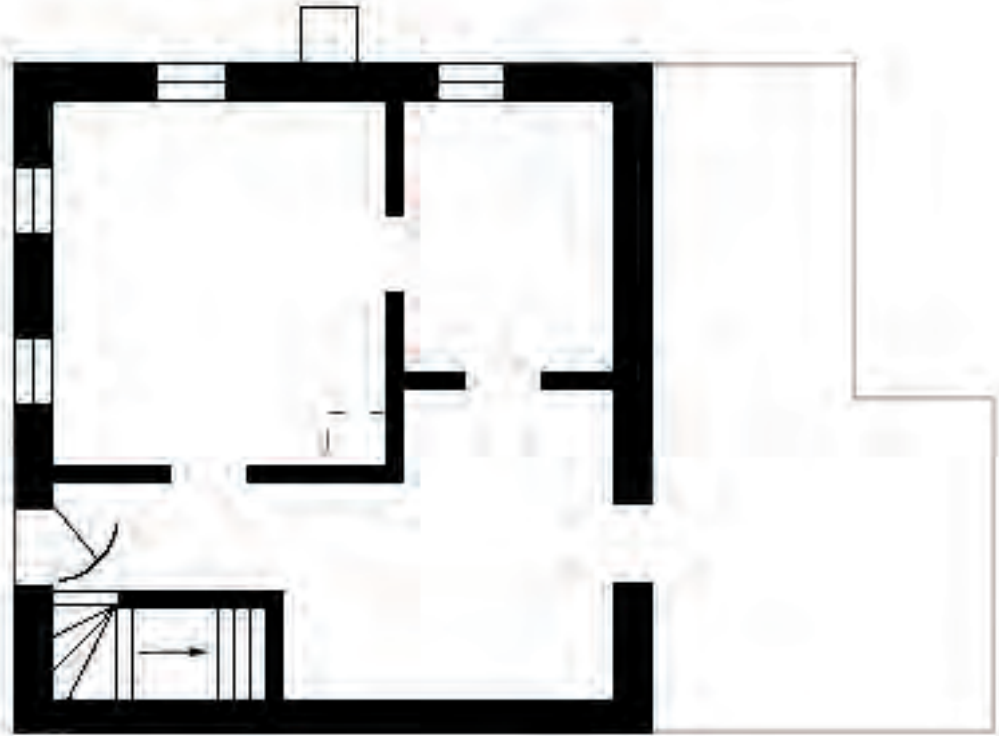
The Eyler-Strite house is recorded on this site by deed dated April 13, 1877 but does not appear on the 1868 Atlas of Franklin County. This Continental plan log house appears to have been constructed ca. 1830-1850. It was moved to this current site between 1870-1875 along with the adjacent David O. Harbaugh house (29 N Grant).

The house has a main block which is 2 1/2 stories, 3 bays and 2 rooms deep. The house abuts the public sidewalk. It has a 1 story porch with Victorian style spindlework supports, a transom light over the entry and the original 6/6 double sash windows, now fitted with storm windows. The gabled roof is covered by tin-over-iron and features cast iron snow catchers. The house has an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation which is a replacement for an earlier interior central chimney. The original floor plan consisted of three rooms, a central chimney with a small hall, similar to the David O. Harbaugh house. These two houses are approximately 2 feet shorter than the neighboring 2/3 Georgian plan houses. The Eyler-Strite House has a partial basement under the eastern half of the house.

In addition to the main block, the house has a weatherboard, 2 story and 1 bay ell covered by a shed roof. It should be noted that the house is now clad



Eyler-Strite House, photo by Dan Arthur



Floor Plans, Eyer-Strite (top) and David O. Harbaugh Houses
(Adapted from William J. Sheppard)



in white aluminum siding, the front porch is painted brown with silver support posts, and the south elevation of the house is painted bright orange.

The Eyler-Strite house and the David O. Harbaugh house were probably the first houses erected on North Grant Street as part of the Funks' Addition, ca. 1870-1880. George Foreman conveyed the property along the public alley to Adam Forney on May 26, 1875 (FCDB 59: 449) and Henry Graw conveyed a house and lot to Adam Eyler at public sale on April 13, 1887 for \$368. Eyler conveyed the property to Waynesboro Realty Company on April 1, 1911 (FCDB 161: 2) and Waynesboro Realty conveyed the same to J. C. Strite on February 26, 1924 (FCDB 213: 473).

The Eyler-Strite house is a typical workman's residence of the mid 1800s in Waynesboro. It has been in the Strite family since 1924. J. C. Strite was a carpenter and his son, Jacob, was a bookkeeper for the First National Bank (1917 and 1926 Waynesboro Directories). (Research by William J. Shepard)

Null-Ressler House (35 North Church Street)

The original house was a 1 story, 3 bay Continental log plan, built ca. 1840-62. A side passage and ell were added later, altering it to a 4 bay, 2 story, 2 pile Greek Revival style with a single story kitchen ell centered on the rear of the main block. Other Greek Revival features include parapeted gable end chimneys, door lights and brick casing.

The original log section of the house dates to 1840, owned by Mr. Null, as described by his son James Null (Nead 1900:105). The house was later owned by Jacob B. Ressler in 1853 and sold by Sheriff Jacob Brown at public sale on Oct. 27, 1858 (FCDB 33: 328). Josiah Besore bought the property for \$902 and sold the same to Jeremiah Miller for \$1100, recorded November 5, 1858. (FCDB 33: 326). Jeremiah Miller conveyed the property, improved by a 2 story brick dwelling with a back building attached, to Elizabeth Knouf for \$1600 on November 11, 1862 (FCDB 36:398). Sometime between 1858 and 1862, Miller encased the log house with brick. Joseph W. Miller, administrator for Knouf, conveyed the house to John Oller on April 1, 1882 (FCDB 68: 7). (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Null-Ressler House, photo by Dan Arthur

The Wilson-Funk House (25 North Church Street)

The Federal style Wilson-Funk house is a vernacular 4 bay brick house, laid in Flemish bond, built 1849-1850. The main block consists of 2 stories, 4 bays, double pile, with two gable end chimneys. The 1 story porch covers 3 bays and appears to be a later addition. First floor windows are replacement 2/2, while second floor windows are original 6/6 double sash. The windows have jack arches and two enclosed basement openings also have jack arches. The basement probably served as the kitchen and one of these openings may have provided access from the street. The foundation is constructed of limestone. The interior has been modified and the house currently has six apartments, two on each level. The Wilson-Funk house also has a 2 story, 1 bay ell which was added later. The ell has a concrete block foundation and asbestos siding. A second story side porch has been enclosed.

The original lot #77 was sold by John Wilson to John Cochran on Aug. 15, 1821 and recorded on November 22, 1822 (FCDB 13: 93). The lot was conveyed by Mary Cochran to Alexander Hamilton on March 30, 1848. Hamilton conveyed the north half of lot #77 to Andrew Wilson for \$125 on April 20, 1849 (FCDB 22:174). Wilson presumably erected the current brick house between April 1849 and October 1, 1850, when he conveyed



Wilson-Funk House, photo by Dan Arthur

the property to Cecilia and Joseph (deceased) Funk (FCDB 23:152) for \$1000. Ann C. Funk (FCDB 41:152) conveyed the property to David H. Funk (son of Joseph Funk) on January 18, 1865. Dr. T. D. French purchased the house at a public sale on February 7, 1865. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Toll Gate House (323 East Main Street)

The Toll Gate house (ca. 1845-53) is a 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile plan, constructed of limestone and brick. The rear section of the first floor was originally embanked, with a second floor door opening to ground level. During the 1950s, a Mr. Frazer removed a portion of the ground to the rear of the building to establish a used car sales lot. After hitting a solid rock ledge, Frazer abandoned the project.

The house had a wood shingle side-gabled roof. There are two gable end chimneys but no signs of any interior fireplaces. At the time of the toll keeper, a room extended from the front elevation with a shed roof, permitting those who passed to remain under cover to pay their toll. This portion of the structure was removed in the early 1920s.

The brick section is laid in common bond. The front door frame appears to be original. The east door frame was destroyed by an auto accident in 1977. The windows on the primary elevation are 6/6 double sash and have been reglazed with blown glass. A pent roof covers the entry and windows of the first level.



Toll Gate House, photo by Dan Arthur

A winder stairway connects the first floor to the attic level and is original to the house, located in the northeast corner. A built-in closet on the second floor also appears to be original.



Lewis Ripple purchased the land from Mr. Clayton in

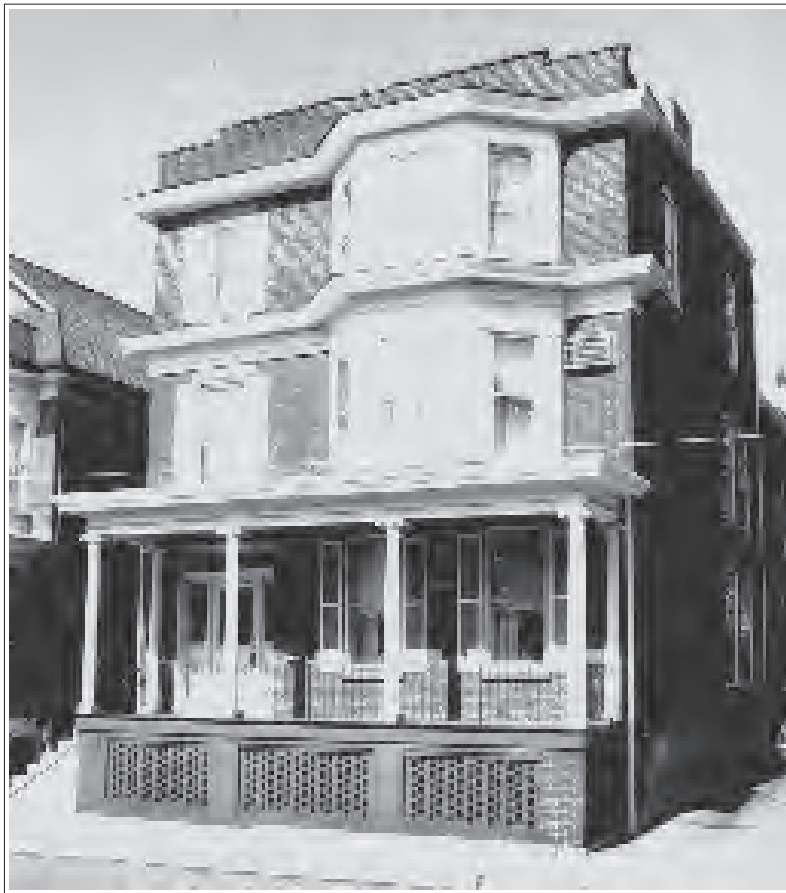
1826. The Waynesboro, Greencastle, Mercersburg Turnpike Co. purchased the property from Ripple on March 3, 1828 for \$80. (FCDB 15: 497). Tax records for 1846 indicate a toll keeper was active on the property. Tolls were continued to be collected until after World War I, at which time the property was sold.

After serving as a toll house, the building became a tavern, grocery store, filling station, and used car lot. In 1969, it was purchased by Roy S. F. Angle and donated to the Waynesboro Beneficial Association for use by the Greater Waynesboro Chamber of Commerce as an office. Mr. Angle paid \$6,000 for the property. At this time, the building was in a state of neglect. At a cost of \$17,000 the Chamber restored the Toll Gate house to its present appearance. The Waynesboro Construction Company, Robert W. Brown,

Guy E. Price Apartment House (36 South Potomac Street)

The present Neoclassical Guy E. Price Apartment House consists of 3 stories, 3 bays and triple pile form. The house was originally a 2/3 Georgian plan (ca. 1846-53) and still retains a Greek Revival, plain lintel door enframingent with full transom light. This door treatment is a typical feature in Waynesboro for the period between 1840 and 1860. The brickwork of the first 2 stories is laid in Flemish bond, while the third story is laid in 7:1 common bond. The entry is raised above street level with a single story porch, Ionic columns and brick porch base. The upper stories have projecting bay windows and cornice pent roofs. The trim work has been replaced and the frieze is covered by aluminum siding. The shed roof is parapeted and capped with terra cotta tile. An interior chimney is located on the north elevation. In addition to the main block, the building also has a 2 story, 2 bay ell.

The Flemish bond brickwork and the Greek Revival door treatment are commonly found in Waynesboro during the period of the mid 1800s. The house was probably constructed by J. W. Harbaugh between 1846 and 1853. The 1846 tax return for Waynesboro lists Harbaugh as owning a 1/2 lot



Guy E. Price Apartment House, photo by Dan Arthur

valued at \$200 without a house. A house is depicted on this lot on the 1853 Doran map and a 2 story brick house is depicted on the 1886 Sanborn map.

The lot was conveyed to Guy E. Price by S. K. Yaukey on March 31, 1905 (FCDB 137: 108). A 2 story dwelling is depicted on the 1902 and 1910 Sanborn maps for this property. The 1916 Sanborn map depicts a larger 3 story building on the site. It is presumed that Price erected the current three story Neoclassical apartment building between 1910 and 1916. The apartment building remained in the Price family until 1956 (FCDB 480: 515). This style structure is typical of the commercial buildings on Main Street, built from 1900-1925, and similar to seven other apartment buildings dating to this time. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

J. J. Ervin House (48 South Church Street)

The Second Empire J. J. Ervin house has a 7 ft. green space between the house and the public sidewalk. The west side of this block of South Church Street is the only block in Waynesboro with a green space prior to 1900. The main block of the house consists of 3 stories, 3 bays and 2 pile. The Ervin house is semi-attached to the adjoining, altered Georgian plan house (44 South Church Street). The house is covered by stone veneer and has a single story porch with aluminum Doric columns and cast iron railing. The south elevation features bay windows and an interior brick chimney. The slate mansard roof has 3 gabled dormers on the primary elevation and 2 gabled dormers on the south elevation. All windows have been replaced by modern aluminum sashes and the two door transoms on the primary elevation have been filled with aluminum siding. In addition to the main block, the house has a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay ell. A later single story addition was added to the south elevation to accommodate the current use of the house as a mortuary. The double rear porch has been enclosed.

The J. J. Ervin house was originally a Greek Revival, 2/3 Georgian plan house. This is typical of the brick houses on South Church Street and also for Waynesboro during the early-to-mid 1800s. The current Second Empire alterations are recorded on the 1910 Sanborn map but not the 1902 map. Fowler's 1894 view of Waynesboro depicts a mansard roof for the dwelling.

The J. J. Ervin house was erected by Ervin in 1852. Daniel Hoover first occupied the house in October 1866 and purchased it from Mrs. Margaret Kreps in January, 1871 (M'Cauley 1878: 285). Hoover (1833-1904) was a prominent figure involved in many enterprises during the industrial development of Waynesboro. He began with agricultural machinery and eventually served as president for Geiser Manufacturing Company and as a director of



J. J. Ervin House, photo by Dan Arthur

Landis Tool Company, Landis Machine Company and the Peoples National Bank (Donehoo 1930b: 194). Hoover was also influential in bringing the railroad and developing public water in Waynesboro. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

J. F. Oller House (228 West Main Street)

The J. F. Oller house (ca. 1855-60) is a compact 2 story, 3 bay brick Greek Revival structure which sits directly at street level on West Main Street. The house features a Federal style fanlight over the 6 panel front door with 4 rectangular paned sidelights, and rounded classical door surround supported by two simple pilasters. The house is side-gabled with 2 interior chimneys on the western gable end. The symmetrical primary facade is offset by two projecting window bays on the house's western exposure.

The windows are elongated, 2/2 double sash with wooden louvered shutters. The windows feature brick jack arches and wooden sills. The brickwork, now painted blue, is laid in common bond.

Two 1/2 story basement windows are obscured by elaborate wrought iron grill work in a grape motif. The same wrought iron pattern appears on hand railings on either side of the front door. The house predates two adjacent structures built by other Oller family members.

This house was conveyed to Jacob F. Oller by Alexander Hamilton on March 31, 1872 (FCDB 52: 189). This was part of a larger tract of land conveyed to Alexander Hamilton by George W. and Mary Ann Glessner on



J. F. Oller House, photo by Dan Arthur

March 31, 1855 (FCDB 28: 540).

Upon the death of Jacob F. Oller in 1897, one of the influential industrial leaders of the community, the house became the property of his wife, Elizabeth Oller. The property passed to the Oller children and Rebecca Oller purchased the property in 1911 for \$8,000 (FCDB 165: 1).

J. F. Oller was a founder of Geiser Manufacturing Co., an industrial firm, based in Waynesboro, which pioneered the manufacture of steam engines. He served as the company's president and treasurer.

The house is an excellent example of residential townhouse architecture from the mid 1800s and retains a high degree of integrity. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Daniel Geiser House (42 East Second Street)

The Greek Revival Daniel Geiser house (ca. 1865) is located on a slight rise on the south side of a residential street. The brick house consists of a main block of 2 stories and is 3 bays wide and 2 rooms deep. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, the chimneys are located inside the gable end walls. An offset ell contains a lower porch and balcony on the east side of the house and a back section of the ell served as a former summer kitchen. The existing replacement windows are 2/2 with the original louvered shutters, flat jack arches and stone sills. The front elevation contains a porch the full width of the first floor. According to the Sanborn maps, between 1891 and 1916, the porch was enlarged from the original porch which covered only the front entryway.

The house is located across the street from the original Geiser Boiler Shop, part of the Geiser Manufacturing Company. The rail line, which once served the shop, ran adjacent to the house. Upon abandonment of the rail line the railway bed was deeded to the property in 1939 (FCDB 273: 439).

In 1866, Daniel Geiser (1824-1882) and his brother Peter began the manufacture of grain separators and winnowing machines at their shop in Waynesboro. They founded the Geiser Manufacturing Company, which became known for the manufacture of the “Peerless” grain separator. Despite helping to found a successful manufacturing company, Daniel



Daniel Geiser House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Geiser died in debt. At the time of his death in 1882, his administrators presented a petition to the Court:

“...the personal estate of said Daniel Geiser was insufficient to pay his debts, and inventory of all personal property, and a just and true account of all debts, and also a statement of all the real estate of said decedent, was thereto attached, and praying said Court to order the sale of so much and such part of the said real estate, as to the Court should appear necessary for the purpose aforesaid.”

At a public sale on February, 9, 1883, the Geiser house was sold to Mary Catherine Geiser (spinster) for \$2,600. Mary Catherine was the only child of Daniel Geiser's first marriage (FCDB 84: 584).

Subsequent owners include Amos Hauptman, 1935-1946, (FCDB 255: 529); Benjamin F. and Carrie B. Snyder, 1946-1966, (FCDB 352: 604); and Kenton H. and Audrey D. Broyles, 1966-to present (FCDB 602: 455). (Research by Jaqueline H. Barlup)

Peter Geiser House (28 Mount Airy Avenue)

Two of the structures on this property were once part of the main residence known as "Mount Airy." They are situated on a slope approximately 15 ft. from Mount Airy Avenue overlooking the town of Waynesboro.

A three tiered terraced lawn on the south side of the house encompasses much of Cottage Street to the east, with one terrace serving as a driveway. A porch and stairway connects the 3 1/2 story main structure to a smaller 2 story brick building.

To the east of these buildings is another 2 story brick structure set approximately 30 ft. from Cottage Street. A shed, located to the south of this building has recently been turned into a small home. All three brick structures have limestone foundations.

The brick Greek Revival/Italianate Geiser house was built in 1868 as a summer home. The brickwork on three walls of this structure is laid in Flemish bond with the exception of the third floor. All of the third floor and fourth floor walls on the east side of the building are done in common bond.

The original slate shingles of the low pitched hipped roof have been replaced with asphalt. A pair of gabled dormers are present on both the east and west elevations; paired double interior chimneys extend from both the north and south elevations. The roof/wall junction consists of a wide eave overhang, boxed with Italianate brackets. The cornice line is emphasized with a wide band of undecorated trim.



Peter Geiser House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Most windows and doors have jack arches. Original shutter attachments remain, though the original shutters have been removed.

The 4 bay west side of the house, which was once the primary elevation, has two doors on the first level. The 6 paneled door to the right served as the main entry and is decorated by a stained glass transom, having two symmetrical tulips flanking the letter “G” (Geiser). The 6 paneled door on the second floor is also decorated with a rectangular stained glass transom similar to the first floor transom but without the “G.” To the left of this door are 3 large windows. The north side of the building also has a 6 paneled door with a stained glass transom. On a section of the north and west facades is an original second story, decorative wrought iron balcony.

The 2 bay structure is connected to the main residence by a 2 story porch and stairway. It is similar to the 2 bay structure which stands just to the east. These buildings incorporate much of the Italianate detailing found in the main residence.

The buildings are not maintained and show signs of benign neglect. Despite their condition, they retain a high degree of architectural integrity and are the best remaining architectural resources linked to Peter Geiser.

Peter Geiser (1826-1901), developed the original Geiser separator, used to separate and clean wheat, in 1851. In 1866, the Geiser, Price, and Company was founded by Daniel Geiser, Jacob F. Oller, Benjamin S. Price, Josiah Fahrney, and Peter Geiser, who also worked as superintendent. George Frick, later founder of Frick Company, was responsible for building the Geiser separators. Geiser, Price and Company incorporated in 1869 and became the Geiser Manufacturing Company.

This property, known as “Mount Airy” and “Geiser Hill,” was purchased by Peter Geiser on March 13, 1868 (FCDB 48: 348). According to M’Cauley the main residence of the property, which is now gone, was 34 ft. by 34 ft.. This residence is believed to have been destroyed by fire between 1878 and 1894. The structure that remains is what M’Cauley describes in 1878 as the summer house, now the main residence, measuring 27 ft. by 17 ft. This structure was once attached to the original residence. The building to the east of the main structure and the 2 story brick building were built as servants quarters.

Due to Geiser’s financial difficulties, his brother, Daniel Geiser, purchased the property in 1876 from Peter’s creditors and then left the property to Pe-

ter upon his death on March 14, 1885 (FCDB 54: 38). Geiser's wife, Mary, took in boarders to help maintain the property. Later, two of her daughters took over this duty.

"Geiser Hill" remained in the family from 1868 to 1951 when it was sold by Robert H. Geiser and William Donald Geiser (FCDB 492: 440). (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Geiser-Florence House (52 East Main Street)

The 2/3 Georgian plan Geiser-Florence house (ca. 1850, altered 1898) was originally a Greek Revival townhouse. The brickwork is laid in common bond on the primary facade. It was altered to its current late Italianate/Neo-classical appearance in 1898 with the addition of a third story, bracketed cornice, projecting second story oriel window and segmental arched 1/1 sash windows with keystone accents on the third floor. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Geiser-Florence House, photo by Dan Arthur

C. Early Industrialization, 1870-1890

Waynesboro became an industrial center after the Civil War. Operations, such as Geiser Manufacturing, represented "...extensive and substantial buildings...today they are an ornament to the town of Waynesboro as well as an important factor in its prosperity...and an item of no small magnitude in the history of Franklin County..." (Bates 1887: 533). One hundred and sixty seven buildings in the survey (10%) were built during this 20 year span.

The architecture in Waynesboro during this period included the continuation of the vernacular 2/3 Georgian plan and front-gabled houses. A few Italianate style houses, such as the Daniel Geiser house (40 South Church Street), were built. This style quickly gave way to the more eclectic Queen Anne style houses as seen in the J. J. Oller House (138 W Main) and M. E. Sollenberger house (204 West Main Street). The commercial buildings from 1870 to 1890 were of the Italianate and Second Empire styles. Buildings such as the 1873 Odd Fellow Hall (31 East Main Street), the ca. 1870-1886 Bonebrake-Harbaugh building (41 East Main Street), the altered Central Hotel ca. 1870-1886 (1-3 East Main Street) and the 1881 Academy of Music-Borough Hall (57 East Main Street) are the most significant surviving examples. Much of the Victorian era detailing remains intact in the town center.

By 1878, Waynesboro included a town hall, grange hall, Odd Fellows Hall, 2 hotels, 2 drug stores, 4 dry goods, 4 hardwares, 8 churches, the John Bell pottery, the George Lidy lumber yard, the John Johnston brick yard and the Geiser and Frick companies, manufacturers of mechanized farm equipment (M'Cauley 1878: 153). Frick Company began the production of refrigeration compressors in 1883. The company had moved from the 200 block of East Main Street (now Homewood Ave.) to its current location on West Main Street. This move began the development of properties from North Potomac Street west to Cumberland Valley Avenue. This area was designated as the Benjamin and Jacob Funk addition by the street ordination of August 31, 1889 (FCDB 84: 331) and also included properties north of West North Street and west of North Church Street to the Frick Company property.

In addition to the development of subdivisions, Waynesboro was also improved by the construction of the Cumberland Valley railroad line in 1879, by telephone service in 1883 and by electrification in 1893 (Donehoo 1930a: 394).

Central Hotel (1-3 East Main Street)

The Central Hotel is located on the northeast corner of the Square in Waynesboro. It occupies the western half of Lot #34 of the original Waynesboro Town Plat. This property was improved by a 2 story, 24 ft. x 22 ft., stone house. The house was owned by John Wilson and listed as unfinished in 1798 (Federal Direct Tax, Franklin Co.). Wilson sold the property to John Cochran, Jr., May 15, 1813 and recorded November 22, 1822 for \$4,800 (FCDB 13: 192). Cochran added three more bays by 1820 and operated it as the Old Stone Tavern (Bates 1887: 968; Nead 1900). By 1868, its name had changed to the Washington Hotel. A brick third floor was added by Jacob R. Wolfenberger between 1879 and 1886. Wolfenberger purchased the lot, including the stone dwelling and grange hall from Benjamin Price, Jacob Oller and Josiah Fahrney, recorded April 2, 1879 (FCDB 65: 296).

Through its different construction phases, the Central Hotel began as a Federal period limestone house-tavern and later was altered into a predominantly brick Italianate hotel. The jack arches over the first floor windows and doors date to its earliest construction and the Italianate window hoods on the second and third floors and the bracketed cornice were added by 1880.

By the 1900s, the hotel had changed its name once again, known now as the White Swan. David Roy Wishard was the owner/proprietor of the White Swan with its 22 rooms, restaurant and lunch counter after 1927 (Donehoo 1930b: 433). The White Swan sign remained on the building until 1980. The building is currently used for apartments with commercial storefronts on the first floor. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Central Hotel, photo by Stephen Monn



Central Hotel, cornice and window details, photo by Stephen Monn

Smith Building (52-54 West Main Street)

Construction on the Italianate styled Smith Building began in 1870. The wood frame 3 story, 5 bay building is cladd with wood, cut to resemble ashlar stone block. The second and third floor windows feature pedimented hoods. The cornice is bracketed with drop finials. The commercial level of the building houses three separate businesses, with the eastern portion being a pharmacy for the past 70 years. Apartments occupy the second and third floors and are associated with Zell Smith, a band leader from the 1940s to the 1970s. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Smith Building, photo by Dan Arthur



Smith Building, cornice and window details, photo by William J. Sheppard

Odd Fellows Hall (33-34 East Main Street)

The Odd Fellow Hall (1873) is an Italianate 3 story, 3 bay, 3 pile brick structure. The two-part commercial block building has an enframed window wall on the first floor. This storefront has been modified and covered by vinyl since 1986. The upper two floors still retain hooded window treatments, ornate brick work and heavy cornice brackets. The east and west elevations also exhibit veriegated brickwork and hooded windows. The Odd Fellows Hall is one of the best preserved Italianate buildings in Waynesboro. The building has a 3 story brick ell extending to the rear. One unusual feature is an iron basement entrance with floral designs punched into the surface.

The lot was purchased by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 219, from Henry Stonehouse in September of 1847 (M'Cauley 1878: 275) The first meeting hall was occupied from May 17, 1848 through January 13, 1873. The current structure was completed in December of 1873 at a cost of \$7,000, measuring 26 ft. by 65 ft. and 3 stories. W. F. Homer, W. A. Price, William F. Grove, George Stover and W. I. Bickle served as the building committee. In addition to the Odd Fellows, the building also housed the *Village Record* newspaper, established in March, 1847 with William Blair as editor, and the Wolff Dry Goods Store, whose proprietors later erected the



Odd Fellows Hall, photo by Dan Arthur

Wolff Block. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Odd Fellows Hall, cornice and window details, photo by William J. Sheppard



Postcard, ca. 1875, artist unknown

Bonebrake-Harbaugh Building (41-43 East Main Street)

The combination Italianate/Second Empire Bonebrake-Harbaugh Building dates to 1882-86. Dr. Bonebrake purchased a 2 story brick house on the site in 1882 and the current 4 story mansard roofed building is recorded on the 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. The 1880s saw the construction of other Italianate and Second Empire commercial buildings in Waynesboro's town center.

The building currently retains much of its original 1880s Italianate trim, including an original storefront facade. It is one of the best preserved examples of commercial architecture dating from Waynesboro's industrial growth period.

Currently no development is planned for the property. The original storefront faces the most serious threat. All paint and material were stripped in the early 1980s and the original woodwork has been exposed to the weather since that time. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Bonebrake-Harbaugh Building, photo by Stephen Monn



Bonebrake-Harbaugh Building, cornice detail, photo by Stephen Monn



Bonebrake-Harbaugh Building, storefront detail, enhanced photo by Stephen Monn

The Academy of Music-Borough Hall (57 East Main Street)

The primary facade of Borough Hall (formerly known as the Academy of Music, built 1881) presents one of the best preserved examples of the Second Empire style in Waynesboro. The exterior features a mansard roof with straight sides, central pavilion with roof cresting, arched double doors with glass panels, tall 2/2 first floor windows, eyebrow window heads and paneled frieze boards. The brickwork is laid in common bond.

The building is a 3 story symmetrical square block with a projecting central pavilion that extends approximately 2 stories above the roof line and brick end chimneys. The ground floor has a 3 bay front with 3 sets of double arched doors. The doors are capped by pronounced eyebrow window hoods.

The second floor facade is highlighted by a 3 bay front constructed of arched windows, approximately 10 ft. in height, with pronounced eyebrow window hoods. The windows are further emphasized by outlining of brickwork with the windows and brickwork slightly recessed into the facade. The second floor terminates with a paneled and bracketed cornice.

The third floor has a 3 bay front set in a straight sided mansard roof. The roof is highlighted by patterned slate shingles. The patterned roof continues on the central pavilion, terminating just below the clock. A ventilation window, identical to the arched third floor (roof) windows, is centered in the pavilion. The top section contains a bracketed (in wood) clock which is capped by a molded cornice and cast iron roof cresting.

The interior features of the building have, over the years, been extensively altered. The structure was saved from demolition in 1975 by the Borough of Waynesboro, when it was incorporated as part of the expanded Borough Offices. It



*The Academy of Music-Borough Hall, photo
by Stephen Monn*

continues to serve (along with a modern addition) as municipal offices.

The Academy of Music building was commissioned to be built by the Town Council in 1881. Since its construction, it has remained a public building. Its initial design called for dual use as a fire station and general community hall or theater. It was the town's first "modern" theater and continued to operate as a theater through the early part of the 1900s. The first public lecture was given by Robert Burdette, known as the Burlington Hawkeye. His topic was "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache." Band concerts, recitals, graduations and vaudeville acts provided cultural entertainment. In 1906, the first motion picture shown in Waynesboro was viewed here.

In 1922, the second floor was remodeled as the Waynesboro Library and in 1929, the eastern half of the first floor became a public market. It served other public functions until 1976, when it became the Borough Offices.

The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, one of three buildings to be so designated in Waynesboro. It is an important example of the Second Empire style in Waynesboro's town center. It played a significant dual role in the cultural and civic life of Waynesboro, serving as a fire station and community theatre. It continues to function as a public building in its role as Borough Hall. (Research by Richard A. Miller in 1976)

Old Liquor Store (34-36 East Main Street)

The Italianate Old Liquor Store Building, ca. 1870-1880, is a 3 story, 2 bay stucco over brick structure. A projecting bay with 6, 1/1 windows with transom lights has been added. The building features an elaborate cornice with half shells, brackets and dentils at roof level and round finials at the side wall corners. Two original window lintels on the primary facade repeat detailing of the cornice.

“The very elegant mansion, situated on East Main St., Lot #4, is constructed of brick and is 3 stories high. It is furnished with all modern conveniences. With a tank in the garret of a capacity of 35 barrels, it is supplied with hot and cold water throughout. The dimensions of the house are 27’ front and 100’ deep. The lower room is used as a store room, and the balance as the residence of Adam Forney. At the rear end of the lot there is a very convenient stable...Mr. Adam Forney was engaged in tanning for about 12 years. He erected a number of buildings in the town.” (M’Cauley 1878: 261)

In 1938 the Pennsylvania Liquor control Board occupied the store room until 1958. (Research by Sally Watkins)



*Old Liquor Store, cornice detail,
photo by William J. Sheppard*



Old Liquor Store, photo by Dan Arthur

Frick Company (100 Cumberland Valley Avenue)

The Frick Company buildings are located on Frick Company property between Cumberland Valley (CV) Avenue and Lincoln Avenue, north of West Main Street, on the west end of the Borough of Waynesboro. Frick Company moved its operations here in 1880 from its previous location on Homewood Ave.

The most visible of the older buildings are located along Lincoln Avenue. They include a tower building and three long brick structures, whose original window openings have been covered by their original steel shutters or have been bricked in. The buildings, with limestone foundations, sit directly on the street at sidewalk level half the length of Lincoln Avenue. Across the street are factory housing, built during the 1880s and 1890s.

The Frick buildings are located directly behind an elevated water tower bearing the Frick Company logo, which has been a landmark for the town for nearly a century. The tower is visible for miles from most approaches to the town. The bays of the buildings, which vary in size, feature decorative brick arches and recess brick work which delineates the former openings from the face of the buildings. A variety of brick patterns appear on the structures, which have varying metal roof lines. Many of the windows are hidden behind rounded steel shutters, supported by heavy hinges, which are original to the building.

To the north of West North Street, which meets the end of Lincoln Avenue, are two large brick, glass and steel buildings which are fenced off from the



Frick Company, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

street. The large buildings, constructed in a simple industrial style, have 10 bays with blocks of multi-paned windows.

These structures are the remaining vestiges of the original Frick Company buildings that date from the late 1800s and early 1900s. A devastating fire in the mid 1980s destroyed much of the original complex, including the company's historical records.

These structures retain much of their original architectural integrity as utilitarian industrial buildings and are representative of the importance of Frick Company as an industrial base for the community's economy. For the past century, most of the refrigeration products for which the company is known worldwide were produced at this facility.

Frick Company was established in 1853 by George Frick and was located in Ringgold, Maryland. Frick had built his first grain cleaners in 1848 on his father's farm in Quincy, PA. In 1850, Frick built his first steam engine, delivering two horsepower. Frick moved his operation to Waynesboro in 1861. The 2 story factory was located on South Broad Street and measured 50 ft. by 100 ft. (Donehoo 1930a: 143). Among the Frick Company's first customers were Welty's Mill (Waynesboro) and tanneries in Quincy and Thurmont (Frick Co. records: 7).

Prior to the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Confederate troops occupied Waynesboro. The Frick Company had to close for a month after Confederate soldiers stripped the Frick shop of all its leather belts (Frick Co. records: 9).

Business continued to boom and a new plant was built across the street on Homewood Avenue—the Geiser Manufacturing Company bought the old plant—in 1869. George Frick's daughter, Elizabeth, was killed in this plant, accidentally caught by a long power shaft (Frick Co. records: 9). At this location, Frick continued his work, building four types of equipment: steam engines, grain threshers, sawmills, and refrigerating systems (Norbeck 1952: 116). "His portable and steam traction engines were among the first in this country, and were followed by Corliss steam engines in sizes up to 300 horsepower. During the 1840s, improvements on hand cranked fanning mills led to steel threshing machines and peanut pickers. Frick sawmills, introduced in 1875, were later built in quantities up to a thousand or more a year." Frick refrigerating, air conditioning, ice making, and quick freezing systems have been on the market since 1882 and would prove to be the company's largest marketable product (Norbeck 1952: 116).

A Frick farm engine, carrying the “Eclipse” label for the first time, won “the highest award in its class” at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. In Melbourne, Australia, 1880, another Frick engine received the highest award in its class (Norbeck 1952: 116). By this time, the Frick Company had expanded so rapidly that another plant was needed.

In 1881, new Frick shops, in excess of 100,000 square feet, were built on West Main Street, adjacent to the railroad. The plant was considered so modern that *Scientific American* printed a feature article about it (“Seventy-Five Years of Progress,” 1881: 11)

By 1885, Frick Company had 150 partners and the partnership was dissolved in favor of forming a corporation. Three years later, George Frick resigned his presidency and remained an advisor to the company. At this time, Abraham O. Frick; George’s son, became president and continued in this position until 1924, when Ezra Frick, another of George’s sons, took over as president (Donehoo 1930a: 139-144). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

George Frick House (110 South Broad Street)

The George Frick house, a vernacular Greek Revival style plan, built in 1880, is situated on a slight rise 24.5 ft. from the sidewalk on the west side of South Broad Street. The main block of this brick house is 2 1/2 stories with 3 bays. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and single interior gable end chimneys. The windows are 2/2 with stone sills, jack arches, and louvered shutters. The first floor windows are paired. The front door has 4 arched panels, headed by a clear transom light, and flanked by applied pilasters and clear side lights. The porch over the entryway has a copper roof and metal supports. According to Sanborn maps, the porch replaced an earlier porch that extended completely or almost completely across the width of the first floor.

Two rooms on the third floor were used as dormitories for apprentices at the Frick Company and are reached by an inside staircase. Today, a previously unfinished portion of this floor has been renovated to create, together with the dormitories, an apartment which is accessed by an exterior staircase at the rear of the building.

A 2 pile ell addition extends to the rear with a 2 story porch and balcony. A 1 1/2 story wing contains a single room with fireplace and a staircase leading to a loft.



George Frick House, photo by Carol Bailey

A board-and-batten structure at the rear of the lot, bordering a public alley, is a former carriage house and stable/barn for horses, cows, and chickens. The property also contains a brick, 2 room smokehouse situated adjacent to a private alley that extends from the front to the rear of the property.

George Frick (1826-1892) built the residence in 1880. Upon his death on December 23, 1892, Frick deeded the house to his son, Abram O. Frick (FCDB, probated January 13, 1893). According to an account recorded in *The Keystone Gazette* (1892; 2) the son continued the progressive ways of his father, "...Councilman A. O. Frick has set a good example by laying over 300 feet of hard-burned sidewalk around his fine residence at the corner of Broad and Second. All hands have followed suit on South Broad nearly to Third and with the terraced and well-shaved lawns and fences... that street is very near the top of the pile. All they need yet is the macadam on the street, which will probably come along now soon."

Later owners included J. C. F. Groh, 1902-1920, (FCDB 126: 9), Benjamin F. Welty, 1920-1925, (FCDB 198: 91), W. B. Stottlemyer, 1925-1928, (FCDB 219: 4); Charles H. Thompson, 1928-1972, (FCDB 229: 300), James E. Althof, 1972-1976, (FCDB 672: 53); Louis M. Barlup III, 1976-1981, (FCDB 729: 753) and Louis M. Barlup, Jr., 1981- present. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

Rohrer House (232 West Main Street)

The Second Empire Rohrer house, ca. 1870-90, is situated level with West Main Street, several feet back from the sidewalk. The main block is 3 story, 3 bay, double pile design. The house is constructed of brick, laid in common bond, on a limestone foundation. Five windows in the foundation have ornate cast iron grills, inscribed, "Frick & Co."

The mansard roof is comprised of asphalt shingles of varying colors in a geometrical pattern. These shingles were hand-cut to match the pattern of the original slate roof. Paired cornice brackets are located along the eaves. The roof also contains three hipped dormers on the front, one on each side elevation, and one on the rear. The dormers have patterned shingle sides with 2/2 windows, decorated with deep cornice moldings, paired corbels at each corner, dentils, and incised corner blocks.

The front elevation contains two, 2 story bay windows flanking the main entry doors. The bays are highly embellished with recessed panels of intricate brick work between the upper and lower windows. Six smooth brick panels are located below the first floor bay windows. All windows are 1/1 and the windows on the front and side elevations have highly decorative pediments. The eaves of the bay windows contain paired brackets.



Rohrer House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The middle bay of the front elevation contains the original double entry doorway with transom. Each door has a rectangular beveled light above a square raised panel. The reveal has raised panels that correspond to those of the doors. The ornate entry porch has square fluted posts with chamfered corners and bands of molding and rosettes. The second floor of the middle bay contains a paired window.

The rear elevation features an original 2 story ell on a brick foundation, decorated with recessed panels of patterned brickwork. The ell has a hipped asphalt roof adjoining the mansard roof and flat jack arches over the windows. Sleeping porches were added to the ell between 1910 and 1916. They were later enclosed and covered with vinyl siding in 1989-90. The porches are 2 stories with the exception of the west side, which is a single story. A brick interior chimney is located between the ell and the main block.

The house retains much of its original appearance both on the exterior and interior. The interior staircase is walnut with a large ornate newel post, turned and incised balusters, and large drop finials on the landings. Original interior doors and trim match the panel pattern of the entry doors and all retain their decorative copper alloy hardware. Moldings that were replaced were replicated during the renovation of the building from a single family dwelling to eight apartments in 1957. Fire escapes were added at that time.

The Rohrer House was built by Waynesboro industrialist J. J. Oller on land that was purchased from Alexander Hamilton on May 25, 1871. Oller bought the land for the purpose of constructing houses for his three sisters (228, 232 and 236 West Main Street). The three houses are one block west of J. J. Oller's home (138 W Main). The property at 232 West Main Street was conveyed to Oller's sister, Sudie Rohrer (married to Joseph Elijah Rohrer) on December 12, 1889, and then on September 15, 1921, to their only daughter, Bessie Rohrer (FCDB 209: 475). Bessie was an unmarried genealogist, a descendent of John Stoner of Washington County, MD, a progenitor of the Seventh Day German Baptists who settled in this region during the late 1700s and early 1800s.

While Rohrer owned this property, she lived next door at 236 West Main. Waynesboro City Directories show that Silas E. Dubbel, identified as a broker, and Earl Dubbel, a teacher of languages, resided at 232 West Main in 1922, with Silas remaining in the house through the 1940s.

The property was conveyed to Chester E. and Maxine L. Foose, on November 14, 1949 (FCDB 397:707) and eventually conveyed to Star Apartments on August 2, 1990. (Research by Andrea Struble)

Bessie Rohrer House (236 West Main Street)

The Bessie Rohrer House is a significant example of Second Empire residential architecture, built between 1870 and 1890. The 3 story, 3 bay brick house fills its entire lot with the primary elevation extending directly to the sidewalk on the street level, and its wooden first floor side porch running to the eastern property line. The house features a slate mansard roof and heavily detailed cornice and front entryway.

All the windows on the primary elevation are 2/2 double sash with carved pediments. The dormer windows on the third floor are 1/1 double sash with decorative pedimented gables. Windows above the side porch and in the protruding bay are 1/1 double sash with carved pediments and original louvered shutters. The bracketed cornice runs along the entire roof line.

The entryway has a small projecting hood supported by intricately decorated scrollwork. The single story side porch is characterized by Neoclassical squared columns and plain rail-and-picket balustrade. The flat porch roof features a simple cornice. A wooden addition (now covered with vinyl siding) and a brick addition were added to the rear of the house.

The Rohrer house at 236 West Main Street was one of three constructed by



Bessie Rohrer House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

J. J. Oller for his three sisters. Oller purchased the property from Alexander Hamilton on May 25, 1871. The property and buildings were given by J. J. Oller to Sudie Rohrer on March 28, 1888 (FCDB 85: 27+C). The house was conveyed by Sudie Rohrer to her daughter, Bessie Rohrer, on September 15, 1921. Rohrer lived at this address and also owned the house at 232 West Main Street, which she rented. (Research by Adam Hungerford)

Wiles-Kirkpatrick House (26 North Grant Street)

The Wiles-Kirkpatrick house, ca. 1875-85, a vernacular 2/3 Georgian plan with Gothic Revival elements, is typical of North Grant Street and Waynesboro from the period of 1840 to 1890. Eight houses on this block and approximately 70 of the 430 buildings surveyed in 1991 take this form. The house is a 2 story, 3 bay and 2 pile design, clad with weatherboard. The asphalt shingled side-gabled roof has an interior ridge chimney on the south gable end. The floor plan is a true 2/3 Georgian design with a side-passage and two equal sized rooms (see plan). Other 2/3 Georgians in the survey often have a smaller third room placed at the rear of the side-passage.

The Wiles-Kirkpatrick house abuts the public sidewalk; the street level appears to have been raised since the construction of the house. In addition to the main block, the house has a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay ell with a 2 story porch open to the south. The windows are 2/2 double sash with Gothic Revival window pediments and louvered shutters. The entry door is 6 paneled with 4 lights across the top and covered by a gabled door hood.

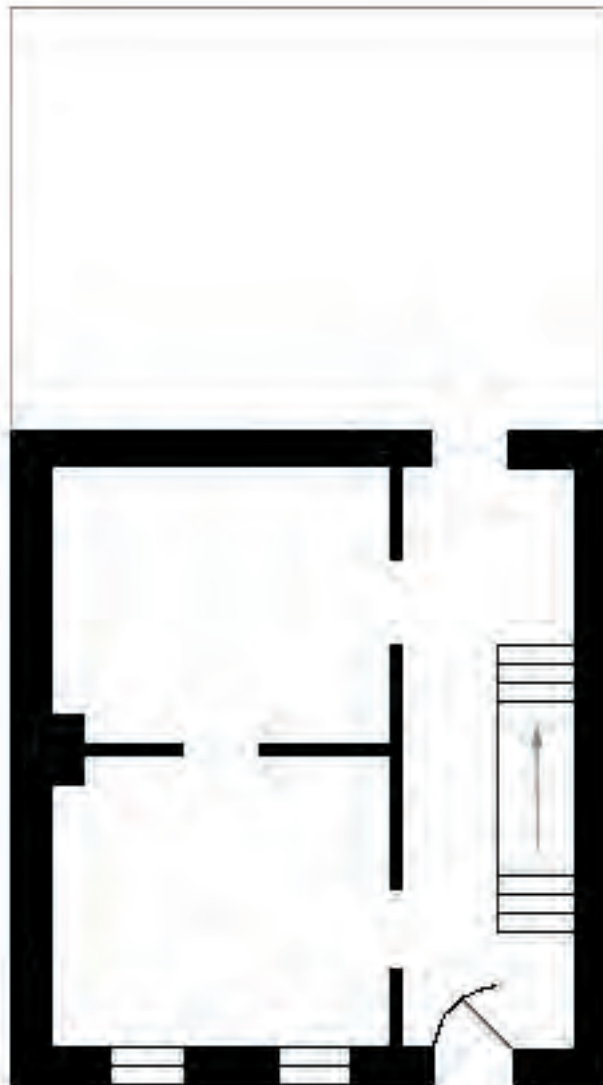
The house is located on lands subdivided by Benjamin and John Funk, ca. 1870-1880, to create the southern section of the Funk Addition. The house appears on Fowler's 1894 View of Waynesboro, but the original owner is unknown. The house probably dates to 1875-1885 and post dates



Wiles-Kirkpatrick House, photo by Dan Arthur

the adjacent Eyler-Strite House (29 North Grant Street) and the David O. Harbaugh House (28 North Grant Street), which are early Continental plan log dwellings. It was conveyed by F. C. Wiles to Henry B. Hess on July 17, 1909 (FCDB 229:334). Wiles was the proprietor of Wiles' Implement Store (Waynesboro Directory 1917) while Hess is listed as a farmer. Hess rented out the property from 1909 until March 5, 1928, when it was conveyed to David W. Good (FCDB 229: 334). David Good was listed as an erecting engineer in the 1928 Waynesboro Directory.

The Wiles-Kirkpatrick house is typical of the workman or factory houses built in Waynesboro from the late 1870s to the early 1900s. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Wiles-Kirkpatrick House, 2/3 Georgian floor plan

(Adapted from William J. Sheppard)



Lickle-Baker House (119 West Main Street)

Built between 1870 and 1886, the Second Empire Lickle-Baker house, a 3 story, 3 bay brick residence, features an arched doorway, twin bays with a connecting second floor porch, mansard roof with pedimented dormers on the third floor, and a bracketed cornice. A 3 story, 4 bay addition was added in 1950, allowing the structure to become a multifamily dwelling. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Lickle-Baker House, enhanced photo by Stephen Monn

J. H. Criswell House (155 West Main Street)

The Neoclassical Criswell house, built 1881, is located on a rise in the center of an elevated lot facing West Main Street. The 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 3 pile brick structure features a full height entry porch and full width porches on either side of the main entry. The porches were enlarged sometime between 1910 and 1927 (Sanborn maps, 1910, 1927). Fluted columns with Corinthian capitals support a gabled pediment with elaborate cornice and dentil molding. The side-gabled roof has boxed eaves and a moderate overhang with a wide frieze band running beneath the cornice.

A balcony with wrought iron railing, supported by large scrolled brackets, is centered above a single paneled door and surround of clear, rectangular transom and side lights. Both the full length windows on the main level and the smaller windows on the second floor are 2/2 with corresponding louvered shutters and decorative crowns. The house retains its original shutters.

The symmetrical rectangular building has two, 1 story, 3 window bays on its the eastern and western elevations. A 4 bay ell extends to the rear of the property and features porches on each side with elaborate decorative wood balustrades running across the top of the porch roofs. The decorative railing is supported by 3 free standing square pillars and 1 pilaster adjacent to the rear door. An apartment addition was added to the ell after the original construction. The gable ends contain single Gothic Revival styled attic windows with louvered shutters.

The structure's original slate roof was been replaced with asbestos shingles.



J. H. Criswell House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The exterior brickwork is laid in common bond. Many interior changes



J. H. Criswell House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

were made during renovations in the 1980s.

The Criswell residence was constructed on property located on the western edge of Waynesboro, known as “Liberty Hall,” on the corner of what is now West Main Street and North Franklin Street. The property consisted of two Commonwealth of Pennsylvania grants; one to Nathaniel Wilson, on August 21, 1810, and another to Michael Whitmore and Jacob Roemer on November 4, 1812. The property, which was later encircled by a full frontage cast iron fence, was also known as “The Maples” due to the presence of large Norway maples.

The corner lot was purchased on October 28, 1880, for \$1,050 from the Josiah Besore heirs by William H. Snyder, who built this residence in 1881. Snyder (1843-1910) came to Waynesboro in 1862 to learn the trade of machinist under George Frick. He eventually became a master mechanic for Frick Company, a position he held until his retirement in 1899 (Sielhammer 1905: 288-289). He was a member of the Frick Company Board of Directors since the time of its incorporation, and was elected Vice President of Frick Company in 1904. He also served on the boards of directors of Landis Tool Company, Bank of Waynesboro, National Bank of Waynesboro and the Burns Hill Cemetery Company. Snyder lived at the 255 West Main Street house until 1902, when he constructed a new residence on the adjoining property at 245 West Main Street. He gave this home to his daughter, Anna Belle, who married Dr. John C. Criswell, a Waynesboro dentist, for whom the property bears its name.

Criswell, born in Scotland, PA in 1864, came to Waynesboro at the age of 19 to learn the machinist trade in the engineering department of Geiser Manufacturing Co. He became an erection engineer and traveled to Egypt in

1894 to work on a construction job. On returning to Waynesboro, he studied dentistry in Philadelphia and at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. He began his dental practice in 1895. Criswell was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Legislature in 1897, but served three terms as Chief Burgess of Waynesboro from 1897 to 1900 (Sielhammer 1905: 414)

Anna Belle Criswell, a graduate of Wilson College in Chambersburg and a pianist, converted the first room to the left of the entryway into a music room. She studied at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and taught vocal music at Wilson until her marriage. She died in 1930.

The property was willed to the couple's son, Carmer Criswell, an MIT graduate who worked in the research department of General Motors in Detroit, MI. The apartment added to the rear of the house, was constructed for his use during return visits to Waynesboro. Following Carmer's death in 1967, executors of the estate sold the property to Fred L. Oaks. Oaks sold the property in 1985. Patrick Frost purchased the house in 1991. It is currently owned by John and Gloria Steadman. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

John M. Ripple House (352 South Potomac Street)

The Ripple house, ca. 1880-1890, is a well preserved 2/3 Georgian vernacular residence, featuring late Italianate elements. The house is set back 8 ft. from South Potomac Street with its primary facade abutting the public sidewalk.

The brick, 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile structure is set on a limestone base. An addition, 3 ft. by 14 ft., extends from the left rear of the building. The front facade and side windows are 2/2 double sash with Italianate crowned pediments and louvered shutters.

The side-gabled roof is moderately sloped and its original covering has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Wooden brackets run along the cornice.

The brickwork of the side elevations is laid in a 6:1 common bond. The front facade brickwork consists of 6 rows of stretchers and a 7th row of Flemish bond.



John M. Ripple House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Two grated basement 1/2 story windows appear above the sidewalk. The grill work is made of cast iron in a herringbone pattern, labeled "Brunnerville Foundry." A later brick stoop with pedimented porch was added to the single front entry.

The house was conveyed to Simon Weiner by Dr. John M. Ripple and Marguerite L. Ripple on March 31, 1900. This house is described in Franklin County Courthouse records as part of "Ripple Row" and was sold for \$4,800 (FCDB 258: 31).

During the 1930s, the house was owned by George J. Johnston, a pattern maker at Landis Tool Company, and his wife, Olive B. Johnston. The couple sold the house on October 28, 1939 (FCDB 273: 229), to Arthur A. Eyer, a machinist at Landis Tool Company.

The house is one of five adjacent residences on South Potomac Street. They follow the same 2/3 Georgian plan and were built at approximately the same time. They are representative of the type of housing available to factory workers during Waynesboro's era of industrial growth. Of these five, the Ripple house retains the greatest degree of architectural integrity. (Research by Adam Hungerford)

Frantz House (216 West Second Street)

The Gothic Revival Frantz house, ca. 1880, is located on the south side of a residential street and sits back from the street on a slight rise. The 2 1/2 story, 5 bay brick residence has a cross-gabled roof with a Gothic Revival pointed arch window in each gable. A 2 story porch extends from the rear elevation. Italianate paired brackets are periodically located along the cornice. The windows are 1/1 and contain decorative brick hoods. A three-sided bay window, with brackets along its cornice, projects from the first floor. The original front entrance porch has been removed. The west side elevation contains paired bays of 2 windows each with recessed panels beneath.

The property originally included carriage making and blacksmithing shops, which have been razed. The existing garage was formerly a veterinarian's facility.

The Frantz house was one of the first houses built near the intersection of the Hagerstown Road (now Cleveland Avenue) and West Second Street. Dr. Benjamin Frantz acquired the land from J. R. and Elizabeth Oller on March 1, 1870 (FCDB 74: 152).

In 1885, Frantz sold a portion of the lot improved with a brick, 8 room house to William C. and Charles H. Krise (FCDB 74: 152). Charles Krise and his wife became sole owners in 1900 and had shops constructed on the



Frantz House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

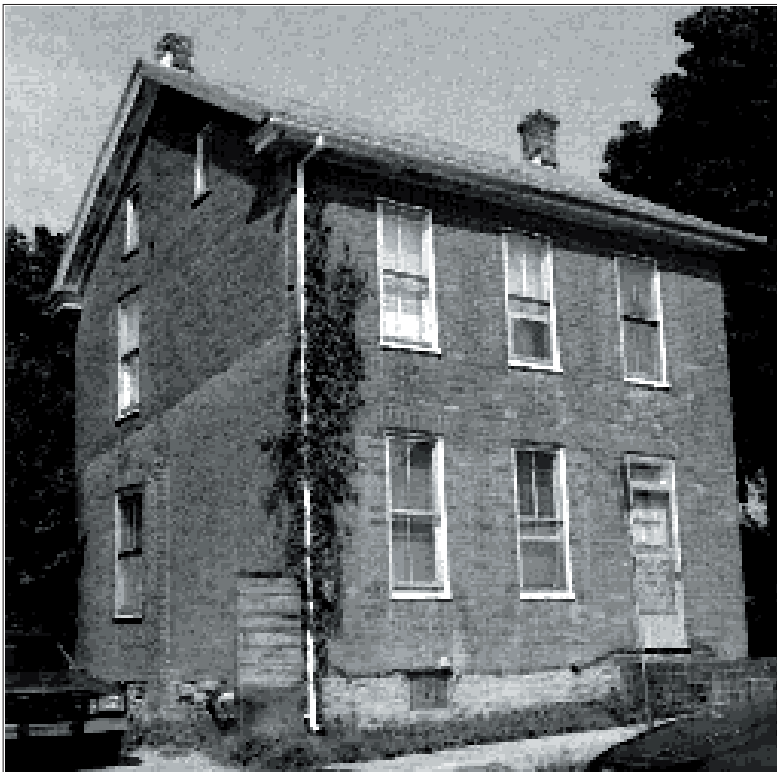
south side of the property for the carriage making and blacksmithing trades. These shops were adjacent to a public alley with easy access to the Hagerstown Road.

In 1921, the Krises sold the property to Dr. Robert W. McKibbin (FCDB 204: 262). McKibbin, a veterinarian, conducted his business from a building constructed at the rear of the house. His office was improved with heat and plumbing and contained a waiting room, lavatory, and stalls for animals. McKibbin's widow, Minerva M. McKibbin, sold the property to Hugh N. Rocks on July 25, 1942 (FCDB 299: 188). It is currently owned by his widow, Margaret M. Rocks. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

Gossert-Hoover House (26 Cottage Street)

The Gossert-Hoover House, ca. 1885, is a vernacular 2/3 Georgian plan with late Greek Revival elements. The main 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile block consists of brickwork laid in common bond. The windows are 2/2 double sash with flat jack arches, more typical of earlier houses in Waynesboro. The 6 panel entry door is surmounted by a transom with a raised brick step below. The house has a side-gabled roof with 2 interior ridge gable end chimneys. A 1 1/2 story, 2 bay ell extends to the rear. The ell, covered by a shed roof, serves as the kitchen. Its entry also contains a transom. The house combines late Greek Revival details with the vernacular 2/3 Georgian plan and is representative of Waynesboro houses built 20 to 30 years earlier.

The property along Cottage Street was owned by Alexander Hamilton, ca. 1860-1875, and remained undeveloped. Hamilton's son, John B. Hamilton, conveyed this tract to Thomas J. Gossert on March 12, 1884, for \$175. Gossert conveyed the property 2 years later to Elizabeth and Susan Hoover for \$1062 on February 12, 1886. It is presumed that Gossert erected this house on speculation. Elizabeth Hoover was the sister of Daniel Hoover (see J. J. Ervin House) and the sister-in-law to Daniel and Peter Geiser (Seilhamer 1905: 448-449). Susan Hoover conveyed the property to Daniel W. Singer on October 16, 1926 (FCDB 225:73). (Research by Colleen Larson, Frank Larson & William J. Sheppard)



Gossert-Hoover House, photo by Dan Arthur

Helms-Hollenberger House (35 Cottage Street)

The Helms-Hollenberger house, ca. 1881-87, follows the vernacular 2/3 Georgian house plan common to Waynesboro. Its main block consists of a 2 story, 3 bay, double pile plan, clad with weatherboarding. The bay openings are located 4 to 5 feet from the corner of the house. In Waynesboro, window placements of frame houses average less than 4 ft. from the corners; log houses average 4.5 to 5 ft. from the corners. Given the date of construction, it is most likely the house is frame, though an earlier log structure could have been moved to the site. The Helms-Hollenberger house is side-gabled with two brick interior ridge gable end chimneys. The primary elevation has a shed roof portico and the second floor windows are 6/6 double sash.

In addition to the main block, the house has a 2 story, 2 bay ell with a gabled roof. A double porch is located on the south elevation of the ell. The ell has a interior brick end chimney and a tin-over-iron roof.

The property located along Cottage Street was owned by Alexander Hamilton, ca. 1860-1875, and remained undeveloped. John B. Hamilton conveyed part of this property to Mary Thompson on July 9, 1879, and Thompson conveyed the same to John F. Helms on February 21, 1881 (FCDB 217: 98).



Helms-Hollenberger House, photo by Dan Arthur

Helms appears to have built the house between 1881 and March 31, 1887, when he conveyed the house and small lot to Isaiah and Eliza Hollenberger for \$775 (FCDB 81: 320). Hollenberger conveyed the property to C. E. Marker on September 11, 1924 (FCDB 217: 98). As with many of the folk houses in Waynesboro, Marker made use of it as a rental property from 1924-1942 and the following owner, William Grossnickle, did the same from 1942-1961.

The house is representative of the working class housing in Waynesboro, dating from the last quarter of the 1800s. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Stull-Zimmerman House (46 East Third Street)

The Gothic Revival, 2/3 Georgian Stull-Zimmerman house, ca. 1883-85, is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile plan with a cross-gabled roof. Its brickwork is laid in common bond (6:1) with the seventh course laid in Flemish bond. The front elevation has a central gable with modified cross-bracing trim in the peak. Segmental arched 1/1 double sashed windows occur on the second floor and taller 1/1 triple sash windows occur on the first floor. The original shutters are arched to fit inside the window frame. A flat roof porch extends across the front of the house supported by 5 posts.

A 2 story ell with a 2 story porch extends to the rear of the house. The railings and trim are original and feature a stylized fleur-de-lis pattern and flat cutout balustrades on the upper porch. A later 1 story, 1 room, running bond brick addition at the rear of the house is covered by a shed roof. A 2 level deck, added in 1993, extends from the rear.

The narrow lot is fully occupied by the house, with a sidewalk extending along the east side to the rear porch and two outbuildings. A square chicken



Stull-Zimmerman House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

coop on the west corner of the lot features a pyramidal roof with metal chimney, narrow wood siding, a door on the east side, and a 2/2 windows with a small chicken door below. The building is presently used for storage. A 2 story, pyramidal roofed, block garage occupies the east corner of the rear lot. The south exposure has a garage door and a single metal entry door that replaced the original double wooden doors in 1993.

The interior of the house features a side passage stairway with an elaborate newel post. A 2 door, curved archway, decorated with open spindle work, separates the two rooms on the first floor. Door frames are trimmed with wide molding and corner medallions. The staircase features cutout trimwork under the tread. The house retains much of its original integrity and Gothic Revival detailing.

The property at 46 East Third Street was part of the estate of Daniel Geiser, which was conveyed to Joseph J. Oller by W. S. Amberson, Daniel Hoover, Norris D. Geiser and Chancey D. Geiser on March 19, 1883. The house is believed to have been built as housing for the Geiser Manufacturing plant foreman (Nead 1900: 141). It is situated on Geiser Lot #2, near a railroad spur which ran across Third Street to the Geiser Manufacturing plant.

J. J. Oller sold the property to Jacob F. Oller on April 4, 1885 (FCDB 112: 9). Jacob F. Oller then conveyed the property to Edwin C. Stull on May 6, 1891 (FCDB 112: 94). Stull is identified as a Waynesboro bookkeeper, who died in 1922. (Research by Marty Amrhein)

Miner Row (2-12 Philadelphia Avenue)

The rowhouses on Philadelphia Ave., ca. 1886-94, are incorporated as a simple brick building, constructed immediately on the public sidewalk, at the corner of East Second Street and Philadelphia Avenue on a narrow roadway, historically known as Rinehart Row. The 2 story, 18 bay brick structure consists of six, 2/3 Georgian vernacular units with 12, 2/2 double sash windows with wooden sills. The shed roof is slanted to the west and a simple cornice marks the edge. Single chimneys project from the southern and northern ends of the building.

Narrow concrete stoops rise from the public sidewalk to the 6 entryways, each featuring a narrow rectangular glass transom light. The facade of the building, laid in 6:1 common bond, is unbroken except for an awning above one of the center units, added in the 1940s. Four 1/2 story ground floor windows are visible at street level. Each unit has a small, narrow yard accessed by a rear doorway.

The building retains much of its original architectural integrity. It is the oldest and best preserved of the three rowhouse units on Philadelphia Ave. and represents an early example of compact multiple housing built in Waynesboro at the turn of the century.

The Miner Rowhouses were built sometime between 1886, when John W. Miner purchased the property from Maggie E. Gerhand, on April 28, 1886 (FCDB 97: 28), and 1894, when the units appear on Fowler's 1894 View of Waynesboro. Miner purchased the property in three sections, acquiring land from John Crebs on March 31, 1879 (FCDB 65: 98), and from Lewis S. Forney on March 30, 1883 (FCDB 97: 278). Miner sold the property to J. Wesley Groff on April 7, 1905, and the property "with improvements and the rents and profits" were conveyed to Katherine L. Groff on Nov. 10, 1912 (FCDB 160: 32). The property and improvements were then sold by Kather-



Miner Row, photo by Dan Arthur

ine Groff to Jacob K. Miller on March 28, 1914 (FCDB 173: 92).

J. Wesley Groff is listed in the 1906 Waynesboro City Directory as a machinist. The occupations of others living in the units reveal the working class nature of the neighborhood. Among the residents were laborers, a bar clerk, carpenter, foreman, teacher, painter, molder, coremaker and waitress (Waynesboro Directory, 1906).

This set of rowhouses is one of five in Waynesboro, built between 1886 and 1911, to meet the housing needs of the town's growing industrial work force. The emergence of the town's machine tool industry required skilled labor. All of the units are within walking distance of the downtown core and the major manufacturers. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

D. Age of Industry, 1890-1930

Benjamin Nead, writing for Waynesboro's centennial celebration in 1897, refers to this period of time as the "Golden Age" (Nead 1900). The growth of Waynesboro had reached its height by 1920. From 1880 to 1900, the town's population increased from 1,988 to 5,396. During the next 20 years, the population doubled reaching 11,000 by 1920 (Nead 1900: 96).

The boundaries of Waynesboro also increased. Fifty-six of the buildings surveyed (33%) in 1991 were constructed in this period. This "Golden Age" is reflected in both high style and vernacular homes. The affluent built houses in the eclectic Queen Anne and Neoclassic styles. The vernacular housing also included elements of these styles. By 1895, the frame constructed Irregular Mass (Jackle, Bastion & Meyer 1989: 209) house appears in Waynesboro. Houses built on North and South Grant and West Second Streets exhibited irregular outlines with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details, such as porch treatments, irregular shaped windows and stained glass. By the end of this period, vernacular houses consisted of Cube or Four Square, Craftsman and Colonial Revival forms.

The commercial architecture of Waynesboro included a few examples of late Italianate and Second Empire styles, but the predominate building from 1890 through 1930 was the Neoclassical/Beaux Arts style. Some excellent examples include the Bank Building (2 East Main Street), the yellow brick John B. Geiser Building (32 West Main Street), and the Criswell Building (100 West Main Street). Also worth noting are the ca. 1891-1896 Peoples National Bank (33 West Main Street) and the 1904-05 Lutheran Evangelical Church (43 South Church Street), both well preserved examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

The architecture of Waynesboro built during this period reflects the community's prosperity. New factories were developed, including Landis Brothers from 1890 to 1897, producers of grinding tools and boring machines. From this company, Landis Tool was formed in 1897 and Landis Machine in 1903 (Donehoo 1930a: 410-411). Waynesboro retains some of its historic manufacturing buildings. Resources associated with the three leading manufacturers include the offices of Landis Machine Co., the remains of the Frick Company, and one administrative building from the Geiser Company. Waynesboro prospered during its manufacturing era and this is seen in its overall growth as evidenced in its homes, schools and churches. A number of late 1800s and early 1900s schools were documented with styles ranging from Colonial Revival to Neoclassical. Churches exhibited a range of the Gothic Revival style, built in brick, stone and stucco. Residential architectural styles include 2/3 Georgian to Late Victorian and represent housing for

factory workers, merchants, industrialists and bankers. Manufacturing was still strong in the early-to-mid 1900s when suburban development occurred, due in part to the automobile. Styles of dwellings during this time include Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Prairie.

As the factories grew so did the labor force. By 1930, Landis Tool employed 800 workers, Frick Company 1200, and Geiser Manufacturing 1000 (Donehoo 1930b: 138-141). Waynesboro's average per capita income of \$5,600 was twice the national average of \$2,918 in 1930 (Donehoo 1930a: 408). Other secondary companies that developed included the Wayne Tool Company, manufacturers of railroad reamers and machinery for Detroit auto makers, the Landis Engineering & Manufacturing Company, formed in 1913 to produce automobile shock absorbers, and the Waynesboro Knitting Company, formed in 1915 (Donehoo 1930a).

Waynesboro's wealth and success were also reflected in its proximity to the summer resort area of Pen Mar Park (Donehoo 1930a: 414) and to the massive Shingle style summer homes of the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area elite constructed in the Blue Ridge Summit area. Many of these homes are included in the Monterey Historic District (National Register, 1976).

Eighty four percent of the buildings in Waynesboro's town center were constructed by 1930. The integrity of the town center area remains, for the most part, intact with the significant examples of late 1800s and early 1900s commercial and residential buildings.

North Street Elementary School (217 West North Street)

The Colonial Revival North Street Elementary School, 1890-91, is located on approximately one acre of land at the corner of West North and North Grant Streets. The building is situated on a slight rise, set back from the streets in a residential neighborhood. Its massing, scale, and parcel size, combined with its residential setting, gives it a dominating presence on the streetscape.

The school is 2 story asymmetrical in design with an irregular shape of projecting facades. The exterior brickwork is laid in common bond. The foundation is limestone pierced by 2 paned rectangular shaped windows with jack arches. The low hip roof is covered with slate shingles, and dentils are located beneath the cornice. Two original decorative elements, an unusually shaped dome and a square cupola, have been removed from the roof.

The south facade contains three sections. The central section is 3 bays wide and has a double door with a 1/2 round transom light flanked by two, 1/1 arched windows that are now partially enclosed. The doorway and windows have arched brick surrounds. The second story contains 4 arched ribboned windows with arched brick surrounds. A massive patterned chimney is located between the central and left sections of the facade. The side sections are identical except one is 4 bays wide and the other is 3. These sections have closed pedimented gables covered with stucco with central elliptical windows. The first floor windows are 4/4 with stone lintels and sills. The second floor windows are also 4/4 with segmental brick arches and stone sills.



North Street Elementary School, front elevation, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



North Street Elementary School, south elevation, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The east facade also contains 3 sections, each 3 bays wide. The center section originally contained an arched entryway with flanking 4/4 windows, with arched brick surrounds. The entryway has been enclosed as a window and the stairway to the original door removed. There are six, 1/1 ribboned windows with brick arched surrounds on the second floor. The gabled end is a closed pediment, covered with slate in a plain pattern with a fanlight. The windows on the side sections are identical to the 4/4 windows on the south facade.

The north and west facades contain identical windows found on the south and east facades except for the absence of ribboned windows. The north facade contains two sections, one 2 bays wide and the other 5 bays wide with a closed pedimented gable covered in stucco with a central elliptical window. A massive patterned chimney is located between the two sections. The west facade has been altered with the addition of a plain modern projecting entryway. The original structure to the right of the addition is 4 bays wide and to the left is 3 bays wide.

In 1889, one acre of land at the corner of North and Grant Streets was appraised at \$1,700 for the proposed school site. The property was acquired by the School Board from B. F. Funk and J. R. Funk and wife on February 15, 1890. In January, 1890, A. M. Good & Brothers was awarded the contract for construction of the school in the amount of \$15,400. The construction company was from Waynesboro and a local newspaper reported, "... the money will be kept at home. No foreign air in the School Board." The

approximate construction cost was \$20,000. The school was dedicated on January 1, 1891.

The school was vacated in August, 1976 and, until that time, was the oldest school building in use in Waynesboro. On November 16, 1976, Abbro Realty purchased the property from the School Board and leased it to the Waynesboro Senior Citizens' Center, who moved in on July 1, 1978. The building has stood vacant since the mid 1990s.

The school is historically significant for its association with the growth and prosperity of Waynesboro during its industrial period of 1890-1930. It is also significant for its eclectic architecture which, despite the removal of bell tower and dome, is still evidenced today in the building's overall massing, scale, and remaining elements. (Research by Susan Cianci Salvatore)

Snider Avenue School (140 Snider Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Snider Avenue School, built in 1902, is a 2 1/2 story, brick structure with a raised basement. The exterior of the structure features 11 bays on the primary and southern elevations, each with a 3 bay central pavilion that extends through the low pitched hipped slate roof.

The entry door (facing Snider Avenue) and the large 9 paned windows at the rear of the building have semicircular fanlights, encased in full stone arches. Large Palladian style windows are centered in the north and south facades on the second level. The main level windows (originally double sashed, 6/6) are rectangular with stone sills and flat lintels. The second story single sash windows are fully rounded with stone sills and keystone arches.

The Waynesboro School District purchased the 200 ft. by 315 ft. lot from Lewis Snider on March 26, 1889 for \$1,800 (FCDB 111: 251). The school was designed by Waynesboro architect J. W. Woltz and constructed by George B. McC. Wolf of Hagerstown, MD, at a cost of \$16,867, excluding the heating and plumbing (*Herald*, January 23, 1902). Newspaper accounts in 1901 report that the building's 40 window sills and 2 door sills were made of Indiana blue limestone and supplied by Forbes & Berger, of Chambersburg, at a cost of \$200 (*Blue Ridge Zephyr*, Oct. 10, 1901). The *Herald* describes the structure as nearly square, 85 ft. by 95 ft. deep.

“The architecture is colonial, though slightly modernized...viewed from any point, the building is imposing and pleasing to the eye, possessing a quiet dignity and refinement peculiar to the colonial style of architecture.”

The *Blue Ridge Zephyr* previously reported that the plumbing contract had been awarded to A. J. Small and the *Herald* reported...“the heating and ventilating system and the sanitary arrangements having been described



Snider Avenue School, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Snider Avenue School, rear facade, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

herein before and all that remains to be said is that they will be first-class and in accordance with the latest and most advanced ideas on the subject.” (Oct. 4, 1901).

Excavation and construction of the building was not without its difficulties. When the architect examined the foundation, it was discovered that it did not meet specifications. The board voted to tear down the nonconforming section. Several months later, the green slate being used for the roof was found to be of inferior quality, and the board instructed that each piece be examined and unsatisfactory shingles discarded (*Landis Line*, March 1961).

Major renovations, designed to bring the school into compliance with fire safety codes, were completed in 1961.

The structure was used as a school building until 1971, when a new elementary school was constructed. In 1976, the building was purchased from the school district by Jack Abbott of Abbro Realty Co. for \$45,450 and converted into 12 apartment units (FCDB 735: 633).

Snider Avenue School was dedicated in September, 1902, and served first, second, and third grade pupils under the direction of W. S. Ruhn, the school’s first principal. The school was built with a capacity of 360 students. As the school population grew, the 12 classroom building enrolled students from the first through the sixth grades. In 1958, with the construction of other elementary school buildings in the district, Snider Avenue served fifth and sixth grades and two special education classes, under principal Edith Wagaman (*Landis Line*, March 1961).

When the building was converted into apartment units in the mid 1970s, a

portico was added over the front door and blackboards, taken down from the classroom walls, were used to cover many of the building's windows. A bicycle shed was removed to the south side of the building and is currently used as tenant storage.

In the summer of 1987, the cupola caught fire when it was struck by lightning, and was later taken down. A severe winter storm in March of 1993 damaged one of the chimneys and it has since been removed. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Clayton Avenue School (210 Clayton Ave.)

Clayton Avenue School, built in 1905 as a high school, is representative of Neoclassical Revival public buildings of the early 1900s. The 3 1/2 story, 11 bay, brick building is dominated on its primary (eastern) facade by a full height entry porch with 4 free standing Roman Ionic columns set on shallow, square bases. The front capitals have been covered by galvanized shields which mask the original decorative detailing.

The large fluted columns support a protruding center gabled pediment with a deeply recessed cornice and circular window. An elaborate cornice and frieze skirt the roof line. Two fluted pilasters flank the main entryway's square double doors, which are surmounted by a stone arched, colored glass fanlight. The double windows on the upper floor, immediately above the main entryway, feature a narrow stone upper porch with a distinctive wrought iron balcony.

Four symmetrically balanced windows, 9/9 double sash with keystone lintels and limestone sills on the main floor, and 6/6 double sash with stone segmental arches on the upper floor, appear on either side of the pedimented portico. Corresponding small rectangular 6 paned windows appear on the raised rusticated limestone basement. The brickwork is laid in common bond.

The hipped slate roof is dominated by 4 massive chimneys (1 connected to the building's furnace and the other 3 used as ventilating shafts) and a copper domed octagonal cupola with flat, fluted columns and arched open-



Clayton Avenue School, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Clayton Avenue School, ca. 1915, photographer unknown

ings. The building's distinctive detailing includes cornerstone quoins and a contrasting belt course on all 4 elevations.

The northern facade features 7 bays with a smaller 1 story high flat roofed portico supported by 4 free standing fluted columns with Roman Ionic capitals. The second floor center bay, directly above the side entrance, features a stone arched colored glass fanlight. A triple window, under stone arches, appears in the attic dormer.

The western facade is a mirror image of the front facade, minus the full height columns. A first story portico with fluted columns covers the rear double entryway. The southern elevation of the building repeats the window spacing of the corresponding northern facade, minus the doorway.

Clayton Avenue School was built in 1905 at an approximate cost of \$28,000. The building, with 8 classrooms and 2 offices, was used originally as a high school. It later served as a junior high school and an elementary school (Annual Report, 1940).

Although no documentary evidence of the building's architect is known, the school's shape and interior layout resembles Snider Avenue School, designed by J. W. Woltz, and constructed three years earlier. It is probable that this Waynesboro architect was commissioned to design both buildings.

During the summer of 1939, the school was renovated and its original heating system replaced. A second renovation was completed in 1961 to bring the structure in line with state fire safety regulations. When Summitview

Elementary School was constructed in 1971, the Clayton Avenue School was converted into offices for the school district's administrators, at a cost of approximately \$150,000. The building continues to house the Waynesboro Area School District administrative offices.

This school building, constructed in close proximity to the newly built homes of the town's affluent industrialists on Clayton Avenue, is reflective of Waynesboro's growing prosperity in the early 1900s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Waynesboro Methodist Church (6 West Second Street)

The Late Gothic Revival Waynesboro Methodist Church, now known as Christ United Methodist Church, was constructed in 1900-01 and consists of 5 bays on the primary facade and a single 6 bay sanctuary. The primary elevation is dominated by an 80 ft. castellated tower with two narrow arched stained glass windows on the second story. A smaller 40 ft. castellated tower occupies the southernmost bay. The central bay is recessed and has a parapet on the gabled end. It features a large stained glass window with two smaller arched windows on either side. Two entries flank the central bay, each with double doors set in a recessed brick archway, surmounted by stained glass transom lights. The northern facade of the building is dominated by a large stained glass window with smaller stained glass windows on either side. Double entrance doors in the facade's midsection lead to the sanctuary's largest vestibule. The building measures 121 ft. by 75 ft.

The foundation of the church is limestone and the walls are made of red brick laid in common bond. A lighter colored beltcourse runs around the building. The church lawn is surrounded by the original 1901 wrought iron fencing, produced by Smith Manufacturing Co. of Waynesboro. A spire adorned the taller tower until its removal in 1965.

In the interior, large walnut sliding doors separate the sanctuary from church school rooms. The sanctuary contains a 1911 organ designed by T. Scott Buhrman and built by the Moller Organ Company of Hagerstown. The church is connected to a 2 story, 1911 red brick parsonage (now used as church offices). An adjacent church education building facing South Church



Waynesboro Methodist Church, photo by Dan Arthur

Street, constructed in 1959, replaced the “Parish House” (also known as the Miller House), a 2 room brick structure believed to have been built in the late 1700s. The church completed major renovations of the interior space in 1926, 1940, 1957, and 1975.

Christ United Methodist Church of Waynesboro was originally known as the Waynesboro Methodist Church until the merger of the Brethren and Methodist churches in 1968. The existing structure replaced a 2 story brick building which was considered “one of the most substantial and attractive churches in the county” (Miller 1976: 4) when constructed in 1857. The structure was noteworthy at the time because of its 2 story construction. The 1857 building replaced a more modest brick structure. During the first 25 years of its history, Waynesboro Methodists had no church, meeting in private homes and in a carpenter shop (Nead 1900: 293).

In 1875, the church had fewer than 200 members. By the 1901 dedication of the new building, membership was 356, and by 1951, membership had grown to more than 1000. Membership increased dramatically following the evangelistic campaign of the Rev. W. E. Beiderwolf early in 1914. “This was not exclusively a Methodist meeting, but was brought about by the Rev. T. S. Wilcox, pastor. Through the campaign can be traced at least 200 memberships in the Methodist Church.” (50th Anniversary: 10-11).

Church leaders had requested designs as early as August 1897 and construction was estimated at \$12,000. Architect W. O. Weaver submitted a design for towers and one was selected with a spire “reaching to the heavens,” (Miller 1976: 9). When the church was constructed three years later, costs had soared to more than \$25,000.

The building’s cornerstone was laid Oct. 26, 1900 and the building was dedicated Oct. 27, 1901, with Bishop C. C. McCabe preaching. The church was dedicated without stained glass windows. The windows were destroyed prior to shipment in a Philadelphia factory fire. A set of stained glass windows was installed later. During the period of construction, services were held at the Academy of Music (Borough Hall) and the Mennonite Church (Miller 1976: 10). The Methodist Church was the first church in Waynesboro to have a piano and its 1911 Moller organ was considered one of the largest and best organs in the Cumberland Valley (50th Anniversary: 10-11).

Several of the church’s members were among the first in Waynesboro to volunteer for service in World War I. The lower entryway vestibule on the primary facade contains a large memorial tablet bearing the names of congregation members who served in World War I, World War II and the Korean War. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Church of the Brethren (117 South Church Street)

The Late Gothic Revival Church of the Brethren, built 1903, is a 2 1/2 story, asymmetrical brick structure with a rusticated limestone foundation. The primary elevation, facing west, is dominated by a central front-gabled section featuring three stained glass windows. The larger center window comprises three arched windows and lancets and is flanked by two narrow arched windows, each of stained glass without decoration. Two deeply recessed brick arched entryways flank the center gable. The doors are distinguished by simple board-and-batten construction with iron hinges. Arched stained glass transoms surmount each door. The north entrance pierces through the bell tower. The doors and center windows are outlined in brick tracery. The 6 pairs of 1/1 windows on the front facade are encased in simple limestone lintels and sills.

The building is constructed of dark red brick, laid in a common bond with stepped buttresses at the corners and a concrete belt course separating the stone foundation from the brickwork. The steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof is covered with slate.

A 2 story Sunday school building was constructed in 1924 at a cost of \$40,000. The church's sanctuary was remodelled and its heating system replaced at the same time. In 1928, an entrance was put on the south side of the building and a basement room made for the Boy Scouts. A second building project was completed in 1956 at a cost of \$335,000, producing a Tudor style chapel, attached to the north of the main sanctuary.

The Church of the Brethren, originally known as the Union Church, was built on a plot of land that was part of a larger tract purchased by proprietary warrant from the Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania by John Wallace in 1794. Following the death of his father, John Wallace, Jr. acquired the



Church of the Brethren, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

land when laying out the town plan in 1797. Wallace donated lots #69 and #70 on Hagerstown Street (now Church Street) for a Union meeting house (Eisenberg 1941: 224).

A log church was built on the lot in 1809 by the Evangelical Lutheran, German Reformed and Presbyterian denominations. The German Reformed congregation, having built their own church, stopped worshipping there in 1827. Benjamin Nead (1900) suggests a difference in language spurred the Reformed congregation to construct its own church. Reformed services were conducted exclusively in German, Lutheran services alternated between English and German, and Presbyterian services were conducted in English. Rev. Frank A. Scholl of Greencastle attempted to keep the Reformed congregation as German speakers (Nead 1900: 287). Nead also points out that the Reformed congregation was the stronger of the three and better able to construct its own church.

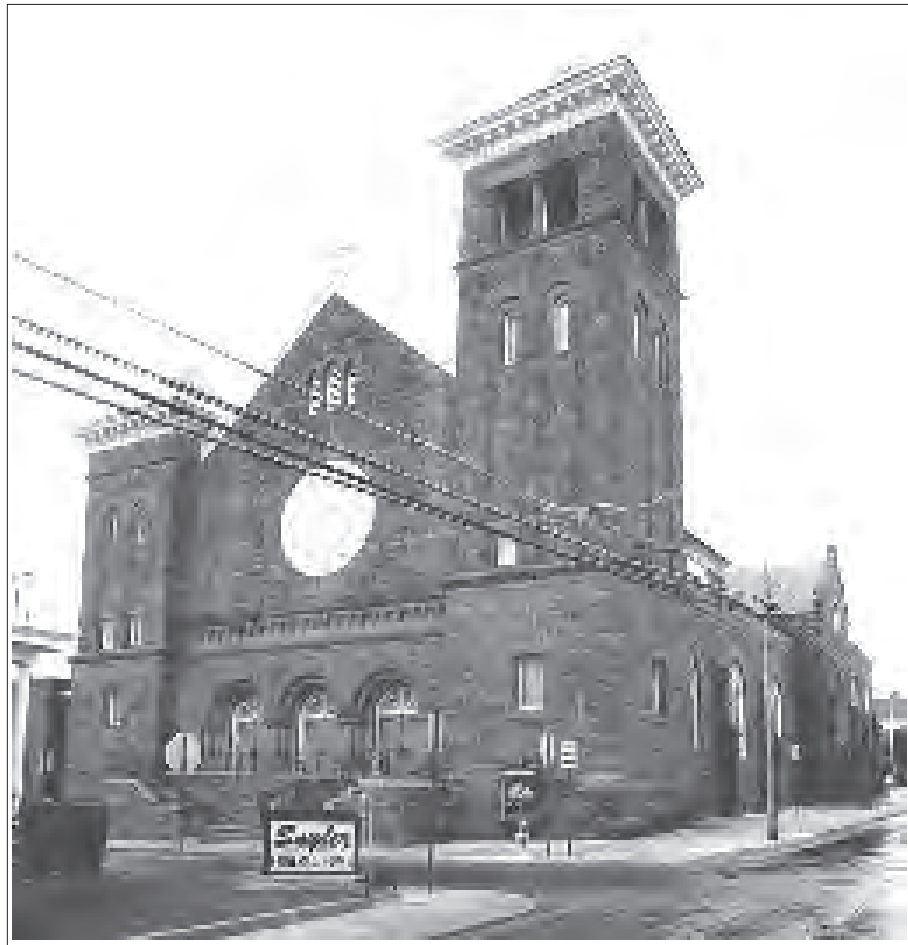
In 1829, the log church was torn down and a new building constructed by the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations. The 1830 church was constructed of stucco-over-stone with a distinctive 2 columned recessed entry. The congregations used this building as a Union church until 1867, when the Presbyterians built their own church. (Eisenberg 1941: 225).

In 1871, the Lutherans and Presbyterians sold the church and its 62 ft. by 103 ft. lot to the Antietam Congregation of the German Baptist Brethren for \$1,200 (Eisenberg 1941: 225). The Waynesboro congregation of the Church of the Brethren sprang from the Antietam Congregation of the German Baptist Brethren of the Middle District of Pennsylvania. This building was razed in 1903 to make way for a new brick structure with a frontage of 101 ft. and a depth of 68 ft. The new church was built at a cost of \$18,000. While under construction from July, 1903 to October, 1904, services were held in the Christian Church on West Main Street (Eisenberg 1941: 228). The church was dedicated on Oct. 2, 1904, and the congregation of 560 members paid off the construction debt 2 years later.

Peter Geiser and J. J. Oller were members of the church. Oller donated the new baptistry when the Sunday school building was constructed in 1924 and, in 1928, donated a 166 ft. by 192 ft. parcel of land east of the church in honor of his parents, Bishop Jacob F. and Elizabeth Bonebrake Oller. Dr. C. C. Ellis, president of Juniata College, preached at the Jan. 18, 1925 dedication services (Eisenberg 1941: 238-239). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Evangelical Lutheran Church (43 South Church Street)

The Richardsonian Romanesque styled Evangelical Lutheran Church was constructed in 1905. It consists of 5 bays on the primary facade and a single room, 6 bay sanctuary. The primary elevation features a front-gabled central bay with three round arches supported by squat columns with cushioned capitals. Each entry also has rose petal stained glass lights surmounting the double entry doors. The front facade is broken by a denticulated belt course and a large rose window, which dominates the second level. The gabled end has 3 arched ribbon windows near the peak. The central section is flanked by 2 square towers with hipped roofs and bracketed eaves, the southern most serving as the bell tower. The roof is covered with slate and the rough ashlar masonry walls are Hummelstown brownstone from the Hummelstown Brownstone Company. The foundation is built of limestone and brownstone. The south elevation has a cross-gabled roof with a round arched entry, ribbon windows and 6 decorative buttresses. The east elevation also has three large stained glass windows with rounded arches.



Evangelical Lutheran Church, photo by Dan Arthur

The church has undergone two major additions. The northeast section, added in 1929, consists of 2 stories, 3 bays and 4 rooms deep under a flat roof. It is constructed of brick, laid in a 1:7 common bond. It features a small brownstone tower and 1/1 sash windows with flat, granite arches and copper rain spouts with catch boxes bearing the date 1929. The second addition, a 1 1/2 story, 4 bay and 4 pile administrative office wing, was added in 1970. Its walls and foundation are of concrete block, covered by a brick veneer, laid in running bond, with a flat roof.

As mentioned previously (: 103), the Evangelical Lutheran congregation was part of the original Union Church. Three congregations, Lutheran, Reformed and Presbyterian formed a single meeting place a block south of the current location. The three congregations eventually moved to separate locations and the Lutherans purchased the current 2 lot site from Jacob Adams in 1869 (Nead 1900: 279). The congregation was first organized in 1800 by Rev. John Rythrauff (Bates 1887: 535).

Construction of the Evangelical Lutheran Church began in 1904 and was dedicated on November 7, 1905. The architect was H. E. Yessler and construction was done by the Hummelstown Brownstone Company. In 1906, the church was the site of the 87th session of the Maryland Synod. From 1974 to 1976, the Sunday school classroom space was used by Fairview Elementary School after that school was destroyed by fire in October, 1974.

Historically, the Lutheran congregation has been one of the largest in Waynesboro, along with the German Baptist Church, with 400 members in the 1880s (Bates 1887: 537) and 500 in 1900 (Nead 1900: 280). In 1880, membership in the Evangelical Lutheran and German Baptist Churches numbered more than half of Waynesboro's total population of 1,500. (Research by William Arthur)

Faith United Methodist Church (104 North Potomac Street)

The Late Gothic Revival block of the Faith United Methodist Church and the adjacent parsonage was constructed in 1914-1915. It consists of 3 bays on the primary facade and a single room, 6 bay sanctuary. The primary elevation includes a castellated bell tower with louvered openings, front-gabled central bay with a stained glass stone arched window and a 2 bay parsonage with second and third floor projecting bay windows. Each entry has stone arched double doors with stained glass transom lights. The front facade is broken by a belt course which divides the 3 stories. Large stained glass windows dominate the primary facade. The gable end has a small pointed arch window near the peak. The parapeted gabled roof is covered with slate. The foundation is made of brownstone and the walls of red brick, laid in common bond. The south elevation is dominated by a large stained glass window, corresponding to the window on the eastern elevation, and 20 smaller pointed arch stained glass windows. The sanctuary and adjacent church school assembly room have a seating capacity of 1300.

A northwest addition was added in 1969 and consists of a 3 story, 5 bay, 2 pile plan with a flat roof. It is constructed of brick in a color and pattern corresponding to the original church building with modern, 2 pane windows. The addition is used for administrative offices, Sunday school classrooms, a fellowship hall, kitchen and nursery. The walls and foundation are of con-



Faith United Methodist Church, photo by Dan Arthur

crete block, covered by a running bond brick veneer.

Faith United Methodist Church of Waynesboro was originally the First United Brethren Church. The church became Faith United with the merger of the Brethren and Methodist Churches in 1968. The structure replaced an 1882 church located directly across North Potomac Street on property which now serves as a church parking lot. The existing church building was erected at a cost of \$55,000, beginning in 1914. Construction of the larger church building was precipitated by an evangelical campaign sponsored by the Churches of Waynesboro under the leadership of Dr. W. E. Biederwolf in the autumn of 1913. As a result of these meetings, the church reported the addition of 254 new members (Brief History 1956). Ground breaking was held on June 24, 1914, with a cornerstone laid on March 7, 1915, and the building dedicated on Nov. 21, 1915.

The church's roots are traced to the Mont Alto circuit of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and was organized when J. H. Young was sent as pastor to be part of the Quincy, Blue Rock, and Pleasant Hill missions. Young organized a congregation of 40 members and built a 40 ft. by 50 ft. brick church in 1882 (Nead 1900: 293).

The stained glass windows in the 1914 church were designed and produced by Raby Hinton and Company, Mechanicsburg, PA, at a cost of \$1000 in 1915. Elmer Blair, a retired clock maker at Quincy, built the wooden window frames at the Hollinger Planing Co. in Chambersburg. He also helped to build the two church doors (Clippinger 1982). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (112 East Second Street)

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church is the single example of Tudor ecclesiastical architecture in Waynesboro. The small 1 story, 3 bay, stuccoed building has a steeply pitched front-gabled roof and belfry, stone entryway with a louvered trefoil vent above, and rounded arched doorways and board-and-batten doors below, casement windows with diamond panes, and a rusticated limestone foundation. A large stone chimney is prominent on the northern elevation. In 1949, metal tie rods were installed to stabilize the church walls (Happel 1989: 13). The original slate roof was replaced by asphalt shingles in 1977.

In 1961, the church constructed a 2 story educational building adjacent to the rear of the sanctuary on the eastern elevation at a cost of \$45,000 (Happel 1989: 15). The interior of the church was renovated in the early 1950s and new front doors and front steps were installed in 1977. The church retains much of its architectural integrity and represents one of only a few examples of Tudor architecture in Waynesboro.



Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, photo by Carol Bailey

Between 1890 and 1898, Episcopalians in Waynesboro named themselves the Saint Steven's Mission. Visiting clergy conducted services in the old Wayne Building at the corner of West Main and South Potomac Streets (Happel 1989: 5). In 1907, the congregation changed its name to Saint Mary's and purchased a lot at the corner of South Broad and Second Streets for \$1,000. Although sidewalks and other improvements were made to the lot, the church was unable to raise funds necessary for a building until 1914, when the present structure was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The cornerstone was laid by the Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, during ceremonies on Oct. 21, 1914 (Happel 1989: 6-7). The cornerstone contains a history of the Mission, a prayer book, a list of church officials, and two 5¢ pieces. The church's furniture was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kefferstein of Blue Ridge Summit and Washington, D.C., and was crafted in the Parish House in Blue Ridge Summit. The onset of World War I slowed construction and the church was not consecrated until May 24, 1918.

The Moller Pipe Organ Company in Hagerstown, MD., in an effort to provide work for its employees, offered to design and install an organ for \$1,500, half the normal price of a Moller organ (Happel 1989: 11-12). The organ, still in use, was dedicated on Sunday, Aug. 2, 1931. In 1957, Saint Mary's became incorporated as an independent parish.

The St. Mary's Church reflects the close ties between the industrial and commercial center of Waynesboro and the growing summer resort community in Blue Ridge Summit, 6 miles east of town. (Research by William Adams)

Geiser Manufacturing Administration Building (45 East Second Street)

The Richardsonian Romanesque Geiser Manufacturing administration building, built 1890, is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, brick structure on the northwest corner of Walnut and East Second Streets in Waynesboro. The building rises from a high limestone foundation and is characterized by an elaborated 1 story arched portico which shelters the structure's main entry. The brick arches are repeated over the main level's windows. The second story windows are rectangular, 2/2 double sash with segmental arches. The front gable, delineated by elaborate brick turrets, features a ribbon of 3 windows centered over the entryway. Decorative brackets skirt the wide overhanging eaves and a horizontal line of decorative brickwork runs above the portico.

A massive brick chimney projects from the structure's hipped roof. The eastern facade continues many of the details displayed on the primary elevation with a projecting bay and dormers. A 2 story garage addition extends to the rear of the building. The original slate roof has been replaced with asphalt and louvered windows. Storm doors and awning have been added. Though the building shows significant signs of neglect, it still retains a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to suggest its office building character. The structure is one of a few examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in Waynesboro.

The Geiser Manufacturing administration building first appears on the 1891



Geiser Manufacturing Administration Building, photo by Dan Arthur



Geiser Manufacturing Administration Building, photo by Dan Arthur

Sanborn Insurance Company map. The land for the building was purchased by Geiser Manufacturing Co. on May 20, 1881, from Frick Company (FCDB 70: 247). The property was owned by Geiser and Emerson Brantingham Company from 1881 to 1926 and then sold back to Geiser Manufacturing Co. on Jan 12, 1926 (FCDB 221: 535). The building had a long association with the company first known as Geiser, Price and Company which was organized in 1866 by Daniel Geiser, Jacob F. Oller, Benjamin S. Price and Josiah Fahrney (Donehoo 1930a: 149; 152). The firm changed its name in 1869 to the Geiser Manufacturing Company. Peter Geiser, who had invented a thresher that separated and cleaned grain in 1851, was superintendent of the shop.

George Frick developed steam engines to run the threshers and sawmills of Geiser Manufacturing in the 1850s. Geiser also bought the F. F. and A. B. Landis Steam Engine Works in 1879 and hired the two Landis brothers (Coffman 1980: 30-31).

By 1880, with the “Peerless” steam engine improved by George Frick, the Geiser Manufacturing Company was growing rapidly. The Company purchased Frick’s first shop on Broad Street and erected new buildings in 1882 after a fire had destroyed the older shop (Coffman 1980: 31-34). The new plant covered more than two acres of ground and employed 175 workers with a business totaling more than \$200,000 a year.

The Landis brothers of Waynesboro proved to be an important part of the Geiser Manufacturing Company’s success. Not only did F. F. Landis invent a grinding machine which improved the quality of saws, he created the Peerless Steam Plow in 1884 (Coffman 1980: 38). In 1889, both F. F. and A. B. Landis left Geiser to form their own manufacturing company. The Geiser Manufacturing Company remained successful. “Their line

consisted of the Peerless Grain Separator, Clover Hullers, Saw Mills and the Peerless Traction Engines” (Coffman 1980: 44).

The Emerson Brantingham Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, bought the Geiser Manufacturing Company in 1913. Business continued with the addition of gasoline tractors and army ammunition wagons, used in France in 1918 (Coffman 1980: 45). By the early 1920s, Geiser had financial difficulties that forced the company to close. The property was taken over by the First National Bank and Trust Company on November 24, 1937 (FCDB 269: 530-532).

The administration building is the only surviving Geiser structure. A boiler room, located on Walnut Street, has been incorporated into retail space and has lost its architectural integrity.

The structure is significant as an example of Romanesque architecture in Waynesboro and for its association with the growth and development of one of Waynesboro’s earliest industries. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity, though it suffers from benign neglect. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & William J. Sheppard)

Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company (144 Cleveland Avenue)

Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Co. is a collection of 4 separate, rectangular, multi-leveled structures on Cleveland Avenue, west of the downtown business district, which have provided cold storage and frozen food lockers for orchardists, commercial enterprises and individuals in the Waynesboro area since 1901. The utilitarian brick structures, built between 1901 and 1956, (with major modifications in 1928, 1938, 1940, 1945 and 1956) house Frick Co. designed commercial refrigeration equipment, some of which has been in near continual operation since its installation in 1914.

The structures, on a 2.5 acre parcel of land, straddle the former railroad siding of the Cumberland Valley Railway (later the Pennsylvania Railroad) and the Western Maryland Railroad. The buildings were constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks to allow the loading of ice and chilled fruit onto rail cars.

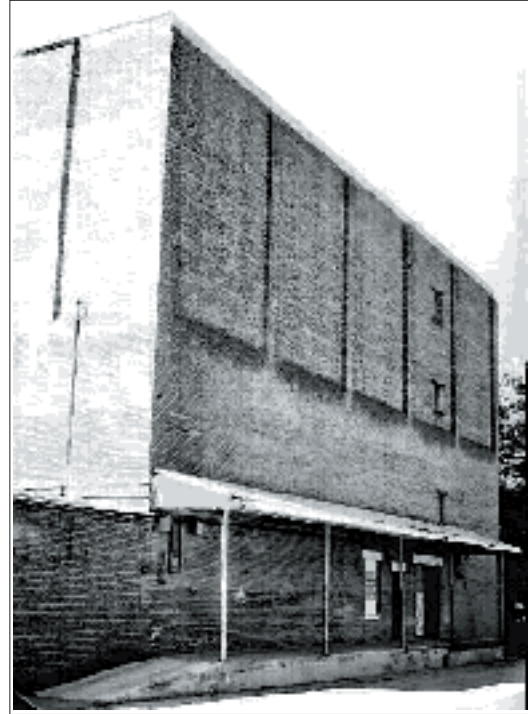
The four structures include the Engine Room and Ice Storage, Pennsylvania Building (shown on the 1910 Sanborn Map), Western Maryland Building, and Locker and Freezer Building and Office.

- 1). The Engine Room and Ice Storage, a 2 story, 3 bay, stucco over brick building, contains compressors necessary to provide the cooling for the facility. The engine room houses the tank where ice is made and a room where the finished ice is stored. A door on the western elevation of the structure above the original railroad tracks was used to place ice on open rail cars already packed with produce.
- 2). The Pennsylvania Building, built near the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, was constructed in 1922 as an apple storage building. Two additional floors were added at some later date, making the building 5 stories in height.



Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Co., Engine Room & Ice Storage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

3) The Western Maryland Building, built near the Western Maryland Railroad tracks, is 6 stories, and was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1907. It previously housed the Pen Mar Distilling Company which produced whiskey. Interior basement ramps, still intact, were used to roll whiskey barrels into the underground storage area. In 1935, two floors were added, and in 1956, a wing, extending across the front of the building to Cleveland Avenue, was completed. Stucco now covers the original brickwork.



4) The Locker and Freezer Building was built in 1938 and is currently twice its original size. Attached to the building is the earlier office building of the Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Co., built between 1910 and 1920 and renovated in 1945 for the Velvet Ice Cream Company.



The structures retain much of their original architectural integrity and continue to function as an ice and cold storage facility. Some of the early refrigeration equipment produced by Frick Co. is still in operation. The facility also has 65 insulated doors manufactured by the Jamison Door Company of Hagerstown,



Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Co., Locker-Freezer Building & Office, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

a company which developed as a result of Frick's refrigeration equipment.

The original buildings were designed by Frick Co. engineers and are representative of the cold storage facilities that were constructed in towns and at large orchard operations throughout the mid Atlantic region.

The Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company was chartered in 1901. Charles B. Clayton was the public stock company's first secretary-treasurer and H. C. Gilbert served as the first president. Other early company officers included D. M. Wertz, J. M. Newcomer, John C. Cale, Walter Mentzer, John G. Corbett, J. E. Beck and G. A. Royer. Many of the individuals associated with the formation of the company were orchardists.

Local farmers and orchardists delivered their fruit (primarily apples) in bushel boxes bearing their names and were assigned space within the storage plant. The company not only stored large quantities of fruit but sold ice in 300 pound blocks, which were carried throughout the community by icemen for residential ice boxes. Rented lockers were also available for individuals for the storage of meats and other food stuffs.

In 1928, the steam-powered, belt-driven refrigeration equipment was replaced by Frick's newest generation of electric refrigerators. One of the Frick compressors, installed in 1914, is still in operation.

The Western Maryland Building, adjacent to the railroad tracks, had previously housed the Pen Mar Distilling Co. When Prohibition legislation was passed in 1919, the Ice and Cold Storage purchased the structure from the heirs of J. C. Clugston.

During the Great Depression, unemployed workmen would gather at the Ice and Cold Storage, waiting to be hired to hand-load incoming rail cars with produce. In the 1940s, the current office building housed the retail outlet of the Velvet Ice Cream Company. The ice cream company leased space from the Ice and Cold Storage until 1954, when it relocated to West Third Street.

The railroad siding was removed in the 1970s.

The Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company reflects the juxtaposition of the region's agricultural interests with the town's industrial base. Orchardists and businessmen availed themselves of the newly developed refrigeration equipment to meet their storage needs in what would become a successful commercial venture. The facility continues to provide ice and cold storage services. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

(Editor's note: Waynesboro Ice and Cold Storage Company ceased operations in the spring of 2000.)

Wyand Baking Company-Waynesboro Builders Supply (130-136 West Third Street)

The commercial Art Moderne building, ca. 1913, known as Wyand Baking Company-Waynesboro Builders Supply, dominates a large 1 acre lot on West Third Street. The brick, two-part commercial block has a symmetrical facade, vertical piers, simple geometric detailing and a distinctive parapet.

The primary elevation continues to serve its original commercial/trade purpose, first as a retail outlet for a bakery and currently as a builder's supply and hardware store. Despite exterior alterations which have obscured several of the ground floor windows and doorways, the building's strong vertical quality with symmetrical spacing of the piers remains.

The original brick facade had 5 bays on either side of the arched central entryway. Several of the main floor windows and doors were covered when the facade was stuccoed. Most of the building's original first floor 6/3 sash windows remain, though the plain stone lintels and sills are covered with modern storm windows.

On the second floor, paired windows over the center door are balanced by the placement of 8 single, 6/6 sash windows. The building's distinctive roof line features a parapet with geometric detailing. Remains of the "Wyand Baking Company" sign are still visible on the western elevation.

The Wyand Baking Company building was built in 1913 by M. L. Wyand on property purchased from Lewis Snider (FCDB 171: 200). Wyand previously operated a bakery on Cleveland Avenue. The Wyand Bakery Company was incorporated January 1, 1916 (Donehoo 1930b: 105). By 1926, its board members included President A. R. Warner, a contractor, J. W. Clugs-



Wyand Baking Company-Waynesboro Builders Supply, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Wyand Baking Company-Waynesboro Builders Supply, photo by

Marie Lanser Beck

ton, vice president, who owned a nearby distillery, and Charles Z. Eby, the company's treasurer, who was also the Manager of Bakers of Bread and Rolls (Waynesboro Directory 1926: 186).

In 1930, the bakery served an area within a 25-30 mile radius of Waynesboro. It had "a capacity of 10,000 loaves of bread daily" and employed "twenty-one men" (Donehoo 1930b: 1050). The bakery had a retail outlet on the building's main floor and deliveries were made by horse drawn wagons (Curtis 1993: 35).

By 1947, the company was delivering baked goods with its "fleet of trucks" into Adams County, PA and Washington and Frederick Counties, MD (Davis 1983: 109). The building eventually became the retail outlet for the Good Lumber Company and was later reorganized as the current Waynesboro Builders Supply Co.

The Wyand Bakery is one of the few surviving Art Moderne buildings in Waynesboro. Its basic two-part commercial block design is noted for a clear division between the public/commercial function of the first floor and the non public function of the upper level. Despite alterations, the building retains much of its original integrity. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Wolff Building (24 - 30 East Main Street)

The Beaux Art/Neoclassical Wolff Building, built ca. 1900, is a red brick and brownstone, 5 bay commercial/apartment building. The street level consists of two store fronts separated by an entryway leading to second floor apartments. The first floor facade is covered by a tan brick veneer and an asphalt shingled pent roof. A small front-gabled roof covers the entryway. This entry retains its original doors with interior latches and wooden mail slots. The granite steps appear to be original. Art Moderne terrazzo and black glass store window surrounds have been added.

Six inset filigree panels, set off by contrasting darker brickwork crosses, are set below the dentiled cornice line on the primary elevation. On the third story, fully arched 1/1 replacement windows are separated by 6 ornamental sandstone wreath panels. The second story windows are original paired, 1/1 double sash, accented by flat sandstone arches. Sandstone quoining occurs on the upper 2 floors.

The brickwork is laid in common bond on all elevations. The original windows on the side and rear elevations have been replaced.

The Wolff Block is located on the original town lot #3 from the 1797 town plat (FCDB 4: 265). This lot was the location of the Lewis S. Forney tannery, ca. 1830-1870. The tanning vats were uncovered in 1947 when a concrete basement floor was poured. Between 1845-1875, Forney and his son Adam, with the capital generated by the tannery, invested in real estate and built small workman houses in the area south of Main Street (M'Cauley 1878: 261, 267).



Wolff Building, photo by Dan Arthur

Lewis Forney conveyed the property to Caleb Horn. John M. Wolff purchased the lot in April, 1881, from William Smith (FCDB 67: 267) including a 2 story weatherboard dwelling and a second portion from Caleb Horn (FCDB 82: 73). In 1886, the lot included three, 1 story buildings and the Waynesboro Roller Rink (1886 Sanborn Map). The 1892 tax valuation lists \$4000 improvements corresponding to four separate, 3 story buildings on the lot. The original 1890 Wolff Block building was destroyed by fire on March 2, 1900. It was rebuilt in eight months by James and John Wolff (Donehoo 1930a: 439).

The Wolff Block is representative of the elaborate commercial buildings erected in Waynesboro's town center during the period of 1890-1920. Seventy percent of Waynesboro current Main Street buildings were built in this 30 year span. (Research by Sally Watkins)

John B. Geiser Building (32-34 West Main Street)

The brick Beaux Art/Art Moderne Geiser Building was constructed ca. 1910-1916. Its 3 story facade features a projecting bay of three, 1/1 windows on the 2nd and 3rd floors flanked by single 1/1 windows with brick hoods. The name Geiser appears in raised lettering in the parapet above the cornice. A red brick addition of three stories is located to the rear of the original structure.

John B. Geiser operated a Dry Goods store on this property from the time it was built until sometime after 1938. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



John B. Geiser Building, photo by Dan Arthur



John B. Geiser Building, photo by William J. Sheppard

Landis Machine Company Office Building (325 West Fifth Street)

The Sullivanesque Landis Machine Company office building, built in 1920, is a 3 story, 5 bay structure that provides the entry into the company's manufacturing complex. The brick building, with its geometric ornamentation and stylized detailing, is the only example of Sullivanesque architecture found in the survey area. The structure currently houses the design and office portions of the manufacturing operations.

When built in 1920, the Landis Machine Company building was a 2 story, 3 bay structure with a covered classical portico with 2 simple pillars and an enclosed brick walkway. As the company expanded, a third floor and two additional bays were added while the front portico was removed and a modern glass vestibule installed. Despite the changes, the structure retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is an industrial landmark in the community.

The Landis Machine Company was formed in 1903 to produce threading equipment designed by A. B. Landis. The company began in an 80 ft. by 100 ft. building with 6 employees. It expanded rapidly between 1911 and 1949, having 167 shop employees on its payroll in 1911 and 809 shop employees in 1949. During World War I, the Landis bolt cutter threaded millions of bolts used in Allied equipment ranging from gun carriages to battleships.

After the war, the company built its current office building and "purchased a large amount of machinery in which it received relief through the federal government's amortization program and the lowering of high taxes on



Landis Machine Company Office Building, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

industry” (*Landis Machine Today* 1953: 13). It later became the world’s largest manufacturer of threading equipment with 400,000 sq. ft., covering 13 acres and employing more than 950 workers. It is estimated that 80% of the shells fired by American troops in both World War II and the Korean War were threaded on machines built in Waynesboro. There was enough Landis tapping equipment in operation through World War II to tap threads for fuses in 20 million shells per month.

With the expansion of Landis Machine, branch offices were created in Detroit and Welland, Ontario in 1925; Cleveland in 1930; and Chicago in 1947. In 1968, Landis Machine Company became part of Teledyne, Inc.

Due to a shortage of housing after World War I, Landis Machine built and sold 12 houses on Clayton Avenue south of Fifth Street. Landis Tool Company had also built and sold houses in the same area along Clayton Avenue. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Wayne Filling Station-Barnhart Service Station (4 Clayton Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Wayne-Barnhart filling and service station, ca. 1924-27, consists of a brick 1 story, 2 bay, 1 pile main block. The single room forms the office and customer service area. The main block is flanked by 2 service bays and a small storage room has also been added to the rear. The brickwork is laid in common bond.

The lot was purchased by Ferdinand Forthman from James Clayton on August 16, 1882 (FCDB 70: 377), and later subdivided. Both tracts were purchased by Albert J. Barnes, the first from Mary Forthman, April 7, 1921 (FCDB 203: 309), and the second from I. G. Rider, October 24, 1924. A single room gas station was erected between 1924 and 1927 (Sanborn Map 1927). Barnes resided at an adjacent property (250 East Main), and worked as a freight agent (Waynesboro Directory 1926). Barnes conveyed the Wayne Filling Station to the Atlantic Refining Company on May 12, 1930 (FCDB 239: 92). Floyd E. Eyler purchased the property on November 21, 1947 (FCDB 375: 452). The two bay service area was added by Eyler between 1947 and 1959 (Sanborn Map 1947, Keystone Map 1959).

The Wayne-Barnhart Service Station represents a small scale commercial adaptation of the Colonial Revival style common in Waynesboro from the 1920s to the 1950s. It is one of the few extant examples of a filling/service station built prior to 1930. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Wayne Filling Station-Barnhart's Service Station, photo by Dan Arthur

Dock House (201 North Church Street)

The Gothic Revival Dock house, built ca. 1890, is distinctive to other houses in the Waynesboro area. Set back on a terraced lawn, the 3 bay, 2 pile, cross-gabled house features scalloped wood shingles on the upper levels, decorated verge board on the center gable, and tall 2/2 windows with louvered shutters.

The Dock house follows a 2/3 Georgian plan with side entry and front stairway adjacent to a hall that extends to the back, dividing the house. A back stairway no longer exists and a second floor balcony has been enclosed. An extension on the north elevation provides additional space on the first floor. The cross-gabled roof is shingled and steeply pitched. A public alley provides access to the rear of the property where a stable had been located.

William B. Dock built the house on 2 acres of land, purchased in 1889 from Daniel S. Leshner, owner of a large tract of land to the east of Mechanics (North Church) Street (FCDB 85: 480). Dock constructed his home and several others in the immediate area. In 1893, Dock and his wife Nellie



Dock House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

conveyed the property to Flora M. Harbaugh (FCDB 102: 5), who deeded it to Lizzie Knepper in 1898 (FCDB 110: 380). Lizzie Knepper Keller and her husband, J. H. Keller, deeded the property to J. Lee and Olive B. Kirk (FCDB 199: 5) and, upon his death in 1926, the title was solely vested to Olive B. Kirk (FCDB 594: 180). In 1969, Kirk deeded the house to her son and his wife, Daniel Lee and Bettie Blair Kirk, who are the present owners.

The Dock house is a significant example of transitional Folk Victorian architecture. In addition to its Gothic Revival elements, it exhibits Queen Anne influences with the use of spindlework details on its porch and wood shingles on its second story. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup & Susan Cianci Salvatore)

Hostetler House (3 West King Street)

The Gothic Revival Hostetler house (ca. 1890), a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile, cross-gabled plan, occupies the corner lot at North Church and West King Streets. It features 3 window bays on both the eastern and western elevations, a steeply pitched roof and a rear ell. The brickwork of the house extends into the gable without interruption. The cornices are boxed and pointed arch windows are placed in the gables beneath the eaves. All other windows are rectangular, 2/2 double sash with louvered shutters. Two simple brick chimneys extend on either side of the center gable. Three, 1 story porches are placed on the front and side elevations, each with a flat roof and undecorated column supports.

Few changes have taken place on the exterior of the house. Fowler's 1894 view of Waynesboro shows the house with three additional outbuildings, one of which still stands.

This property was part of the lot conveyed by Robb G. Jones, High Sheriff of Franklin County, to A. F. Hostetler on February 25, 1894 (Sheriff's DB: 176). On April 25, 1904, the property was conveyed to Daniel S. Leshner (FCDB 134: 415). On March 31, 1920, Leshner sold the property to F. D. Stouffer for \$5,500 (FCDB 201: 292). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



Hostetler House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Hosteller House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Kauffman House (2 East Third Street)

The Gothic Revival Kauffman house (ca. 1890), a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile, asymmetrical brick plan with a pronounced bay and rear ell, dominates the corner of East Third and South Church Streets. The house includes some Italianate features in the window treatments. The cross gabled roof is steeply pitched and the side walls extend into the gables without interruption. Originally, the house had a partial, entry level portico, consistent with Gothic Revival plans. Sometime after 1900, the portico was removed and the existing 2 story porch with squared columns, railing, simple architrave and flat roof was added.

Chimneys are located at the center of the side gable and on the rear ell. Two, 2 story porches were added to the ell between 1910 and 1927 (Sanborn maps). An original porch on the west elevation has been removed. The windows are 2/2 double sash. The original louvered shutters have been removed.

In a ca. 1900 photo of the house, a decorative iron fence encloses the lot. A 2 bay, front-gabled barn with cupola was originally part of the property. The barn is now a single family dwelling (213 S Church Street) and has been altered significantly, including the removal of the cupola.

Except for the alteration of porches and the conversion of the single dwelling into apartments, the house retains much of its original integrity.



Kauffman House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Kauffman House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The Kauffman house was built on land purchased from Jacob and A. S. Adams and wives on April 31, 1881 (FCDB 70: 463). The Adamses bought the property when the land was sold to pay creditors of Thomas Walker in a deed dated September 12, 1859 (FCDB 33: 152). The property was sold to Thomas Bringman, April 1, 1897 (FCDB 109: 33). In 1906, the house was occupied by Ezra Frick, treasurer of Frick Company and son of the company's founder, George Frick. In 1924, the house was sold to Frank L. Gilbert (FCDB 213: 401), who operated Gilbert Apartments at the address from 1924 until 1943. Between 1943 and 1976, the property served as the home of J. A. and Elizabeth Kauffman. Kauffman, a dentist, used the front bay of the house as his office. The house was eventually sold and again converted to apartment units. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Samuel Welty House (8 West Third Street)

The Gothic Revival Samuel Welty House (ca. 1890), a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay plan, features a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and pointed arch gable windows. The brickwork is laid in common bond. On the primary and secondary elevations, the windows are 1/1 double sash with jack arches.

The house has a full width porch on the primary level and a smaller, centered, balustraded porch on the secondary level, each supported by plain, square columns with Doric capitals. The original smaller porch was enlarged sometime between 1896 and 1927 (Sanborn maps). The massing and scale of this porch, combined with the Gothic Revival elements, gives the house a dominating presence on the streetscape.

The entry to the house has a simple paneled outer door with transom lights of beveled glass, and an inner paneled door with a clear transom light. The east elevation is dominated by a projecting 2 story bay with three, 1/1 double sash windows. All of the windows have exterior shutters which were added at a later date.

The house retains much of its late 1800s characteristics with the exception of a replacement asbestos roof and a deck at the rear.

The property was owned by Samuel Welty from 1881-1915. (Research by Jack Anthony & Regina Anthony)



Samuel Welty House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Strickler-Brown, Strickler-Riddlesberger, Strickler- Bumbaugh Houses
(125-129 Cottage Street)

The three Gothic Revival vernacular houses (Strickler-Brown, Strickler-Riddlesberger, Strickler- Bumbaugh), ca. 1890 - 92, each 1 1/2 story, 2 bay and double pile irregular mass with cross-gables, are typical of the late 19th century construction that occurred with the introduction of balloon framing techniques. The primary elevations consist of gable fronts with projecting bay windows and single, small pointed arch windows. The south elevations are irregular with 1 story porticos covering the entryways and single gabled dormers above. The north elevations have single 2/2 double sash windows on the main levels and single pointed arch windows in the gables. The Strickler-Bumbaugh house (129 Cottage) retains its original decorative gable trusses.

The houses have two entry doors each surmounted by transoms. The wood frames are sided with asbestos shingles. Brick chimneys extend from the intersections of the cross gables. The roofs of Strickler-Brown (125 Cottage) and Strickler-Riddlesberger (127 Cottage) are tin-over-iron; asphalt shingles cover the Strickler-Bumbaugh house (129 Cottage). The Strickler-Riddlesberger house has a concrete block, exterior chimney added to the south elevation. The three floor plans are identical with a living room (parlor) and kitchen on the first level and two bedrooms on the second.



Strickler-Brown House, photo by William J. Sheppard



Strickler-Riddlesberger House, photo by William J. Sheppard



Strickler-Bumbaugh House, photo by William J. Sheppard

These modest, factory houses reflect a transitional folk form of the Gothic Revival style with Queen Anne and Eclectic elements. These details were copied from the more elaborate homes being built in Waynesboro during the late 1800s.

The three nearly identical houses are believed to have been built by Dr. Abraham H. Strickler. The land was owned by Strickler's father-in-law, George Besore, from 1850 to the 1880s. Strickler sold the properties for \$800 each on January 16, 1892 (FCDB 91: 41). The houses appear on Fowler's 1894 view of Waynesboro. Strickler (1840-1911) was a local physician who also took part in real estate development. He served on the Boards of Frick Company, Landis Tool Company and Citizens National Bank. Strickler also served as a representative to the state legislator from 1893-94.

The Strickler-Brown house was occupied by Catherine and Alfred Brown in 1926 and a laborer, Warren Oller, in 1938. The Strickler-Riddlesberger house was occupied by Riddlesberger from 1892 to 1913. It was later owned by the William L. Miller family from 1913 to 1942 and occupied by David and Nora Stocklager from 1917 through 1938 (Waynesboro Directories 1917, 1926, 1938). David Stocklager was listed as a retired laborer in 1926 and 1938. The Strickler-Bumbaugh house was occupied by laborer Bertram B. Bumbaugh in 1926 and by knitter Gerald Creager in 1938. (Research by Colleen Larson, Frank Larson & William J. Sheppard)

Snively-McCoy House (17-19 Cleveland Avenue)

The primary elevation of the late Italianate Snively-McCoy double house (ca. 1896-1902) consists of 2 stories, 3 double bays, 3 rooms deep. The house is constructed of brick in a 7:1 common bond and abuts the public sidewalk, occupying most of the lot with a gravel parking area in the rear. The two entry doors with transoms are centered on the primary elevation. The entries are covered by an aluminum door hood. The north door (17 Cleveland) has 4 curved panels in the Italianate style, the south door (19 Cleveland) has 6 panels, the upper 2 as lights. The windows are 1/1 double sash, covered by segmental brick arches with the exception of the two smaller central windows on the second level which are smaller and have more elaborate, variegated segmental arches. The cornice has elaborate brackets with three larger variegated brackets, one centered and 2 at the corners. The smaller brackets on the cornice are similar to Georgian modillions and represent the influence of the Colonial Revival style. Two basement windows with segmental arches have been enclosed.

The rear of the house consists of two, 2 story, 2 bay ells under shed roofs. Each side of the double house has an interior gable end brick chimney. The rear ells have small second floor porches which have been enclosed.

The property was originally part of lot #2 of the Baker Addition conveyed to John McNeal on February 6, 1829. It was later conveyed from Henry Graner to John Sanders on September 25, 1841 (FCDB 193: 341). Mary



Snively-McCoy House, photo by Dan Arthur

Sanders sold the property to Dr. Daniel Snively, recorded June 8, 1892. Snively built this house and the adjacent Snively-Fraver house between 1896 and 1902 (Sanborn maps). The property was conveyed to Edith McCoy on July 5, 1919 (FCDB 193: 341). The double house was occupied by McCoy and her sons Clifford, a clockmaker, and George and James, machinists (Waynesboro Directory 1917). As with the Snively-Fraver house, the Snively-McCoy house is more elaborate than the typical folk houses of Waynesboro. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Snively-Fraver House (21 Cleveland Avenue)

The transitional Snively-Fraver house (ca. 1892-96) is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, double pile plan. The main brick block, which abuts the public sidewalk, and a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay ell were constructed as one unit in 7:1 common bond. The floor plan of this transitional form is 2/3 Georgian or side-passage, common in Waynesboro from 1820 to 1890. The exterior features a collection of late 19th century influences, including a 2 story porch with square Doric columns on the first level, and 2/2 double sash windows with jack arches in the Colonial Revival style and a cross-gable with Late Gothic treatments.

The rear ell originally consisted of 2 rooms and a double porch on the north elevation. The double porch adaptation is typical for both rural and urban architecture in the region. These porches were enclosed with weatherboard siding and a double porch was added later.

The Snively-Fraver House is located on land developed by Dr. Daniel B. Snively. Snively, a local dentist, owned the property from 1892-1919 while residing at 112 West Main Street. He built this house on speculation between 1892 and 1896 (Sanborn maps). In addition to his medical practice, Snively served on the Board of Citizens National Bank & Trust (Donehoo



Snively-Fraver House, photo by Dan Arthur

1930a: 398). He sold the house and lot to the Waynesboro Realty Company. The property was conveyed to Frank M. Fraver on January 1, 1921 (FCDB 203: 167), and occupied by Fraver from 1921 to 1942. Fraver was a laborer and machinist and his wife, Ruama, worked as a waitress for the Anthony Wayne Hotel (1917 & 1926 Waynesboro Directories). (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Joseph J. Oller House (138 West Main Street)

The Queen Anne Joseph J. Oller House (1891-92) is a 2 1/2 story asymmetrical residence with a distinctive rounded tower and encircling verandah on its primary facade. The house, constructed of deep red brickwork laid in common bond, has projecting bays and a multi-gabled roof. The two projecting cross gables feature carved wood panels in the East Lake style. The tower is covered with rounded wood shingles and the curved turret and roof are covered in fishscale slate shingles.

Three large chimneys extend through the roof. All the windows (with the exception of the window in the center attic gable) are 1/1 double sash with segmented brick arches. The windows contain unusually thick (1/4 inch) glass.

In 1910, second story additions were made to the east front and west rear of the house and a second floor sleeping porch was added to the rear of the house on its eastern exposure.

The well preserved house retains much of its architectural integrity. The Waynesboro Historical Society, which received the property as a bequest in 1992, has made substantial renovations in keeping with the house's historical character. These alterations, which included climate control and a rear ramp for the wheelchair access, were completed without compromising



Joseph J. Oller House, photo by Dan Arthur

the house's historical and architectural integrity. The exterior wood trim of the house was painted in four shades of green in keeping with the house's original colors as determined by eyewitness accounts, photographs and paint chip analyses.

Interior features include a massive chestnut staircase, intricate pine window frames and moldings, pocket doors, and stained feathered glass. Both the front stairway and a rear servants' stairway rise to the third floor. The house also features butler's pantries, a dining room pass-through china cabinet, and an Italian marble shower room with unusually configured wraparound shower with multilevel nozzles. The second floor bathroom has an oversized footed bathtub, delicate floral wall tiling, and a cast iron foot bath. The full limestone basement has rooms for a laundry and storage. The attic tower room on the third floor was traditionally used as a playroom for children.

The grounds contain a gazebo and the remnants of a rose garden, grape arbor and fish pond. A 2 story stable was erected at the rear of the property in 1893.

The only significant change to the exterior of the building was replacement of the original turned porch spindles and decorative spandrels with plain porch supports and railings.

The Queen Anne style is a varied architectural style, popular in the United States between 1880 and 1900 (Blumenson 1981: 66). Its success dates to the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, when the British government erected two half-timbered houses to provide living quarters for British representatives (Whiffen 1993: 117).

Joseph J. Oller, a Waynesboro industrialist, financier and philanthropist, built the Oller House in 1891-92, shortly after marriage, on land purchased from J. C. Gerbig, Sheriff (FCDB 90: 144). The house, designed by local architect D. F. Good, was begun in 1891. Its construction was interrupted when contractors stopped working on the house to complete North Street Elementary School, located two blocks away.

Oller, born on March 2, 1855, was the son of J. F. Oller, a founder of Geiser Manufacturing Co., an industrial firm which pioneered the manufacture of steam engines. The senior Oller served as the manufacturing company's treasurer and president. J. J. Oller was educated in public and private schools in Waynesboro and at the age of 12 entered the shops of Geiser, Price & Co., where he served as an apprentice for 3 1/2 years. After working for more than a year at Frick Company, Oller completed a year's course at Baltimore Commercial College. Upon his return to Waynesboro, he began

his career as an assistant bookkeeper of Geiser Company and advanced to the position of Treasurer and General Manager. Oller later became President of Landis Machine Company (now owned by Teledyne), a position he held until his death on Sept. 3, 1936.

Oller was a successful capitalist and financier who owned much property in and around Waynesboro. He was a director of Peoples National Bank and the Bank of Waynesboro where he served as President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The financial institution eventually become the First National Bank of Waynesboro. He was one of the 20 men who started the Chambersburg, Greencastle, Waynesboro Railroad, and held the distinction of having ridden on both the first and last runs of the railroad. He constructed the original Wayne Building in the downtown district with partner J. H. Stoner in 1899. When the large commercial building burned on Jan. 19, 1930, its loss was estimated in excess of \$500,000.

In addition to his commercial interests, Oller was an active supporter of the Waynesboro Church of the Brethren and Juniata College. He was the grandson of Jacob Mack (whose stone house is on the PA Register of Historic Places), a descendant of Alexander Mack, who founded the German Baptist Brethren (now Church of the Brethren) in 1708. Oller was an active member of the congregation, serving as treasurer and chairman of the building committee when the new church was built in 1903. He often offered funds in an effort to generate matching contributions from the congregation. He was particularly interested in the church's mission work and funds from his endowment continue to benefit the existing congregation today.

Oller served as a member of the Board of Trustees of Juniata College (a Church of the Brethren institution) for more than 40 years. He was President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death, and was succeeded by his son, J. F. Oller. Oller's second son, Jack E., taught French at the college for many years. An auditorium on the campus was named "Oller Hall" in recognition of the Oller family's generosity to the college. His daughter, Rello, who willed the Oller House to the Waynesboro Historical Society, donated the pipe organ in Oller Hall in 1941, in memory of her parents. In 1943, it was estimated that 17 descendants of Jacob F. Oller, J. J. Oller's father, had attended the college.

Oller, as an industrialist and financier, was actively involved in the emergence of Waynesboro as a late 1800s manufacturing center. His vast holdings, financial interests, and close involvement with the manufacturing industries played a significant role in Waynesboro's industrial and commercial development. The Oller house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck, Mary Caverly & William J. Sheppard)

M. E. Sollenberger House (204 West Main Street)

The Queen Anne M. E. Sollenberger House (ca. 1896-1902), a 3 1/2 story, elaborate red brick structure with irregularly shaped roof, fills the corner lot at the intersection of Grant and West Main Streets at the edge of Waynesboro's commercial district. The structure is dominated by a rounded tower with copper shingled dome and elaborate finial.

The primary asymmetrical facade is anchored by a simple partial porch, supported by 3 sets of plain Doric columns on brick pedestals. The second floor features a more delicate, balustraded porch with 2 sets of smaller double pillars, mounted on wooden bases, supporting a gabled dormer with an oval window. The surrounding stucco is embedded with river stone. To the left of the front gabled dormer is a small 1/1 double sash window with a heavy pediment extending to the top of the mansard-like roof line.

The secondary elevation, facing east, extends the entire length of the property. The southern most end of the house has a rounded bay with three, 1/1 double sash windows on both the main and second floors with a half rounded, shingled turret on top. The center section features a side entrance and a squared bay projecting from the building. The third floor features a Palladian window with a decorative keystone and a stepped roof line. A



M. E. Sollenberger House, photo by Dan Arthur

massive decorative chimney rises from the ground and extends nearly to the height of the tower on the primary facade.

All the windows are rectangular, 1/1, double sash with simple limestone lintels and sills. A notable exception is an arched stained glass window to the right of the wide front entry door. A concrete belt course separates the building's rusticated 1/2 story limestone foundation from the common bond brickwork. Small windows are symmetrically placed along the raised basement.

The house's entablature, which runs entirely around the building, features a simple architrave, dentils and a wide cornice. Decorative garland detailing extends along the frieze underneath the sides of the hexagonal dome.

The house, despite its size, continues to function as a single family dwelling. The building's massiveness and elaborate architectural details reflect the growing affluence generated by Waynesboro's industrial and commercial base.

The property was first conveyed to Willis W. Franz, a manufacturer and later journalist, by Dr. Benjamin Frantz on January 29, 1885 (FCDB 73: 285). Following other conveyances, M. E. Sollenberger purchased the property on February 23, 1901 (FCDB 137: 294). In the City Directories, M. B. Sollenberger is listed as a retired banker and as principal of the high school on Clayton Avenue. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & William J. Sheppard)

Bonebrake-Devor House (103-105 Middle Street)

The weatherboard Bonebrake-Devor house, ca. 1895-1904, is a double 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile vernacular irregular mass residence, situated with a 5 ft. wide front porch abutting the public sidewalk. The house consists of 2 entryways, each with a transom over the door, separated by a central bay of double windows. All the windows are 2/2 double sash. The irregular mass refers to the broken facade on the primary elevation and is similar to Gabled-Front & Wing houses. This form becomes common in the late 1800s and early 1900s with the use of balloon and platform frame construction.

The cross-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The main block has 2 brick interior ridge chimneys at the end walls. The porch on the primary elevation is built of rusticated concrete blocks with 3 square, fluted Doric columns. This Neoclassical porch is the only stylized feature of the house.

In addition to the main block, the house has a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay ell. The block and ell were constructed as one unit. Second floor porches on the ell have been enclosed and a 1 story addition added with shed roof and porch above.

The Bonebrake-Devor house was erected on lots originally part of a larger tract of land which Michael Coskery conveyed to Charles Smith on November 25, 1825, by Sheriff Archibald Fleming. Smith conveyed the land to Alexander Hamilton, April 5, 1843. The property was later sold by Jemima



Bonebrake-Devor House, photo by Dan Arthur

Hamilton Stover to Dr. A. S. Bonebrake on January 18, 1883 (FCDB 138: 553). Bonebrake built numerous houses in Waynesboro between 1880 and 1910, including the Bonebrake-Harbaugh building on East Main Street. Bonebrake conveyed the property to John W. Barker, September 2, 1905 (FCDB 138: 554). Barker conveyed the eastern half of the lot (105) to Mary Stoner, September 6, 1905, and the western half (103) to Simon Weiner, December 4, 1905 (FCDB 138: 556; 139: 470). The property has been in the Devor family since 1910 (FCDB 157: 361). James G. Devor is recorded as a blacksmith in the 1917 and 1926 town directories. Harold O. Devor is listed as a laborer for Grove Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of ice cream, in 1938.

The Bonebrake-Devor house is a typical workman's house and is representative of similar dwellings on the 100 block of East North Street and the 100 block of West Second Street. (Research by Colleen Larson, Frank Larson & William J. Sheppard)

Dukehart's Row (138-152 North Potomac Street)

The four sets of Colonial Revival double houses, constructed by local builder A. C. Dukehart in 1908-09, are staggered on an upward slope on the west side of North Potomac Street. The 2 story, semi detached rowhouses are connected by brick arches, which allow for a passage to the rear of the property.

Three concrete steps lead from the sidewalk to the full width front porches, supported by plain columns and simple capitals. The porch roof, with decorative brackets, extends from the second floor.

Distinctive second floor windows project out at right angles to form a sharp single bay on the primary elevations. The bay windows have 3 narrow panes above a single bottom pane. The window surround features decorative garlands.

The building's entablature has a wide frieze band and wide cornice overhang with decorative brackets. The side-gabled roof is moderately pitched and the Flemish bond brickwork flows to the roof without interruption. Windows on the southern and northern elevations have jack arches. A total of eight chimneys rise from the southern and northern sides of the double units. Despite some disrepair, the buildings retain much of their original integrity.

A. C. Dukehart built the rowhouses on land owned by Jacob R. Funk in the early 1900s. When Funk was found to be "a lunatic" the land was conveyed



Dukeharts Row, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

to B. F. Funk (FCDB 151: 401). A. C. Dukehart purchased the land for \$2,500 on December 12, 1908 (FCDB 178: 429).

According to A. C. Dukehart's son, James, Dukehart built the row houses as rental income in 90 days over the winter of 1908-09. James Dukehart recounts that the interior staircases were assembled in his father's workshop, transported to the site, and installed. Much of this interior woodwork still exists. Some of the units were leased to relatives. But Dukehart found it difficult to collect the rent and traded the property for a farm in Adams County, where he relocated his family, partially in disgust with the venture. Dukehart eventually returned to Waynesboro, resuming his career as a builder. He operated a successful contracting business and built both St. Andrew Catholic Church, on East Main Street, and St. Mary's Episcopal Church on South Broad Street. Three generations of his family are still engaged in the A. C. Dukehart & Sons construction business.

The units have changed little from their original purpose and design. They were built to provide housing for moderate income families and are representative of housing available to workers in Waynesboro's increasingly manufacturing oriented economy in the early 1900s. Despite some deterioration, the units retain much of their original row house character and continue to be rentals to the present day. They are one of two sets of row-houses in Waynesboro featuring the connecting brick archways, projecting second story windows, and distinctive cornice line. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Horace M. Fritz Rowhouses (200-218 West Fourth Street)

The Colonial Revival Horace M. Fritz rowhouses (ca. 1911) are a set of 10 dwellings which anchor the corner of Park Avenue and West Fourth Street in Waynesboro. The semi detached houses sit slightly above street level with 5 concrete steps leading up to full width front porches. The buildings combine to have 10 second floor bays with three 1/1 double sash windows. The entry doors have rectangular glass transoms. The wide overhanging cornice features a decorative dentil molding and brackets. The paired units are separated by a curved brick archway, providing passage to the back yards. The rear of the buildings feature less elaborate porches overlooking a narrow sweep of ground running to a public alleyway.

A few of the rowhouses retain their original front porches with simple column porch supports and plain capitals. Most have been altered and more modern wrought iron railing has been substituted for the original wood. Overall, the housing units retain most of their architectural integrity.

Dr. Horace M. Fritz of Quincy built the row houses as an investment on land owned by the York Development Company in November of 1911. (FCDB 164: 419). Fritz died in 1915, and, in 1925, the property was conveyed to Margaret E. Burns by W. H. Gelbach, trustee of H. Marion Fritz (FCDB 220: 236). The property was then sold by Burns to Albert Strite on December 31, 1931. Today the units are owned individually and continue to fulfill their original purpose as affordable housing. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



Horace M. Fritz Row Houses, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Smith-Balsiger House (24-26 West Third Street)

The transitional Smith-Balsiger house, ca. 1900, a large 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile double plan, sits back from West Third Street on a two tiered rise. The house consists of two, 2 bay blocks. The original weatherboard over the frame construction has been covered by vinyl siding. There are two, 1 story, single pile, hipped roof ells on the east and west wings.

The design is symmetrical, with a cross-gabled, asphalt shingled roof of moderate pitch. The large center cross-gable is flanked by hipped roof dormers. The side elevations have single hipped dormers. The main roof and dormer roofs have substantial eave overhangs. Cornice brackets originally located along the eave were removed in 1989. Three chimneys extend from the center rear and side gable walls.

The house retains its original sash windows. All second story, gable and dormer windows have 1 lower pane and 12 diamond patterned panes above (12/1). The other windows are 1/1 double sash and 1/1 triple sash (on the side gable walls). The original wooden shutters were removed in 1989. Vinyl replacement shutters were installed on the front second floor only.

The house retains its original double entry doors of natural finish oak with a rectangular beveled glass light in the top 2/3 of the door and a recessed horizontal panel below. The wraparound front porch is supported by alternating square and simple classical columns on square bases with recessed panels resting on stuccoed brick piers. The balustrade is low with a wide railing



Smith-Balsiger House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

and square-cut pickets set at 45° angles to form a diamond pattern. Despite the alterations, the building retains much of its original integrity.

Built at the end of the Victorian era and the beginning of the eclectic movement, the building exhibits the transition period of the Shingle style (1880-1900) to the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles (1900-1940). The building combines the Shingle style's horizontal emphasis, cross-gabled roof, and wraparound porch with the Colonial Revival/Craftsman style's diamond patterned windows and porch detailing. Though no other examples of this style are present in Waynesboro, it is similar to Shingle homes constructed at the turn of the century in the nearby resort community of Blue Ridge Summit, PA.

The Smith family occupied the house for at least 25 years. Thomas B. Smith founded the Mont Alto Sand Co., and Valentine Smith, a relative who resided in one side of the duplex, founded Val Smith Department Store in downtown Waynesboro. Smith was Vice President of Citizens National Bank and Trust Co., a leading promoter of the Waynesboro Hospital, and served as a president of the Waynesboro YMCA.

This house was the boyhood home of Thomas Breneman Smith, who lived here from 1900 to 1917. He later hosted the radio show "Breakfast in Hollywood," which began in 1941. In 1947, the show was broadcast from East Senior High School in Waynesboro. (Research by Andrea Struble)

Snyder-Geer House (245 West Main Street)

The transitional Snyder-Geer House (ca. 1902) sits on a slight rise on a large lot on West Main Street. The 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, 3 pile house is constructed of light brown brick laid in common bond with brick quoins on the western and eastern elevations. Its eclectic styling combines elements of Queen Anne architecture (irregular mass, cross-gabled roof and wraparound porch) with the more modern Prairie style (broad eaves, 2/2 rectangular windows, flat sandstone lintels, square footed tapered pillars and sloping roof).

Despite the simple exterior lines, the house has rich architectural details, including an ornate front door with a beveled glass entryway, beveled transom, and large side lights separated by a plain pilaster. The eastern elevation features a large oval stained glass window with an ornate keystone. First floor windows facing west feature delicately detailed stained glass on the upper sash and a second floor bathroom features an opaque etched glass privacy window.

The 10 room house has a partially raised full basement with 3 paned case-ment windows and a full attic with rectangular dormer windows. The wide roof overhang is supported by wooden brackets. A frieze runs around the house from the upper lintel of the second floor windows to the roofline. The front porch is cement with the porch roof supported by seven plain round pillars set on square brick bases. Wrought iron bannisters are positioned to the right and left of the 3 step entry to the porch. Portions of the property's



Snyder-Geer House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

original wrought iron fencing, which at one time encircled both properties at 245 and 255 West Main Street, still spans the front yard with a gate leading to the street.

A second porch at the kitchen entrance is located at the rear of the house. A garage was constructed later at the back edge of the property. An addition was added to the rear of the house in 1984. Little of the house's original character has been altered and it retains its original copper down spouting, slate roof, and 3 rooftop lightening arresters with red glass wind gauges.

In the interior, the house features a spacious entryway, staircase, 3 sets of pocket doors, and a large brass chandelier. An original, ornate interior fireplace on the ground floor of the house was designed for use with gas burning logs. Other than this gas fixture, the house was wired for electricity at the outset.

The Snyder-Geer House was built in 1902 by William H. Snyder, an engineer who was active on the boards of several industrial and commercial entities in Waynesboro. The house was designed by York (PA) architect H. E. Yessler. When it was under construction, the local newspaper recounts that Snyder's new residence would be, "an ornate structure, 32 by 54 feet, constructed of buff brick trimmed in brown stone from the Hummelstown quarries, and have a slate roof." Other features, according to the newspaper account, were a front bay window, with another on the east side, and large porches. The 10 room house, finished in hard wood, would have all modern conveniences such as hot water heat, electric and gas lighting (*Reord Herald* Oct. 20, 1993).

When Snyder died on Dec. 15, 1910, the property was willed to his wife, Sarah Mayhew Snyder. Upon her death on January 3, 1927, the property went to her daughter, Hazel, and husband, Paul J. Criswell. The couple sold the real estate to Mrs. Anna Belle Snyder Criswell for \$17,000 on July 5, 1927. When she died on May 28, 1930, this property and the adjacent Criswell house, built by Snyder in 1881, became the property of the Criswell's son, Carmer. The properties were sold by Carmer Criswell's executors on January 3, 1968.

For many years the house was occupied by chiropodist George W. Geer, and his family. Specializing in the treatment of hands and feet, Geer used the first floor rooms and eastern entrance as his office (Waynesboro City Directory, 1956). The house was purchased from Geer's widow, Buelah, by James. C. Fitz in 1984. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Woltz-Henneberger House (129 East Second Street)

The Colonial Revival Woltz-Henneberger house (c. 1903-1910) sits back 5 ft. from the public sidewalk on East Second Street. The main brick block consists of a 3 story, 2 bay, double pile form. The house features 2 hipped dormers, a door surround with broken pediment, full side lights and simple entablature, unfluted Doric porch columns, and a slight projection of the west bay of the primary elevation. The porch balustrade matches the interior staircase. The heavy brownstone porch supports and exposed foundation are Romanesque in style. The first floor window is 5/1 with the upper panes originally of stained glass. The interior has a four room plan on the first floor. A 2 story, 2 bay ell extends to the rear and is original to the house. An exterior stairway has been added to reach a second floor apartment. A single story, 2 bay addition was built onto the northwest corner of house between 1947 and 1959. A double porch on the northeast corner of the house was enclosed at this same time (Sanborn Map 1947, Keystone Map 1959).

The Woltz-Henneberger house was erected on lands conveyed by Barbara Alice Welty to James P. Wolff for \$3000 on April 1, 1890 (FCDB 130: 115). Wolff, a local merchant, subdivided the property and sold this tract to C. C. McGowan on January 10, 1898, for \$650 (FCDB 119:7 8). McGowan con-



Woltz-Henneberger House, photo by Dan Arthur

veyed the property to Kate Woltz on March 10, 1903 for \$450 (FCDB 130: 115). The house was constructed some time between March, 1903 and January, 1910 (Sanborn maps). Kate Woltz was the wife of local architect, James W. Woltz, who may have designed the house with its unusual Romanesque porch (Waynesboro Directory 1917). The house and lot were conveyed by Lucille Funk, executor for Kate Woltz, to Henry Henneberger for \$3750 on March 29, 1938 (FCDB 266: 248). The house remained in the Henneberger family until 1971 and is currently being used as a multifamily rental unit.

The house is an excellent example of the Eclectic style common for middle to upper class housing in Waynesboro during the height of the town's economic development. One third of Waynesboro's town center represents construction during this time period, though most comprise commercial buildings. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

John M. Hess House (121 East Main Street)

The Eclectic styled John M. Hess house (1905-1906) abuts the public sidewalk on East Main Street. The house consists of a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, double pile plan and features 2 projecting bays connected by a 1 story portico, flattened hipped roof, hipped dormer and 2 cross-gables. The gables have Queen Anne style stick work and small double windows. The primary elevation has 1/1 double sash windows with segmented arches and louvered shutters. Segmented arches appear in Waynesboro in the 1870s and continued into the 1920s. The entry is Colonial Revival in style with full transom and side lights and Doric column portico supports. The cast iron railing and lattice work appear to be later alterations. The house has 2 interior ridge gable end chimneys and 1 central chimney. A 2 story, 2 bay brick ell extends to the rear of the main block. The ell has a double porch, typical for the region, on its east side. The property also has a 4 bay, 1 story concrete block garage to the rear of the lot.

John M. Hess purchased the original Waynesboro town lot #24 on April 4, 1904 (FCDB 133: 26). The 1905 tax assessment has a \$2200 improvement crossed out with a \$2000 improvement listed in 1906, indicating the house was under construction in 1905 and completed by the time the 1906 tax was



John M. Hess House, photo by Dan Arthur

recorded. Daniel Hess owned the house from 1926 to 1960. Hess was the proprietor of the Hess Stone and Building Supply Company (Waynesboro Directory 1926, 1938).

The house is representative of the Eclectic style houses erected in Waynesboro in the early 1900s. Most of the affluent homes built prior to 1900 are in the Queen Anne style while those built after 1900 tend to be Eclectic with a mixture of Late Victorian, Colonial Revival and Neoclassical details. (Research by William J. Sheppard)

A. O. Frick House (433 Clayton Avenue)

The Neoclassical A. O. Frick house (ca. 1901-06) is massive in scale with its full height entry porch, large columns and heavy triangular pediment. The brick house is set on an 18 acre parcel of land at the northeastern corner of Clayton Avenue and East Fifth Street. The house consists of a 5 bay, rectangular block and a 3 bay wing. The massive portico features 4 Ionic columns supporting a triangular pediment with a central, fixed-circular window. The single paneled entryway is flanked by pilasters and sidelights with a flattened pediment and cantilevered balcony on scrolled brackets above. The balcony is accessed from a study on the second floor through a set of French doors. A wide frieze band runs beneath the cornice with a moderated dentil molding. The side-gabled red slate roof features two gabled dormers with upper arched windows. A chimney projects from the northern elevation. A wide, 2 level porch dominates the rear facade.

Windows on the primary floor are multi-paned, arched upper sashes over single glazed lower panes. The second floor windows are rectangular with plain limestone sills. The lentils above the second floor windows are obscured by the wide frieze which skirts the roof line of the house. All the windows, with the exception of the pedimented gabled windows, retain their original louvered shutters.

The property has 2 detached garages to the north of the house, a greenhouse to the rear and a rose arbor to south. The interior of the house is noteworthy for a grand staircase which curves upward to the second floor. Despite interior changes, the house retains much of its architectural integrity.

A. O. Frick bought the property for his house from Henry G. Stone on March 18, 1901 (FCDB 121: 17) and completed its construction by 1906.



A. O. Frick House, photo by James M. Smith

After his death, the property conveyed to his widow, Margaret M. Frick. On her death, it conveyed it to her niece, Margaret Driscoll (FC Will Book 39: 579). On June 27, 1946, shortly after M. Driscoll inherited the property, she sold it to Christian C. and Evelyn P. Miller (FCDB 355: 166).

A. O. Frick, son of Frick Company founder George Frick, went to work for his father's company as soon as he finished school. In 1883, Abram developed "the drawings from which was made the first complete Frick refrigerating machine..." (Frick Co. 1928). In 1886, Frick was elected vice president of the company and in 1890 became president. He remained president until 1924, retaining his chairmanship of the board of directors. Frick also served as a director of Citizens National Bank & Trust Company and was director of the Chamber of Commerce.

The A. O. Frick house, perhaps more than any other in the Waynesboro area, represents the increasing wealth and affluence of the town's industrial elite during the early 1900s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Gilbert House (147 West King Street)

The Colonial Revival Gilbert house (1907-1908), a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay plan, is located on a corner parcel at the intersection of West King and Garfield Streets. The house features a semicircular, full width porch and upper porch balustrades on the primary facade. An espaliered 8 step stairway leads to the porch, supported by 4 sets of paired Ionic columns with a distinctive balustrade of curved spindles and squared posts. A wide architrave above the columns features dentil molding. The second story balcony contains a decorative balustrade and a semicircular 3 bay window with river stone set in stucco. The balustrade is repeated on the second story at the roofline under the arched gabled dormer.

The raised limestone foundation has 1/2 story windows and a concrete belt course. The brickwork is laid in common bond. Windows throughout are 1/1 with simple limestone lintels and sills. Large, elaborate chimneys project from the side elevations. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Changes to the house include the addition of wrought iron railings to the front steps, replacement of the original wooden steps with stone in 1990, replacement of the slate roof in 1970 with asphalt shingle, and removal of a rear chimney. Despite these alterations, the building still maintains much of its original integrity.



Gilbert House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Gilbert House, ca. 1910, photographer unknown

The house was built by Lloyd Gilbert, a superintendent at the Frick Company. Although the architect is unknown, the house is nearly identical to an American Homes pattern published by Barber & Klutz, Architects, of Knoxville, TN, shown below. (Research by Jack Anthony & Regina Anthony)



Stevenson House (51 North Potomac Street)

The Eclectic Stevenson house (ca. 1907-1910) is set on the corner lot at the intersection of North Potomac and West North Streets, abutting the public sidewalk. The design of the brick house incorporates elements of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Cube and Prairie styles. The original house consisted of a hipped roof, cube form, 2 stories, 2 bay, double pile with bay windows on the north (primary) and south elevations. The original, circa 1907-1910, main block was modified, probably by Joseph S. Stevenson, Jr., between 1916 and 1927, with the addition of a single story room on the north elevation, a projecting bay on the west elevation and an extended 2 story rear porch on the south elevation. The portico on the west elevation originally extended along the north elevation. The porch floor consists of patterned mosaic tiles and the oak entry door has multiple leaded lights. The original roof gables have Queen Anne style scalloped shingles and Colonial Revival arched windows with decorative wooden keystones. The main hipped roof has two dormers, one pedimented and one hipped, and a third hipped dormer is located on the later west addition. The dormer windows have Prairie style glazing and surrounds, while all other windows are 1/1 double sash with cement lintels. Other details include an enclosed rear double porch, a gabled door hood on the east elevation, and two interior brick chimneys. The brickwork is laid in common bond. The side yard is enclosed by a cast iron fence, probably manufactured by the Smith Fence and Iron Company of Waynesboro, circa 1890-1920.



Stevenson House, photo by Dan Arthur

The house is located on a tract of land conveyed from Jacob S. Leshner to Verda L. Stevenson on December 19, 1907 (FCDB 147: 480). On part of the lot was an earlier log house, built circa 1840-1850. Verda and her husband Joseph built the current house between December, 1907 and January, 1910 (Sanborn Insurance Map 1910). Stevenson was a dentist in partnership with Mark L. Heefner. The firm of Stevenson & Heefner was located in the Bank of Waynesboro Building, 2 East Main Street (Waynesboro Directory 1917). The house is representative of Eclectic style homes built in Waynesboro during the period of 1900 to 1920. (Research by Kathryn Oller & Carolyn Wolff)

Weiner-Whitmore House (15 East North Street)

The vernacular gabled-front Weiner-Whitmore house (ca. 1910), a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile main block with a shotgun floor plan, abuts the public sidewalk on East North Street. The first floor features a tripartite bay window on the primary elevation. A single room, 2 story ell serves as the kitchen and extends from the northeast corner of the main block. The house is clad in asphalt siding and has asphalt shingles on its gabled roof. An interior brick chimney divides the two rooms on the east. The main entry is set 3 ft. above the street level and has ornate spindle work portico supports and a transom over the entry door. The portico base has been replaced. A cement sidewalk leads along the western elevation to a rear covered patio area. A single story, 1 bay asphalt shingled garage is located on the rear of the lot.

The Weiner-Whitmore house serves as a link between the earlier gabled-front houses (108 Middle Street, 27 Cottage Street, and 220 East North Street) constructed between 1880 and 1890 and the gabled-front Craftsmen houses, (126 Cottage Street) constructed between 1920 and 1940. With its shotgun floor plan, the house is typical of the narrow workman houses built



Weiner-Whitmore House, photo by Dan Arthur

during the early part of the 1900s.

The Weiner-Whitmore house was erected on a lot conveyed to Simon Weiner by William Washabaugh on August 26, 1896, for \$45 (FCDB 106: 294). Weiner had previously purchased the adjacent house and lot (103 North Church Street) recorded December 9, 1889 (FCDB 92: 461). The 1910 tax assessment first records the property with \$900 in improvements and then is crossed out. The house also appears on the 1910 Sanborn Map.

Simon Weiner came to America from Germany in 1866. He moved to Waynesboro in 1882 and began a clothier business (Bates 1887: 967). Weiner later became the proprietor of Weiner's Real Estate Agency (1917 Waynesboro Directory). Weiner used this property as a rental unit from 1910 until March 4, 1929, when he conveyed the same to Harvey Whitmore for \$2100 (FCDB 233: 95). (Research by William J. Sheppard)

Kelly-Nurses' House (701 East Main)

The Craftsman bungalow Kelly-Nurses' house (1920), a 10 room, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay plan, sits on a residential lot slightly above the East Main Street sidewalk. It features a low pitched, side-gabled roof which extends over a full width front porch, supported by 4 massive brick pillars. Two of the 4 squared pillars extend to the ground level, the other 2 extend to the porch floor level. Paired rectangular 1/1 windows flank the single paneled front door. A centered shed dormer with exposed decorative brackets and a ribbon of 3 small, 1/1 rectangular windows extends from the roofline. The symmetry of the house is broken by a large brick chimney rising on the western elevation and a small bay with 3 multi-paned windows on the eastern elevation.

The house is deceptively large with four small bedrooms on the second level and two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom on the first level. During renovations in the 1960s, a kitchen nook was added and the basement finished with reused brick.

The exterior of the house was originally stuccoed with fragments of brown and green glass embedded in the surface. The house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1960s. During these renovations, a large door on the back porch was covered over. A garage to the rear of the property retains its original asbestos shingle roof

The Kelly-Nurses' home was originally built circa 1920 by John H. Kelly, an employee of the Columbia Gas Company. The house is believed to have been constructed by contractor A. J. Etter, a partner in the East End Realty Co. (FCDB 154: 544), which developed the residential subdivision east of town, known as Sunnyside. Property restrictions required that all the houses



Kelly-Nurses' House, photo by James M. Smith

along the street be brick or cased in brick and “cost not less than two thousand seven hundred fifty dollars.”

The Craftsman bungalow style was designed by California architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. The style was popularized through magazines, resulting in a, “flood of pattern books offering plans for Craftsman bungalows” (McAlester 1991: 454), that sold for only a few dollars a piece (Rifkind 19: 98).

In 1928, the house was purchased by the newly established Waynesboro Hospital (FCDB 230: 113), which used it as a residence for nurses. At that time, many nurses were single and under the direct supervision of hospital administrators. The house, with its many bedrooms, was convenient to the hospital and suitable as a dormitory. The only alterations to the single family character of the house was the addition of a second bathroom. The Waynesboro Hospital sold the property in 1958 (FCDB 501: 211) and the house now serves as a single family dwelling. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

J. O. Landis House (15 Enterprise)

The J. O. Landis house (1922) combines Craftsman style residential architecture with Tudor Revival details and Swiss chalet, false half-timbering on the 2 front facing gabled dormers. The 2 bay brick cottage with its moderately pitched, side-gabled roof, has many of the characteristics of Craftsman architecture with its wide overhanging roof, brackets, and substantial porch pillars on a full width front porch. The house also incorporates Tudor Revival elements with its second floor stucco wall cladding, decorative wood trim, rounded front door and adjacent ribbon of three multi-paned windows. A shed roof extends over the wide front porch and is supported by square brick pillars. The sides of the porch are constructed of brick and feature decorative patterns on both the northern and southern elevations. The foundation is constructed of rusticated limestone. The house features 6/1 windows with brick lintels. A garage, original with the house, is built in the same style at the rear of the lot.

While the house has many Craftsman features, it is one of the few examples within Waynesboro of the false half-timbering which defines the Tudor Revival style.

Few alterations have been made to the house and it retains much of its original integrity. It is situated in a neighborhood that has changed little since being developed as one of the town's early planned subdivisions in the 1920s. The land occupied by the J. O. Landis house was originally a farm on the eastern end of Waynesboro. In 1915, the property was part of a larger tract known as "Sunnyside" and owned by East End Realty Company, which was



J. O. Landis House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

organized for the purpose of subdividing the land into housing lots.

This lot was conveyed to Henry H. Shockey, one of the developers of the tract, by the East End Realty Company on February 23, 1915, with the deed recorded on March 8, 1915 (FCDB 176: 185). In turn, the property was conveyed to J. O. Landis by Henry Shockey on May 20, 1922 (FCDB 207: 339).

This house is one of two dozen homes constructed as part of the subdivision east of town and reflects the early suburbanization of Waynesboro. Many of the house were built with garages, signifying the growing importance of the automobile in the second decade of the 1900s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Hess-King House (235 Myrtle Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Hess-King house was constructed in 1929 on 1.9 acres of land. It is located between a residential street to its west and fields to its east, creating an unusually large open setting for a residential structure in Waynesboro. The house features a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay main block with wings on each side and 1 additional wing on the north side. On the front elevation the windows are all 6/6 with stone sills and the centered second story windows are paired. A Neoclassical, 2 story, tiled portico spans the front facade and is supported by 4 Doric pillars with 2 flattened pilasters inset against the facade. The original entrance was a rounded, 1 story portico with a wrought iron balcony supported by 2 Doric columns and 2 pilasters flanking the door. The entrance has an elliptical fanlight with full length sidelights and the original 6 paneled door. The roof is side-gabled, covered with slate, with hipped dormers and louvered windows on the front and rear elevations. The original dormers contained 6/6 windows. The cornice features periodically placed brackets.

The rear elevation of the main block contains a porch across a portion of the first floor. The porch is enclosed with jalousie windows and door with a 2nd story balustraded balcony. An adjacent patio contains a brick and concrete floor and a lattice roof with trellis beams. A 2 car garage is located beneath the porch. The second story windows are 6/6 double sash.

The side elevations of the main block feature paired end chimneys. The second story contains two, 6/6 windows flanking each chimney and one smaller window between. The gables contain 2 quarter lights flanking the chimneys.



Hess-King House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The south wing maintains its original massing, brackets, and paneled insets below the windows, though the windows are not original, having been replaced after a fire in 1981. The north wing has one, 6/6 window as part of an addition added in 1960. Other structures on the property include a guest house, pool and patio added in 1951.

Although the house has undergone alterations, the original massing and much of the architectural elements remain intact.

The property was once part of a larger tract of land owned by A. O. and Margaret Frick, who had acquired the land in March, 1899 (FCDB 113: 365). In May, 1922, the land was conveyed to Victoria B. King (FCDB 208: 77). Restrictions running with the deed state that the house may not cost less than \$10,000, “that it be used for private residences only and that no hog pen, water closet or nuisance of any kind shall be erected... That Sugar Maple shade trees on both 4th Street and Myrtle Avenue shall be planted 11 feet in from the boundary lines.” The property has been in the Hess-King family since 1922. (Research by Tracey Hess King)

E. Modern Period, post 1930

Waynesboro's town center has changed little since the period of 1930. Thirty four (7%) of the buildings surveyed were built after 1930 and most of these were constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Waynesboro's continued prosperity was reflected in the Wayne Building (90 W Main), a significant example of the Art Deco style constructed in 1930. Many of the commercial properties received Art Moderne facades in the 1930s and 1940s, including the well preserved B.P.O.E. Building (69 West Main Street). By the end of this period, most of the commercial buildings were constructed of brick and concrete block with little detailing.

Wayne Building (90-94 West Main Street)

The Art Deco Wayne building was built in 1930 as a 4 story, 12 bay, 4 pile steel framed structure with a yellow brick exterior. It was constructed for commercial, professional and residential use. The first and second floors have housed the telephone company, a drug store, electric supply store, clothing stores, barber shops, beauty shops, insurance offices and law offices. The third and fourth floors have been used for residential apartments. It replaced an earlier structure of the same name, built in 1899, that was destroyed by fire in 1929. (Research by William J. Sheppard)



Wayne Building, photo by Stephen Monn



Wayne Building, photo by Stephen Monn

Snively-McDowell House (12 Northeast Avenue)

The Tudor Revival Snively-McDowell house, constructed in the 1930s, is set on a small lot at the corner of a private alley and Northeast Avenue at the eastern boundary of the Borough of Waynesboro. The 2 story, 3 bay, side-gabled structure, features glazed brown brick on the first floor and distinctive, decorative half-timbering and stucco wall cladding on the second floor. The slightly irregular shape of the brown brickwork provides for wider mortar joints. The house is dominated by a steeply pitched roof with an eave extending over a projecting bay on the northern elevation of the house. The bay features a ribbon of multi-paned tall, narrow casement windows. Similar multi-paned double sash windows appear on the second level.

While Tudor Revival architecture gained popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, due to improved masonry veneer techniques (McAlester 1991: 358), the Snively-McDowell house is one of only a few examples of this architectural style in the Waynesboro area. The house retains much of its original integrity.

The house features a customized, commercial-grade air conditioning system, installed in the 1960s under the direction of W. H. McDowell, who lived in the house for several decades. McDowell, an engineer with Frick Company, designed and installed the system with an intricate set of air intake ducts, still in operation today, and one of the first whole-house units



Snively-McDowell House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

to be installed.

The house is an example of the emergence of suburban style architecture on the edge of the town proper. It also reflects the expanding influence of the automobile and the lack of space in Waynesboro's fully developed neighborhoods to more spacious suburban residential lots.

The Snively-McDowell house was built in the 1930s by Samuel S. Snively, Vice President of the Waynesboro Manufacturer's Association. Although Snively never lived in the house, the home became the property of Snively's daughter, Edna and her husband, W. H. McDowell. The house has had several owners since Mrs. McDowell sold the house in the 1980s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

East Junior High School (550 East Main Street)

The Neoclassical East Junior High, built 1936-37, is a 69,000 sq. ft. former high school with 17 classrooms, gymnasium, library, auditorium, cafeteria, shops, home economics and health suites, science labs and offices. The main section extended south from the public sidewalk and was fronted by curved walkways and a cement and asphalt courtyard. The 2 story, 19 bay side-gabled main block has 12/12 windows and side extensions for entries and stairwells. Six columns support a pedimented portico with double entry doors framed by a pointed arch. Three hanging lamps and a copper and wood rooftop cupola are distinguishing features of the building.

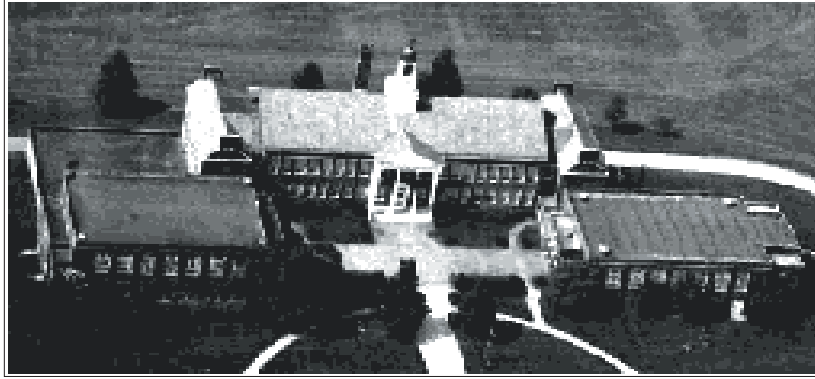
An eastern wing houses the 42 ft. by 72 ft. gymnasium with 5 tiers of folding bleachers, shower and locker rooms. An auditorium with a 966 seating capacity, projection booth, and storage facilities occupies the west wing. A 1 story, flat roofed addition was constructed at the southeast corner of the building in 1956. This provided 5 additional classrooms and enlarged the cafeteria.

The original site was approximately 8 acres in size providing 2 practice fields and play areas. One of these sections is presently used as a helicopter landing pad by the Waynesboro Hospital. An unpaved parking area extends to the west of the building and fronts on Main Street

Discussions began in 1935 concerning the construction of a new Senior High School in the Borough of Waynesboro. School Board members were: K. G. Potter (president), R. E. Stouffer (secretary), William R. Miller, Charles L. Johnston, Charles D. Speck, and G. G. Vink. D. J. Keener was Superintendent of Schools. On July 24, 1935, Architects Ritchie Lawne, Jr. and M. Edwin Green of Harrisburg were engaged for...“professional ser-



East Junior High, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



vices consisting of the necessary conferences, completion of the educational survey, including a study of the school sites, the preparation of preliminary architectural studies, rendering of display drawings, estimates of cost for the building of buildings and the preparation of application for funds to be submitted to the Federal Government.”

The school project was approved by the Public Works Administration (PWA) and a grant of \$144,855 was allowed with the approval being contingent upon awarding the contracts not later than December 15, 1935. Cost of the proposed building, equipment, site and architect fees “must not exceed the sum of. \$272,727.”

On November 8, 1935, Waynesboro citizens voted on the following bond proposition: “Shall the bonded indebtedness of the School District of the Borough of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania be increased in and by the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of purchasing a proper sight (sic) for a school building and for erecting, equipping and furnishing a school building?” The issue passed on a vote of 2,767 to 1,148.

A committee explored several sites for the new building, including lands located on North Grant Street, South Potomac Street, North Church Street, and East Main Street. The latter site, located opposite the Waynesboro Hospital, had the most support and a committee was appointed to confer with the owner, Miss Belle Strickler, with reference to purchasing the land.

This large tract on the eastern edge of Waynesboro was first owned by Dr. A. H. Strickler and, at his death, was conveyed to his wife, Clara A. Strickler. In 1925, she deeded the land to her son and daughter, Harry C. Strickler and Belle Strickler (FCDB 224: 401). Upon Harry Strickler’s death on July 27, 1934, his interest descended under the intestate laws to his unmarried sister Belle.

On November 23, 1936, Miss Strickler sold 7.89 acres of the land to the Waynesboro School District for the sum of \$9,000 (FCDB 260: 130). This represented frontage on Main Street of 500 feet at \$18 per ft. extending through to Second Street on the south. Upon her death in 1941, adjoining land was also deeded to the School District (FCDB 507: 773).

Two additional acquisitions made up the school property. One was the deed of Sudie Clayton Weaver and her husband Howard M. Weaver, dated September 13, 1951 (FCDB 419: 487). The final acquisition was a quitclaim deed from the Belle Strickler estate as directed in her will (FCDB 1041: 389).

The Board of School Directors present on December 12, 1935, for the opening of bids for construction of the new building were: William R. Miller, Clarence E. Heller, G. G. Vink, Dr. J. C. Lohman, Walter Y. Grove, C. N. Kirkpatrick, and R. E. Stouffer. The attorney was John R. Lashley. The following contracts were awarded:

General Contract: Price Construction Co., Baltimore, MD;
 Bid - \$218,000.
 Heating Contract: Herre Brothers, Harrisburg, PA,
 Bid - \$37,129.
 Plumbing Contract: William M Clark and Co., Newcastle, PA,
 Bid - \$19,500.
 Electrical Wiring: C. M. Davis & Sons, Harrisburg, PA,
 Bid - \$15,561.

The completion date was set for March 1, 1937 and a crew of 120 construction workers was assigned to the site. In the fall of 1937, the new school building opened and was used by students of grades 10, 11 and 12. Courses of study included Academic, Industrial, Commercial, General, and Vocational Home Economics. The student capacity was listed at 650 and enrollment for the 1939-1940 school year was recorded at 431. There was a staff of 23 teachers with Huber D. Strine as the first principal, followed in 1938 by Paul E. Shull.

As enrollments increased, five additional classrooms were added in 1956 with the construction of an annex to the rear of the gymnasium wing on the southeast corner of the building. This also allowed for an enlarged cafeteria. Interior renovations were done from 1967 to 1969.

In the summer of 1962, a newly constructed senior high school on East Second Street opened for grades 10, 11 and 12. The former Senior High School, now officially known as East Junior High School, had Louis M. Barlup, Jr. as principal and approximately 640 students in grades 7, 8 and 9.

Due to district-wide school consolidation and increasing maintenance costs, the building was abandoned in the summer of 1989. The Antietam Middle School was enlarged to accommodate all seventh and eighth graders and ninth grade was relocated in the Senior High School.

In spite of vocal opposition, the 52 year old former Waynesboro Senior High School and later East Junior High School went on the auction block at 10 a.m. on June 9, 1990. Two lots zoned planned-residential were offered for sale: Lot #1 - a 4 acre plot bordered by East Main Street on the north and Enterprise Avenue on the east, on which the former school building is located. Lot #2 - a 1.2 acre plot bordered on the north by East Main Street and on the west by Virginia Avenue.

No sale was consummated at the auction. On August 15, 1990, the building and lands were sold to the Waynesboro Hospital for \$570,000. (FCDB 1091: 555). It has remained vacant with minimal maintenance since. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

(Editor's note: East Junior High School was demolished in the summer of 1999 by the Waynesboro Hospital and its corporate owner Summit Health.)

III. Architectural History of Washington Township and the Blue Ridge Summit Area

A. Washington Township

Washington Township, located in southern Franklin County, was founded in 1779 from a portion of Antrim Township. Until 1837, Washington Township also included the area now known as Quincy Township. The township completely surrounds the borough of Waynesboro and includes the village of Blue Ridge Summit and the small communities of Rouzerville, Wayne Heights and Zullinger. The remainder of the township is rural farmland. The area was settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans. Agriculture was the township's mainstay. A woolen mill existed in 1768, a grist mill in 1808, and a milling community (Fair View Place) in 1821.

The 1858 and 1868 maps show a main road (PA Rt. 16) running from southeast to northwest through Rouzerville, Waynesboro and Zullinger and a north-south route (PA Rt. 316) through Waynesboro. Development, besides farmland, included saw mills, grist mills, a saw and planing mill, a woolen mill, marble works, and a German Reform church.

Washington Township remains heavily agricultural with large amounts of farmland and productive dairy, orchard, and crop producing farms. Several historic farms exist from the late 1700s and early 1800s. Historic resources associated with this agricultural economy include one school in Zullinger, one chapel, three churches, a mill, an example of a Sweitzer barn, a tavern/inn, a meetinghouse, 12 farmsteads, and a log house and barn. The communities of Rouzerville and Zullinger have become strip areas with a mixture of resources that have lost historic integrity.

Comprehensive Survey Results

The survey documented 618 resources that predate 1947. Of these, 57% date to the 1800s and 43% date to the 1900s. Buildings range in height from 1 to 3 stories. Styles were largely vernacular (many following the 2/3 Georgian plan) with some Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie forms. Occasional Second Empire, Italianate, Shingle, Eclectic, and Tudor Revival styles more closely associated with urban areas are present.

Potential National Register Sites

Jacob Baer Farmstead, mid 1700s

The farmstead is significant for its mid 1700's log house and log barn and as an example of an early farmstead in Franklin County.

Abraham Stoner Farm, ca. 1780

The Stoner farm is a farm complex with a collection of late 18th to mid 19th century farm buildings associated with a prosperous settler.

David Stoner Farm, ca. 1790-1820

The Stoner farm is significant as an early Pennsylvania German farmstead in Franklin Co. with Georgian style stone farmhouse, tenant house, smokehouse and Sweitzer style bank barn.

Reed Hall, ca. 1790

Example of a farm and a wayside inn along the Baltimore Pike

Acre and Brush Hill, 1789-1804

An example of a late 1700s German stone farmhouse common to Franklin County

Marsh Run Farm, late 1700s

This 200 year old farm is significant as an early farm complex in Franklin Co.

Belfast, ca. 1802-1803

Belfast is an example of an early 19th century stone farm dwelling that was located on a prosperous crop farm.

Baker Farm, 1802

The Baker property is significant as an early south central Pennsylvania farmhouse and as the location of an 1800s pottery site.

Harbaugh Farmstead, 1805

The farmstead is an example of an early 1800s Pennsylvania German stone farmhouse and as birthplace of Henry Harbaugh, a well known theologian and minister.

David McGaw Farmstead, 1800-1850

This farmstead contains an excellent example of a stone Sweitzer barn exhibiting early barn building methods of the PA German community.

Stephey's Tavern, 1840

Stephey's Tavern is significant as a relatively unaltered roadside tavern built at the end of Pennsylvania's road building era of 1790-1840.

Fair View Place, 1847

The remaining buildings of a former mill community of the mid 1800s

Jacob Miller Farm, 1862-1873

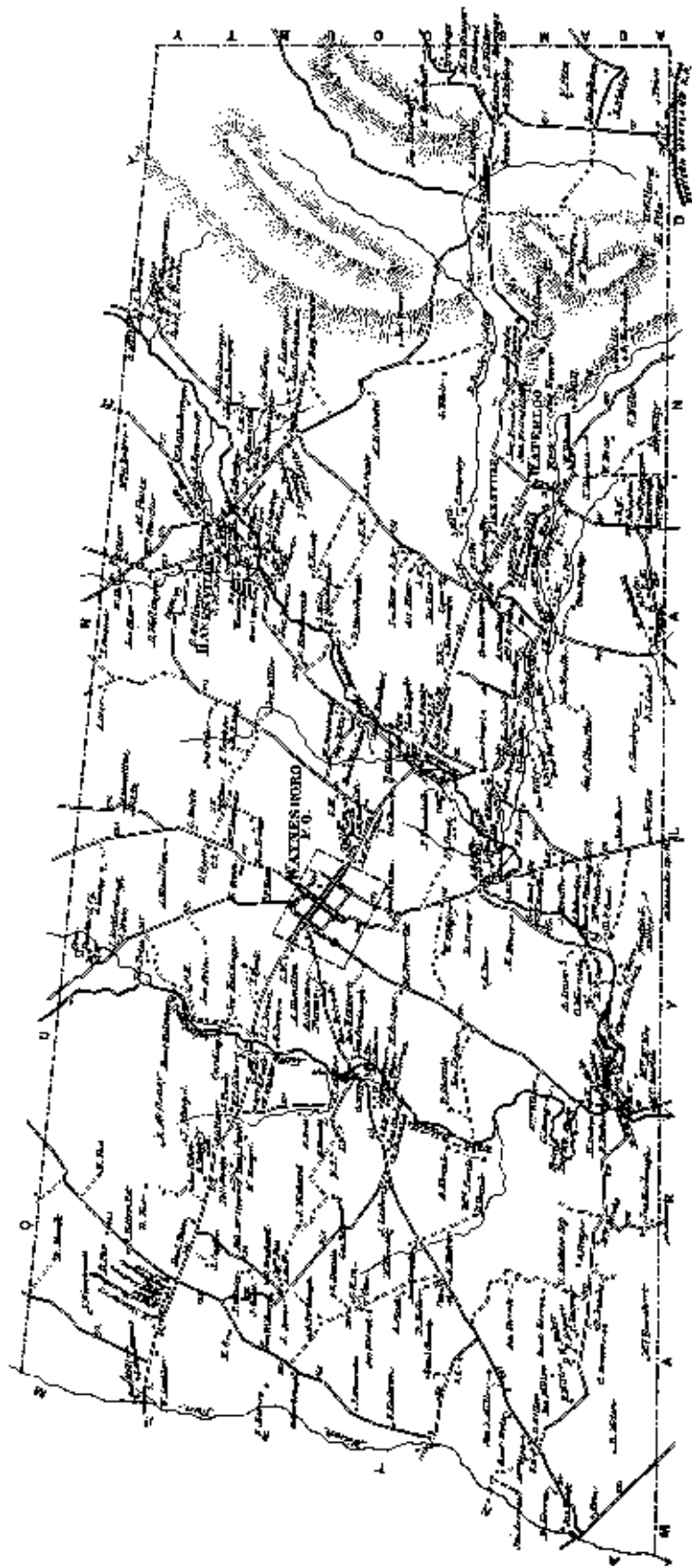
This family farm represents the traditional mid 1800s farmstead of Franklin Co. with an unusual Italianate influenced farmhouse.

Good's Mill, 1887

The mill is significant as a grain and fruit processing facility and as a point along the rail line where farmers from local orchards brought fruit to be shipped from Franklin Co.

Zullinger School, ca. 1920

The school is a reflection of the growth of this farming and orchard community and is an example of public Colonial Revival architecture. This building is in poor condition.



Washington Township, 1868

by D. G. Beers (1868: 51)

Jacob Bear Farmstead (11048 Bailey Spring Road)

The Jacob Bear farmstead, built in the mid 1700s, consists of a rectangular, 2 story, 3 bay log house and a small log barn. The structures are situated on less than 2 acres of land, adjacent to the eastern edge of Bailey Spring Road. Bailey Spring Road extends north from Mentzer Gap Road, in Beartown, a small community located between Rouzerville and Blue Ridge Summit in Washington Township.

The log house is built on a stone foundation, supporting squared V-notched logs with burnt limestone and clay chinking. The primary elevation features two, 2/2 windows under a cross-gabled roof. A narrow side porch runs half the length of the southern elevation. The roof is tin-over-iron and a chimney, original to the house, rises from the rear section of the structure near the point where the gables intersect. A modern cinder block chimney has been added to the northern elevation.

A small barn of square V-notched logs is located at the rear of the property, which features a wide overhanging forebay. The 3 bay structure rises from a stone foundation and has 2 small doorways, facing south, which are sheltered by the overhang.

The two structures retain nearly all of their original integrity, although their original use has been modified.

Little information is available about Jacob Bear, a German settler. It is believed that Bear, for whom Beartown is named, built these log structures in the mid 1700s, thought to be the earliest to appear in this mountain commu-



Jacob Bear Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Jacob Bear Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

nity. Bear descendants report that his daughter married a man named Bailey for whom the nearby spring and road are named.

The property appears on the 1858 and 1868 maps of Franklin County. The Waynesburg, Greencastle, Mercersburg Turnpike Road passed within a few miles of the farmstead in the early 1800s.

The property is significant as one of the earliest farmsteads in Washington Township and as one of the best preserved examples of rural log construction dating to the mid 1700s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Abraham Stoner Farmstead (13520 Baer Road)

The Abraham Stoner farmstead, also known as Cress Station, is situated along Red Run, a tributary of the east branch of the Antietam Creek. The complex, dating from the 1780s to the late 1800s, is built on two levels, half on the lower flood plain and half on an upper terrace, all in close proximity. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran through the northern edge of the complex and a spur was added to run next to the Fair View Feed Mill.

The spring house/summer kitchen was built in two stages with the eastern portion built first. This phase of construction is evidenced in the cold joint in the walls. The building has a side-gabled roof with a central chimney. The east side of the north facade contains a segmental arched doorway and a small square window. The west side contains a batten door and three, 6/6 windows, two on the second floor and one on the first. The east side of the south facade contains 2 doorways and a 6/6 window on the second floor. The west side contains two, 6/6 windows on the second floor (one now enclosed), one, 6/6 window on the first floor and a batten door. The gabled ends contain 2 second story windows (6/6) and two smaller square windows in the attic area.

The interior of the structure includes a kitchen with original hewn beams and a spring room with a water trough. The second floor is one room with vertical sawn ceiling joists in the west side and hewn ceiling joists with chamfered edges on the east side. There is also an original door with hardware and unusual dovetailed joints. The garret is one room with roof rafters, sheathing, and tin-over-iron roofing. The chimney is stone on the first floor and brick on the remaining portion.



Abraham Stoner Spring House/Summer Kitchen, photo by Kenneth Sandri



Abraham Stoner Farmhouse, photo by Kenneth Sandri

The main 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile Federal style brick farmhouse lacks architectural elaboration. It is side-gabled covered with standing seam, tin-over-iron roof. There are paired interior gable end chimneys; the windows are 9/6 sash. The porch was added at a later date. The house was constructed in two stages. Most of the interior woodwork appears to be original, including chair rails, mantels, baseboards, window trim and door trim. The foundation is limestone with a full basement. The exterior brickwork is laid in 3:1 common bond with headers every fourth course. The house was recently repointed using modern mortar.

The brick end barn was built with double outsheds. The brickwork in the gable end exhibits diamond shaped ventilation openings. Most of the brick-



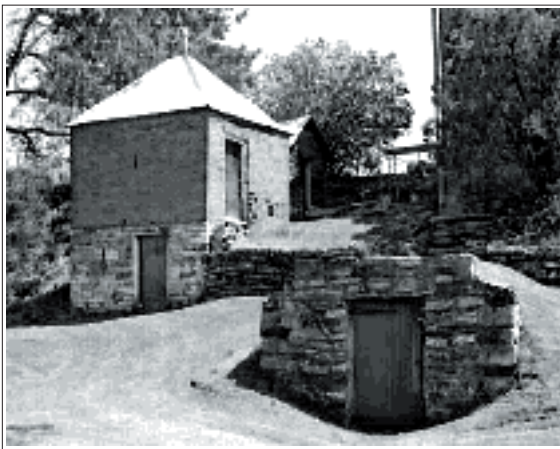
Abraham Stoner Barn, photo by Kenneth Sandri



Abraham Stoner Farmhouse #2, photo by Kenneth Sandri

work and timber framing are original except for the gable end of the south outshed and the roof system. The threshing floors are constructed of random width boards pegged to the joist. The barn continues to fulfill its intended function even though additions have been added. The decorative brick end portion is in the process of being repointed.

The second house on the property is a vernacular late Victorian brick 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 3 pile plan with a flat topped hipped slate roof. The foundation is limestone and the brickwork of the walls is laid in common bond. The window and door openings feature segmental arches. The main doorway faces east and has a transom and side light with flanking pilaster. The roof is broken with 2 hipped dormers and a cross gable on the north and south elevations. The west ell has a double porch.



The smoke house is square in plan with a hipped pyramidal roof. The brickwork is laid in common bond. The foundation and walls have ventilation slats. The basement contains a fire box in the southeast corner which vents directly into the first floor room.

The floor between the basement and first floor has 1 inch wide openings between boards. The

original framework of the roof (hewn pole rafters) and sheathing (wood shake) have been altered with the current standing seam, tin-over-iron covering. The meat rack is a hewn octagon post with horizontal arms, mortised and tenoned into the post, and wrought iron hooks that extends from the first floor to the roof.

The feed mill was built in the late 1800s by H. Baer. It is of frame construction, clad with vertical boards, covered by a gambrel roof with a central elevation tower extending through it. A spur of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran adjacent to the building and allowed loading of grain from chutes on those elevations. The timber framework is constructed with circular sawn material with steel incorporated into the frame for additional support of the second floor storage bins. The structure is still used for processing and storing grain.

The bake oven (not shown) is a wooden timber frame structure (mortise and tenon) built around a brick oven. The frame material is circular sawn lumber with clapboard siding and corrugated metal roof. The root cellar is limestone with a vaulted brick ceiling.

The second barn (not shown) is a rare gabled end forebay type. Most of the frame is built of circular sawn dimensional lumber, clad with vertical tongue and groove beaded boards and roofed over with corrugated metal

Abraham Stoner, son of David Stoner, one of the region's first settlers, lived along Red Run, near the point where the stream feeds into the east branch



of the Antietam Creek. Stoner is believed to have built the stone house and possibly the large brick dwelling on the nearby hill. He also built the Fair View Mill in 1821, destroyed by fire in 1895 (Dorsett 1983: 17).

Stoner married Mary Holmes on October 27, 1801 and had 8 children. He died intestate in September of 1824, and is believed to be buried in the family graveyard. At an Orphans Court held Nov. 8, 1824, Abraham Stoner's real estate was divided into five parts. Four hundred acres around the homestead and the mansion house and farm were granted to his eldest son, David. Jacob Snively, Stoner's son-in-law received 112 adjoining acres. One hundred acres "near the forge on the South Mountain" was sold to J. Holker Hughes, one of the founders of the Mont Alto Iron Furnace. Properties in "Waynesburg," which Stoner owned, were sold at public sale. David Stoner, who married Mary Mack, the daughter of Jacob Mack, died a year after his father (Dorsett 1983: 18). David's daughter, Rebecca, married Joseph Oller—patriarch of the Oller family—who played an important role in the industrial development of Waynesboro.

The mansion house went to Abraham Stoner, Jr., following his brother's death. Daniel (1801-1861), the oldest of Abraham's 5 children, was a Waynesboro cabinetmaker and building contractor who built the stone arch bridge called "Burnside Bridge," which is noted for its role in the Battle of Antietam, and Welty's Mill Bridge, south of Waynesboro, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Cress Station was an important agricultural center with its own feed mill, proximity to a rail line (since removed), and related agricultural activities. The property is still maintained as a working farm. The buildings retain a high degree of architectural integrity in an undisturbed setting. The entire site is important for its association with an early Pennsylvania German farmstead and the Stoner family, who were involved in the growth and development of the region from the late 1700s to the early 1900s. (Research

David Stoner Farm (877 Lyons Road)

The David Stoner farm sits on a small rise above the east branch of the Antietam Creek, overlooking a large flood plain to the south. The property is situated on the southwest corner of PA Rt. 997 and Lyons Road, south of Waynesboro.

The 6 bay, 2 story, 2 pile limestone house was built in 3 stages and constructed above a spring. The house consists of a Georgian block facing east and an ell extending from the rear. The southern section of the main block was built first, ca. 1790, while the northern Federal style block was added later. Windows on the primary elevation are 12/6 double sash. A pedimented porch, supported by four wooden posts, covers the main entryway and was added after the original construction. Three large brick chimneys appear on the gable ends and the center of the side-gabled roof. The house is built of local limestone with medium to large, tooled corner quoins. The overall condition of the stonework is good.

The property contains a wood frame, stone end bank barn with double outsheds (granaries) and rafter plates secured by a saddled collar beam. This type of frame construction dates to the late 1700s to early 1800s. The barn's original date stone is missing. While the barn retains much of its architectural integrity and continues to function as a barn, the structure is experiencing structural deterioration.



David Stoner Farm House, photo by Kenneth Sandri



David Stoner Barn, photo by Kenneth Sandri

A limestone smokehouse (not shown), located directly behind the ell of the farmhouse, retains its swing meat rack in the interior. While the stone work is good, the smokehouse is experiencing failure above the doorway.

David Stoner, of German descent, received 2 tracts of land, “Egypt” and “Carlisle” from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on June 1, 1774. Stoner also received a tract of land “Father’s Good Will” from the Province of Maryland on September 1, 1774.

Stoner, a Revolutionary War soldier (Fendrick 1969: 257), is believed to have built the stone house near the site of Linden Mill (Welty’s Mill) in the late 1700s. David Stoner, Jr. inherited the property, having lived there his entire life and “lies buried in the family burying ground.” David Stoner, Jr., divided the farm, giving his son Andrew S. one tract, and the other tract, including the “old stone mansion”, to his other two sons, Henry X. and David F. Stoner.

Henry X. and David F. Stoner married sisters who were their first cousins. Henry built the brick dwelling on the property, while David F. lived in the stone house. The property remains in the Stoner family to this day. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Kenneth Sandri)

Conca Farmstead (11071 Country Club Road)

The Conca farm complex is located on a flood plain formed at the intersection of Biesecker Creek and the east branch of the Antietam Creek. The farmstead includes a modified dwelling, barn, springhouse, and smokehouse. The smokehouse is 12 ft. in diameter, constructed of local limestone in an unusual octagon plan. The hardware is wrought iron and the roof system appears original covered by a later wood shingle roof.

The springhouse is constructed of log with the majority of the east and west elevations covered with a scored stucco to simulate ashlar stonework. Hand split lath covers the logs and is fastened with wrought iron nails. The I-plan springhouse is 2 rooms wide and 1 room deep. A spring room and kitchen are located on the lower level with 2 rooms above.

This property was first developed during the late 1700s. Later alterations date to the 1870s.

This site is significant for its octagonal smokehouse, the only one known to exist in Franklin County. Despite the later wood shingle roof, the smokehouse retains its original architectural integrity. (Research by A. Kristin Beck, Marie Lanser Beck & Kenneth Sandri)



Conca Springhouse and Smokehouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Jacob Shank Farmstead (Sheeley Road)

The limestone 3 bay, 2 story Jacob Shank farmhouse, ca. 1790-1810, has an iron-over-tin roof and 1 brick end chimney. Nearly all of the windows and half of the side-gabled roof are missing. A small stone addition, identified as a summer kitchen, is connected to the back of the house. Above the entry door is evidence of a rectangular transom, now missing. The stairway and interior hardware have been removed. A single outshed Sweitzer bank barn, with a posted forebay, is located south of the farm house. Its roof framing collapsed prior to 1994. A stone root cellar also exists on the property.

The Jacob Shank farm is representative of an early 1800s farmstead in Washington Township. It was last inhabited in the early 1950s. As of the early 1990s, both the farmhouse and barn are seriously threatened through neglect and vandalism. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck, Dianna Clemens-Heim & Kenneth Sandri)



Jacob Shank Farmhouse, photo by Kenneth Sandri

Peter Longanecker Farmstead (14853 Honodel Road)

The Peter Longanecker farmhouse, ca. 1790s, is a 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile limestone dwelling, set on a slight rise above Honodel Road, south of Zullinger in Washington Township. It is side-gabled with moderately sloping roof and 2 wide brick gable end chimneys. A full width porch with a gently sloping roof is supported by 4 simple posts. The house features 6/6 double sash windows and a plain front door with a rectangular glass transom. A 2 bay, stucco over brick ell, added in 1840, extends from the rear of the house. The ell repeats the 6/6 windows with a 1 story side porch.

The property includes 3 wood framed outbuildings and a large Victorian bank barn across the farm lane to the south of the farm house. The barn has a limestone foundation, wood siding, 2 outsheds, English arches, and wooden louvers. A date stone records 1893 as the construction date and identifies its builders as Joseph and Elizabeth Shank .

The earliest record of this property is the award of a land patent to Peter Longanecker by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on March 10, 1789. The patent included 2 tracts of land, "Acre" (Patent Bk. 13: 456) and "Brush Hill" with buildings and improvements (Patent Bk 15: 332). The property was conveyed to Jacob Longanecker, Jr. by Peter Longanecker's heirs, David and Anna Longanecker, on Oct. 9, 1804 (FCDB 7:216). Two acres of the "Acre and Brush Hill" land were part of 126 acres conveyed to Samuel Lecron by David Longanecker on April 2, 1847. The property was



Peter Longanecker Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Peter Longanecker Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

then conveyed to Charles M. Lecron, the family attorney, by Lewis Lecron, et al, on April 12, 1888.

The Longanecker property is a well preserved example of an early Pennsylvania German farmstead and retains a high degree of its original architectural integrity. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Marsh Run Farm (3903 Marsh Road)

Marsh Run Farm is a six building farm complex situated on the border of Washington and Antrim Townships near the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. The farm is noteworthy for its setting with farmhouse, springhouse, out-buildings, stone barn, and pond. Marsh Run flows behind the property to the west and a narrow roadway (Marsh Road) runs near the barn and effectively divides the farm in half.

The main house, a portion of which dates to the late 1770s, is a typical Pennsylvania German brick farmhouse. The house consists of two blocks and a rear ell set on a limestone foundation. The primary section to the south, with its four bays, is the older section. A 2 story, 3 bay addition was added on the northern side.

The windows are 9/6 double sash with wooden sills. The front porch, supported by simple columns, and the decorative verge board running along the eaves of the two side gables, were later additions. Three brick chimneys project from the tin-over-iron roof. A large 2 story, 3 bay ell extends to the west of the original structure, nearly doubling the interior space.

A nearby 1 1/2 story, 3 bay brick springhouse/milkhouse is located immediately to the south of the main house. The outbuilding rises from a limestone foundation and has 9/6 windows and a tin-over-iron roof

The limestone barn, located to the northeast of the farmhouse, is categorized as a double outshed, Sweitzer bank barn, built in the late 1700s or early 1800s. The forebay, originally unsupported, has 5 support posts under one



Marsh Run Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Marsh Run Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Marsh Run Springhouse/Milkhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

section. The barn retains some of its original hand-wrought iron hardware. The stable area has been altered from the original floor plan to include more feeding trough areas. The main framing of the bents, threshing floor and hay mows appear to be original. The forebay's siding has been replaced with milled lumber. Despite the modifications, this barn is a well preserved example of a rear extension Sweitzer barn.

The farm property also includes a wood framed wagon shed and chicken coop, and a modern garage.

Marsh Run Farm sets on a tract of land that was conveyed to John Scott by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on September 25, 1770, containing one hundred and nine acres and twenty one perches (Patent Bk. 10: 511). This tract of land was then conveyed by John Scott to his son, John Scott, Jr. (FCDB 9:5 71). The earliest part of the house and barn were built sometime between 1770 and 1812 by either John Sr. or John Jr. The property was then conveyed to Henry Funk by John and Elizabeth Scott with buildings and improvements on July 7, 1812 (FCDB 9: 571). Henry Funk moved to Franklin County from Lancaster in the same year that he purchased Marsh Run Farm, also known as "Big Springs." Henry was the grandfather of Martin S. Funk, one of the first directors of the Bank of Waynesboro, later known as Citizens National Bank.

The farmstead was passed through the Funks to the Henry family. By 1831,



Marsh Run Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Marsh Run Farmstead, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

water rights were issued to David Bumbaugh for a mill (FCDB 26: 12), which was located across the bridge from Marsh Run Farm.

Marsh Run farm demonstrates a high degree of architectural integrity. It is a well preserved example of a south central Franklin County farmstead, first developed in the late 1700s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Dianna Clemens-Heim)

Frantz-White Hall Farm (1047 Buchanan Trail East)

The Frantz-White Hall farm is located approximately 1 mile east of the borough of Waynesboro in Washington Township along PA Rt. 16. The frame farmhouse is a 2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile, side-gabled structure. The central entryway is covered by a single story full, width porch. Windows on the facade are 9/6 double sash. A center hall extends from the front to back of the first floor and a rear stairway leads to an upstairs hall that divides the second floor into five bedrooms. The exterior is clad with weatherboard, covered by a tin-over-iron roof. Although the foundations are of limestone, there is no basement under the house. The original log house, now covered with wood siding, was built by John Philip Hall in the early 1790s. It is attached to the rear and remains in use. A brick summer kitchen is connected to the west side by a late 1800s breezeway. A first floor bay window was added at a later date on the western elevation.

Two barns are located behind the house, one, an original bank barn and the other a new dairy barn constructed in 1992. Numerous outbuildings include a pig shed, tool shed, garage, machinery shed, silos, and ice house.

This site was formerly a settlement known as Reed Hall. It began with 137 acres of land deeded to John Philip Hall (1764-1836) by his father-in-law, John Homer, on March 22, 1790. Due to its location on the Baltimore Pike, Reed converted the home into a wayside inn. A tavern was located on the first floor and rooms for travelers on the second floor. To meet the needs of the travelers, Reed established blacksmith and wagon repair shops on the property.

Reed also began to quarry marble from his property, in demand locally and in the Baltimore and Philadelphia areas for headstones and steps. The steps at the house entrance are of the marble from the quarries on the property.



Frantz Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The Reed family ceased operation of the inn about 1830 and, in 1838, the property was purchased by the Rev. Christian Frantz, a Reformed Mennonite minister. As bishop of the church, he founded the Mennonite congregation in Franklin County and made frequent missionary journeys on horseback into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

During the Civil War, White Hall Farm, (so named by the Frantz family for the color of the exterior walls) saw activity from retreating Confederate soldiers from the Battle of Gettysburg in July of 1863.

Following ownership by Christian Frantz, the farm has passed to succeeding generations of the Frantz family—the Rev. Jacob Frantz, John Hoffman Frantz, John Harlan Frantz and John Herbert Frantz. The farm is currently known for breeding and raising Belgian draft horses. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

Belfast Farm (13734 Scott Road)

The property, known historically as Belfast, consists of a large stone farm house, 2 story spring house, root cellar and several outbuildings located on Scott Road, approximately 4 miles west of Waynesboro and just south of Zullinger in Washington Township. The property is near the Antrim/Washington Township line, defined by nearby Marsh Creek.

The 2 1/2 story stone farmhouse sits within 50 ft. of the narrow roadway. It consists of the original 4 bay structure and an adjoining section added sometime later. The 2 sections are distinguished by a straight joint in the stone work. The earlier section features 18 inch doorway and window openings, a large chimney on the southern elevation, stone jack arches above the windows and doors, massive stone quoins on the southern elevation, and the date "1800" scratched into the mortar. The newer section to the north lacks similar architectural detail. A rear batten-and-board door is original to the house and retains its wrought iron hardware and clinched nails. The 2 entry doors on the front facade have rectangular glass transoms (northern side has been covered over). Windows on the primary level are 2/2 double sash, windows on the second level are 6/6 double sash, many with original glass panes. Floorboards on the porch are fastened with wooden pegs, the balustrades have been replaced.

The interior of the house has been converted into two rental units. A wide center hallway has been divided into two rooms with a stairway to the northern addition blocked off. An original wall, separating the kitchen from



Belfast Farm House, photo by Kenneth Sandri



the main ground floor room, has been removed. Two fireplaces, one facing the kitchen, the other at right angles to the main room, are serviced by a large brick chimney. A second chimney appears on the northern elevation, but a center chimney shown in early drawings of the property has been removed.

The property's original barn was destroyed by fire. One of its brick ends remains standing, featuring a decorative haystack in its brickwork. A 2 story embanked, stone smokehouse, with ground and upper level entrances, sits to the south of the farm house.

Despite replacement of the roof, some windows and conversion to a multiple dwelling, the property has not been significantly altered and closely resembles its documented 1890s appearance.

Two parcels of land known as "Belfast" and "Smith's Retirement," located in Washington and Antrim Townships, were joined under the ownership of Daniel Mowen in 1794. The property's previous owners were Elias Davison in 1766, Henry Campbell in 1768, James Ferris in 1773, back to Campbell in 1775, Gotlieb Evert in 1775, James McNulty in 1782, and Daniel Mowen of Washington Township in 1794. A patent deed was issued to Mowen in 1812.

The part of the property called "Smith's Retirement" was conveyed to Abram Smith in 1785 and then to Daniel Mowen in 1795. At Mowen's death in 1824, the property went to his son-in-law, John Lecron and daughter Catherine. The property subsequently passed to their son Simon Lecron in 1851.

The earliest structures on the site were built between 1769 and 1770, with

the first part of the currently standing house built in 1802 to 1803. These structures include a log shed and stable built by Campbell. Mowen added a bank barn of stone and log (66 by 40 ft.) and a 2 story stone house with basement (36 by 30 ft.) north of the first buildings. A new barn (80 by 54 ft.) was built by Simon Lecron in 1857 on the same site and is pictured in M'Cauley (1887: 20). In 1862, an addition of 18 ft. was added to the house using the same material and corresponding height (M'Cauley 1878: 20, 297-98). Lecron's father, John Lecron (d. 1878), was of French origin and married Catherine Mowen, daughter of Daniel Mowen, in 1817.
(Research by Marty Amrhein, Marie Lanser Beck & Kenneth Sandri)

George Harbaugh Farmhouse (14164 Harbaugh Church Road)

The George Harbaugh farmhouse, birthplace of Dr. Henry Harbaugh (1817-1867), is a Georgian style 2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile limestone dwelling, located on Harbaugh Church Road, south of Rouzerville, near the Maryland-Pennsylvania border. The farmhouse consists of a side-gabled center block with a 1 story ell. Single chimneys project from the gable ends and a smaller chimney extends from the rear of the addition. Windows are 6/9 double sash with wooden sills and jack arches. Smaller, 6 paned attic windows appear in the gable ends. The original front porch was removed in the early 1900s and replaced by the current Colonial Revival door surround. Screens and storm doors have been added and an earlier slate roof replaced with asphalt. Stone for the house was hauled 6 miles from a quarry near Leitersburg, MD. The house has 10 rooms and a cave in the basement. Some of the floor joists and the beam over the kitchen fireplace are made of black walnut (Mitchell 1947: 16).

The stone house is a well preserved example of an early 1800s PA German farmhouse construction. Despite some alterations to the exterior, the house retains much of its original integrity.

George Harbaugh (b. 1774), a successful farmer and landholder of Swiss descent, built the house in 1805. He and his wife, Anna Snyder, moved to Washington Township, settling on a 200 acre tract of land near the Maryland line at the foot of South Mountain. In 1768, part of the tract was called, "The third re-survey of Sarah's Delight, granted by patent to Christopher Shockey." Shockey sold the land to Jacob Harbaugh, Sr. in 1787 for one



George Harbaugh Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

thousand pounds. Jacob Harbaugh sold the land to George Harbaugh for 1200 pounds on Sept. 1, 1804 (Seilhammer 1905: 586).

Henry Harbaugh, a Pennsylvania German minister, known for his scholarship, poetry and hymns, was born in this farmhouse in 1817, the 10th of 12 children. As a young farmer, Harbaugh reportedly, “followed the plow with a book tied to the handle,” (Mitchell 1947: 16). Harbaugh entered Marshall College at the age of 23 and served as a German Reformed minister for congregations in Lewisburg, Lancaster, and Lebanon, preaching in both English and German. He was the author of many books, speeches, poems and articles, editor of “The Guardian,” and composer of hymns. Harbaugh was known as a powerful preacher and an esteemed theologian. In 1860, he wrote the hymn “Jesus I Live to Thee,” which is now the official hymn of Mercersburg Academy. Harbaugh taught theology at Mercersburg College, predecessor to the present day Mercersburg Academy (Dorsett 1984:60-63). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Baker Farmstead (5350 Salem Church Road)

The Baker farmstead consists of multiple buildings on 93 acres of farmland located near the southwest corner of Salem Church and Marsh Roads, approximately 4 miles west of Waynesboro and just south of Zullinger in Washington Township. The property, part of an original 203 acre farm, consists of a large limestone farmhouse, a 1 1/2 story, 1 pile log house (located south of the main house), the remains of a Sweitzer barn, a cistern and well, a granary and an outbuilding. This working farm dates to the early 1800s.

The 7 bay, 2 story stone farmhouse sits in a shallow depression to the west of a narrow, 1/4 mile lane. The house is dominated by a moderately pitched roof and overhang, which encompasses a wide second story porch. Three brick chimneys project through the roof, two on the gable ends and one in the center.

The house was built in three phases, identifiable by straight joints in the stonework, with the north end being the most recent and the middle section the oldest. The interior floors are noticeably uneven.

Window sizes vary with each section of the house. The primary level of the middle section has 9/6 double sash windows and, on the second floor, 6/6 double sash windows. The north section has 2/2 windows on both levels; the south section has 6/6 on both levels.

Other outbuildings include a chicken barn/granary, a 2 story wood frame



Baker Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Baker Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

structure dating from the 1930s, a 1 1/2 story log house that has been altered, and the remains of a timber framed bank barn with a cantilevered forebay, single threshing floor and double hay mows. The barn has been razed.

The original property also contained a stone barn and brick farmhouse, known as the Barlup farm, at 5172 Salem Church Road. The barn is representative of an early Pennsylvania German bank barn, though it is in need of repair. The 3 bay farmhouse has been altered with the incorporation of cross-gables and the addition of a porch. Only a suggestion of its original architectural integrity remains.

Daniel M. Baker, listed as a potter on the 1862 tax records, inherited this property from his father, Solomon Baker. Solomon, also a potter, purchased land from George Harbaugh on April 2, 1816. By 1860, Daniel was listed as a “freeholder” with 33 acres in the same vicinity as Solomon’s farm. The pottery site, still visible with pieces of kiln brick and pottery fragments, is located south of the main house. In addition to being a potter, Baker was also a farmer. By 1879, Solomon had died, leaving Daniel with a total of 203 acres. Buildings on this property included a lime kiln, a lime crushing operation, a blacksmith shop and a pottery site.

In a mortared half-moon on the south side of the chimney between the earliest parts of the house, an inscription in pencil reads, “ Solomon Baker 1802.”

After inheriting the house, Daniel raised the roof on the south section of the



Daniel Baker Farmstead, ca. 1870s, photographer unknown

house after church elders—the Bakers were part of the Price’s Church congregation—told him the roof line looked too extravagant. Later, also under pressure from the Church, the Baker family painted over their tin-plated light fixtures found throughout the house to obscure the original colorful flowered tole work and brass trim. After Daniel’s death, the property passed to Chalice Baker, one of Daniel’s sons, and has remained in the Baker family since. (Research by Marty Amrhein)

Stephey's Tavern (11240 Buchanan Trail East)

Stephey's Tavern, ca. 1812, is located close on PA Rt. 16, at the point where Old Rt. 16 and New Rt. 16 converge in Rouzerville, PA. In addition to the main tavern house, a small brick and two framed outbuildings are located on the property.

The tavern house is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile Georgian-Federal style brick structure. The brickwork is laid in 4:1 common bond, set on a limestone foundation. Its primary elevation features 2 doors and 3 windows under a simple porch with 4 squared porch supports. The porch was added in the early 1900s. The entry doors have rectangular 3 paned glass transoms. Windows on the building are 6/1 rectangular, double sash with wooden sills and brick jack arches. The lower sashes are not original to the house. The parapeted gables feature paired double end chimneys and 2 small, single sash, 4 paned attic windows. An exterior cellar door, which post dates the structure's original construction date, appears on the eastern exposure at ground level. With the exception of the porch and window replacements, the tavern house retains much of its original architectural integrity.

Immediately to the east of the main structure is a smaller, 1 story, 2 bay, 1 pile, brick building set on a limestone foundation. A narrow glass transom appears over the wooden entry door. The building, constructed in Flemish bond, has a side-gabled, moderately pitched asphalt roof. It is probable that this structure predates the main tavern house. The building reportedly served as a store as early as 1833 (Mitchell 1947:20). While maintaining a high degree of integrity, the structure is experiencing some settling near its



Stephey's Tavern, photo by James M. Smith

foundation and erosion of the pointing in its brickwork.

Two framed outbuildings, clad with vertical boards with centered 6 pane single sash windows and tin-over-iron roofs, stand to the rear, or south, of the main tavern dwelling. These structures date to the early 1900s. To the rear of one of these structures a narrow spring exits the ground and flows toward a marshy, wooded area at the rear of the property. A water pump is located between the rear of the main house and the 2 outbuildings.

The property is an excellent example of a commercial/residential building from the early to mid 1800s. Modern development on either side of the property, however, is compromising the structure's setting.

The Stephey's Tavern dates to the early decades of the 1800s. The land on which the tavern/dwelling stands was part of a tract of 188.25 acres that was first patented by Robert Cunningham in 1782 (Philadelphia County Patent Book 1: 231). Six years later, Cunningham sold the property to Dr. Robert Johnston, and 10 years subsequent, in 1798, Johnston sold the property to Patrick Mowney (FCDB 4: 343). Within several months, Mowney sold the property to his son William Mowney, and no further transaction involving the property occurred for two decades (FCDB 4: 345). When Lewis Ripple purchased the property in 1818, he paid \$3500 for the 188.25 acre tract (FCDB 12: 277). This amount represented a significant increase over the steady price of 300 pounds that had been paid throughout all the previous transactions, suggesting that William Mowney had already built the main brick structure on the property. Due to its large size, double front doors, and location along a prominent road, the brick building was presumably built with the intent of establishing an inn and tavern. Local history suggests that water from the spring behind the tavern dwelling was piped to a nearby distillery as early as 1812, and that a barn associated with the tavern once stood across the road (Mitchell 1947: 20).

Shortly after Lewis Ripple acquired the property in 1818, his tavern and store stood to benefit from changes to the road. By 1820, the colonial road on which the tavern stood became part of the "Waynesburg, Green-Castle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road" (Ziegler 1979:148). With its improved surface, this turnpike served as the main east-west route through Adams and Franklin Counties for travelers, stock drovers, and wagon drivers until the end of the 1800s. The village of Rouzerville, where the brick tavern stands, was set between two tollgates, one at Monterey, to the east, and another at Waynesboro, to the west. After Ripple's death, approximately 21 acres of the property, together with the buildings, were sold in 1860 to George W. Stephey, who continued to operate the tavern (FCDB 34: 228).

Local history maintains that Robert E. Lee and his staff dined at the inn on

Sunday, July 5, 1863, during their return from Gettysburg along the turnpike road: "The General is said to have made a brief address to his officers in front of the house, and to have given his call bell and a camp stool to George Stephey, who was then proprietor of the place" (Mitchell 1947:20). A tollgate was located in Rouzerville in 1890, when it replaced the one that had been in Monterey (Ziegler 1979:150).

The structure also served as the home of Peter Rouzer, a successful farmer and merchant. In 1872, the name of the community was changed from Pikesville to Rouzerville in his honor. Rouzer's granddaughter, Mary Bonebrake, is the current owner of the property.

Originally the property contained a large barn, which was located across the road, a stone quarry, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, warehouse and store. Water from Indian Spring, located behind the inn, was piped to a distillery begun in 1812. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Shelby Weaver)

Coughrane-Rinehart Farmhouse (12113 Country Club Road)

The Federal style Coughrane-Rinehart farmhouse, ca. 1830s, is a large 2 1/2 story 5 bay, 2 pile brick dwelling located on a narrow lane off Country Club Road, just north of Waynesboro. Distinctive features of the house include its 2 story, full width porches (galleries) across the primary elevation and roof ridge bell tower. Two brick gable end chimneys extend above the side-gabled roof. A smaller rectangular block is attached to the rear of the house and a more recent 1 story wing has also been added. The rear block has a chimney on its western elevation and features a wraparound, screened-in porch. The current asphalt roof replaced the earlier slate roof. The main block has 2/2 double sash windows. The door openings to the front porches have rectangular glass transoms. The porches feature simple picket and rail balustrades supported by 4 square posts on each level. The limestone basement is partially embanked and exposed on the primary elevation with a small access door and 2 windows.

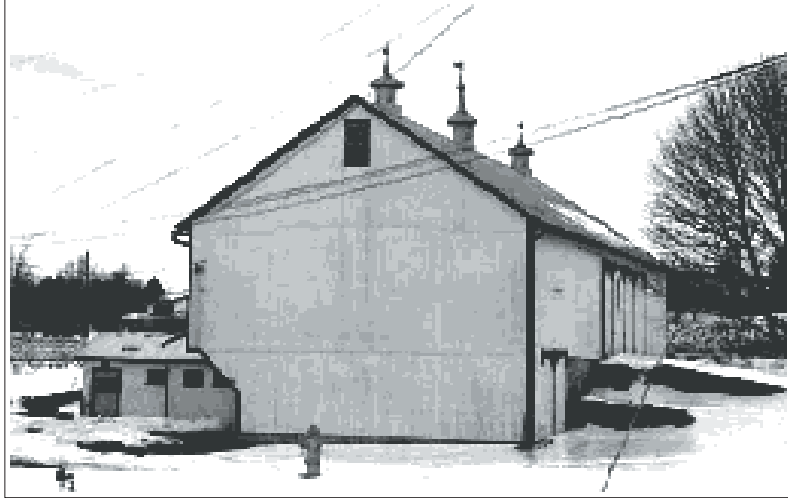
Changes to the house, including the addition of a 20th century wing and conversion of the interior from a single family dwelling to an apartment building, have compromised the building's architectural integrity. The farm land associated with the house is currently being developed into a residential subdivision.

The property also includes a wood framed bank barn dating from the 1890s. The large structure, located across the driveway to the northeast of the house, has English arches and 3 cupolas. The well preserved barn retains much of its architectural integrity, though it no longer serves its original agricultural purpose.

The Coughrane-Rinehart farmstead (also spelled Cochran) was first occupied in 1750 by John Coughrane, a Covenanter, who purchased 273 acres



Coughrane-Rinehart Farmhouse, photo by James M. Smith



Coughrane-Rinehart Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

for \$30.26. In 1826, Coughrane sold the house and 219 acres to Ludwig Lewis Rinehart for \$5,930 (Mitchell 1947: 21).

Rinehart built the current farm house in 1832 with brick made on the property. The original house had 8 rooms and a large center hall entrance. The rear addition was added later. Two of Rinehart's grandsons continued to make bricks on the property. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Fair View Place (13191 Welty Road)

Fair View Place is a significant example of a Federal period Pennsylvania German farm house. The 2 story, 4 bay brick structure sits back from Welty Road, more than a mile south of PA Rt. 16, in the Borough of Waynesboro.

The farmhouse, summer kitchen, and barn are hidden from the roadway by a row of trees which shelter the property from view. The property borders Renfrew Museum & Park at its rear, and farm fields directly to the south. The property is one of few remaining farms within the boundaries of the Borough of Waynesboro.

The house consists of a main rectangular block and has a moderately pitched roof with parapet roof line with double chimneys, and a rear ell with distinctive double porches. The windows are 6/6 double sash and the entry door has a rectangular transom.

The nearby summer kitchen is a 1 1/2 story brick building with a side-gabled roof and center chimney. The building has a metal roof and flat jack arches over the windows and doors. A wooden barn is positioned to the rear and south of the main house and is in need of repair due to benign neglect.

Despite the addition of outbuildings from a later period, the farm retains much of its original integrity and continues to suggest the prosperous farmstead it was during the early 1800s. Another barn, shown in M^cCauley's 1878 sketch, is no longer standing and no evidence remains of the mill which operated on this site.

Fair View Place, located on the east branch of the Antietam Creek, was an important mill property in the early 1800s. Abraham Stover built the mill



Fair View Place Farmhouse, photo by Kenneth Sandri

in 1821, which was driven by an 18 ft. diameter overshot wheel. Samuel Frantz erected the mansion house in 1847 as well as a barn and miller's house. The brick mill was 3 1/2 stories high and was razed many years ago. The mill had the capacity of processing 12,000 barrels of flour per year. Water power from the Antietam was supplemented by two large springs, which emptied into a dam a short distance from the stream. It was reported that the creek never froze.

The property at one time boasted as many as 15 buildings, with the summer kitchen, barn and mansion house still remaining. The land, which was mostly meadow, produced a variety of grains and tobacco. The farm's original size was only 80 acres but was considered to be one of the most productive of the early farmsteads.

In 1877, the property was purchased by John Phillips, who embarked on a major restoration of the farmstead. The entire property was encircled with post and rail fencing. Two orchards on the grounds produced apples and other fruit. The largest production in one year from this farm was 650 bushels of wheat, 500 barrels of corn and other grains, and 30 tons of hay.

John Phillips was born at Browns Mill, Feb. 17, 1821, and educated at private schools in Washington County, MD. At the age of 16, he was employed by dry goods merchants in Shepherdstown, VA. In 1845, he located in Waynesboro and started a merchandising business which he ran until 1856 when he was elected Treasurer of the Waynesboro Savings Fund Society, which became the First National Bank. He married Susan S. Clayton, daughter of John Clayton. Only two of their six children survived.

The farmstead is important not only for its high degree of architectural integrity and preserved setting, but for its role in the early agriculture and commerce of the region in the 1800s. (Research by Susan Cianci Salvatore & Kenneth Sandri)

McGaw-Lesher Barn (8887 Stotlemyer Road)

The McGaw-Lesher bank barn, ca. 1810-50, is located on a small farm surrounded by residential encroachment, one mile north of Waynesboro. The farm includes a farmhouse with an attached summer kitchen, well house, springhouse, equipment storage shed, 2 hog pens and a garage. Several of these structures post date the barn's construction. The spring flows into the east branch of the Antietam Creek.

Unlike many older barns in this area, the McGaw-Lesher barn has not been renovated or altered significantly to accommodate a larger dairy operation. Wooden louvers on the southeast gable provide ventilation. The louvers on the opposite gable end have been blocked by the addition of a storage shed. The slate roof replaced an earlier roof, possibly of wood shingles. The current owner found the date "1896" written on one of the slates.

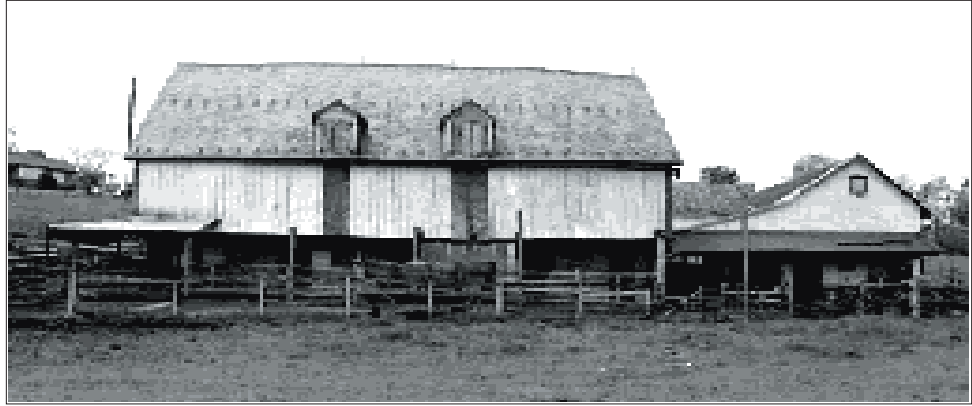
On the exterior wall of the southeast gable is a semicircular name/date plate, which has been covered with plywood. The limestone foundation walls are 2.5 ft. thick and are parged on the interior with a burnt limestone and clay mixture.

This farmstead was patented by David McGaw on March 18, 1750 (FCDB 12: 461). McGaw owned the property until July 6, 1810, when he subdivided the land and conveyed 123 acres and 69 perches to Jacob Bell. Bell conveyed the farm to Henry Lesher on August 5, 1820. The property remained in the Lesher family for more than 80 years.

Stone end bank barns were usually built in this area prior to 1850. After 1850, brick and wooden sided barns became more common. The McGaw-Lesher barn has undergone little alteration. Its framing and stonework retain much of their original integrity. (Research by Dianna Clemens-Heim)



McGaw-Lesher Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



McGaw-Lesher Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Jacob J. Miller Farmstead (4766 Marsh Road)

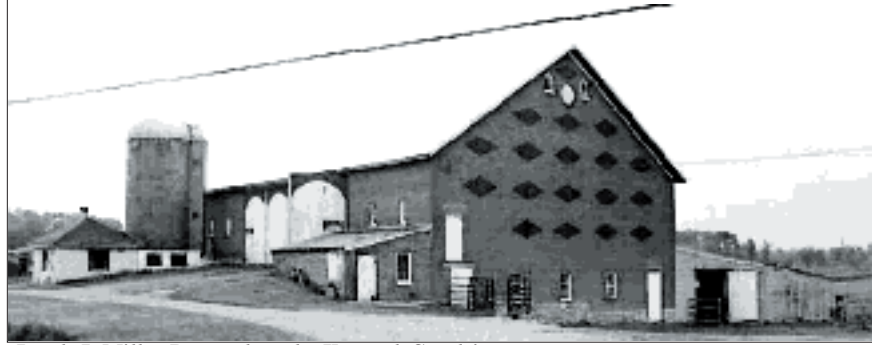
The site is situated on rolling farm land above the east branch of Marsh Run which eventually enters into the Antietam Creek in Maryland. Originally this was part of a tract of land called Troxel's Square, deeded in the 1700s by William Penn.

The current farmhouse and subsidiary structures were designed and built by Jacob J. Miller between 1862 and 1873. The main brick house, ca. 1862, has a pyramidal roof made of slate. Four chimneys exit the roof near the peak, adding to the balanced symmetry of the structure. The house closely follows the detailing of the Italian Villa style. A mention is made in M'Cauley's (1878) of its construction continuing during the battle of Antietam. The north ell has a balanced 3 bay symmetry with the east elevation having 4 bays and the west 2 bays. The original windows are 4/4 double sash. The stylistic detailing is marked by double window units, eave brackets, and scalloped barge boards on all elevations. The windows had shutters evidenced by attached hardware. The shutter dogs are cast iron with a scallop shell detail. The front doorway has transom and sidelights highlighted by raised molding paneling on the doors and the reveals. The side doors have raised panels with matching reveals and diamond paned transom lights. The rear addition serves as the kitchen and the original windows are 6/6. The frieze boards on the east porches have been replaced.

The barn, ca. 1873, measuring 80 ft. by 54 ft., is a banked brick closed fore-bay type with ramp shed addition. It has a symmetrical gable end which, according to Ensminger (1992: 142), has not been identified before in ramp shed or outshed forebay barns. It also exhibits the earliest form of timber



Jacob J. Miller Farmstead, photo by Kenneth Sandri



Jacob J. Miller Barn, photo by Kenneth Sandri

frame construction in utilizing the “tie beam over plate” method rather than bent construction more commonly used when it was built in 1873. Originally, the barn had a windmill pump for drawing water and still retains a single story well house.

The wash house /butchery/smokehouse is a front-gabled, board-and-batten, vernacular farm structure. The interior is one room with beaded, random width wainscot with plaster ceilings and walls. It features random width flooring, 2 beaded board and batten doors and an enclosed staircase to a loft. The fireplace firebox has 2 floor level cast iron oven boxes and is 8 ft. wide, 5 ft. high, and 3 ft. deep. A single board mantel is set into the brick with stacked moldings below and an unusually shaped fireplace hood (ogee shaped in profile) above.

The land was purchased in 1786 by Henry Miller, and a portion of the original tract remained in the Miller family unit until 1977 (FCDB 739: 342). Henry Miller had purchased a total of 640 acres, known as Troxel’s Square, from Richard and William Penn proprietors. John Miller, son of Henry, conveyed the property to Jacob J. Miller on March 19, 1860 (FCDB 35: 213).

The brick farmhouse was built in 1862 during the Battle of Antietam. Jacob Miller was the architect of the farmhouse and acted as superintendent of its construction. The barn was built by Miller in 1873, according to the marble date stone which reads “Jacob J and Elizabeth Miller 1873.”

Miller was also the owner of the Waynesboro (Central) Hotel (see page 64), located on the northwest corner of the square in Waynesboro. He purchased the hotel in 1867, and was one of a number of successful farmers who carried out commercial ventures in Waynesboro.

The farmhouse and subsidiary structures are significant for their distinctive architecture and high degree of integrity. (Research by A. Kristin Beck, Kaye Ressler & Kenneth Sandri)



Jacob J. Miller Smokehouse, photo by Kenneth Sandri

Salem Church (4811 Salem Church Road)

The Gothic Revival Salem Church, ca. 1842, is a small 1 story, 3 bay, limestone structure, located on a slight rise 40 ft. from Salem Church Road, south of Zullinger, in Washington Township. The church is set on an acre of land with a cemetery and shade trees. The symmetry of the rectangular block is broken by a front-gabled portico over the central entry door on its primary facade. Two large stained glass windows with stone arches and matching arched louvered shutters flank the door. The eastern and western elevations have 4 similar window treatments each.

The church features a front-gabled asphalt roof with boxed eaves and a round window centered under the eaves. A small chimney projects from the roof at the rear of the church. Ground level windows and doors on the eastern elevation lead to the basement floor.

The church, built in 1842, was remodeled in 1887-88 when an 18 ft. extension was added to the southern end. The extension obscured a recessed area in the center of the church's primary elevation which was supported by two wide wooden pillars with simple capitals. The original cornerstone is still visible on the church's eastern exposure. The addition altered the building's original classical design to its current Gothic Revival appearance.

Stained glass windows were added in 1900, and the basement in 1934. In 1945, as part of the 160th anniversary of the founding of the congregation, the interior of the church was remodeled and refurbished.

With the exception of replacement of the church's original slate roof with



Salem Church, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

asphalt, and installation of metal railings along the entry sidewalks, few changes have been made to the church since the early 1900s. The church retains much of its original integrity.

Salem German Reformed Church was founded in 1785. Worship services were held from 1773 to 1788 in a small log school located near the road. In 1787-88, a pine log building was built between the present day church and the cemetery on an acre of ground bought from Henry Miller for 5 shillings. "It was built according to the style of church architecture then in vogue, having galleries on three sides of it, and a high pulpit, reached by a stairway, with a sounding board above it."

The Rev. Jacob Weymer, Elizabethtown (now Hagerstown, MD), founded the Evangelical Reformed Church of Irishtown, now known as Salem Church, in 1785. The call to the first pastor in 1786 was written in German and inscribed on the back with the names of members and their respective contribution to the pastor's salary. The first four contributors were Daniel Besore, Henry Miller, Frederick Nicodemus and Albertus Heefner, who were connected with farms in the area. The pastor was the Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg von Reidemeister from Shamokin, Pa.

The 1788 structure became the first house of worship in the Waynesboro vicinity and was the founding church of the Reformed congregations in the area. One of the church's earliest pastors was the Rev. William Otterbein, who later became a founder of the United Brethren Church (Nead 1900: 284).

The log church was replaced by the present limestone structure in 1842, using stone quarried in the local area. The 1887-88 addition cost \$2500. The 1900 renovation included memorial windows contributed by families in the church including Henry Miller and Daniel Mowen.

The church has had several names, including Besore's and Zion's Reformed. Since the dedication of the present building in 1942, it has been known as Salem United Church of Christ. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Amsterdam Meeting House (13655 Midvale Road)

The Amsterdam Meeting house, a rectangular 1 story vernacular brick structure, is located on the corner of Midvale and Amsterdam Roads, south of Rouzerville in Washington Township. A natural spring cuts through the southern portion of the property and is used as a water source.

The former meeting house, now converted to a single dwelling with a finished attic, is a 6 bay, 1 pile plan with 2 entry doors. Its white painted brickwork is laid in common bond and rises from a limestone foundation. Three windows on the primary elevation are 6/6 double sash with brick sills and jack arches. A single sash 6 pane casement window is placed in the northern gable end. The main 6 panel doorway is oversized, reportedly to allow for the entry and exit of coffins. A smaller, second entrance opens to the kitchen. The walls are 1.5 ft. thick and the original wood pegs of the roof are still visible in the attic. Single chimneys project at the gable ends. The cornice of the roof line is trimmed with brick dentils. The side-gabled, moderately pitched roof was originally slate and is now covered with asphalt shingles. A ground level bronze plate near the center of the building reads "Amsterdam Church Sept. 1868."

Louvered shutters were installed during the 1940s when the meeting house was converted for use as a modern dwelling. At that time, a porch was added on the building's southern elevation. During the 1980s, a garage was attached to the northern facade. Storm windows and doors have been added. Even with these changes, the meeting house retains much of its original integrity.



Amsterdam Meeting House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The Amsterdam Meeting House was built in 1868 on property donated for the church by members of the Shockey family, who had extensive land holdings in the area south of Waynesboro (FCDB 230: 105). The church building was abandoned when the congregation moved to Price's Church of the Brethren, located on PA Rt. 316 north of Waynesboro. This building was maintained for sometime after the congregation's departure and used for "Love Feasts," due to the presence of a kitchen. Eventually the building ceased to serve a religious function. Graves, associated with the congregation and located on a small hill to the rear, were removed to the Price's Church cemetery. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Price's Church (10610 Wayne Highway)

Price's Church, the home of the Antietam Congregation of Price's Church of the Brethren, is located on Wayne Highway, 1.5 miles north of Waynesboro along PA Route 316 near the west branch of the Antietam Creek.

The single story, 7 bay brick structure is representative of the PA German cultural tradition in southern Pennsylvania. No architectural decorations or religious symbols are present in its one room, rectangular 70 by 50 ft. plan. The brickwork is laid in 7:1 common bond. The 7 bays on the main facade include 2 double entry doors with transom lights, a single door, and four, 9/9 double sash windows. The foundation is built of limestone and the side-gabled roof is covered with slate. A working cistern is located at the rear. A macadam parking lot and driveway give access to the church and to the adjoining cemetery where members of the Price's Church congregation and other denominations are interred.

Prior to its organization in 1752, the Antietam Congregation existed as a mission of the Church of the Brethren from eastern Pennsylvania. Bishop Stouffer traveled from York County to minister to the religious needs of the German settlers of this region and to help them establish their own congregation. During this period, William Stover (Johann Wilhelm Stuber) and his family moved from Germantown to a farm on Marsh Run near the west branch of the Antietam Creek. First serving as elder, Stover later succeeded Stouffer as Bishop for the Conococheague Congregation. Services were held in the members' homes.



Price's Church, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

In 1759, John Price, a member of the congregation, sold an acre of land for 20 English pounds on which was constructed a log Brethren meeting house, the first built west of the Susquehanna River. In 1826, the log meeting house was replaced by a stone structure, with an addition in 1830. A wood burning stove and tallow candles provided heat and illumination. Men sat on the right side of the room and women sat on the left. Services were first conducted in German, then English and German, and finally in English alone. There were few printed hymn books and it was the custom for the minister to read two lines of a hymn and the congregation would repeat by singing. In the attic two sleeping rooms were furnished with beds and wheat chaff ticks for travelers and those arriving for the annual "Love Feast."

On January 27, 1890, the congregation decided to dismantle the stone structure and build a new church to the southeast. Construction began on February 1 and the church, at a cost of \$2,886.37 with \$543.70 of donated materials, was dedicated on June 14, 1890. A coal burning stove provided heat and kerosene lamps were suspended from the ceiling for light. In 1916, carbide lamps were installed and, in 1938, the building was wired for electricity. The original floor was of uniform level, indicative of equality among the congregation. In 1917, a 6 inch platform was erected to elevate the elders.

The congregation grew until it numbered several hundred, but doctrinal differences caused a fracture in the group. Today, only a few members remain active and maintain a degree of isolation outside the church. An almost identical Church of the Brethren is located nearby at 10606 Wayne Highway. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

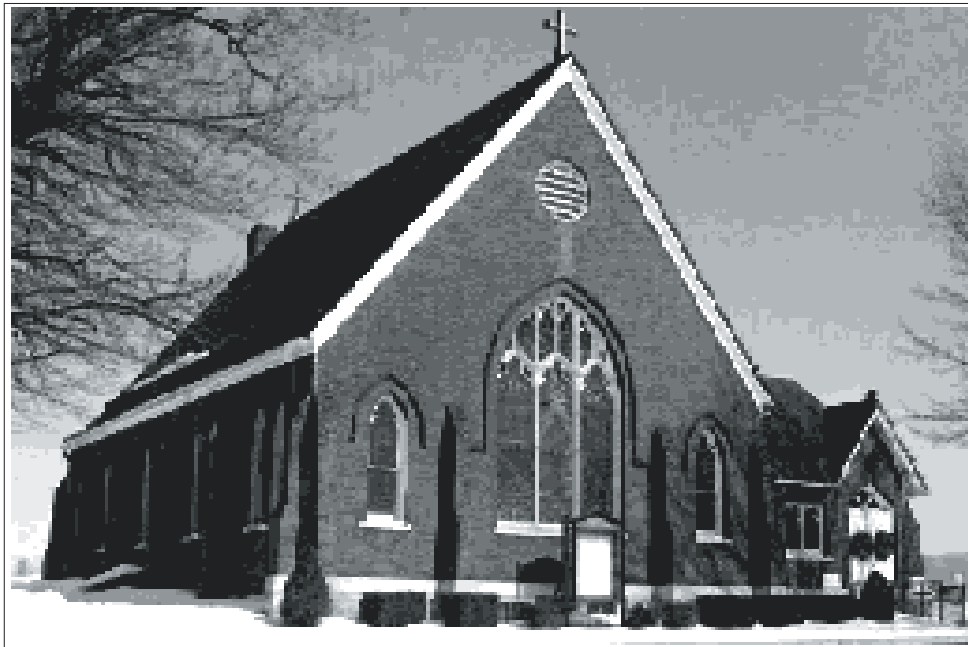
Harbaugh Reformed Church (Harbaugh Church Road)

The Late Gothic Revival Harbaugh Reformed Church, built 1892, sits on a slight rise above Harbaugh Church Road and is separated from the narrow roadway by a 3 ft. high brick wall. The church is located south of Rouzer-ville, near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

The brickwork of the front-gabled structure is laid in common bond and is delineated by a sandstone belt course from its limestone foundation. The church consists of 3 bays which are defined by a large 3 paneled stained glass window flanked by 2 smaller stained glass windows. A narrow hyphen with pointed arch windows connects to the double wooden door entryway. A stained glass floral transom is placed above the entry doors, which are sheltered by a front-gabled roof with a wide bracketed overhang. The steeply pitched slate roof is detailed with fishscale shingles and capped with small stone crosses at the gable ends. A single chimney projects from the rear of the structure.

Five brick buttresses support the front facade and are repeated on the side walls. The western exposure features a single stained glass window at the rear and the side walls feature 4 pairs of pointed arch stained glass windows with pronounced arched brick surrounds. A date plate to the left of the front door reads "German Reformed 1846" and a plate to the right reads "Harbaugh Reformed Church Re-Built 1892."

The church retains a high degree of its architectural integrity having undergone restoration of its interior and exterior fabric. A 3 acre cemetery and



Harbaugh Church, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

undeveloped land around the church contribute to the structure's original character and setting.

Harbaugh Church was built in 1892 by the German Reformed congregation, replacing an earlier 1846 structure. Later, the German Reformed Church became Harbaugh's Evangelical and Reformed Church, and in 1960 became Harbaugh's United Church of Christ. The congregation discontinued services in the building in 1966, when it began worshipping with St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Waynesboro. The building stood vacant from 1966-1983. In 1983, it was purchased by the Waynesboro Historical Society from The Church of the Apostles for one dollar. A fund raising drive conducted by the Society resulted in restoration of the building. The church is currently used for weddings, funerals, homecomings, and nondenominational services.

The church is named in honor of Dr. Henry Harbaugh (1817-1867), a minister of the Reformed Church. The building stands less than a mile from his boyhood home. The congregation's original building was Harbaugh's family church. The current building features a memorial window, dedicated to his memory. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Calvary Chapel (13318 Mentzer Gap Road)

The Shingle style Calvary Chapel, 1906, is a 1 story, 4 bay frame structure, clad with weatherboard. It is set adjacent to Mentzer Gap Road in Beartown, a Washington Township community west of Blue Ridge Summit. A small cemetery adjoins the church building east of the property. The chapel features a steeply pitched front-gabled roof, bell tower, covered entryway, and rough cut stone foundation. Entry is gained through double wooden doors sheltered by a porch with rounded, open arches. The rounded openings are repeated in the bell tower, which is covered by a pyramidal roof. An early, undated photograph of the chapel shows its original cladding of wood shingles, since replaced with weatherboarding. A Palladian window on the front facade fills the upper front gable. Rectangular casement windows of 48 colored glass panes each are placed on the eastern, southern and northern exposures.

Beyond the exterior covering and an asphalt replacement roof, the chapel retains nearly all of its original integrity. The interior features original wooden furnishings and exposed rafters and is illuminated by a Tiffany Studios stained glass window centered over the raised altar.

A 1 1/2 story vernacular stone Parish House is located a short distance west of the chapel on Mentzer Gap Road. It originally served as the Beartown school.

Calvary Chapel was built in 1906 on a 1/2 acre of land donated by Harvey Gehr, with funds raised from the Episcopal congregation of the Church of the Transfiguration in Blue Ridge Summit. The chapel, an organizational mission of the Diocese of Harrisburg, was founded by the Rev. Dr. Edward



Calvary Chapel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Hardcastle, rector of the Blue Ridge Summit church, in an effort to provide a church for Episcopalians living in the nearby mountain community of Beartown (Hardcastle 1935).



Funds for the construction of the chapel came from the American church building fund and families in Philadelphia and suburban Washington, D.C. The church was largely furnished by private donations.

In 1911, a Tiffany Studio stained glass window was installed over the altar. The window was donated by Henrietta S. Dickey, a benefactor of the church, in memory of her parents. The window is signed “Tiffany Studios [sic] New York” and inscribed “To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Charles E. (1832-1905) and Elizabeth J. Dickey (1834-1909).” The elongated, semi-circular window, centered over the altar, depicts the Crucifixion on Calvary with the Blue Ridge Mountain in the background and brilliant red and orange flowers in the foreground, created during Tiffany’s “poppy period.”

Henrietta Dickey, who lived in Blue Ridge Summit, was an active member of the congregation and responsible for much of the mission’s educational outreach. She is believed to have been the godmother of entire generations of children from Beartown. She is buried in the front lawn of the chapel.

The chapel, while sharing a rector with the Church of the Transfiguration, became independent in 1975. The mission in Beartown was one of two Episcopal churches in the Waynesboro area begun by the congregation of the Church of the Transfiguration. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



Calvary Chapel Parish House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Welty's Mill Bridge (Welty Road)

The Welty's Mill Bridge is a double arched limestone span across the east branch of the Antietam Creek on PA Rt. 997, just south of Waynesboro in Washington Township. Built in 1856 by David S. Stoner, a native of Waynesboro, the bridge is 137 ft. long and 13 ft. wide.

The bridge is built of coursed local limestone. Its 2 segmental arches are formed by cut radiating voussoirs. Of the 2 arches, the south is higher and wider than its counterpart. Between the arches on both sides of the bridge are pointed semi pyramidal piers. At each end of the bridge, the abutments flair outward funneling traffic. The upper wall has thin, flat cut limestone coping. The bridge is formed in a low, slightly uneven arc, rising from ground level at either end to a high point over the water just south of its center. On the west surface of the east wall, a rectangular stone tablet records the builder's name, D. S. Stoner, the date, 1856, and the County Commissioners, Joseph Johnston, Robert Meilvany, and Samuel Myers.

D. S. Stoner's family settled in the Pennsylvania-Maryland border area near Waynesboro prior to 1790. Descendants of the family still own property in the vicinity of the Welty's Mill Bridge. In the late 1700s, the Stoner family operated a grist mill on the Antietam Creek. The mill, which later became known as Welty's Mill, was demolished in 1970.

The Welty's Mill Bridge is significant for its architecture and engineering. Built in 1856, it is representative of the more substantial type of bridge architecture of the period. Similar stone arched bridges were typical of southern Pennsylvania, though few remain today. Of the 23 stone bridges that once stood in Franklin County, four remain today. Three of these are located in the western half of the county, one of which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Hays Bridge Historic District.



Welty's Mill Bridge, photo by James M. Smith

Welty's Mill Bridge was constructed relatively late for stone spans in the lower Cumberland Valley. Most of the bridges were built between 1820 and 1850. Certain architectural elements, such as the pyramidal piers, are more common with mid 1800s bridge construction in the area.

The bridge is associated with the Civil War in Pennsylvania. Confederate troops under Jubal A. Early crossed the Antietam here on their way to Gettysburg in 1863.

David S. Stoner, builder of the bridge, was a local builder and contractor. One other structure built by him remains today, the Adams County Jail, which is now the Library in Gettysburg, PA. Welty's Mill Bridge is the only surviving work of D. S. Stoner in Franklin County. In 1856, Stoner built Franklin Hall, an extensive 3 story brick building with a large auditorium, theater and offices for lodges and legal affairs, located on the square in Chambersburg, PA. Franklin Hall was destroyed by Confederate forces during the burning of Chambersburg on July 30, 1864. (Research by Paula Stoner Reed)

(Editor's note: Welty's Mill Bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.)

Shank's Mill (10408 Amsterdam Road)

Shank's Mill, ca. 1857, is a 3 1/2 story, front-gabled, banked brick mill set on a coursed fieldstone foundation. The foundation comprises the first level and includes a Fitz overshot wheel, 24 ft. in diameter, installed during the period of 1900-1910. A dam is located just north of the mill. The water from the headrace flows under Amsterdam Road to the sluiceway gate, where it passes through the flume to the wheel. The tailrace is located to the south of the mill, flowing under a small stone arched bridge which serves the delivery location.

The mill's south facade has center entrances on the upper 3 levels. Each entryway has a sill below and lintel above. Located on either side are window openings, 6/6 double sash, with lintels above. The south facade also features an extension of the gable roof for the hoist. Star shaped tie rod anchors are located above each of the three levels.

The east and west facades are similar in appearance, each with 4 bays and window openings on second and third story levels. Windows are 6/6, double sash, with sills and lintels. Tie rod anchors are located above each of the second story windows. Window and door openings are also located at the ground level, while the west facade also features a small, enclosed frame porch. The east and west facades feature boxed eaves and dentiled cornice.

The 2 1/2 story north facade has double entrances fronting the road with 2 window openings located on the second level directly above the entrances. The gable end has two windows slightly inset. A hipped pent roof with dentiled trim, added sometime after 1910, runs above the ground level. Three



Shank's Mill, photo by James M. Smith



tie rod anchors are located above the first 2 levels, while 2 more are located in the gable end.

The mill still retains some of its original shafting and pulleys. The buhrstone, imported from France, remains in use. The mill continues to grind flour, powered by its overshot water wheel.

Shank's Mill was built in 1857 by Christian Stouffer, who originally named it Springdale Mills after the surrounding area known as Springdale Downs. The mill survived a succession of owners as Springdale Mills until 1928, when Hobard Shockey bought the property and changed its name to Shockey's Mill. In 1932, the property was sold to Wilmer Shank who changed its name to Shank's Mill.

During the construction of the adjacent brick house in the latter part of the 1800s, the owners were thought to have occupied a small room on the second floor of the mill. Afterwards, the room served as a boarding room for itinerant travelers. It still features quotes and graffiti, written in pencil, by those who stayed there.

The well preserved structure retains many of its original operating parts. Typical of the mills constructed in the area during the mid 1800s, it is one of the few remaining waterpowered grist mills in operation in south-central Pennsylvania. (Research David M. Berman)

(Editor's note: Shank's Mill is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.)

Good's Mill-Eshelman's Mill (14443 Midvale Road)

Good's Mill, more recently known as Eshelman's Mill was a grain and fruit processing facility located on Midvale Road, south of Rouzerville near the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. The property consists of a feed mill, farmhouse, packing shed and other outbuildings associated with the processing of grain and the storage and processing of fruit. At one time, the Western Maryland Railway line ran immediately to the north of the mill building, allowing orchardists and farmers to ship their products. The tracks were removed in the 1950s.

The mill is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 1 pile structure with a limestone foundation. Its brickwork is laid in 5:1 common bond and is covered by a tin-over-iron roof. The elongated front-gabled structure fronts directly on the road and features a main entry door with glass transom and two, 2/2 double sash windows with jack arches under a narrow, sloping wooden porch with four slender wooden porch supports. The structure has a distinctive 2/2 Gothic window under the gable eaves. Brickwork above the main doorway is experiencing some deterioration.

The building's southern elevation was used to convey produce from the ground floor to the second floor by a horse powered pulley system, located in a gabled tower with a wide overhang. The lower and upper doors on this elevation are overly wide to accommodate the produce. The first floor door



Good's Mill-Eshelman's Mill, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

has 6 panels of lights on its upper portion. The doorway is decorated with unusual double brick jack arches.

A rear extension, providing warehouse, retail and processing space, was added to the structure in the 1930s. Three round corrugated metal storage sheds were built on the northern portion of the site in the 1950s. The mill retains a high degree of integrity although it is experiencing some deterioration from disuse and benign neglect.

A 2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile farmhouse is located to the south of the mill on Midvale Road. The house is a well preserved example of a vernacular farmhouse typical to the area in the late 1800s. Its brickwork is laid in common bond. The front elevation features a center entry door flanked by 2 sets of 2/2 long rectangular double sash windows. The first floor is sheltered by a porch with simple column supports and decorative Queen Anne spandrels. A tripartite window bay projects from the northern elevation. The side-gabled roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles with single chimneys projecting from the gable end walls. Original louvered shutters appear on the second floor. Two rounded arch attic windows are placed beneath the eaves. A summer kitchen/bake oven is located immediately to the rear of the house. The interior features a central walnut stairway and walnut door surrounds and trim.



Good's Mill-Eshelman's Mill Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck



Good's Mill, ca. 1910, photographer unknown

The mill property was part of a larger tract conveyed to Jacob S. Good by Christian S. Good on June 8, 1859 (FCDB 33: 117). Christian Good, a German Baptist farmer, married Elizabeth Stover. His son, Jacob S. Good, one of nine children, inherited the “mansion” house, cellar, smokehouse, corn crib, hog pen, wood house, orchard, stables, and other buildings and improvements with the condition that Christian Good could live in part of the mansion house until his death. Jacob Good purchased the adjoining property from David Barkdoll on April 8, 1882 (FCDB 68: 102). He married Maria Funk in 1845. Their first of two children, Oscar W. Good, would later build the Leland Hotel in Waynesboro. From 1859-62, Jacob Good served as Franklin County Commissioner.

The property was conveyed to Good's second child, Jacob F. Good, a merchant and a railroad and express agent at Midvale, on July 25, 1887 (FCDB 79: 475). Sometime between 1887 and 1917, Good built the farmhouse and mill. J. F. Good's name can still be seen, painted on the front gable of the mill. The northern side of the mill bears the more recent owner's name, “W. H. Eshelman Feed & Supply, Midvale.”

The mill continued to sell grain, feed and other agricultural supplies and served as the Midvale Post Office until 1954. The operation was discontinued in 1993. The property continues to retain a high degree of integrity. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Zullinger Elementary School (Buchanan Trail West)

The Colonial Revival Zullinger Elementary School, built in 1911, is located 1 1/2 miles west of Waynesboro on PA Rt. 16 at the intersection with Wharf Road. The brick building is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay single pile plan with 2 classrooms per floor separated by a center stairwell. The raised limestone foundation is pierced by square, double casement windows. The slate roof is hipped with 2 hipped dormers on the front facade. Dentil molding trims the wide boxing at the cornice. The double entry door features 2/2 side lights and a fanlight topped with a segmental arch with a central keystone. The first floor windows are paired wooden, double hung 6/6, with stone sills and lintels. The second story windows are paired wooden double hung arched 6/6 sashes with a circular quadrant light in the upper sash. The windows have segmental arches that continue in a decorative coursework band around the building. The windows on the remaining elevations duplicate the front facade. The rear facade contains a metal fire escape and a solid double entry door.

The property also contains a rectangular, cement block single story structure that serves as a community building. The building contains a large meeting room and a fully equipped kitchen. A playground area is located to the rear of the property.

A prominent feature in the foreground is a memorial marker dedicated, "In Honor of Those of Zullinger Community Who Served Their Country in



Zullinger Elementary School, photo by James M. Smith

World War II.” The list also includes alumni of the school. The 110 names are engraved on a bronze tablet set in a stone base surmounted by a cast iron bell, formerly mounted on the school.

The Zullinger Elementary School maintains a high degree of integrity, though it is in a poor state of repair due to vandalism and benign neglect.

In April 1911, the Washington Township Board of School Directors began discussing the replacement of its 1 room schools at Zullinger, Salem, and Pleasant Hill. At their May meeting, one of the Board members, Mr. Good, was assigned the task of preparing preliminary architectural drawings.

Negotiations with land owners ended with the purchase of a section of farm land in Zullinger from Abraham Price for the sum of \$1,410. On June 24, 1911, Hollinger Brother, Inc. was selected as the building contractor at a bid of \$8,050.75 and the Adams and Christ Company was chosen for the heating contract at a cost of \$872.76.

Classes began in the fall of 1911 with four teachers, each instructing 2 grades in one of the 4 rooms. Following jointure with the Waynesboro School District in 1954, the school served grades 1 through 4 with upper grade students being transported to Waynesboro.

In 1961, the Board of School Directors of the Waynesboro Area School District, in a move toward consolidation, determined that the Zullinger School should be closed at the end of the 1961-62 school year and students transported by bus to the Hooverville Elementary School. The property was subsequently purchased by a committee of Zullinger citizens and retained as a community center.

The school is the sole example of public Colonial Revival architecture in the Zullinger area. It is associated with the growth of Zullinger as a farming and orchard community, and has remained an integral part of the village of Zullinger as both a school and a community center. (Research by Jacqueline H. Barlup)

B. The Blue Ridge Summit Area

The Blue Ridge Summit area is located on Blue Ridge Mountain in the southeast corner of Washington Township and is bordered to the south by Maryland. It includes the communities of Monterey, Buena Vista, and Blue Ridge Summit. The area became settled in the early 1800s via the Baltimore-Pittsburgh Turnpike (ca. 1816).

In 1873, the Western Maryland Railroad extended its excursion business to Blue Ridge Summit. In the 1880s, land was bought up for summer homes and resort inns. A residential summer colony was established and was made possible by accessibility from the turnpike and the railroad. The road layouts of the Blue Ridge Summit communities include many winding roads not patterned on a grid system.

Although known as Blue Ridge Summit, the area is distinctly divided geographically. Monterey is located on the north side of PA Rt. 16 and is a planned resort community development. The Monterey Historic District was entered in the National Register on April 22, 1976. Blue Ridge Summit is located on the south side of PA Rt. 16 and is the commercial center with the former railroad station. Buena Vista was developed as a resort community to the west of Blue Ridge Summit and Monterey. It is surrounded by forest land.

Blue Ridge Summit contains some Victorian resources, such as the train station and dwellings and churches of the time period. However, the area has been greatly compromised by incompatible rehabilitation to historic dwellings and mid-to-late 1900s infill, including storage units and single story light industrial/small commercial structures of concrete block construction. Buena Vista remains intact with its concentration of Shingle style architecture and retains a high degree of integrity. Later construction, although noticeable from a separate time period, has continued in the Shingle style. The property types are single dwellings and a church. This area is a potential historic district.

Comprehensive Survey Results

One hundred and seventy-seven sites, excluding the Monterey Historic District, predate 1947. Nine percent date before 1880, 53% date from 1880-1899, 4% from 1900-1919, and 34% from 1920-1947. These construction dates show the growth experienced during the height of railroad travel from 1880-1900 and the later growth experienced due to the automobile after 1920. Shingle style, 28% of the sites, is the dominant architectural type. Other examples are Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Queen Anne, late Gothic Revival, Eclectic and Craftsman. Forty-three

percent of the buildings are vernacular and, in general, are in good condition and have good to moderate integrity.

Potential National Register Sites

Blue Ridge Summit Station, 1891

This Queen Anne style building is a former station of the Western Maryland Railroad that traveled from Baltimore to Hagerstown, MD and points west. It is important for its role in the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a late 19th century resort community.

Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, 1892

The building is a good example of Shingle style architecture and is associated with the growth of the Blue Ridge Summit resort community.

Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, 1909

A Tudor Revival style building, the church is associated with the growth of the Blue Ridge Summit resort area.

John Benchoff Farmstead, ca. 1780

The Benchoff farmstead is a significant example of a late 1700s PA German stone farmhouse.

Chapman Manor, 1878

Chapman Manor is a summer resort home associated with a president of the Western Maryland Railway Co., and a leader in the development of Blue Ridge Summit.

Locust Grove Inn, 1907-1912

The inn is a former boarding house/summer hotel and a good example of Colonial Revival architecture.

Buena Vista Historic District

The district is significant for its concentration of Shingle style buildings representing an intact residential resort community. The majority of the homes were built in 1891-98 by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company, formed in 1891 after the 600 room Buena Vista Springs Hotel was built in 1890 (destroyed by fire in 1967). The Buena Vista development allowed only single family homes to be constructed to avoid the proliferation of cottages, hotels and boarding houses.

Located along the west side of Buena Vista Road, the district is composed of Shingle style dwellings and one Tudor Revival style chapel. The buildings are situated along a ridge line with a commanding view of the valley and are set back several feet from the road. The mountain resort community developed as a result of road and railroad access to the Blue Ridge Summit area.

Mt. Zero Tollgate House (14102 Old PA Rt. 16)

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate house is a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile front-gabled brick structure on a small parcel of ground situated on Old Rt. 16, west of the Village of Blue Ridge Summit and east of Rouzerville, in Washington Township. The eastern exposure features three, 6/6 double sash windows and one, 1/1 replacement window. The windows have soild wooden shutters with cloverleaf cutouts. Two gabled dormers project from the moderately pitched roof. The dormers, not original to the structure, were added when the property was converted to residential use after having served as a schoolhouse. A single 6/6 window is placed on the second level of the front gable below the eaves. A porch was added to the western exposure at some later time.

Although modern alterations have negatively impacted the structure's architectural integrity, the building retains a degree of its toll gate character.

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate dates to ca. 1828-30. It served to collect tolls from travelers at the intersection of three early thoroughfares: the Waynesburg, Greencastle & Mercersburg Turnpike; the Chambersburg Road, and the Fairfield-Gettsyburg (Furnace) Road. The name of Mt. Zero is derived from its location at the central point of the three crossroads (McClellan 1982: 20).

The Waynesburg, Greencastle & Mercersburg Turnpike Company was incorporated by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1816. By 1820, the road was completed over the mountain from the Maryland line near Emmitsburg to the west end of Waynesboro (McClellan 1982: 11). Between 1840 and 1900, it served as the main east to west thoroughfare through Adams and Franklin Counties. Mt. Zero was Number 2 on the road at Monterey, the second of



Mt. Zero Tollgate House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

nine tolls extending from the Maryland line (Ziegler 1979: 150-152).

The toll gate keeper had free use of the living quarters during his or her employment and was responsible for collecting tolls in all weather and at anytime during the day or night. As late as 1898, toll gate keepers were paid \$6.50 to \$7.50 per month and were required to submit monthly accounts. Their primary duty was to raise the weighted horizontal pole and collect the proper fees (Ziegler 1979: 150-152).

A post office also operated at Mt. Zero from Feb. 7, 1837 until April 10, 1839. It continued to serve as a drop off point for mail until 1871 (McClellan 1982: 20-21).

The Turnpike was eventually purchased by the Chambersburg, Greencastle and Waynesboro Trolley Company around 1903. The trolley track ran parallel to the turnpike's right-of-way from Pen Mar to Greencastle (Ziegler 1979: 153).

During the Civil War, Mt. Zero is believed to have been used as a hospital and two Tennessee volunteers reportedly died in an upstairs room. They were buried across the street and their bodies were exhumed and reinterred in Tennessee several years ago (McClellan 1994). Furnace Road, one of the thoroughfares governed by the toll gate, was a major retreat route for the Confederate Army following the Battle of Gettysburg in July of 1863.

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate house is one of three remaining toll gates in the Washington Township vicinity, with the best preserved example located at 323 East Main Street in Waynesboro. The structure, while having lost some of its architectural integrity, is historically significant for its role in the development of transportation and commerce in the southern portion of the Franklin County and its association with the Civil War. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

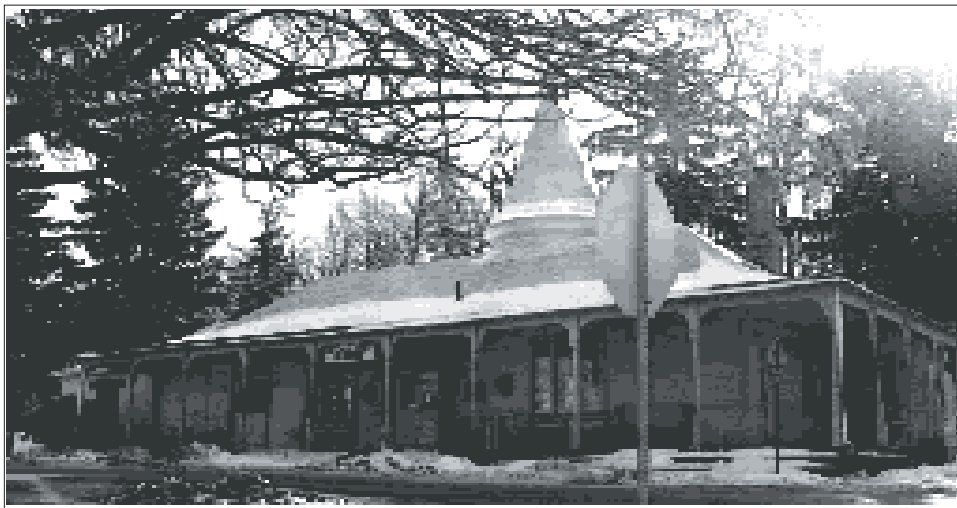
Blue Ridge Summit Station (13676 Monterey Avenue)

The Queen Anne Blue Ridge Summit Station, built 1891, is a 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, 1 pile Western Maryland Railway train station. Now serving as the Blue Ridge Summit Free Library, it is located on a narrow 1 1/2 acre parcel of land adjacent to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border on Sabillasville Road near the intersection of Monterey Avenue, in the village of Blue Ridge Summit, PA. The frame building, clad with weatherboard, has 2 sets of wooden double entry doors and 2 sets of three, 12/1 double sash windows on its primary elevation. The central entryway with transom light is flanked by full length louvered shutters.

The station features a round 40 ft. turret, extending from the roof, and wrap-around porches with spindle columns on 2 exposures. The turret is sheathed in fishscale wood shingles and covered by a conical roof of tin-over-iron. The moderately sloping hipped roof is supported by turned columns with spandrel brackets creating the wraparound porches. The building's original roofing material has been replaced with asphalt shingles. A non functioning brick chimney projects from the west end of the building.

The original building had 12 ft. wide porches on all 4 exposures. In 1975, the structure's rear porches were enclosed to provide restrooms and additional space for the library. A portion of the porch on the western elevation was altered for handicap access. The front porch and facade have remained intact with the exception of the relocation of two ticket windows from the rear of the building.

In 1992, a single story, 23 ft. by 27 ft. addition was added to the eastern elevation. The addition features 1/1 windows on the northern exposure with cladding that replicates the station's original wood siding and a doorway



Blue Ridge Summit Station, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

that opens to a small garden area where a log house was relocated on October 10, 1991. The log house is believed to have been used as the first library building in Blue Ridge Summit. It is a 1 story, 2 bay, 1 pile plan with a single 3/3 window. It is currently used for library storage. The integrity of the log building was adversely impacted when it was placed on a concrete foundation and covered on the interior with blown insulation.

The Blue Ridge Summit Station is the best preserved architectural resource directly associated with the railroad, which played a significant role in the development of the Blue Ridge Summit community.

The Blue Ridge Summit Train Station was built in 1891 as part of the Western Maryland Railroad's rail service from Baltimore to Hagerstown, MD. Passenger service was provided to Blue Ridge Summit from 1872 until 1957. The structure, with its Queen Anne style architecture, was most likely designed by the Railroad Company. It was one of several stations servicing resort communities in the vicinity of Pen Mar Park, a large recreational area built by the Western Maryland Railroad close to the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

The building, located on Summit Plaza in Blue Ridge Summit, was at the center of the summer community's business district and acted as a hub during the summer season when excursion trains came to the resort community during the period from 1891 to 1929. In the 1890s, Blue Ridge Summit experienced an era of growth as a summertime resort. Visitors from Baltimore and Washington, D.C. arrived and departed by train. More than 16 foreign embassies operated from rented vacation homes in the area during this period. By the 1930s, the resort community was in decline and the demand for rail service had diminished.

In 1958, Western Maryland Railroad conveyed the deed to the station and 1 1/2 acres of land to Mrs. Robert Hearne, president of the Library's board of directors.

"In the tradition of the good neighbor, the Western Maryland family deeds to all the families of Blue Ridge Summit this familiar community meeting place to be used as a free public library thus continuing in a cultural sense the close relationship between the railroad and the people. Should the library, which serves residents in four counties and two states, cease to be a library, ownership of the property will revert to the railroad." (ms. on file, Blue Ridge Summit Library)

In 1975, renovations were completed by Noelker & Hull, Chambersburg, at a cost of \$40,000. The alterations enclosed porches on the southern and eastern elevations and added 1,000 sq. ft. to the original 1,280 sq. ft. building.

The community's library had its roots in a lending library opened by Miss Mary Norwood, in September 1922, on the second floor of the Parish House of the Church of the Transfiguration. Later, the log house, originally located on the grounds of the Summerfield Hotel on Norwood Avenue, housed a collection of library books for the convenience of summer visitors (ms. on file, Blue Ridge Summit Library).

The train station is significant as an architectural link to Blue Ridge Summit's prominence as a turn-of-the-century resort community. It is representative of the era in which the mountain community was populated by thousands of seasonal visitors from the Baltimore/Washington area. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church (Church Street)

The Shingle style Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, built 1892, is located on a parcel of land south of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks near the Maryland-Pennsylvania line on Church Street in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The frame building with limestone foundation is laid out in a cruciform plan, covered by a multi-gabled roof. A shingle clad square tower with pyramidal roof and square clerestory windows projects above the center transept.

The primary elevation features a front-gabled roof with wide overhangs and a large stone chimney flanked by eyebrow dormers. The sheltered entrance comprises a projecting stone enclosure with open porch supports, mimicking half-timbering. This framework supports a steeply pitched portico roof. A second entry on the northern elevation repeats the design of the main entry. The church is clad with weatherboard on the first level and shingles on the gable ends.

The interior of the church has been severely compromised by the removal of its floorboards. The structure retains its exposed-rafter wood ceiling.

The 1892 Summer Church was the first church structure built by the newly organized Episcopal Church in Blue Ridge Summit. For a year prior to this, the original congregation had met in the home of Mrs. Frame B. Chipchase, wife of W. Edwin Chipchase, of Baltimore and Blue Ridge Summit. The church was built on land donated by Miss Margaret Lee Chapman (later McComas), in memory of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. John Lee Chapman, and



Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

her sister. Chapman had been President of the Western Maryland Railroad Company and a former mayor of Baltimore (McClellan 1982: 46).

The Shingle style structure was designed by Baltimore architect T. B. Ghequire and originally seated 200 persons. The Rev. William A. Coale, the Rev. James Chipchase and W. Edwin Chipchase raised more than half of the cost of the building and furnishings. In 1897, the tower, transepts and a new pipe organ were installed. Additional land for the expansion was also given by Mrs. McComas. The newly expanded church could now seat 600.

The Western Maryland Railway Company supported the construction of the church. Railroad President, General J. M. Hood, issued free rail passes to the architect and to church officials on their frequent trips to inspect progress of construction. Hood also refunded the freight charges on the building materials.

By 1907, the church had expanded again and was used for year-round worship. In 1909, the church authorized construction of a Parish House/Community Center at the Summit Plaza. This auxiliary building provided the setting for a church library, woodshop, bowling alley and social center for more than 50 years. The Parish House/Community Center was converted into a church and the Summer Church was abandoned in the 1960s. The building is presently used for the storage of construction equipment and is in poor repair through benign neglect.

The structure contributes to the architectural and historical heritage of the Blue Ridge Summit community. The church was a center for social activity during the height of Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community. The congregation supported the Calvary Mission in Beartown and was instrumental in the establishment of St. Mary's Church in Waynesboro. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration (13646 Summit Avenue)

The Tudor Revival Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, built 1909, is located at the eastern end of Summit Plaza in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The church structure, first built as a parish house and community center, dominates the central plaza area with its front-gable and wing design. It features a steeply pitched roof, narrow windows, a combination of brick and stone masonry on the first level and stucco and false half-timbering on the second level, wide overhangs with teardrop eaves, and a steepled belfry. Entry is gained to the sanctuary through arched board-and-batten double doors with stone surrounds. Windows on the primary facade are simple, 1/1 double sash. A set of stained glass windows is present in the sanctuary. The building retains much of its original integrity and is a significant example of Tudor Revival ecclesiastical architecture.

The Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration was built in 1909 on a lot purchased for \$785. The Episcopal church building was designed by Carl Keferstein, a retired Washington, D.C. architect and Senior Warden of the church.

The building was originally opened as a parish house/community center and provided a bowling alley, gym, lending library, woodshop, meeting place and afternoon teas during the summer. It served in this capacity for more than 50 years.

The structure eventually replaced the Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, located on nearby Church Street, as a primary site for worship. The Summer Church was used for summer services, beginning in 1892. With the aging of the original church, the congregation's growing numbers, and the need for year-round church services, the 1909 Parish House became



Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

the worship and social center for the congregation and the older Summer Church was abandoned.

The present building features a series of stained glass windows, many given as memorials. One of these windows is dedicated to Blossom Reed, daughter of Walter Reed, both of whom were members of the parish. The window adjacent to the altar bears a representation of David and a modern warrior against a background of the Haycock, a mountain formation near Blue Ridge Summit.

On display in the church is a chasuble donated in honor of Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President James Buchanan. The artifact, believed to be more than 200 years old, was purchased by Johnston on a visit to Rome.

The church also features an organ constructed in 1894 by Adam Stein of Baltimore, MD. It is one of only three Stein pipe organs known to be in existence. Stein was an organ maker active in Maryland and Pennsylvania from the 1870s to the early 1900s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

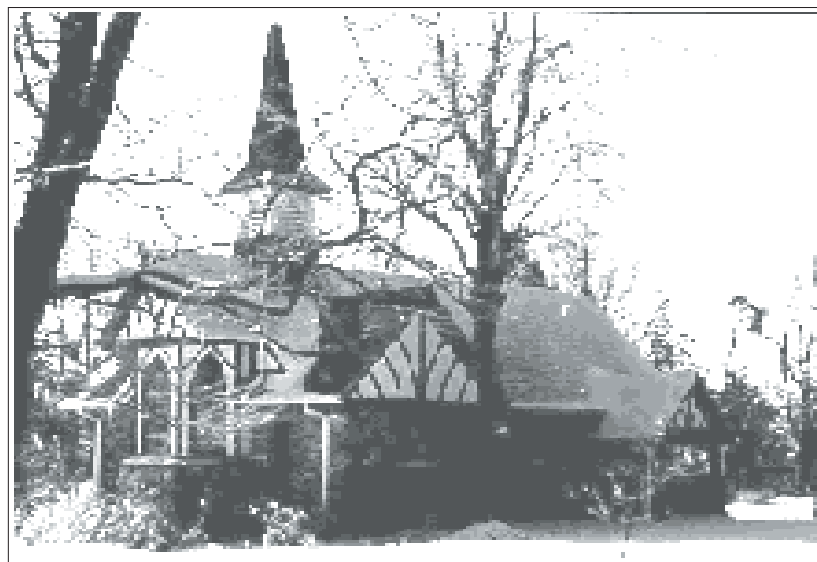
Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel (13261 Buena Vista Road)

The Tudor Revival Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, built 1900, is situated on a high meadow in the Blue Ridge Mountains on the grounds of the former Buena Vista Springs Hotel. The chapel is distinctive for its false half-timbering, leaded quarrels, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, belfry and spire. It is constructed of local mountain stone with stucco and half-timbering on the upper section. The floor plan is in the shape of a cruciform. Entry is gained through double board-and-batten doors under a front-gabled portico on the primary facade and by 2 single doors flanking the altar on the eastern exposure.

Three pointed arch stained glass windows are placed in the apse behind the altar. All other windows are casements with clear quarrels. The ceiling's rafters are exposed in the interior. The chapel retains its original dark wood furnishings and pine flooring.

The building has undergone little alteration since it was constructed in 1900 and retains nearly all of its architectural integrity. The chapel is unheated and is presently used for Catholic services, associated with the Bellarmine Retreat Center.

The Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel was built by Caroline Rennert in 1900 in honor of her husband, Baltimore hotelier Robert Rennert, who died in 1898. The chapel was constructed on a lot adjoining the grounds of the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a resort built in 1890 by George K. McGaw and the Rennerts. The massive 4 story Renaissance style hotel could accommodate 500 guests (Schlotterbeck 1977: 156). The hotel was destroyed by fire



Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

in December of 1967. The interdenominational Rennert Chapel was available for the convenience of the hotel's guests.

This property on which the chapel was built is located on Plot Number 1 of the Prospect Section on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs and was part of a larger property conveyed to Caroline Rennert by Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and others on May 24, 1900 (FCDB 118: 80). On May 11, 1903, the property, having been "improved by a church building" was conveyed to John W. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg (FCDB 128: 444). Ownership has shifted back and forth between the Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg and Baltimore. The property is presently owned by the Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues, Berks County, PA, which continues to use the chapel and nearby cottages as a religious retreat center. The Novitiate constructed a new retreat facility in 1993 on the site of the former hotel.

A bronze plaque on the southern wall in the interior of the church reads: "All You Who Enter Here PRAY for the Soul of Robert Rennert, who died October 3, 1898." The plaque also lists the dedication date of the chapel as July 18, 1900. The opposite wall bears a similar plaque which calls upon visitors to the chapel to pray for the soul of Caroline Rennert, who died September 26, 1926. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

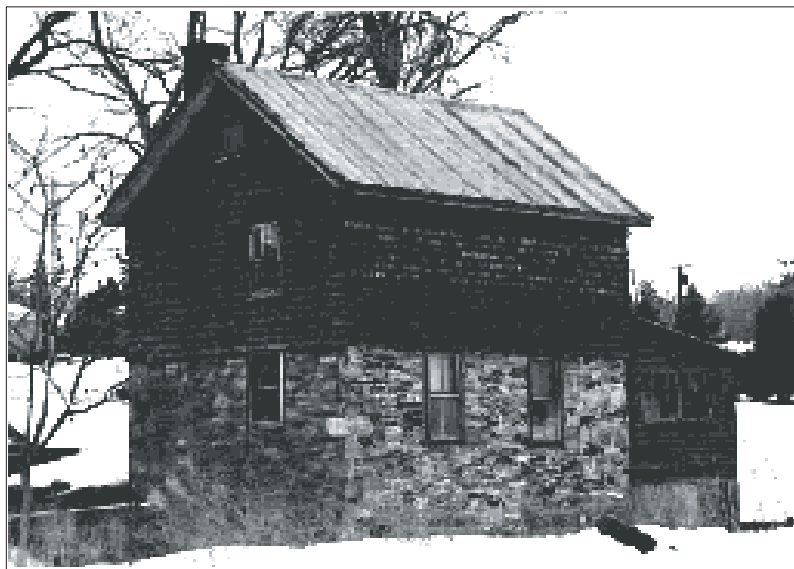
Patrick Money Homestead (15388 Jacob's Church Road)

The vernacular Patrick Money (also spelled Mooney) Homestead, ca. 1769-98, is located in a 2 acre shallow ravine, south of PA Rt. 16, on Jacob's Church Road, east of the village of Blue Ridge Summit in Washington Township. The 2 story, 2 bay, 1 pile farmhouse consists of a sandstone first floor and a wood shingled second story, covered by a side-gabled tin-over-iron roof. A single story addition was added to the southern exposure at some unknown time. One chimney is present on the northern exposure. Windows are a mixture of 2/2 and 6/6 double sash. The gable ends feature single 4 pane, fixed-sashes under the eaves.

The Money homestead has experienced some loss of integrity through alterations made over time. These alterations include changes to the windows, the addition of shingle cladding over the original fabric—most likely log—of the second floor and the addition of shed roof extension. The house does retain its original stone first floor and 2 bay, 1 pile massing.

Patrick Money (1748-1814) was a Scotch-Irish settler and later a Revolutionary War soldier. Money settled on this property, acquired through Maryland land grants, as early as 1769. He owned between 500 and 600 acres and prospered as a tanner and distiller. In 1798, he is reported to have owned 2 log houses, 1 half stone barn, 1 log barn, a tanning house, spring house, horses and cows (Fendrick 1969: 194) near one of the early colonial roads running over Nicholson's Gap (McClellan 1982: 4). The house on Jacob's Church Road is the sole remains of his holdings.

Money is buried across PA Rt. 16 near the Western Maryland Railroad tracks. A badly eroded grave marker bears the following inscription "Patrick



Patrick Money Homestead, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Mooney [sic] b. 26 March 1748, d. 28 Dec. 1814, 66 years, 9 months, 2 days.”

The property was eventually sold to Dr. Robert Johnston, who was born in Washington Township and served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War under Anthony Wayne. He became a personal friend of George Washington and served as one of the United States’ first foreign ministers to China. Johnston took local ginseng, grown on nearby meadow lands once known as “Bear Swamp” and now referred to as “Happle’s Meadow,” to China with him. Its sale reportedly netted him a fortune (McClellan 1982: 19).

The Money house is significant as a surviving example of late 1760s frontier architecture. It holds the distinction as the oldest residence in the Blue Ridge Summit area. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

John Benchoff Farmstead (11702 Furnace Road)

John Benchoff's farmstead is an embanked stone farmhouse, ca. 1780s, located on a mountainside off Furnace Road in the Blue Ridge Summit area known as Charmian. The farm, located near the Adams County line, east of Blue Ridge Summit, faces east overlooking the valley through which Confederate troops made their retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg.

The 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile side-gabled house, built in a Moravian 3 room plan, features a full width stone fireplace on the ground level of the raised basement. The intact fireplace has since been covered over with plaster. A wooden stairway leads to a second floor porch extending from the structure's sloping, moderately pitched roof. It is supported by 5 simple porch supports.

A single brick chimney extends from the northern gable end. The structure features ground floor and second floor entries flanked by 6/6 rectangular, double sash windows. The 4 windows in the south gable end and the 2 in the north gable are 6/6, double sash. The brick chimney was repaired and repointed in the 1950s, an asphalt replacement roof has been added and interior alterations made.

One of the farmstead's original wooden outbuildings remains standing to the northeast of the house. The original barn was disassembled and relocated to a site in Rouzerville, PA. The property also contains a reproduction milk house and an early-to-mid 1900s woodworking shop.

The house is representative of early PA German farmstead construction and is noteworthy for its high degree of integrity and the unbroken chain of



John Benchoff Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

family ownership.

The Benchoff family cemetery, in which the house's original owner is buried, is located to the north of the farmhouse.

The farmhouse was built by John Benchoff, son of Christopher Benchoff, who was thought to be a Hessian soldier.

As a prisoner of war at Carlisle Barracks

during the American Revolution, it is believed that Benchoff was given the choice of deportation or permission to take up lands in Pennsylvania. While in prison he met Susan Crawford and, on his release, married her and settled on this property. Benchoff purchased a 300 acre tract straddling Adams and Franklin County from George Coughran on April 18, 1818. On Feb. 25, 1839, John Benchoff (alternate spelling) obtained a warrant for 185 acres on the county line adjoining lands formerly belonging to David Benshoof. John, who died in 1834, is buried in the Benchoff family cemetery within sight of the farmhouse. A small stone nearby is inscribed "The Benchhoof [sic] family settled here in 1781. A tribute of respect, by W. F. Benchhoof 1895" (Dorsett 1989: 66).

During the Civil War, many Confederate soldiers made their retreat from the Battle of Gettysburg across nearby mountain roads (Nead 1900: 243). Wagon trains took a western route over the Maria Furnace Road and came out on the toll road east of Monterey (Conrad 1982: 199).

Local tradition states that General Robert E. Lee stopped here after the battle on July 6 to watch the retreat until 11 p.m. In the morning, members of the Benchoff family and neighbors were having a "Monday morning German" with tea, coffee, cookies, song and dance, when they saw soldiers on the road. Mary Anderson Benchoff, who was in her 80s at the time, reportedly invited Lee to have tea while he watered his horse at the nearby spring (McClellan 1994).

A reference in the deed to the property sold by William F. Benchoff to Charles White on Feb. 2, 1883, mentions that both parties have the "right of way of road passing said William F. Benchoff's house and barn" (FCDB 69:



most of his life there. He served as provost marshal during the Civil War, capturing deserters and recovering stolen government property. Later, he was an active participant in the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a summer resort community and advanced the interests of the Western Maryland Railway. He operated "Montana Springs," his own resort, located northwest of his homestead. His obituary, appearing in the *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel* credits him in his youth with having worked on the ill-fated "Tape Worm" (Gettysburg Railroad) for "twenty-five cents a day." He assisted the Western Maryland Railroad in extending its line to Blue Ridge Summit and was rewarded by being elected a director in the company. William Benchoff is also buried in the family cemetery (Dorsett 1989: 66). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Chapman Manor (13734 Monterey Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Chapman Manor, built 1878, is a massive mountain stone structure located on a slight rise near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line in Blue Ridge Summit. The 3 1/2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile square building has a hipped roof and narrow cornice with a single chimney projecting from its western slope. The structure has a single entry door, centered on the primary facade, with multi-paned glazing in the upper half, a fanlight and a single sidelight. In 1994, the entrance was sheltered by a large portico with balustrade. A center bay projects from the second and third levels. It is capped with a small triangular, pedimented gable extending from the roof line. The windows are symmetrically placed 6/6 double sash. A 3 1/2 story, 2 bay, 1 pile ell addition, covered by a gabled roof, extends to the rear.

Many of the original Colonial Revival details have been removed, including a full width wraparound porch. The original paired porch supports are uncommon for Colonial Revival structures built before 1900 (McMaster 1991: 328). A rooftop balustrade and the original louvered shutters have been removed. Two gabled dormers on the primary elevation and a central skylight were removed in the 1970s. Only one of the building's four original chimneys remains.

In the 1960s, the manor was converted into 9 apartments. The apartments underwent major renovation in 1977 and the interior spaces were reconfigured. The original slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingles. The central staircase in the interior remains intact. Despite these changes, the building retains much of its architectural integrity.



Chapman Manor, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Chapman Manor was built in 1878 as a summer “cottage” for John Lee Chapman and his family. Chapman (1812-1880), former mayor of Baltimore and president of the Western Maryland Railway Company (Nov. 8, 1866 to April 2, 1868), is regarded by local historian John Howard McClellan as “the father of Blue Ridge Summit” (1982: 41), for his role in the development of the mountain village as a resort community.

As president of the Western Maryland Railway, Chapman was instrumental in extending the rail lines to Sabillasville, MD (6 miles east of Blue Ridge Summit), a milestone reached on August 28, 1871. To overcome jurisdictional difficulties between Maryland and Pennsylvania, the railroad purchased farmland in Pennsylvania and placed the track on its own private property (Williams 1952: 54). In 1872, Chapman purchased 2 farms straddling the Mason-Dixon line, and allowed the rail lines to cross his property. In exchange, Chapman reserved the right to build a station and warehouse on the land and rented these buildings to the railroad (McClellan 1982: 36).

In 1874, Chapman built a large pavilion in a grove of trees near the original train station. He eventually built a campground and observatory on Roland Hill, on the Maryland side of his property. Soon, his park became a popular destination for local residents and railroad excursionists (McClellan 1982: 38). The success of this small park fueled the railroad’s interest in establishing Pen Mar Park as a vacation destination.

In addition to Chapman Manor, Chapman owned the “Mountain House,” “Summit Villa,” and one other cottage at the corner of Monterey Lane and Depot Road (present day Dutrow Avenue). Chapman’s wife and daughter, Margaret Lee Chapman McComas, ran the “Summit Villa” as a boarding house and inn.

Chapman Manor was eventually converted into a hotel run by the Chapman family. On the death of Grace M. Chapman, widow of John Lee Chapman’s grandson, John Lee Chapman III, the property was willed to her second husband, J. Lewis Skoggs, on August 19, 1940 (FCDB 35: 586). The structure was used as a boarding house until the decline of railway travel and the beginning of World War II put an end to Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community. The building was eventually converted into apartments.

(Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Raymond J. Funkhouser House (11931 Furnace Road)

The Queen Anne Raymond J. Funkhouser house, ca. 1887, is a large, rambling house located on a mountain slope above Furnace Road in the Charmian area of Blue Ridge Summit. The white frame dwelling has a narrow front porch asymmetrically placed to the north of a 5 sided, 3 story tower. The porch shelters the double wooden entry doors, surmounted by a transom light. In a recessed area to the right of the front entry are two, 4/4 double sash windows. The window treatment is repeated on all the elevations. Windows not sheltered by the porch have louvered exterior shutters.

The northern elevation features a 2 story protruding bay. The rear elevation repeats a side porch treatment similar to the front porch. The distinctive tower was added to the house sometime after its original construction in 1890.

The wood frame house retains much of its original integrity and character, although it has been altered to allow for year-round use. Built before many of the Shingle style summer homes common to Blue Ridge Summit, it is one of only a few examples of Queen Anne style architecture in the area.

The Raymond J. Funkhouser house, also known as the Neimyer house, was constructed in 1887 by Joseph Lyons on land purchased from William Benchoff on Aug. 4, 1887 (FCDB 79: 513). The property was conveyed to Raymond Funkhouser on June 23, 1919 (FCDB 194: 197). Funkhouser founded R. J. Funkhouser & Company, an extraction company which mined and processed rhyolite—roofing grit—from a site in nearby Adams County. The company became the Blue Mountain Stone Company in the 1930s



Raymond J. Funkhouser House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

and eventually became part of the GAF Corporation, which continues the mining operation to the present day. Funkhouser lived in Hagerstown, MD., but used this house, located near the mining operation, when overseeing his company's grit mill operations.

The house was sold to William Niemyer, a superintendent at the grit mill, on May 6, 1921 (FCDB 203: 142), when it was winterized for year-round use. The house remained for two generations in the Niemyer family until the property was sold to Peter L. Muschamp in 1965 (FCDB 589: 149).

Despite Blue Ridge Summit's history as a resort community in the 1890s and early 1900s, this house, while originally built as a summer home, is more closely tied with the history of mining in the region. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Miriam Brandt House-Half Moon Cottage (13033 Ridgeway Lane)

The Miriam Brandt House, later known as “Half Moon Cottage,” is a 2 story, 4 bay, 2 pile Shingle style summer home built in 1898. The house is located on 1 acre of land on a hill side overlooking Old PA Rt. 16, on a dead end lane that runs below Buena Vista Road. The house has an irregular asymmetrical shape, with a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, wide porches and wood shingle cladding. A flat roofed portico with simple porch supports covers the main entry. The porch supports and balusters are repeated on the rear porch. A large limestone and brick chimney extends above the eaves on the front facade.

The house has 6/6 double sash windows with exterior louvered shutters. A flight of 10 wooden steps on the western elevation leads to a wraparound rear porch which extends nearly the width of the northern exposure.

The house was designed and constructed as a summer residence with water pipes exposed. Aside from interior fireplaces, the house had no central heating system until 1955.

The cottage retains much of its original character on the interior with well preserved wood floors, a grand central staircase, original claw foot bathtubs, and an internal bell system, installed to summon servants from their quarters on the ground floor.

The Miriam Brandt House was constructed as a summer home in 1898 on a 1 acre lot, known as Lot Number 10 of the Valley Section of the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company. Miriam Brandt purchased the property on July 14, 1898, for \$500 (FCDB 246: 355). In 1932, the lot was con-



Miriam Brandt House-Half Moon Cottage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

veyed to Sue Sadtler Warfield by Letitia Brandt's trustee and heir (FCDB 246: 355). In 1941, the property was conveyed to Charolette K. McPherson by Harry Ridgely Warfield, Jr. (FCDB 284:241). The house was purchased by Marthena D. Moon of Annapolis, MD and Marion E. Craig and Helen L. Harrison of Ft. Lauderdale, FL., tenants in common, on July 19, 1949 (FCDB 394: 251). It is from Moon's part ownership of the property that the cottage gained its name "Half-Moon."

The house functioned exclusively as a vacation cottage until it was fitted for year-round living with installation of central heating in 1955. The house is known by its present owner, Capt. Lester J. Stone, as "Far Away" and the name of the lane was changed to "Ridgeway" in honor of Admiral Ridgeway under whom Stone served during World War II.

Shingle style homes, constructed between 1880 and 1900, most frequently appear at seaside resorts. The style was popularized through contemporary architectural magazines and scattered examples can be found across the country (McAlester 1991: 290). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

George K. McGaw House (13155 Beuna Vista Road)

The George K. McGaw house, also known as “Ben Rathan,” a massive 2 1/2 story Shingle style house, built 1897-98, anchors a corner lot at the intersection of Buena Vista Road and Ridgeway in Blue Ridge Summit. The house rises from a limestone foundation on a gentle mountain slope. A large stone privacy wall extends the full length of its lot and two adjacent parcels.

The house features a gambrel roof, paired 2 story front-gabled bays with narrow ribboned windows (some with diamond quarrels), narrow wrought iron balconies on the second level and wide front and side porches supported by simple columns. The porches are contained under the main roof.

In the 1930s, the original wood shingle cladding and roofing were covered over by cement stucco and aluminum shingles. These alterations have compromised much of the house’s architectural integrity, though its unusual massing and window treatments remain intact. Original wood shingles remain on the front gable over the main entry.

“Ben Rathan,” named after a mountain in Scotland, was built as a summer residence by George K. McGaw on Lot 3 on the Plat Plan of Buena Vista Springs. McGaw, a wealthy wholesale grocer from Baltimore, was one of the principals in the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company, which developed the mountain area into a resort community at the turn of the century. As one of the primary developers, McGaw built several nearby summer houses on speculation.

A diary for the house reports that: “This cottage was built by American Manufacturing Co., of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania for George K. McGaw.



George K. McGaw House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Work was begun August 1897 and finished June 1898.” Wyatt & Nolting, Architects, Baltimore, MD, designed the summer residence.

The Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company was formed on Jan. 6, 1891, as a stock company of 900 shares of \$100.00 each. The success of the nearby summer hotels with the completion of the railway through Blue Ridge Summit encouraged land developers to construct summer homes for vacationers from Washington, D. C. and Baltimore. Principals of the company included Mayor F. C. Latrobe of Baltimore, Robert Rennert, a hotelier from Baltimore, William S. Rayner, a shipping magnate, and McGaw (McClellan 1982: 47-48).

This house was located a short distance from the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a summer resort hotel which catered to “an elite clientele that included eastern society, prominent businessmen, professional people, ambassadors, such as Reverdy Johnson, and clergymen, such as Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.” (Williams 1952: 86). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Michael Jenkins House (13207 Buena Vista Road)

The Shingle style Michael Jenkins house, built ca. 1897-1900, is located on Buena Vista Road on property adjacent to the McGaw house. The 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house features wall cladding and roofing of wood shingles. The asymmetrical mass has an irregular, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and extensive side and rear porches. A 2 story front bay, with a ribbon of 3 diamond-paned windows on each level, protrudes from the main block. The single entry door is sheltered by a simple portico supported by plain porch supports, a treatment repeated on the side and rear porches. Paired built-in benches flank the entry way.

The southern elevation features a curved first floor bay covered by a shed roof. Dovecotes are placed in both gable ends under the eaves. Porches extend across the rear elevation.

The Michael Jenkins house was constructed as a summer home on Lot Number 3 of the Ridge Section on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs. It was conveyed to Jenkins on September 3, 1897, by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (FCDB 109:2 71). The house was one of many summer residences built on speculation by developers of the Buena Vista resort community. Although the architect is unknown, the house closely resembles the adjacent house at 13155 Buena Vista Road built by George K. McGaw. McGaw was a principal of the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and developed many of the resort homes in the area (McClellan 1982: 47).



Michael Jenkins House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

In 1934, the property was conveyed to Hunter Wyatt-Brown, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, who purchased the property from F. Ward and Katherine Denys on July 16, 1934 (FCDB 251: 298). It was during the ownership of Rev. Denys that the massive stone wall that extends along Buena Vista Road in the front of this and the two adjacent properties was constructed. Denys, a former Episcopal missionary to India, reportedly was so impressed by seeing the “Seven Veils of Kashmir” that he hired local stone masons at 25¢ an hour during the Depression to construct the elaborately arched wall. In 1940, Wyatt-Brown petitioned the Orphan’s Court to put the property up for auction so the money could go to a charitable cause (FCDB 276: 466). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

John Cropper House (13223 Buena Vista Road)

The Shingle style John Cropper house, built 1898, is located on the downward slope below Buena Vista Road, in the Buena Vista area of Blue Ridge Summit. The house is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile plan with a multi-gabled roof and 2 stone chimneys. A Palladian window is placed in the primary gable end under the eaves. A front-gabled porch, supported by 2 plain posts, covers the entryway. This porch treatment is repeated on the extensive western elevation porch.

The house is clad with wood shingles above a limestone foundation. The primary facade features symmetrically placed, paired, 4/4 double sash windows with a single window above the front portico.

The structure, originally designed as a vacation residence, has been converted for year-round use. Though the interior was badly damaged by fire in June of 1990, the house retains much of its original integrity.

The Cropper house was built by John and Anne Cropper as a summer cottage on lots 4 and 7 of the Ridge Section of the Buena Vista Springs Plat, purchased from the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company on August 9, 1898 (FCDB 112: 243). The house was used primarily as a summer residence and at one time was rented to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. as a summer retreat for embassy personnel.

The residence is characteristic of summer cottages constructed throughout the area during the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community between 1890 and 1920. It is located across the street from the site of the former Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a massive Renaissance style resort which catered to the elite of Baltimore and Washington during the heyday of the resort (the hotel burned in 1967). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



John Cropper House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Middlewood Cottage (13247 Buena Vista Road)

Middlewood Cottage is a well preserved example of the Shingle style summer house common to the Blue Ridge Summit area. The house is one of five located near the Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, serviced by a narrow lane off Buena Vista Road, known as Waynesboro Avenue, which was the original approach to the Buena Vista Hotel. A bronze plaque engraved with “Middlewood Cottage” is attached to a stone pillar marking the entrance at the northern end of the 1.3 acre lot. The low stone wall marks the boundary of the property’s northern and western limits.

The asymmetrical 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house consists of a central block with wings on the northern and eastern exposures. The house features a subtle, double pitched gambrel roof and wood shingle cladding. Expansive front and side porches are incorporated into the main house block. Wooden porch supports and railings are simple in form. A front-gabled dormer with paired windows extends from the roof above the main entry and a single chimney protrudes from the center of the roof ridge. The windows have louvered shutters which are still used to close the house during the winter.

Middlewood Cottage retains its original integrity with the exception of the current asphalt roof. Unlike many of the summer cottages and homes which have been winterized to accommodate year-round living, the cottage continues to be occupied as a summer-only residence.

Middlewood Cottage was built in 1898 by George K. McGaw on lots 9 and 10 of the Prospect Section, on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs. The property was sold to McGaw by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland on April 18, 1898 (FCDB 118: 181).



Middlewood Cottage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The house was conveyed by George and Margaret McGaw to their daughter, Mary B. McGaw, on August 3, 1912 (FCDB 167: 367). McGaw's descendants retain ownership of the home and continue to use it as a summer residence. McGaw was a wholesale grocer from Baltimore and one of the primary developers of the Buena Vista Springs vacation community. He built Middlewood Cottage and a number of other vacation homes on property near the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a massive wood frame Italian Renaissance style hotel, which burned in 1967.

Middlewood Cottage is one of the best preserved examples of the vacation houses built in the Blue Ridge Summit area during the 1890 to 1920 period. It is significant for its high degree of integrity and for its association with George K. McGaw, developer of the Buena Vista Springs resort community. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Lina Waller House (13153 Buena Vista Road)

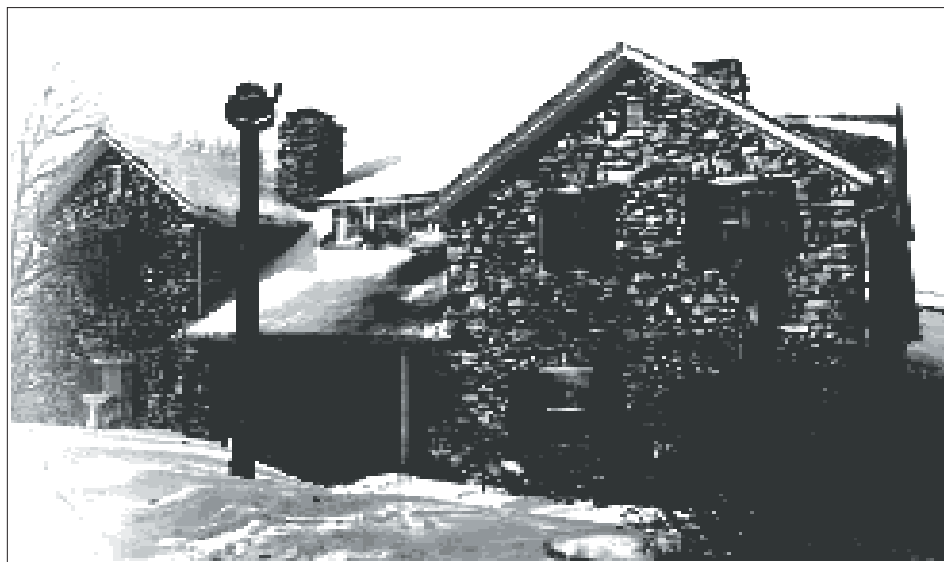
The eclectic style Lina Waller house, built 1915-16, is a massive rusticated mountain stone structure located on a hillside below Buena Vista Road in the mountain resort community of Buena Vista in Blue Ridge Summit, PA. The rectangular, 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house has 2 projecting front-gabled wings. The house's square, 6/6 Colonial Revival windows have stone jack arches and wooden louvered shutters. The center bay features narrow ribbon windows and a recessed entryway covered by a Bungalow style shed roof supported by simple porch columns.

Two large stone chimneys project from the intersections of the cross-gables. The roof is covered by replacement asphalt shingles. The north exposure extends 3 levels and features a large sweep of multi-paned, full length windows and a full width porch. A nearby 2 bay garage is constructed in the same style, using the same materials.

The house retains much of its original integrity. It has been modified from a summer home to a year-round residence.

The Waller house was built on property purchased by Lina S. Waller from the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company on May 1, 1915. It is identified in the deed as Lot Number 7 in the Valley Section of the development (FCDB 177: 431).

The property was sold to George W. Rife and wife by Elizabeth L. Williams, et al (Waller's heirs), on September 23, 1927 (FCDB 228: 279). The Rifes sold the house to Robert and Charlotte K. McPherson of Trenton, NJ, on July 3, 1945.



Lina Waller House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The stone from which the house is constructed is native mountain stone and possibly came from the nearby Devil's Race Course, a nearby boulder field that runs from Old. PA Rt. 16 to Monterey Peak. It provided fill material during the construction of new PA Rt. 16 in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McClellan 1982: 9).

Although the architect and contractor are unknown, the house is one of only a few stone structures in the Blue Ridge Summit area and is similar to the Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church on Charmian Road, 2 miles east of Buena Vista Road.

The deed restrictions for the Lina Waller House and other summer cottages, built on land sold as part of the Buena Vista Springs development, prohibit all but single family homes on the property. The restrictions came from the developers' intent to attract the urban elite, and as a control against the proliferation of summer rental cottages, hotels and boarding houses common to other resort communities of the period. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Nora Hoffmaster House (13526 Monterey Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Nora Hoffmaster house, ca. 1907-12, dominates a large corner lot at the intersection of Monterey and Norwood Avenues in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The 2 1/2 story, 3 bay house is clad with weatherboard and features a full width, single story front porch supported by simple porch pillars with plain capitals. The porch extends to the southern exposure as a covered portico.

On the primary facade, a central entry door with transom and side lights, is flanked by two, 6/2 double sash windows. The upper sash contains multi-paned quarrels. This window treatment is repeated on all the elevations. The second floor features a balcony with a simple Colonial Revival balustrade, accessed by 6 paned French doors with transom lights above.

Gabled dormers with Palladian-like windows project from the hipped roof on each elevation. Originally, the dormers featured balustrades similar to the second floor balcony, that have since been removed. Their gable ends are stuccoed and decorated with embedded river stone. The northern elevation of the house is dominated by a rounded, 2 story sun room with large rectangular windows and decorative art glass. The roof cornices are wide and highlighted with dentil moldings. A single chimney extends from the center of the roof toward the rear of the house.

The house retains much of its original integrity. For many years, it served as a summer hotel and boarding house. It now serves as a single family residence. A pool has been installed at the rear of the house and fencing extends from the back of the house to the rear property line.

The Nora Hoffmaster house, also known as Locust Grove Inn, was built between 1907 and 1912. From the early 1920s until World War II, it was



Nora Hoffmaster House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

used as a boarding house/summer hotel. The property, originally owned by Albert T. Hess, was sold to T. Edgar Houston on October 4, 1907 (FCDB 148: 206). It was then conveyed to John D. Hoffmaster on Feb. 26, 1920 (FCDB 198: 92).

Hoffmaster, born 1880 at Sample's Manor, MD, worked for the B&O Railroad. In 1913, he opened a hotel in Brunswick, MD. Failing health forced him to move to Blue Ridge Summit, where he lived until his death in 1926. During his 13 years in the community, Hoffmaster was one of the organizers and first directors of the First National Bank of Blue Ridge Summit. He was a director of the Monterey Improvement Association and the Blue Ridge Fire Company, and a member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen (Donehoo 1930).

Upon his death, his widow, Nora Belle Hoffmaster, opened the house as the Locust Grove Inn. The hotel became a destination for summer vacationers and visitors to nearby Pen Mar Park. During World War II, the inn housed soldiers assigned to Fort Ritchie. The property was eventually sold by Hoffmaster's two daughters, following her death in 1971. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

B. The Blue Ridge Summit Area

The Blue Ridge Summit area is located on Blue Ridge Mountain in the southeast corner of Washington Township and is bordered to the south by Maryland. It includes the communities of Monterey, Buena Vista, and Blue Ridge Summit. The area became settled in the early 1800s via the Baltimore-Pittsburgh Turnpike (ca. 1816).

In 1873, the Western Maryland Railroad extended its excursion business to Blue Ridge Summit. In the 1880s, land was bought up for summer homes and resort inns. A residential summer colony was established and was made possible by accessibility from the turnpike and the railroad. The road layouts of the Blue Ridge Summit communities include many winding roads not patterned on a grid system.

Although known as Blue Ridge Summit, the area is distinctly divided geographically. Monterey is located on the north side of PA Rt. 16 and is a planned resort community development. The Monterey Historic District was entered in the National Register on April 22, 1976. Blue Ridge Summit is located on the south side of PA Rt. 16 and is the commercial center with the former railroad station. Buena Vista was developed as a resort community to the west of Blue Ridge Summit and Monterey. It is surrounded by forest land.

Blue Ridge Summit contains some Victorian resources, such as the train station and dwellings and churches of the time period. However, the area has been greatly compromised by incompatible rehabilitation to historic dwellings and mid-to-late 1900s infill, including storage units and single story light industrial/small commercial structures of concrete block construction. Buena Vista remains intact with its concentration of Shingle style architecture and retains a high degree of integrity. Later construction, although noticeable from a separate time period, has continued in the Shingle style. The property types are single dwellings and a church. This area is a potential historic district.

Comprehensive Survey Results

One hundred and seventy-seven sites, excluding the Monterey Historic District, predate 1947. Nine percent date before 1880, 53% date from 1880-1899, 4% from 1900-1919, and 34% from 1920-1947. These construction dates show the growth experienced during the height of railroad travel from 1880-1900 and the later growth experienced due to the automobile after 1920. Shingle style, 28% of the sites, is the dominant architectural type. Other examples are Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Queen Anne, late Gothic Revival, Eclectic and Craftsman. Forty-three

percent of the buildings are vernacular and, in general, are in good condition and have good to moderate integrity.

Potential National Register Sites

Blue Ridge Summit Station, 1891

This Queen Anne style building is a former station of the Western Maryland Railroad that traveled from Baltimore to Hagerstown, MD and points west. It is important for its role in the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a late 19th century resort community.

Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, 1892

The building is a good example of Shingle style architecture and is associated with the growth of the Blue Ridge Summit resort community.

Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, 1909

A Tudor Revival style building, the church is associated with the growth of the Blue Ridge Summit resort area.

John Benchoff Farmstead, ca. 1780

The Benchoff farmstead is a significant example of a late 1700s PA German stone farmhouse.

Chapman Manor, 1878

Chapman Manor is a summer resort home associated with a president of the Western Maryland Railway Co., and a leader in the development of Blue Ridge Summit.

Locust Grove Inn, 1907-1912

The inn is a former boarding house/summer hotel and a good example of Colonial Revival architecture.

Buena Vista Historic District

The district is significant for its concentration of Shingle style buildings representing an intact residential resort community. The majority of the homes were built in 1891-98 by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company, formed in 1891 after the 600 room Buena Vista Springs Hotel was built in 1890 (destroyed by fire in 1967). The Buena Vista development allowed only single family homes to be constructed to avoid the proliferation of cottages, hotels and boarding houses.

Located along the west side of Buena Vista Road, the district is composed of Shingle style dwellings and one Tudor Revival style chapel. The buildings are situated along a ridge line with a commanding view of the valley and are set back several feet from the road. The mountain resort community developed as a result of road and railroad access to the Blue Ridge Summit area.

Mt. Zero Tollgate House (14102 Old PA Rt. 16)

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate house is a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay, 2 pile front-gabled brick structure on a small parcel of ground situated on Old Rt. 16, west of the Village of Blue Ridge Summit and east of Rouzerville, in Washington Township. The eastern exposure features three, 6/6 double sash windows and one, 1/1 replacement window. The windows have soild wooden shutters with cloverleaf cutouts. Two gabled dormers project from the moderately pitched roof. The dormers, not original to the structure, were added when the property was converted to residential use after having served as a schoolhouse. A single 6/6 window is placed on the second level of the front gable below the eaves. A porch was added to the western exposure at some later time.

Although modern alterations have negatively impacted the structure's architectural integrity, the building retains a degree of its toll gate character.

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate dates to ca. 1828-30. It served to collect tolls from travelers at the intersection of three early thoroughfares: the Waynesburg, Greencastle & Mercersburg Turnpike; the Chambersburg Road, and the Fairfield-Gettsyburg (Furnace) Road. The name of Mt. Zero is derived from its location at the central point of the three crossroads (McClellan 1982: 20).

The Waynesburg, Greencastle & Mercersburg Turnpike Company was incorporated by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1816. By 1820, the road was completed over the mountain from the Maryland line near Emmitsburg to the west end of Waynesboro (McClellan 1982: 11). Between 1840 and 1900, it served as the main east to west thoroughfare through Adams and Franklin Counties. Mt. Zero was Number 2 on the road at Monterey, the second of



Mt. Zero Tollgate House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

nine tolls extending from the Maryland line (Ziegler 1979: 150-152).

The toll gate keeper had free use of the living quarters during his or her employment and was responsible for collecting tolls in all weather and at anytime during the day or night. As late as 1898, toll gate keepers were paid \$6.50 to \$7.50 per month and were required to submit monthly accounts. Their primary duty was to raise the weighted horizontal pole and collect the proper fees (Ziegler 1979: 150-152).

A post office also operated at Mt. Zero from Feb. 7, 1837 until April 10, 1839. It continued to serve as a drop off point for mail until 1871 (McClellan 1982: 20-21).

The Turnpike was eventually purchased by the Chambersburg, Greencastle and Waynesboro Trolley Company around 1903. The trolley track ran parallel to the turnpike's right-of-way from Pen Mar to Greencastle (Ziegler 1979: 153).

During the Civil War, Mt. Zero is believed to have been used as a hospital and two Tennessee volunteers reportedly died in an upstairs room. They were buried across the street and their bodies were exhumed and reinterred in Tennessee several years ago (McClellan 1994). Furnace Road, one of the thoroughfares governed by the toll gate, was a major retreat route for the Confederate Army following the Battle of Gettysburg in July of 1863.

The Mt. Zero Toll Gate house is one of three remaining toll gates in the Washington Township vicinity, with the best preserved example located at 323 East Main Street in Waynesboro. The structure, while having lost some of its architectural integrity, is historically significant for its role in the development of transportation and commerce in the southern portion of the Franklin County and its association with the Civil War. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

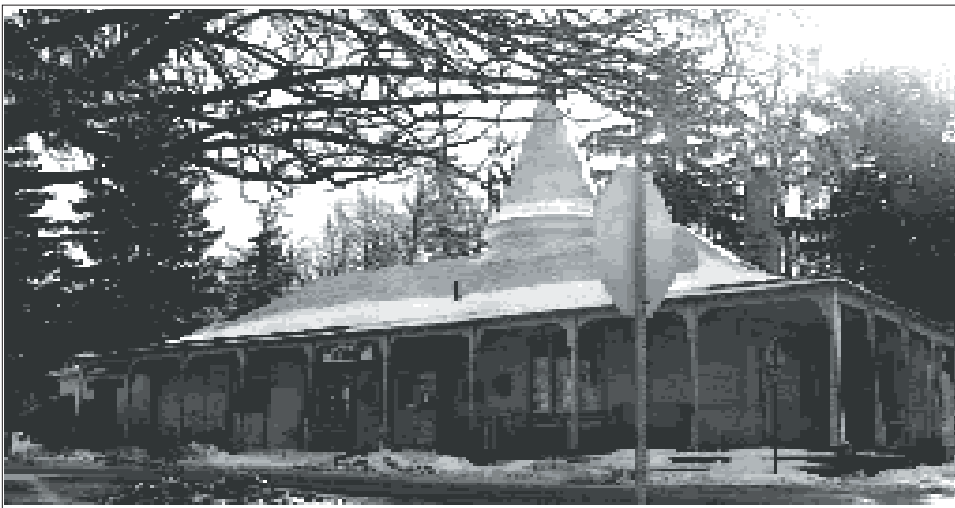
Blue Ridge Summit Station (13676 Monterey Avenue)

The Queen Anne Blue Ridge Summit Station, built 1891, is a 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, 1 pile Western Maryland Railway train station. Now serving as the Blue Ridge Summit Free Library, it is located on a narrow 1 1/2 acre parcel of land adjacent to the Maryland-Pennsylvania border on Sabillasville Road near the intersection of Monterey Avenue, in the village of Blue Ridge Summit, PA. The frame building, clad with weatherboard, has 2 sets of wooden double entry doors and 2 sets of three, 12/1 double sash windows on its primary elevation. The central entryway with transom light is flanked by full length louvered shutters.

The station features a round 40 ft. turret, extending from the roof, and wrap-around porches with spindle columns on 2 exposures. The turret is sheathed in fishscale wood shingles and covered by a conical roof of tin-over-iron. The moderately sloping hipped roof is supported by turned columns with spandrel brackets creating the wraparound porches. The building's original roofing material has been replaced with asphalt shingles. A non functioning brick chimney projects from the west end of the building.

The original building had 12 ft. wide porches on all 4 exposures. In 1975, the structure's rear porches were enclosed to provide restrooms and additional space for the library. A portion of the porch on the western elevation was altered for handicap access. The front porch and facade have remained intact with the exception of the relocation of two ticket windows from the rear of the building.

In 1992, a single story, 23 ft. by 27 ft. addition was added to the eastern elevation. The addition features 1/1 windows on the northern exposure with cladding that replicates the station's original wood siding and a doorway



Blue Ridge Summit Station, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

that opens to a small garden area where a log house was relocated on October 10, 1991. The log house is believed to have been used as the first library building in Blue Ridge Summit. It is a 1 story, 2 bay, 1 pile plan with a single 3/3 window. It is currently used for library storage. The integrity of the log building was adversely impacted when it was placed on a concrete foundation and covered on the interior with blown insulation.

The Blue Ridge Summit Station is the best preserved architectural resource directly associated with the railroad, which played a significant role in the development of the Blue Ridge Summit community.

The Blue Ridge Summit Train Station was built in 1891 as part of the Western Maryland Railroad's rail service from Baltimore to Hagerstown, MD. Passenger service was provided to Blue Ridge Summit from 1872 until 1957. The structure, with its Queen Anne style architecture, was most likely designed by the Railroad Company. It was one of several stations servicing resort communities in the vicinity of Pen Mar Park, a large recreational area built by the Western Maryland Railroad close to the Pennsylvania-Maryland line.

The building, located on Summit Plaza in Blue Ridge Summit, was at the center of the summer community's business district and acted as a hub during the summer season when excursion trains came to the resort community during the period from 1891 to 1929. In the 1890s, Blue Ridge Summit experienced an era of growth as a summertime resort. Visitors from Baltimore and Washington, D.C. arrived and departed by train. More than 16 foreign embassies operated from rented vacation homes in the area during this period. By the 1930s, the resort community was in decline and the demand for rail service had diminished.

In 1958, Western Maryland Railroad conveyed the deed to the station and 1 1/2 acres of land to Mrs. Robert Hearne, president of the Library's board of directors.

“In the tradition of the good neighbor, the Western Maryland family deeds to all the families of Blue Ridge Summit this familiar community meeting place to be used as a free public library thus continuing in a cultural sense the close relationship between the railroad and the people. Should the library, which serves residents in four counties and two states, cease to be a library, ownership of the property will revert to the railroad.” (ms. on file, Blue Ridge Summit Library)

In 1975, renovations were completed by Noelker & Hull, Chambersburg, at a cost of \$40,000. The alterations enclosed porches on the southern and eastern elevations and added 1,000 sq. ft. to the original 1,280 sq. ft. building.

The community's library had its roots in a lending library opened by Miss Mary Norwood, in September 1922, on the second floor of the Parish House of the Church of the Transfiguration. Later, the log house, originally located on the grounds of the Summerfield Hotel on Norwood Avenue, housed a collection of library books for the convenience of summer visitors (ms. on file, Blue Ridge Summit Library).

The train station is significant as an architectural link to Blue Ridge Summit's prominence as a turn-of-the-century resort community. It is representative of the era in which the mountain community was populated by thousands of seasonal visitors from the Baltimore/Washington area. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church (Church Street)

The Shingle style Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, built 1892, is located on a parcel of land south of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks near the Maryland-Pennsylvania line on Church Street in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The frame building with limestone foundation is laid out in a cruciform plan, covered by a multi-gabled roof. A shingle clad square tower with pyramidal roof and square clerestory windows projects above the center transept.

The primary elevation features a front-gabled roof with wide overhangs and a large stone chimney flanked by eyebrow dormers. The sheltered entrance comprises a projecting stone enclosure with open porch supports, mimicking half-timbering. This framework supports a steeply pitched portico roof. A second entry on the northern elevation repeats the design of the main entry. The church is clad with weatherboard on the first level and shingles on the gable ends.

The interior of the church has been severely compromised by the removal of its floorboards. The structure retains its exposed-rafter wood ceiling.

The 1892 Summer Church was the first church structure built by the newly organized Episcopal Church in Blue Ridge Summit. For a year prior to this, the original congregation had met in the home of Mrs. Frame B. Chipchase, wife of W. Edwin Chipchase, of Baltimore and Blue Ridge Summit. The church was built on land donated by Miss Margaret Lee Chapman (later McComas), in memory of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. John Lee Chapman, and



Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

her sister. Chapman had been President of the Western Maryland Railroad Company and a former mayor of Baltimore (McClellan 1982: 46).

The Shingle style structure was designed by Baltimore architect T. B. Ghequire and originally seated 200 persons. The Rev. William A. Coale, the Rev. James Chipchase and W. Edwin Chipchase raised more than half of the cost of the building and furnishings. In 1897, the tower, transepts and a new pipe organ were installed. Additional land for the expansion was also given by Mrs. McComas. The newly expanded church could now seat 600.

The Western Maryland Railway Company supported the construction of the church. Railroad President, General J. M. Hood, issued free rail passes to the architect and to church officials on their frequent trips to inspect progress of construction. Hood also refunded the freight charges on the building materials.

By 1907, the church had expanded again and was used for year-round worship. In 1909, the church authorized construction of a Parish House/Community Center at the Summit Plaza. This auxiliary building provided the setting for a church library, woodshop, bowling alley and social center for more than 50 years. The Parish House/Community Center was converted into a church and the Summer Church was abandoned in the 1960s. The building is presently used for the storage of construction equipment and is in poor repair through benign neglect.

The structure contributes to the architectural and historical heritage of the Blue Ridge Summit community. The church was a center for social activity during the height of Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community. The congregation supported the Calvary Mission in Beartown and was instrumental in the establishment of St. Mary's Church in Waynesboro. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration (13646 Summit Avenue)

The Tudor Revival Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, built 1909, is located at the eastern end of Summit Plaza in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The church structure, first built as a parish house and community center, dominates the central plaza area with its front-gable and wing design. It features a steeply pitched roof, narrow windows, a combination of brick and stone masonry on the first level and stucco and false half-timbering on the second level, wide overhangs with teardrop eaves, and a steepled belfry. Entry is gained to the sanctuary through arched board-and-batten double doors with stone surrounds. Windows on the primary facade are simple, 1/1 double sash. A set of stained glass windows is present in the sanctuary. The building retains much of its original integrity and is a significant example of Tudor Revival ecclesiastical architecture.

The Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration was built in 1909 on a lot purchased for \$785. The Episcopal church building was designed by Carl Keferstein, a retired Washington, D.C. architect and Senior Warden of the church.

The building was originally opened as a parish house/community center and provided a bowling alley, gym, lending library, woodshop, meeting place and afternoon teas during the summer. It served in this capacity for more than 50 years.

The structure eventually replaced the Church of the Transfiguration/Summer Church, located on nearby Church Street, as a primary site for worship. The Summer Church was used for summer services, beginning in 1892. With the aging of the original church, the congregation's growing numbers, and the need for year-round church services, the 1909 Parish House became



Parish House/Church of the Transfiguration, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

the worship and social center for the congregation and the older Summer Church was abandoned.

The present building features a series of stained glass windows, many given as memorials. One of these windows is dedicated to Blossom Reed, daughter of Walter Reed, both of whom were members of the parish. The window adjacent to the altar bears a representation of David and a modern warrior against a background of the Haycock, a mountain formation near Blue Ridge Summit.

On display in the church is a chasuble donated in honor of Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President James Buchanan. The artifact, believed to be more than 200 years old, was purchased by Johnston on a visit to Rome.

The church also features an organ constructed in 1894 by Adam Stein of Baltimore, MD. It is one of only three Stein pipe organs known to be in existence. Stein was an organ maker active in Maryland and Pennsylvania from the 1870s to the early 1900s. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

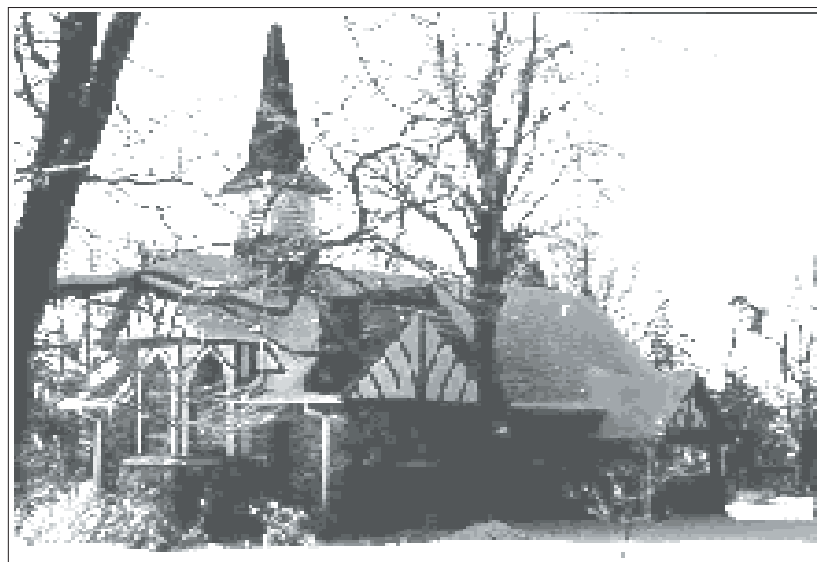
Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel (13261 Buena Vista Road)

The Tudor Revival Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, built 1900, is situated on a high meadow in the Blue Ridge Mountains on the grounds of the former Buena Vista Springs Hotel. The chapel is distinctive for its false half-timbering, leaded quarrels, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, belfry and spire. It is constructed of local mountain stone with stucco and half-timbering on the upper section. The floor plan is in the shape of a cruciform. Entry is gained through double board-and-batten doors under a front-gabled portico on the primary facade and by 2 single doors flanking the altar on the eastern exposure.

Three pointed arch stained glass windows are placed in the apse behind the altar. All other windows are casements with clear quarrels. The ceiling's rafters are exposed in the interior. The chapel retains its original dark wood furnishings and pine flooring.

The building has undergone little alteration since it was constructed in 1900 and retains nearly all of its architectural integrity. The chapel is unheated and is presently used for Catholic services, associated with the Bellarmine Retreat Center.

The Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel was built by Caroline Rennert in 1900 in honor of her husband, Baltimore hotelier Robert Rennert, who died in 1898. The chapel was constructed on a lot adjoining the grounds of the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a resort built in 1890 by George K. McGaw and the Rennerts. The massive 4 story Renaissance style hotel could accommodate 500 guests (Schlotterbeck 1977: 156). The hotel was destroyed by fire



Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

in December of 1967. The interdenominational Rennert Chapel was available for the convenience of the hotel's guests.

This property on which the chapel was built is located on Plot Number 1 of the Prospect Section on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs and was part of a larger property conveyed to Caroline Rennert by Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and others on May 24, 1900 (FCDB 118: 80). On May 11, 1903, the property, having been "improved by a church building" was conveyed to John W. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg (FCDB 128: 444). Ownership has shifted back and forth between the Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg and Baltimore. The property is presently owned by the Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues, Berks County, PA, which continues to use the chapel and nearby cottages as a religious retreat center. The Novitiate constructed a new retreat facility in 1993 on the site of the former hotel.

A bronze plaque on the southern wall in the interior of the church reads: "All You Who Enter Here PRAY for the Soul of Robert Rennert, who died October 3, 1898." The plaque also lists the dedication date of the chapel as July 18, 1900. The opposite wall bears a similar plaque which calls upon visitors to the chapel to pray for the soul of Caroline Rennert, who died September 26, 1926. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

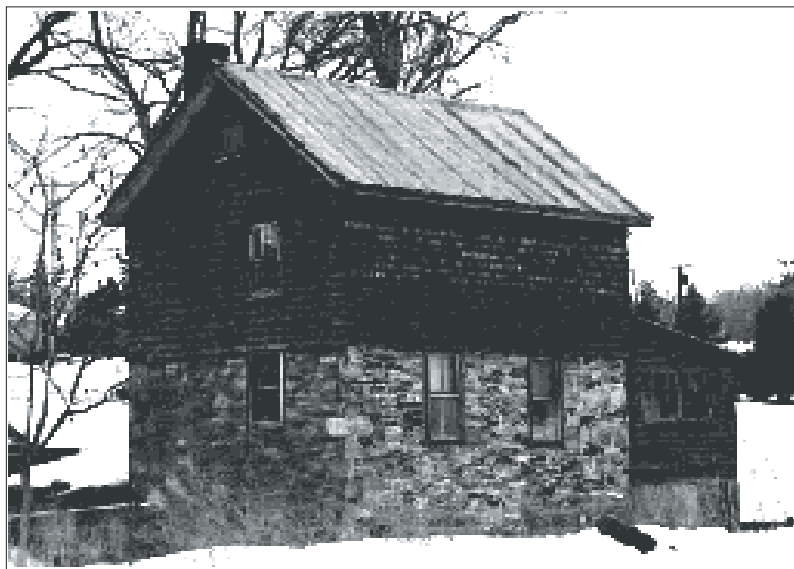
Patrick Money Homestead (15388 Jacob's Church Road)

The vernacular Patrick Money (also spelled Mooney) Homestead, ca. 1769-98, is located in a 2 acre shallow ravine, south of PA Rt. 16, on Jacob's Church Road, east of the village of Blue Ridge Summit in Washington Township. The 2 story, 2 bay, 1 pile farmhouse consists of a sandstone first floor and a wood shingled second story, covered by a side-gabled tin-over-iron roof. A single story addition was added to the southern exposure at some unknown time. One chimney is present on the northern exposure. Windows are a mixture of 2/2 and 6/6 double sash. The gable ends feature single 4 pane, fixed-sashes under the eaves.

The Money homestead has experienced some loss of integrity through alterations made over time. These alterations include changes to the windows, the addition of shingle cladding over the original fabric—most likely log—of the second floor and the addition of shed roof extension. The house does retain its original stone first floor and 2 bay, 1 pile massing.

Patrick Money (1748-1814) was a Scotch-Irish settler and later a Revolutionary War soldier. Money settled on this property, acquired through Maryland land grants, as early as 1769. He owned between 500 and 600 acres and prospered as a tanner and distiller. In 1798, he is reported to have owned 2 log houses, 1 half stone barn, 1 log barn, a tanning house, spring house, horses and cows (Fendrick 1969: 194) near one of the early colonial roads running over Nicholson's Gap (McClellan 1982: 4). The house on Jacob's Church Road is the sole remains of his holdings.

Money is buried across PA Rt. 16 near the Western Maryland Railroad tracks. A badly eroded grave marker bears the following inscription "Patrick



Patrick Money Homestead, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Mooney [sic] b. 26 March 1748, d. 28 Dec. 1814, 66 years, 9 months, 2 days.”

The property was eventually sold to Dr. Robert Johnston, who was born in Washington Township and served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War under Anthony Wayne. He became a personal friend of George Washington and served as one of the United States’ first foreign ministers to China. Johnston took local ginseng, grown on nearby meadow lands once known as “Bear Swamp” and now referred to as “Happle’s Meadow,” to China with him. Its sale reportedly netted him a fortune (McClellan 1982: 19).

The Money house is significant as a surviving example of late 1760s frontier architecture. It holds the distinction as the oldest residence in the Blue Ridge Summit area. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

John Benchoff Farmstead (11702 Furnace Road)

John Benchoff's farmstead is an embanked stone farmhouse, ca. 1780s, located on a mountainside off Furnace Road in the Blue Ridge Summit area known as Charmian. The farm, located near the Adams County line, east of Blue Ridge Summit, faces east overlooking the valley through which Confederate troops made their retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg.

The 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile side-gabled house, built in a Moravian 3 room plan, features a full width stone fireplace on the ground level of the raised basement. The intact fireplace has since been covered over with plaster. A wooden stairway leads to a second floor porch extending from the structure's sloping, moderately pitched roof. It is supported by 5 simple porch supports.

A single brick chimney extends from the northern gable end. The structure features ground floor and second floor entries flanked by 6/6 rectangular, double sash windows. The 4 windows in the south gable end and the 2 in the north gable are 6/6, double sash. The brick chimney was repaired and repointed in the 1950s, an asphalt replacement roof has been added and interior alterations made.

One of the farmstead's original wooden outbuildings remains standing to the northeast of the house. The original barn was disassembled and relocated to a site in Rouzerville, PA. The property also contains a reproduction milk house and an early-to-mid 1900s woodworking shop.

The house is representative of early PA German farmstead construction and is noteworthy for its high degree of integrity and the unbroken chain of



John Benchoff Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

family ownership.

The Benchoff family cemetery, in which the house's original owner is buried, is located to the north of the farmhouse.

The farmhouse was built by John Benchoff, son of Christopher Benchoff, who was thought to be a Hessian soldier.

As a prisoner of war at Carlisle Barracks

during the American Revolution, it is believed that Benchoff was given the choice of deportation or permission to take up lands in Pennsylvania. While in prison he met Susan Crawford and, on his release, married her and settled on this property. Benchoff purchased a 300 acre tract straddling Adams and Franklin County from George Coughran on April 18, 1818. On Feb. 25, 1839, John Benchoff (alternate spelling) obtained a warrant for 185 acres on the county line adjoining lands formerly belonging to David Benshoof. John, who died in 1834, is buried in the Benchoff family cemetery within sight of the farmhouse. A small stone nearby is inscribed "The Benchhoof [sic] family settled here in 1781. A tribute of respect, by W. F. Benchhoof 1895" (Dorsett 1989: 66).

During the Civil War, many Confederate soldiers made their retreat from the Battle of Gettysburg across nearby mountain roads (Nead 1900: 243). Wagon trains took a western route over the Maria Furnace Road and came out on the toll road east of Monterey (Conrad 1982: 199).

Local tradition states that General Robert E. Lee stopped here after the battle on July 6 to watch the retreat until 11 p.m. In the morning, members of the Benchoff family and neighbors were having a "Monday morning German" with tea, coffee, cookies, song and dance, when they saw soldiers on the road. Mary Anderson Benchoff, who was in her 80s at the time, reportedly invited Lee to have tea while he watered his horse at the nearby spring (McClellan 1994).

A reference in the deed to the property sold by William F. Benchoff to Charles White on Feb. 2, 1883, mentions that both parties have the "right of way of road passing said William F. Benchoff's house and barn" (FCDB 69:



most of his life there. He served as provost marshal during the Civil War, capturing deserters and recovering stolen government property. Later, he was an active participant in the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a summer resort community and advanced the interests of the Western Maryland Railway. He operated "Montana Springs," his own resort, located northwest of his homestead. His obituary, appearing in the *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel* credits him in his youth with having worked on the ill-fated "Tape Worm" (Gettysburg Railroad) for "twenty-five cents a day." He assisted the Western Maryland Railroad in extending its line to Blue Ridge Summit and was rewarded by being elected a director in the company. William Benchoff is also buried in the family cemetery (Dorsett 1989: 66). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Chapman Manor (13734 Monterey Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Chapman Manor, built 1878, is a massive mountain stone structure located on a slight rise near the Pennsylvania-Maryland line in Blue Ridge Summit. The 3 1/2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile square building has a hipped roof and narrow cornice with a single chimney projecting from its western slope. The structure has a single entry door, centered on the primary facade, with multi-paned glazing in the upper half, a fanlight and a single sidelight. In 1994, the entrance was sheltered by a large portico with balustrade. A center bay projects from the second and third levels. It is capped with a small triangular, pedimented gable extending from the roof line. The windows are symmetrically placed 6/6 double sash. A 3 1/2 story, 2 bay, 1 pile ell addition, covered by a gabled roof, extends to the rear.

Many of the original Colonial Revival details have been removed, including a full width wraparound porch. The original paired porch supports are uncommon for Colonial Revival structures built before 1900 (McMaster 1991: 328). A rooftop balustrade and the original louvered shutters have been removed. Two gabled dormers on the primary elevation and a central skylight were removed in the 1970s. Only one of the building's four original chimneys remains.

In the 1960s, the manor was converted into 9 apartments. The apartments underwent major renovation in 1977 and the interior spaces were reconfigured. The original slate roof was replaced with asphalt shingles. The central staircase in the interior remains intact. Despite these changes, the building retains much of its architectural integrity.



Chapman Manor, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Chapman Manor was built in 1878 as a summer “cottage” for John Lee Chapman and his family. Chapman (1812-1880), former mayor of Baltimore and president of the Western Maryland Railway Company (Nov. 8, 1866 to April 2, 1868), is regarded by local historian John Howard McClellan as “the father of Blue Ridge Summit” (1982: 41), for his role in the development of the mountain village as a resort community.

As president of the Western Maryland Railway, Chapman was instrumental in extending the rail lines to Sabillasville, MD (6 miles east of Blue Ridge Summit), a milestone reached on August 28, 1871. To overcome jurisdictional difficulties between Maryland and Pennsylvania, the railroad purchased farmland in Pennsylvania and placed the track on its own private property (Williams 1952: 54). In 1872, Chapman purchased 2 farms straddling the Mason-Dixon line, and allowed the rail lines to cross his property. In exchange, Chapman reserved the right to build a station and warehouse on the land and rented these buildings to the railroad (McClellan 1982: 36).

In 1874, Chapman built a large pavilion in a grove of trees near the original train station. He eventually built a campground and observatory on Roland Hill, on the Maryland side of his property. Soon, his park became a popular destination for local residents and railroad excursionists (McClellan 1982: 38). The success of this small park fueled the railroad’s interest in establishing Pen Mar Park as a vacation destination.

In addition to Chapman Manor, Chapman owned the “Mountain House,” “Summit Villa,” and one other cottage at the corner of Monterey Lane and Depot Road (present day Dutrow Avenue). Chapman’s wife and daughter, Margaret Lee Chapman McComas, ran the “Summit Villa” as a boarding house and inn.

Chapman Manor was eventually converted into a hotel run by the Chapman family. On the death of Grace M. Chapman, widow of John Lee Chapman’s grandson, John Lee Chapman III, the property was willed to her second husband, J. Lewis Skoggs, on August 19, 1940 (FCDB 35: 586). The structure was used as a boarding house until the decline of railway travel and the beginning of World War II put an end to Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community. The building was eventually converted into apartments.

(Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Raymond J. Funkhouser House (11931 Furnace Road)

The Queen Anne Raymond J. Funkhouser house, ca. 1887, is a large, rambling house located on a mountain slope above Furnace Road in the Charmian area of Blue Ridge Summit. The white frame dwelling has a narrow front porch asymmetrically placed to the north of a 5 sided, 3 story tower. The porch shelters the double wooden entry doors, surmounted by a transom light. In a recessed area to the right of the front entry are two, 4/4 double sash windows. The window treatment is repeated on all the elevations. Windows not sheltered by the porch have louvered exterior shutters.

The northern elevation features a 2 story protruding bay. The rear elevation repeats a side porch treatment similar to the front porch. The distinctive tower was added to the house sometime after its original construction in 1890.

The wood frame house retains much of its original integrity and character, although it has been altered to allow for year-round use. Built before many of the Shingle style summer homes common to Blue Ridge Summit, it is one of only a few examples of Queen Anne style architecture in the area.

The Raymond J. Funkhouser house, also known as the Neimyer house, was constructed in 1887 by Joseph Lyons on land purchased from William Benchoff on Aug. 4, 1887 (FCDB 79: 513). The property was conveyed to Raymond Funkhouser on June 23, 1919 (FCDB 194: 197). Funkhouser founded R. J. Funkhouser & Company, an extraction company which mined and processed rhyolite—roofing grit—from a site in nearby Adams County. The company became the Blue Mountain Stone Company in the 1930s



Raymond J. Funkhouser House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

and eventually became part of the GAF Corporation, which continues the mining operation to the present day. Funkhouser lived in Hagerstown, MD., but used this house, located near the mining operation, when overseeing his company's grit mill operations.

The house was sold to William Niemyer, a superintendent at the grit mill, on May 6, 1921 (FCDB 203: 142), when it was winterized for year-round use. The house remained for two generations in the Niemyer family until the property was sold to Peter L. Muschamp in 1965 (FCDB 589: 149).

Despite Blue Ridge Summit's history as a resort community in the 1890s and early 1900s, this house, while originally built as a summer home, is more closely tied with the history of mining in the region. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Miriam Brandt House-Half Moon Cottage (13033 Ridgeway Lane)

The Miriam Brandt House, later known as “Half Moon Cottage,” is a 2 story, 4 bay, 2 pile Shingle style summer home built in 1898. The house is located on 1 acre of land on a hill side overlooking Old PA Rt. 16, on a dead end lane that runs below Buena Vista Road. The house has an irregular asymmetrical shape, with a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, wide porches and wood shingle cladding. A flat roofed portico with simple porch supports covers the main entry. The porch supports and balusters are repeated on the rear porch. A large limestone and brick chimney extends above the eaves on the front facade.

The house has 6/6 double sash windows with exterior louvered shutters. A flight of 10 wooden steps on the western elevation leads to a wraparound rear porch which extends nearly the width of the northern exposure.

The house was designed and constructed as a summer residence with water pipes exposed. Aside from interior fireplaces, the house had no central heating system until 1955.

The cottage retains much of its original character on the interior with well preserved wood floors, a grand central staircase, original claw foot bathtubs, and an internal bell system, installed to summon servants from their quarters on the ground floor.

The Miriam Brandt House was constructed as a summer home in 1898 on a 1 acre lot, known as Lot Number 10 of the Valley Section of the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company. Miriam Brandt purchased the property on July 14, 1898, for \$500 (FCDB 246: 355). In 1932, the lot was con-



Miriam Brandt House-Half Moon Cottage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

veyed to Sue Sadtler Warfield by Letitia Brandt's trustee and heir (FCDB 246: 355). In 1941, the property was conveyed to Charolette K. McPherson by Harry Ridgely Warfield, Jr. (FCDB 284:241). The house was purchased by Marthena D. Moon of Annapolis, MD and Marion E. Craig and Helen L. Harrison of Ft. Lauderdale, FL., tenants in common, on July 19, 1949 (FCDB 394: 251). It is from Moon's part ownership of the property that the cottage gained its name "Half-Moon."

The house functioned exclusively as a vacation cottage until it was fitted for year-round living with installation of central heating in 1955. The house is known by its present owner, Capt. Lester J. Stone, as "Far Away" and the name of the lane was changed to "Ridgeway" in honor of Admiral Ridgeway under whom Stone served during World War II.

Shingle style homes, constructed between 1880 and 1900, most frequently appear at seaside resorts. The style was popularized through contemporary architectural magazines and scattered examples can be found across the country (McAlester 1991: 290). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

George K. McGaw House (13155 Beuna Vista Road)

The George K. McGaw house, also known as “Ben Rathan,” a massive 2 1/2 story Shingle style house, built 1897-98, anchors a corner lot at the intersection of Buena Vista Road and Ridgeway in Blue Ridge Summit. The house rises from a limestone foundation on a gentle mountain slope. A large stone privacy wall extends the full length of its lot and two adjacent parcels.

The house features a gambrel roof, paired 2 story front-gabled bays with narrow ribboned windows (some with diamond quarrels), narrow wrought iron balconies on the second level and wide front and side porches supported by simple columns. The porches are contained under the main roof.

In the 1930s, the original wood shingle cladding and roofing were covered over by cement stucco and aluminum shingles. These alterations have compromised much of the house’s architectural integrity, though its unusual massing and window treatments remain intact. Original wood shingles remain on the front gable over the main entry.

“Ben Rathan,” named after a mountain in Scotland, was built as a summer residence by George K. McGaw on Lot 3 on the Plat Plan of Buena Vista Springs. McGaw, a wealthy wholesale grocer from Baltimore, was one of the principals in the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company, which developed the mountain area into a resort community at the turn of the century. As one of the primary developers, McGaw built several nearby summer houses on speculation.

A diary for the house reports that: “This cottage was built by American Manufacturing Co., of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania for George K. McGaw.



George K. McGaw House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Work was begun August 1897 and finished June 1898.” Wyatt & Nolting, Architects, Baltimore, MD, designed the summer residence.

The Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company was formed on Jan. 6, 1891, as a stock company of 900 shares of \$100.00 each. The success of the nearby summer hotels with the completion of the railway through Blue Ridge Summit encouraged land developers to construct summer homes for vacationers from Washington, D. C. and Baltimore. Principals of the company included Mayor F. C. Latrobe of Baltimore, Robert Rennert, a hotelier from Baltimore, William S. Rayner, a shipping magnate, and McGaw (McClellan 1982: 47-48).

This house was located a short distance from the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a summer resort hotel which catered to “an elite clientele that included eastern society, prominent businessmen, professional people, ambassadors, such as Reverdy Johnson, and clergymen, such as Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.” (Williams 1952: 86). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Michael Jenkins House (13207 Buena Vista Road)

The Shingle style Michael Jenkins house, built ca. 1897-1900, is located on Buena Vista Road on property adjacent to the McGaw house. The 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house features wall cladding and roofing of wood shingles. The asymmetrical mass has an irregular, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and extensive side and rear porches. A 2 story front bay, with a ribbon of 3 diamond-paned windows on each level, protrudes from the main block. The single entry door is sheltered by a simple portico supported by plain porch supports, a treatment repeated on the side and rear porches. Paired built-in benches flank the entry way.

The southern elevation features a curved first floor bay covered by a shed roof. Dovecotes are placed in both gable ends under the eaves. Porches extend across the rear elevation.

The Michael Jenkins house was constructed as a summer home on Lot Number 3 of the Ridge Section on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs. It was conveyed to Jenkins on September 3, 1897, by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (FCDB 109:2 71). The house was one of many summer residences built on speculation by developers of the Buena Vista resort community. Although the architect is unknown, the house closely resembles the adjacent house at 13155 Buena Vista Road built by George K. McGaw. McGaw was a principal of the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and developed many of the resort homes in the area (McClellan 1982: 47).



Michael Jenkins House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

In 1934, the property was conveyed to Hunter Wyatt-Brown, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, who purchased the property from F. Ward and Katherine Denys on July 16, 1934 (FCDB 251: 298). It was during the ownership of Rev. Denys that the massive stone wall that extends along Buena Vista Road in the front of this and the two adjacent properties was constructed. Denys, a former Episcopal missionary to India, reportedly was so impressed by seeing the “Seven Veils of Kashmir” that he hired local stone masons at 25¢ an hour during the Depression to construct the elaborately arched wall. In 1940, Wyatt-Brown petitioned the Orphan’s Court to put the property up for auction so the money could go to a charitable cause (FCDB 276: 466). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

John Cropper House (13223 Buena Vista Road)

The Shingle style John Cropper house, built 1898, is located on the downward slope below Buena Vista Road, in the Buena Vista area of Blue Ridge Summit. The house is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile plan with a multi-gabled roof and 2 stone chimneys. A Palladian window is placed in the primary gable end under the eaves. A front-gabled porch, supported by 2 plain posts, covers the entryway. This porch treatment is repeated on the extensive western elevation porch.

The house is clad with wood shingles above a limestone foundation. The primary facade features symmetrically placed, paired, 4/4 double sash windows with a single window above the front portico.

The structure, originally designed as a vacation residence, has been converted for year-round use. Though the interior was badly damaged by fire in June of 1990, the house retains much of its original integrity.

The Cropper house was built by John and Anne Cropper as a summer cottage on lots 4 and 7 of the Ridge Section of the Buena Vista Springs Plat, purchased from the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company on August 9, 1898 (FCDB 112: 243). The house was used primarily as a summer residence and at one time was rented to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. as a summer retreat for embassy personnel.

The residence is characteristic of summer cottages constructed throughout the area during the development of Blue Ridge Summit as a resort community between 1890 and 1920. It is located across the street from the site of the former Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a massive Renaissance style resort which catered to the elite of Baltimore and Washington during the heyday of the resort (the hotel burned in 1967). (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



John Cropper House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Middlewood Cottage (13247 Buena Vista Road)

Middlewood Cottage is a well preserved example of the Shingle style summer house common to the Blue Ridge Summit area. The house is one of five located near the Robert Rennert Memorial Chapel, serviced by a narrow lane off Buena Vista Road, known as Waynesboro Avenue, which was the original approach to the Buena Vista Hotel. A bronze plaque engraved with “Middlewood Cottage” is attached to a stone pillar marking the entrance at the northern end of the 1.3 acre lot. The low stone wall marks the boundary of the property’s northern and western limits.

The asymmetrical 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house consists of a central block with wings on the northern and eastern exposures. The house features a subtle, double pitched gambrel roof and wood shingle cladding. Expansive front and side porches are incorporated into the main house block. Wooden porch supports and railings are simple in form. A front-gabled dormer with paired windows extends from the roof above the main entry and a single chimney protrudes from the center of the roof ridge. The windows have louvered shutters which are still used to close the house during the winter.

Middlewood Cottage retains its original integrity with the exception of the current asphalt roof. Unlike many of the summer cottages and homes which have been winterized to accommodate year-round living, the cottage continues to be occupied as a summer-only residence.

Middlewood Cottage was built in 1898 by George K. McGaw on lots 9 and 10 of the Prospect Section, on the Plat of Buena Vista Springs. The property was sold to McGaw by the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company and Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland on April 18, 1898 (FCDB 118: 181).



Middlewood Cottage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The house was conveyed by George and Margaret McGaw to their daughter, Mary B. McGaw, on August 3, 1912 (FCDB 167: 367). McGaw's descendants retain ownership of the home and continue to use it as a summer residence. McGaw was a wholesale grocer from Baltimore and one of the primary developers of the Buena Vista Springs vacation community. He built Middlewood Cottage and a number of other vacation homes on property near the Buena Vista Springs Hotel, a massive wood frame Italian Renaissance style hotel, which burned in 1967.

Middlewood Cottage is one of the best preserved examples of the vacation houses built in the Blue Ridge Summit area during the 1890 to 1920 period. It is significant for its high degree of integrity and for its association with George K. McGaw, developer of the Buena Vista Springs resort community. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Lina Waller House (13153 Buena Vista Road)

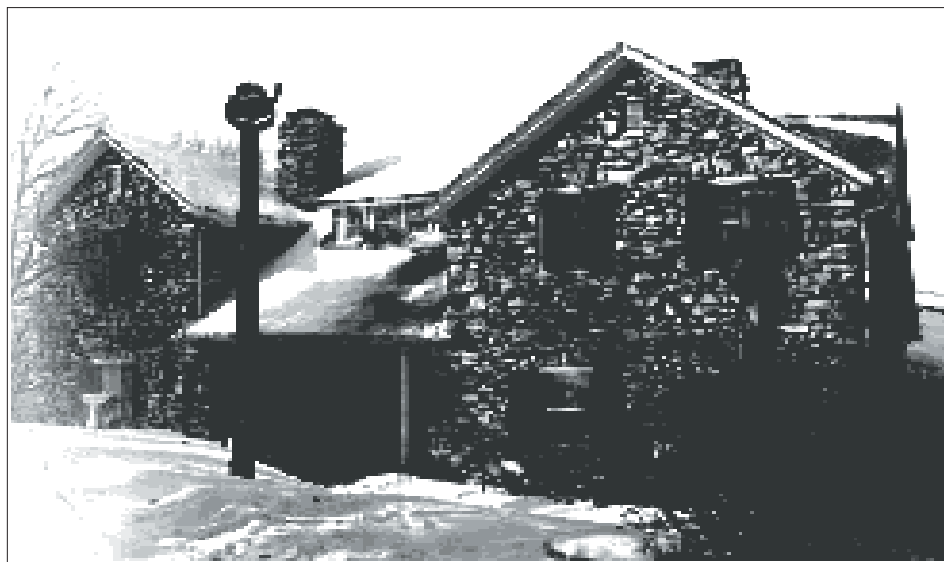
The eclectic style Lina Waller house, built 1915-16, is a massive rusticated mountain stone structure located on a hillside below Buena Vista Road in the mountain resort community of Buena Vista in Blue Ridge Summit, PA. The rectangular, 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile house has 2 projecting front-gabled wings. The house's square, 6/6 Colonial Revival windows have stone jack arches and wooden louvered shutters. The center bay features narrow ribbon windows and a recessed entryway covered by a Bungalow style shed roof supported by simple porch columns.

Two large stone chimneys project from the intersections of the cross-gables. The roof is covered by replacement asphalt shingles. The north exposure extends 3 levels and features a large sweep of multi-paned, full length windows and a full width porch. A nearby 2 bay garage is constructed in the same style, using the same materials.

The house retains much of its original integrity. It has been modified from a summer home to a year-round residence.

The Waller house was built on property purchased by Lina S. Waller from the Buena Vista Springs Improvement Company on May 1, 1915. It is identified in the deed as Lot Number 7 in the Valley Section of the development (FCDB 177: 431).

The property was sold to George W. Rife and wife by Elizabeth L. Williams, et al (Waller's heirs), on September 23, 1927 (FCDB 228: 279). The Rifes sold the house to Robert and Charlotte K. McPherson of Trenton, NJ, on July 3, 1945.



Lina Waller House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The stone from which the house is constructed is native mountain stone and possibly came from the nearby Devil's Race Course, a nearby boulder field that runs from Old. PA Rt. 16 to Monterey Peak. It provided fill material during the construction of new PA Rt. 16 in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (McClellan 1982: 9).

Although the architect and contractor are unknown, the house is one of only a few stone structures in the Blue Ridge Summit area and is similar to the Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church on Charmian Road, 2 miles east of Buena Vista Road.

The deed restrictions for the Lina Waller House and other summer cottages, built on land sold as part of the Buena Vista Springs development, prohibit all but single family homes on the property. The restrictions came from the developers' intent to attract the urban elite, and as a control against the proliferation of summer rental cottages, hotels and boarding houses common to other resort communities of the period. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Nora Hoffmaster House (13526 Monterey Avenue)

The Colonial Revival Nora Hoffmaster house, ca. 1907-12, dominates a large corner lot at the intersection of Monterey and Norwood Avenues in the village of Blue Ridge Summit. The 2 1/2 story, 3 bay house is clad with weatherboard and features a full width, single story front porch supported by simple porch pillars with plain capitals. The porch extends to the southern exposure as a covered portico.

On the primary facade, a central entry door with transom and side lights, is flanked by two, 6/2 double sash windows. The upper sash contains multi-paned quarrels. This window treatment is repeated on all the elevations. The second floor features a balcony with a simple Colonial Revival balustrade, accessed by 6 paned French doors with transom lights above.

Gabled dormers with Palladian-like windows project from the hipped roof on each elevation. Originally, the dormers featured balustrades similar to the second floor balcony, that have since been removed. Their gable ends are stuccoed and decorated with embedded river stone. The northern elevation of the house is dominated by a rounded, 2 story sun room with large rectangular windows and decorative art glass. The roof cornices are wide and highlighted with dentil moldings. A single chimney extends from the center of the roof toward the rear of the house.

The house retains much of its original integrity. For many years, it served as a summer hotel and boarding house. It now serves as a single family residence. A pool has been installed at the rear of the house and fencing extends from the back of the house to the rear property line.

The Nora Hoffmaster house, also known as Locust Grove Inn, was built between 1907 and 1912. From the early 1920s until World War II, it was



Nora Hoffmaster House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

used as a boarding house/summer hotel. The property, originally owned by Albert T. Hess, was sold to T. Edgar Houston on October 4, 1907 (FCDB 148: 206). It was then conveyed to John D. Hoffmaster on Feb. 26, 1920 (FCDB 198: 92).

Hoffmaster, born 1880 at Sample's Manor, MD, worked for the B&O Railroad. In 1913, he opened a hotel in Brunswick, MD. Failing health forced him to move to Blue Ridge Summit, where he lived until his death in 1926. During his 13 years in the community, Hoffmaster was one of the organizers and first directors of the First National Bank of Blue Ridge Summit. He was a director of the Monterey Improvement Association and the Blue Ridge Fire Company, and a member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen (Donehoo 1930).

Upon his death, his widow, Nora Belle Hoffmaster, opened the house as the Locust Grove Inn. The hotel became a destination for summer vacationers and visitors to nearby Pen Mar Park. During World War II, the inn housed soldiers assigned to Fort Ritchie. The property was eventually sold by Hoffmaster's two daughters, following her death in 1971. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

IV. Architectural History of Quincy Township and Mont Alto

A. Quincy Township

By 1727, Scotch-Irish and German settlers had moved into what is now Quincy Township. The landscape of the area is predominantly rural and forested. The main towns are Quincy Village, a self contained crossroads community, and the company town of Mont Alto. In 1803, the Mont Alto Iron Furnace Company was founded on forest land in the eastern half of the township. In 1837, Quincy was organized as a township, formed from the northern portion of Washington Township. The 1858 and 1868 maps show the Mont Alto Forge, two saw mills, a rolling mill, stores, a distillery, and vast forest land in the eastern portion of the township. Quincy Village had a hotel and was developing into a travelers' stay-over along its north/south route.

Quincy is a typical township in Franklin County in terms of farmland mixed with small crossroads villages. These communities have small scale, low density buildings with a mixture of historic and contemporary dwellings and commercial structures. The township is unusual for the large amount of state owned forest land, its history in the iron ore industry, the location of a pumping station, and government sponsored projects that added to the built environment. The area's significant resources include 1800s stone Sweitzer barns, brick end barns of prosperous farmers, and rural school houses. Added to individual sites, Knepper Station and the Old Forge Camp hold potential as historic districts.

Comprehensive Survey Results

Five hundred sixty sites predate 1947. Approximately 59% date to the 1800s and 41% date to the 1900s. The architectural styles include vernacular, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Prairie. The dominant property types are single dwellings with the majority being 2 to 2 1/2 stories. Twenty percent of the sites are agriculturally related.

Potential National Register Sites

Altenwald Barn, ca. 1820
Early 19th century stone double outshed Sweitzer barn

John Greenawalt Farmstead, ca. 1820
An example of an early 19th century Pennsylvania German farmstead

Wertz Homestead, c. 1820

The Wertz homestead is an early 1800s Pennsylvania German farmstead that served as a stop on the underground railroad before and during the Civil War.

White Oak Bottom, 1852

An example of a well preserved brick end barn, common throughout the Cumberland Valley in the mid 1800s

Mont Alto Railroad Station, ca. 1872

The former railroad station serving the Mont Alto Iron Works

Quincy 2 Room Schoolhouse, ca. 1880

Best surviving example of a rural 2 room schoolhouse in Quincy Township

Knepper Station Historic District

The Knepper Station Historic District is representative of a pumping station operation of the late 1800s. It is a significant property for its industrial activities, its architecture reflecting various types of dwellings and industry, and for the role it played in the social and economic development of Quincy Township. The station is positioned prominently along PA Rt. 997 and is located just south of Mont Alto. It stands in stark contrast to the adjacent modern modular dwellings. Knepper Station contains workers' housing and an owner's house, a barn and the pumping station. The workers' housing is set close to the road, the owner's house is set slightly back from the edge of the property, and the pumping station is set to the rear, next to the former rail line. One vinyl covered bungalow is located directly next to the worker's housing and is incompatible with the district. The styles represented include late 1800s Front-Gable and Wing housing, a stone Georgian farmhouse and the brick commercial station.

Old Forge Camp Historic District

The camp was built from 1933-1942 for workers in the Civilian Conservation Corps, created in March 1933 as the first New Deal agency to provide employment for unemployed workers during the Great Depression. The workers participated in public works projects such as reforestation and the construction of Red Run Park and PA Rt. 16.

The camp is situated on 8 acres of land in the Michaux State Forest and includes a complex of wooden buildings with a chapel, recreation hall, dormitories and dining hall. The entire property is characterized by its wooded setting and distinctive rustic character. Today the site functions as a camp run by the United Methodist Church.



Quincy Township, 1868
 by D. G. Beers (1868: 45)

Altenwald Farmstead (Altenwald Road)

The Altenwald farmstead includes a Pennsylvania German bank barn, hog pen, wagon shed, chicken coop, smoke house, privy, milk house and wood shed. It is located along a tributary to the west branch of Antietam Creek. The barn is a double outshed, Sweitzer type with limestone gable ends. Of European origin (possibly Swiss), the Sweitzer barn is characterized by a cantilevered overhanging forebay with a roof slope steeper in the front. This roof design creates the characteristic asymmetrical gable end silhouette. The double outshed adaptation was common in Franklin County from 1790-1860.

Severe winter storms and a lack of maintenance have caused the roof of the barn to partially collapse and the gable walls to deteriorate. At one time, the barn had a name/date plate or stone on its north gable wall, but that has been covered by plywood. The method of framing and the hand wrought iron-ware date the construction of the barn from the late 1790s to the early 1800s. Its original roof was probably wooden shingles, since replaced with slate.

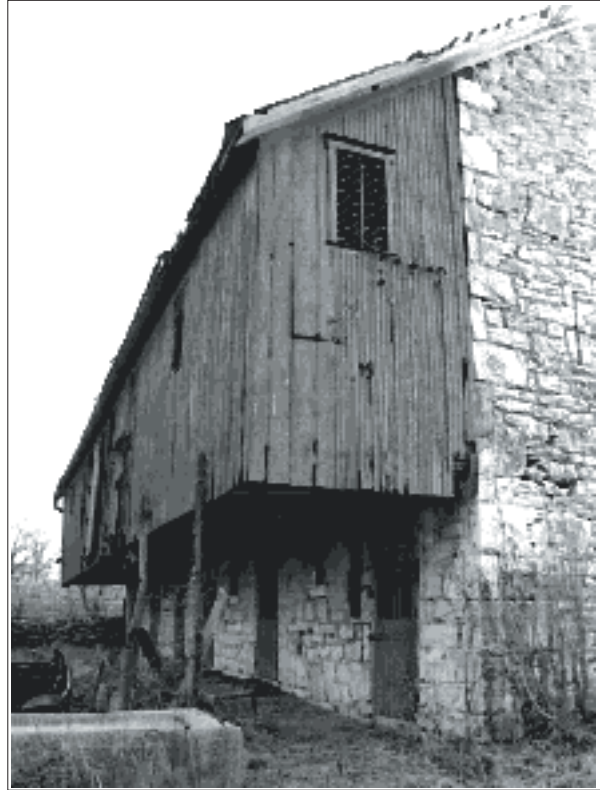
The Altenwald site is a significant example of a south-central Pennsylvania German farmstead. Unlike many early sites in this area, the outbuildings and main house have not been greatly altered from their original construction. The barn retains much of the original framing, stonework and iron-work. The threshing floor extended beyond the classic Sweitzer design to include granaries in the rear along the barn's ramp. The original owner and/or builder of the farmstead is unknown.

In March of 1994, the present owner, Harold Cook, attempted to sell the



Altenwald Barn, photo by Kenneth Sandri

property. The architectural firm of Noelker and Hull Associates, Inc., petitioned Quincy Township supervisors to allow them to buy and renovate the barn for use as an office building. The supervisors altered their zoning and subdivision ordinances to allow such a use in an agricultural/conservation district. However, when Noelker and Hull Associates submitted



sewer and water permit applications to the PA Department of Environmental Resources in early 1994, hydrological tests indicated high nitrate levels, not uncommon in an agricultural area. Due to the permitting delays caused by the nitrate levels, the property has not been sold. (Research by Dianna Clemens-Heim & Kenneth Sandri)

(Editor's note: four months after Clemens-Heim and Sandri completed their fieldwork, the Altenwald barn was razed.)

Greenawalt Farmstead (8770 Orlando Drive)

The John Greenawalt Farmstead, ca. 1820, consists of three buildings located off Orlando Road in the Five Forks area of Quincy Township, north of Waynesboro. Entry to the property is made by way of a narrow lane through a cluster of trees.

The Federal style farm house is a 2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile brick structure with a limestone foundation. Single gable end chimneys extend above the side-gabled roof. Windows on the first level of the primary elevation are 12/6 and windows on the upper level and side elevations are 6/6. The entryway is located in the center of the front facade.

The farmstead includes a brick smokehouse toward the front of the property and a wooden Sweitzer barn with single outshed and limestone foundation north of the house. The barn retains nearly all of its original integrity and is one of the best examples of its type in Quincy Township.

John Greenawalt purchased this property at an unknown date. Upon his death on May 20, 1844, the property passed to his son George (FCDB 42: 317). Part of the original tract of land, including the farmstead, was transferred to David Greenawalt by George Greenawalt's Administrators in 1867 (FCDB 42: 317). David Greenawalt built the existing barn in 1867; the date is carved into the stone foundation.

The Greenawalt farmstead has had very few alterations and is a significant example of a typical south-central Pennsylvania farmstead of the mid 1800s.



Greenawalt Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Though much of the associated farmland has undergone recent development as a subdivision, the house, barn, smokehouse and surrounding fields retain an uninterrupted horizon and original setting. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Kenneth Sandri)



Greenawalt Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Keagy-Noll Farmstead (7169 Pinehill Road)

The Federal style Keagy-Noll farmstead, ca. 1800-1820, is located on Pine Hill Road near the intersection of PA Rt. 997 and adjacent to the Snow Hill Cloister, north of Waynesboro in Quincy Township. The brick farmhouse is a 2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile structure with a limestone foundation, typical of Pennsylvania German farmhouses in this region. Windows are 6/6 double sash, most of which retain their original glass panes. Entry doors on the front and back facades have rectangular glass transoms, although the transom on the northwestern side has been covered. The side-gabled roof is covered with replacement wood shingles. Two end gable chimneys and one central chimney extend through the roof. Placement of the chimneys and a seam in the brick-work, indicate the farmhouse was built in 2 stages. On the ground level of the western facade, an original bake oven has been restored.

Original hinges and flooring remain in much of the interior of the home. Floorboards from the second floor were removed and donated to Renfrew Museum for use in the kitchen of the Royer-Nicodemus house. The original porch has been torn down and a deck built onto the back of the building.

This property was built by a Mr. Keagy prior to 1844. Upon his death, the farmhouse was divided into two separate units, one half given to each son. At some point, the Keagy sons sold their shares of the farmstead and land.

Between 1844 and 1853 the property was owned by Solomon and Esther Knepper. Members of the family were associated with the Seventh Day German Baptists, the Snow Hill Cloister and the Seventh Day Monastic Society. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)



Keagy-Noll Farmstead, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Flaxfield Manor-Wertz Farmstead (8379 Anthony Highway)

The Federal style Flaxfield Manor-Wertz farmstead, built ca. 1820s, is located in a shallow ravine off Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997), just north of Quincy Village in Quincy Township. The large brick farm house is composed of a 2 story, 7 bay, 2 pile central block and a rear ell with a 2 story double porch. The primary facade is oriented south and away from the main point of entry to the property. A simple cornice runs the full perimeter of the house. The windows are 6/6 double sash with louvered shutters. The front entry is delineated by a simple wooden molding and rectangular glass transom. The roof is covered with slate.

Flaxfield Manor was the home of Hiram Wertz, the youngest child of David and Elizabeth (Emerick) Wertz, a “captain” on the underground railroad as a teenager. Flaxfield Manor was one of the early stops on a slave’s journey across the Mason Dixon line in the years before and during the Civil War. Wertz hid the slaves in his father’s barn and cellar. The slaves made their way to Quincy from the mountains east of Rouzerville. Wertz gave them food and a place to sleep, sheltering them from Washington County, MD, slave-catchers (Cremer 1923: 358-59). From Quincy they were transported by false-bottomed wagon 8 miles north to a station located near Caledonia Furnace, whose owner was Thaddeus Stevens. Wertz reportedly assisted more than 40 slaves in this way.

Also living on the Wertz farm for many years, beginning in 1837, was Mathew Dobbin. He was the son of the Presbyterian minister and educator,



Flaxfield Manor-Wertz, Farmstead, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Alexander Dobbin of Gettysburg, whose home also served as station on the underground railway (Wagaman 1992: 15-16).

Wertz farmed the property and in 1880 was elected justice of the peace. In 1889, he became a freight and express agent for the Mont Alto Railroad Company.

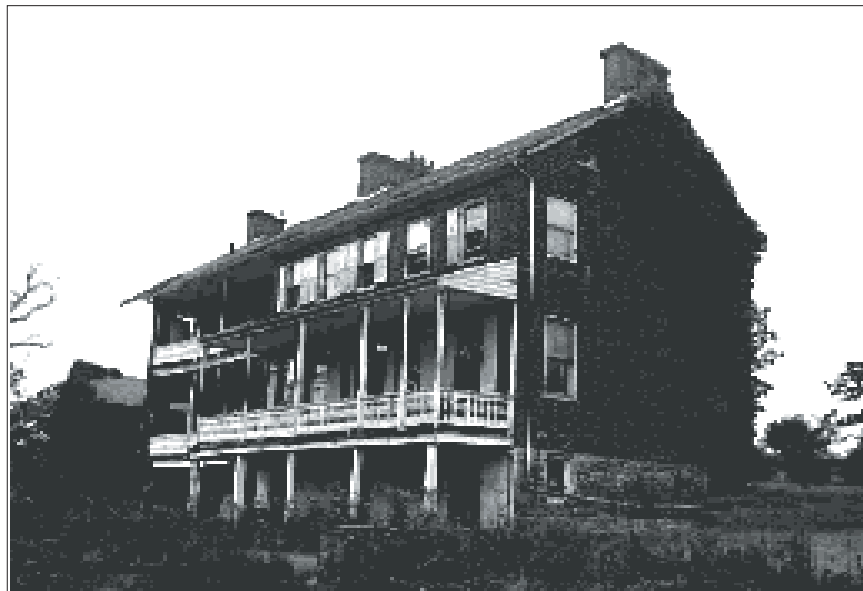
The house and outbuildings, including a large wooden bank barn, dating from the 1890s, retain a high degree of architectural integrity. In addition, the property is significant for its undisturbed setting and association with Wertz and the underground railway. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Frick-Good Farmstead (7685 Anthony Highway)

The Federal style Frick-Good house, built ca. 1840s, is a well preserved example of a Pennsylvania German farmhouse. The property is located on a large hill set back 1/8 mile from Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) between Quincy Village and Mont Alto in Quincy Township. The embanked 2 1/2 story farmhouse consists of 2 blocks, a 5 bay main block and an attached 4 bay block with recessed double porch. The primary elevation features a raised limestone foundation and a full width porch with ornate railings covering a double entryway. The double entry doors have elaborate fan lights. The windows on the primary level are 9/6 double sash and windows on the second floor are 6/6 double sash. Many of the original wooden louvered shutters remain. Two gable end chimneys and a third central chimney extend through the side-gabled slate roof.

In recent years, the farm house was converted into apartment units. The current owners have restored the house to a single family dwelling.

A single story summer kitchen is located south of the main house. It has 6/6 rectangular windows and a simple doorway and large chimney. The property contains a brick end bank barn with distinctive turreted silo (a characteristic of all of the silos on property owned by Henry Stover Good). The barn is a Sweitzer type with double outsheds, a limestone foundation and diamond shape patterns in its gable end brickwork. The barn is in good condition, though the addition of a stone milking parlor in the 1940s has significantly altered its original appearance. The property also contains a wagon shed, a



Frick-Good Farmhouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

wooden outbuilding, the remains of a mill, and what is believed to be the foundation for George Frick's workshop.

The Frick-Good house was first owned by Abraham Frick. Frick operated a sawmill on the property. His son George Frick invented and built a two-horsepower steam engine on this site in 1850. Frick's invention was the forerunner of the 'Eclipse' line of engines later produced at Frick Company in Waynesboro. Examples and patterns of these engines are located at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C.

Henry Stover Good purchased the farmstead from Christian Frick in 1857. Good owned 3 farms in the Quincy area, known collectively as "Good Acres."

Despite additions to the barn, the property retains much of its architectural integrity and closely resembles its original mid 1800s appearance. The house is significant as a representative example of a Pennsylvania German farmhouse and for its association with George Frick, whose engineering innovations contributed to the industrial development of Waynesboro. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

White Oak Bottom Farmstead (Mentzer Gap Road)

The White Oak Bottom farmstead is located approximately 1/2 mile off Mentzer Gap Road in Quincy Township. The farmstead, built ca. 1852, includes a farmhouse, bank barn, wash house, and a bake house. A small dormitory, built ca. 1940-50, is used by Knouse Fruitlands to house migrant workers.

The bank barn is a Sweitzer, double outshed rear extension type. (Ensminger 1992). The two rear granaries or outsheds have been converted to a storage facility. An equipment storage bay on the northeast gable has been converted to a fruit processing shed. The 2 haymows have been removed to make room for fruit crates and equipment, though several of the original hand hewn timbers remain. The southwest gable end retains its common bond brickwork with ventilation patterns of diamonds and an unfolding lily. Despite the changes made to accommodate the fruit industry, the barn retains much of its original appearance as shown in M'Cauley's sketch of 1887.

The first owner of the property was Anthony Snowberger in 1801. He sold the property to Joseph Mentzer sometime prior to the 1850s when Mentzer sold it to Jacob Middour. One of Middour's sons, George, sold the property to John Hemminger in 1867. The ownership remains unclear until it was sold to Knouse Fruitlands Inc. in the late 1940s or early 1950s.

The barn is well preserved example of the brick end barns built throughout the Cumberland Valley in the mid 1800s. The patterns in the brickwork are less elaborate than later examples. (Research by Dianna Clemens-Heim)



White Oak Bottom Farmstead, photo by Dianna Clemens-Heim

Knepper Station (Anthony Highway)

Knepper Station is a complex of buildings located to the west of PA. Rt. 997, south of Mont Alto in Quincy Township. The property consists of a limestone farmhouse, several adjacent outbuildings, a wooden frame barn, four brick structures used as part of an oil pumping station, and four wood frame residences built and used as workmen housing.

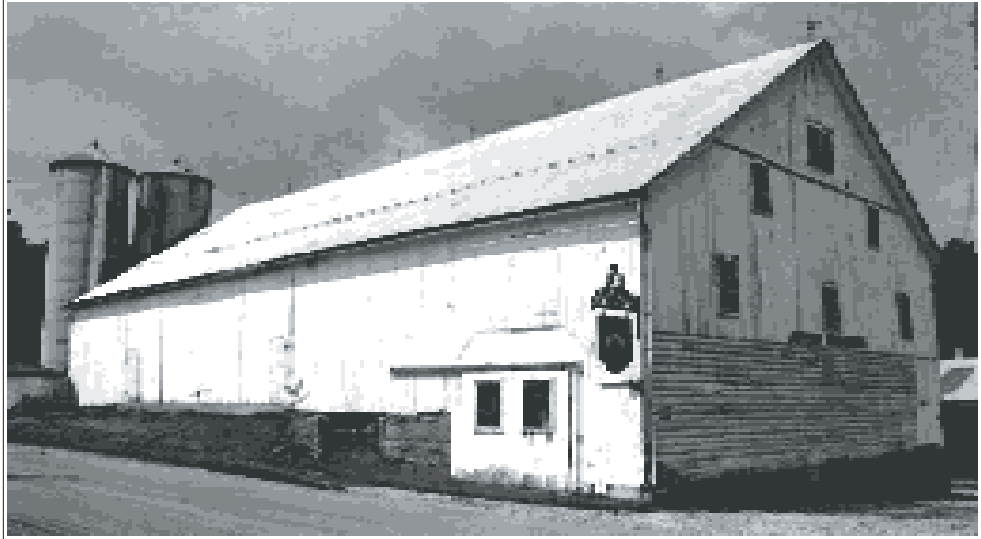
The Georgian farmhouse, which dates to the late 1700s, and the Victorian era barn sit adjacent to the highway. The workmen houses are located less than a quarter mile south of the farm house on small lots separated from the highway by a small wooden fence. A narrow gravel lane veers off to the west, between the two sets of buildings, crosses a stream and the vestige of an old railway bed, and leads to a collection of brick buildings associated with the pumping station. A large pond is located to the south of the red brick buildings which are accessed by crossing a small bridge.

The farmhouse is a 2 story, 4 bay, 2 pile structure with a side-gabled roof, boxed eaves and 2 gable end chimneys. Windows on the primary level are 9/9 double sash, windows on the second floor are 6/6. A full width porch covers the entry, supported by non original posts with arched spandrels above a poured concrete deck. A modern, single story ell has been added to the rear.

The wood frame bank barn, ca. 1890, is located south of the house, parallel to the roadway. The barn has a limestone foundation, wooden ventilation louvers, 9 original lightning arresters and tin-over-iron side-gabled roof. Its



Knepper Station Farmhouse, photo by James M. Smith



Knepper Station Barn, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

doors have been altered and the structure, which is no longer used as a barn, is now the home of Antietam Iron Works.

The four brick buildings, two elongated 1 story, 6 bay structures, and two smaller buildings, are associated with the oil pumping station, 1888-90, and retain much of their original integrity. The buildings, with brick dentil detailing near the front-gabled roof lines are now used for storage. Located less than 20 ft. to the east of the buildings is the remains of a railway loading platform at the edge of the railway bed, which has since been removed.

The four identical workmen houses, built for pumping station employees, stand south of the primary buildings near the road. They are vernacular wood frame dwellings, irregular mass in form, with cross-gabled roofs. Simple 1 story porches shelter the double entryways. Windows are 4/4 double sash with wide wooden frames. Several of the buildings have experienced exterior alterations.

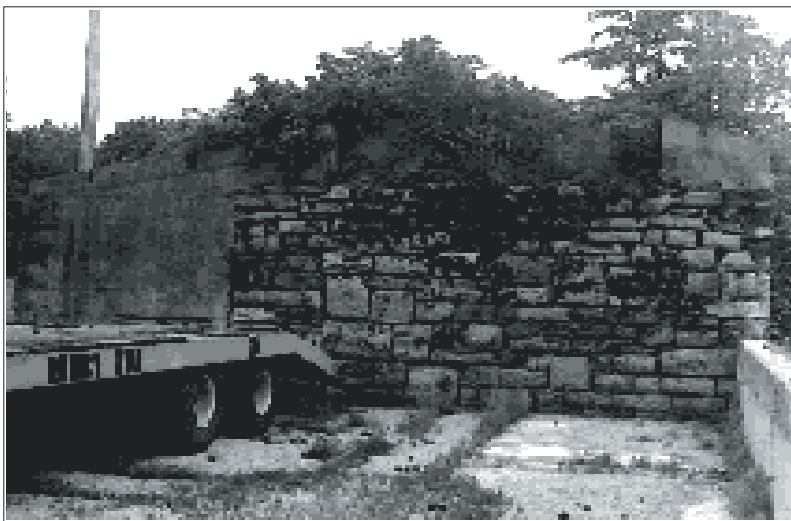


Knepper Station Pumphouse, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The buildings of the Knepper Station span a 100 year time frame. They represent the changes that took place during the 1800s as the local economy moved from agriculture to an industrial base.

Abraham Knepper (1734-1823) purchased property in the area in 1765-66.

Knepper was the son of Wilhelm Knepper, who came to America with the German Baptists in 1729 in the company of Alexander Mack, founder of the Church of the Brethren. Mack's son, Jacob, settled to the east of Waynesboro and Knepper's son, Abraham, settled north of Waynesboro near Quincy. Knepper purchased 100 acres in the present Quincy township in 1765 and 78 acres along South Mountain in 1766. The 1782 tax assessment lists 400 acres of land and by 1798, "a stone dwelling house thirty-four; by twenty-five feet, two storeys (the upper not finished) with ten windows and 135 window lights; a stone kitchen, 14 by 11 feet." Local tradition says that during construction, loopholes were incorporated in the walls to protect the workers from Indian raids. The loopholes are still visible on the inside of the house. Knepper and his wife Catharine (1738-1832) had 5 children: Catharine, David, Abraham,



Knepper Station, remains of railroad loading platform, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Joshua, and Samuel. The parents died within the same year and are buried in Mount Zion Cemetery (Dorsett 1987 :79, 88-89).

David Knepper (1759-1824) and wife Esther (1775-1826) took over the farm and raised 10 children, with the 6th child, George, succeeding to the farm, ca. 1830. He and his wife Mary raised 3 children and established the first general store in Mont Alto. George's son, David, and Elizabeth's husband, Melchor Elden, inherited the farm and were the last of the family to own it.

In 1890, David Knepper and Melchor Elden convinced the Standard Oil Company to "locate a pumping station along the Mont Alto Railroad on the farm. The railroad station at this point was called 'Knepper.' The pumping station was in operation for upwards of half a century, and with its huge brass works and its manicured lawn with a pond for boating, was one of the showplaces of this region in its day" (Dorsett 1987 :88).

Knepper Station and its associated buildings were part of a complex network that supplied oil from Morgantown, WV to the petroleum refineries in Philadelphia and New Jersey. The office also served as a ticket station for the Cumberland Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is local tradition that John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil, visited the station and spent a couple hours surveying the facility unannounced (Davis 1983: 128-29). Another story states that Robert E. Lee rested under the oak tree in Knepper's yard on the way home from Gettysburg during the Civil War (Davis 1983: 133).

The pumping station was built between 1888 and 1890, according to R. W. Weller (age 80 in 1993), who lives nearby and worked as a telegrapher, line walker, and engineer. The station pumped 2,500 gallons of oil per day with as much as 10,000 [sic] gallons per day on occasion. The pumps were powered by eight steam driven, 100 horse power centrifugal pumps. A 110 ft. chimney, which vented the pumps, was removed in the early 1950s. George Stull, who worked on the pipeline for 40 cents an hour, said there were four, 8 inch lines coming from Morgantown. The oil was then forced through six, 6 inch lines to the refineries of Philadelphia and New Jersey. Weller believes the pumping station hit its peak during World War I, when the station handled 3,500 barrels of oil an hour.

According to a paper written by Grace E. Smith, dated November 22, 1911, (Davis 1983: 132-133), Knepper pumping and railway station consisted of six buildings: a coal shed, boiler house, telegraph and ticket office, filter plant, pump house and tool house. In front of these buildings was a large lawn with a concrete walled fountain and a dam that made a pond large enough for boating. For cooling the water from the boilers, a 30 inch con-

crete moat circled around, then over a falls before entering the pond. There were concrete sidewalks and flower borders. West of the buildings a large hill was covered with trees, ferns and a large variety of wildflowers. East of the station was the Cumberland Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad which ran north and south from Waynesboro to Chambersburg with freight trains every few hours. Farther east was a larger dam and the four company owned houses. These houses were built by Milton McKenzie (Delina Stymiest, personal communication).

The description of the mechanical buildings gives a detailed picture of the complex operation. Three large oil storage tanks held the oil before it was pumped over the mountains. A water tank was nearby. The boiler house was 20 ft. by 50 ft., made of brick with a 110 foot stack. To the left on the concrete floor were eight large steam boilers and to the right, a direct current electric dynamo. A track for the "donkey," a small push car, ran in front of the boilers to the coal shed. According to Orville J. Monn, a local Quincy historian, 1 1/2 tons of coal could be shoveled into the boiler in a single firing. Coal was shipped to the siding in railroad cars to the tipple, which then emptied it into the coal shed.

The ticket house was made of brick, 15 ft. by 25 ft. To the left was the telegrapher's table with telegraph equipment. The ticket rack and superintendent's desk, with two telephones, were along the west side. A large cupboard, a framed map of the pipeline system and a clock were on the west wall.

The brick pump house was 35 ft. by 50 ft., with a floor of iron rods placed 1 inch apart. Flower boxes adorned the front of the building. There were 3 large pumps, each with a flywheel 15 ft. in diameter which, according to Monn, weighed 7 tons apiece and were dismantled in 1949. Smith describes two sets of pipes, four, 4 inch lines from the west, and six, 6 inch lines to the east, with a capacity for 5,200 barrels of oil. Back of the pumps was a large air compressor. The room also included the engineer's desk and gauges which registered the speed of the pumps and the temperature of the boilers, (Davis 1983: 130-133).

The dams in front of the buildings at the station each had a purpose. No water was taken directly from the west branch of the Little Antietam. The water was first pumped into a cold water well and then into a settling basin. Here, the sediment was removed. There were times after a heavy rain, that the creek water was muddy and full of debris. Before the water was pumped into the boilers, it was stored in a filtering tank. The water was tested for hardness and if necessary softener was added.

The pumping station operated continuously, day and night. It was illumi-

nated at night by electric lights. According to longtime resident, Edna Mae (Mowen) Shemer, Sunday was “company day” when farm folks and visitors were taken on the walk to the station which was a showplace for its beauty and the pride of the many local men who worked there.

There were problems and challenges with the pumping station and the operation. Line walkers would walk the line to check for leaks, often being gone for more than a day. They used a compact transmitter-receiver that could be activated by tapping the wires that followed the right-of-way along the pipes. R. M. Weller still has his telegraph equipment (Davis 1983: 128). Sheffler remembers that her parents provided room and board for line walkers. Monn mentions a “devil chaser” that could be inserted in the lines to scrape the pipes and keep them from corroding. At another station there was a special device to catch the “devil chaser.”

“The pumping station property, not including the four company houses, is now owned by Quincy Township...acquired from Ashland Oil Foundation for \$13,500. The site includes four well constructed brick buildings...a frame building and...a concrete block structure” (Davis 1983: 128).

Knepper Station is significant as a well preserved Pennsylvania German farmstead, retaining a high degree of integrity. It is also significant for its association with the transportation and industrial development of the region. (Research by Marty Amrhein & Marie Lanser Beck)

Quincy Schoolhouse (6830 Shoestring Hill Road)

Quincy's 2 room school house, ca. 1880, is a well preserved example of a late 1800s rural school building. The brick structure is located on a knoll on Shoestring Hill Road, to the east of the square in Quincy Village, Quincy Township. The symmetrical, 1 story, 7 bay, 1 pile school rests on a limestone foundation and features a side-gabled, moderately pitched tin-over-iron roof with center ridge cupola. On the front facade, each of the 2 classrooms is entered by a centrally placed board-and-batten door. The double entryways are sheltered by a simple shed porch supported by 2 narrow wooden posts extending from a concrete stoop. The entryway is flanked by 6 windows, 3 per classroom, with original shutters. Two brick chimneys project from the roof on either side of the pyramidal cupola. The end gables have no openings and rise uninterrupted to the boxed eaves of the roof.

Quincy's 2 room school was built at the top of Shoestring Hill Road, a narrow street reportedly named after a shoemaker who lived on the hill. The school house, which replaced an earlier structure, was built in 1880 and served as a school building until 1955.

Of the six remaining schoolhouses in Washington and Quincy Townships (several of which have been converted to single family homes), the Quincy School is the best preserved and has the highest degree of architectural integrity. In addition, the school is surrounded by more than an acre of sloping ground and retains its original school yard setting. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)



Quincy Schoolhouse, photo by James M. Smith

Camp Penn (Old Forge Road)

Camp Penn, at one time known as Old Forge Camp, is a complex of wooden buildings situated on 8 acres of land in Michaux State Forest, approximately 8 miles northeast of Waynesboro, in Quincy Township. The camp is located a quarter mile south of the Appalachian Trail.

The camp straddles Old Forge Road with the chapel, dormitory cabins, dining hall and other buildings on the western side of the road and a pond, park land and recreational areas on the eastern side. The property is heavily wooded.

The chapel is the most distinctive building with its wide wooden clapboards, bell tower, double entry doors and stairway. The balance of the buildings are utilitarian in nature and include a long, single pile recreation/fellowship hall, large dining facility and a collection of barracks style cabins and outbuildings related to the operation of a summer camp.

The property retains its original integrity as a camp. Though the buildings were extensively renovated in 1946, their exterior appearance has changed little since the camp's days as a Civilian Conservation Corps facility.



Camp Penn Chapel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created in March, 1933 as the first New Deal agency designed to provide employment for unemployed workers during the Great Depression. More than 3 million single men between the ages of 17 and 25 (including veterans of World War I and 90,000 American Indians) worked on public works projects throughout the country as part of the Public Works Administration program (Dictionary of American History 1976: 51) between 1933 and 1942.

Reforestation was an important part of the CCC's work. More than half of the total public and private tree planting done in the United States was performed by the CCC. Workers from the Old Forge Camp helped construct Red Run Park in Rouzerville and worked on the construction of the new PA Rt. 16 from Rouzerville to Blue Ridge Summit. Much of the stone used in the construction of the roadway came from the Devil's Racecourse, a boulder field near Blue Ridge Summit.

In 1945, the camp was leased from the Pennsylvania Department of Forest and Waters by the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ Church to provide facilities for a summer Christian education/leadership program. The camp was leased for 10 years and renovations to the structures were funded by the Pennsylvania Conference. The church hired Clair S. Buchart of York to be the architect and Good Lumber Co. of Quincy to serve as the contractor. All the original buildings were built on wood posts. These posts were replaced with concrete block foundations at a cost of more than \$6,000. At that time, the buildings were rewired, refitted with wall-board partitions and painted (Horn n.d.: 8).

During renovations, one of the buildings was converted into the current chapel. The exterior was encased in clapboards and the interior was finished in knotty pine. A large portion of this renovation was funded by W. Oscar Knaub of the Mount Wolf Church. The chapel was dedicated to the memory of his teenage daughter, Hilda Knaub (Horn n.d.: 3).

The camp is significant for its high degree of architectural integrity, its continuing use as a camp, and for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

B. Quincy Village

Located in what is commonly known as the square, Quincy Village straddles the crossroads of PA Rt. 997 and Orphanage Rd. (historically known as Main and High Streets). The 1858 map shows the Anderson Hotel, Anderson Store, a dwelling on the square, and several dwellings along Main Street. The 1868 map shows 40 parcels to the south and 13 to the north. There was a Lutheran Church, German Reformed Church, United Brethren Church, post office, saw mill and grist mill. The business directory on the map includes a farmer, physician and merchant. The only substantial development after this point occurred in 1903, when an orphanage was created on High Street by the United Brethren Church. It operated until 1972. Quincy served as an important village on its own with the mills, churches, schools and dwellings, and as a stopping point along a major north/south route from Mont Alto to Waynesboro.

Quincy Village contains a strip of late 1800s to early 1900s dwellings along Main Street. Houses are located on small lots and set back a few feet from the street. Much rehabilitation has occurred, creating an inconsistency in the streetscape. However, the buildings on the square, located at the crossroads of Anthony Highway and Orphanage Road, maintain a scale and character reflective of the early community. The square is a potential historic district. The orphanage is now part of a nursing home and retirement village situated on 360 acres and is surrounded by modern construction.

Comprehensive Survey Results

The dwellings in Quincy Village are a mixture of wood and brick and range from 1 to 3 stories in height. The architecture is predominantly vernacular. The majority of the buildings are in good condition.

Potential Historic District

The Quincy Crossroads historic district is the only intact crossroads village in Quincy Township. It represents a mid-to-late 1800s village that was both a self sufficient community and a rest stop for travelers. The village contains four mid 1800s, 2 1/2 to 3 story brick buildings, one on each corner of the square, and one 2 1/2 story frame dwelling. The buildings are set very close to the road and are of a much larger scale than the smaller houses in the adjacent vicinity. This concentration conveys the importance of the square as an economically and socially significant location along the roadway. The buildings served as hotels, dwellings, a tavern, a store and a post office. They exhibit mid-to-late 1800s architectural styles that range from Federal to eclectic with a Neoclassical influences.

Fritz House (1844 Anthony Highway)

The vernacular Federal style Fritz house, built ca. 1844 with later alterations, is a 3 1/2 story, 7 bay, 2 pile brick building, located at the intersection of Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) and Shoestring Hill Road on the southeast corner of the square in Quincy Village, north of Waynesboro. The original building was a 3 story, 5 bay structure built on a limestone foundation to which a 2 bay addition, 2 cross gables and a second floor oriel window were added later. These alterations along with replacement windows were carried out by Dr. Horace M. Fritz during the 1890s.

The brickwork is laid in brick in Flemish bond and the side-gabled roof is covered with slate. A rear porch on the attached ell features elaborate finials and spandrels associated with the Victorian era. The interior features wood detailing and pressed tin ceilings.

The property also features a smoke house, dating to the original structure, immediately to the back of the property, and a wood frame Victorian barn with elaborate wooden louvers, and a wagon shed at the extreme rear of the property. The barn and wagon shed are in poor condition.

The building is the tallest of the four anchoring structures at the Quincy crossroads and retains its mid to late late 1800s architectural integrity.

The property on which the Fritz House stands was originally part of a larger tract of land conveyed through patent to George and David Wertz, found-



Fritz House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

ers of Quincy, on January 4, 1812 (FCDB 20: 623). The state conveyed this property to John and Dinah Monn with all buildings and improvements on March 23, 1842 (FCDB 20: 623).

John Monn, Jr. (1808-1858) was a farmer and cabinetmaker. Monn married Dinah Fahnestock, daughter of Andrew Fahnestock, minister at Snow Hill Cloister and Ephrata. John and Dinah Monn had three children. Their son, Andrew S., managed the hotel on the northeast corner of the square in Quincy (Anderson Hotel) and, in 1870, built a hotel on the southeast corner of the square (Calimer 1991: 35-48). Monns owned the property until 1845. By March 10, 1859, the property was conveyed to Isaac Eiker by David and Margaret Piper (FCDB 32: 429). On March 31, 1891, Eiker conveyed the property to Horace M. Fritz, MD. (FCDB 96: 586). It is said that Fritz used this building as a hospital and acted as a doctor during the Civil War. While it is possible that the building was used for a hospital, Fritz did not graduate from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia until 1879. He moved to Quincy and was an active member of the community until his death in 1915. He was also a member of the Lutheran Church (Thrush 1928). After Fritz's death, his wife, Irene, sold the property through Orphan's Court on March 2, 1916 (FCDB 188: 225).

Fritz was state president of the Patriotic Sons of America (P.O.S.of A.), a fraternal organization which held meetings on the third floor of the building. The ceilings on the third floor are unusually high, possibly to accommodate the group's 15 ft. flagpoles. In recent years the building has functioned as an apartment building and antiques market. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Good House (8605 Orphanage Road)

The Federal style Henry Stover Good house, ca. 1850s, is a 2 story, 5 bay brick structure situated on the northwest corner at the intersection of Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) and Orphanage Road. It is one of the four brick buildings which anchor the square in the Village of Quincy, located north of Waynesboro, in Quincy Township. The primary elevation features 6/6 double sash windows with wooden sills and brick jack arches and a full width porch with eight simple columns and a porch roof balustrade. The central entryway is recessed with decorative corner modillions and flanked by elongated windows, reflecting the first levels earlier function as a store. The brickwork is laid in 5:1 common bond. Paired gable end chimneys extend above the side-gabled roof with boxed eaves. The original slate roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. Half fanlight ventilators are placed on the gable ends under the eaves. The Colonial Revival porch and balustrade are later additions. The house retains its original stone walkway leading to the street. The eastern elevation is buckling and the pointing of the brickwork is eroding.

Henry Stover Good was most likely the builder of this house, believed to date to the 1850s. Good owned 3 farms and acreage in the Quincy area, collectively known as “Good Acres.” In addition to farming, Good was a tanner and operator of a sawmill and a general store. The general store, known as Good’s, was located on the first floor of his house in Quincy.



Good House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Henry and Mary Good conveyed this property to E. B. and Elizabeth B. Wingert on March 28, 1866 (FCDB 115: 279). The property was then conveyed back to Henry Good by the Wingerts on April 1, 1872. The general store remained in the Good family until March 29, 1900 when Otto S. Good, Henry's grandson, and his wife, Alice, conveyed the property to George W. Middour.

Middour, a large landholder in Quincy Township, continued to operate the general store under the name of "Good" until his death. The building also served as a post office. On July 23, 1948, the property was conveyed to Fred and Evelyn Middour by the George W. Middour heirs (FCDB 410: 391). The store remained open until the late 1970s and the house continued to be owned by Fred and Evelyn Middour at the time of this survey. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck)

Anderson Hotel (8625 Anthony Highway)

The vernacular Anderson Hotel is a rambling 2 story, 5 bay brick structure, ca. 1850s, that sits on a slight rise directly above street level at the northeast corner of the square in Quincy Village, north of Waynesboro, in Quincy Township. The structure faces Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) to the west and Shoestring Hill Road immediately to the south.

The embanked building features a front-gabled parapeted roof line, wide brick end chimneys and partially raised limestone foundation. The primary facade is abbreviated by a 1 story full width wooden porch with eight simple porch supports. Windows are 2/2 double sash with wooden sills and the main entry has a rectangular glass transom.

A rear addition with a wooden enclosure to the east of the building was attached sometime after the structure's original construction. A water pump is located immediately to the front of the building.

Though the early history of this property is unknown, it is likely that this structure was built by George Anderson who owned the property until 1864. On deeds for properties located on Quincy square, this building is referred to as the Anderson Hotel. It is said that George Anderson, owner and manager of the hotel, poisoned Confederate soldiers who stopped to get a drink on their way to Gettysburg in June 1863. The poisoned soldiers, while marching to Gettysburg, took ill and died on their way. Anderson, who had not labeled the bottle of poison in case Confederate soldiers might search his tavern, accidentally drank from the bottle and poisoned himself. He died



Anderson Hotel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

on July 7, 1863, and is buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery north of Quincy. On April 22, 1864, a year after Anderson's death, the tavern was conveyed to Andrew S. Monn by the Administrator and Trustee of George Anderson. Monn continued the operation of the tavern and built another hotel on the southwest corner of the square in Quincy. It is said that Andrew, while intoxicated, rode his horse "into the hotel tavern, up the stairs, and out the back door of the second-floor dance hall."

Monn owned the property until 1891 when it was conveyed to B. R. Summers by William Raby (FCDB 97: 40). The property was then conveyed to Dr. Horace M. Fritz, who, on April 5, 1912, conveyed the property to the Patriotic Sons of America, Camp Number 665, a fraternal organization, of which Fritz was a member.

The structure is significant as a representative example of a mid 1800s south-central Pennsylvania tavern and for its association with the economic development of the Quincy community. While the building has undergone alteration through time, it remains relatively untouched by modern additions and maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. The building is in need of repair and suffers from benign neglect. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Susan Cianci Salvatore)

Monn House (8594 Anthony Highway)

The Classical Revival John Monn house, ca. 1860, is a 2 story, 3 bay structure located on Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) just north of the square in Quincy Village. The current weatherboard cladding encases the original log structure. The house features 4 full height wooden columns, supporting a triangular pediment with a Palladian-like window and decorative vergeboard. The columns rise from brick bases, added at a later date. The front-gabled facade has oversized 1/1 windows and 2 double entryways. A narrow balcony with spindle railings and supporting brackets projects from the second floor. All the windows feature Italianate styled decorative hoods. The first and second floor doorways are surmounted by rectangular beveled glass transoms with colored glass squares. The oak wooden floors of the interior are laid on the diagonal. A log encased weatherboard wash house sits to the rear of the property.

The John Monn, Jr. property was part of a larger tract of land owned by John and Dinah Monn until 1842. In the deed the property is described as having been improved with, "a new log house." Monn (1808-58) was a farmer and cabinetmaker. He owned several buildings on the Quincy square, including the John E. Geesaman residence and the brick hotel. Monn married Dinah Fahnestock, daughter of Andrew Fahnestock, who was a minister at Snow Hill Cloister and Ephrata. The Monns had three children, one of whom, Andrew, managed the hotel on the northeast corner of the square and in 1870 built a hotel on the southeast corner of the square (Calimer 1991: 35-38).



Monn House, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

The property was conveyed to Andrew S. Monn, who owned the property until 1865. Based on the architectural style and deed descriptions, it is likely that Monn altered the original log building to its Classical Revival style prior to 1865. In addition to its domestic function, the house served for a time as Quincy's post office.

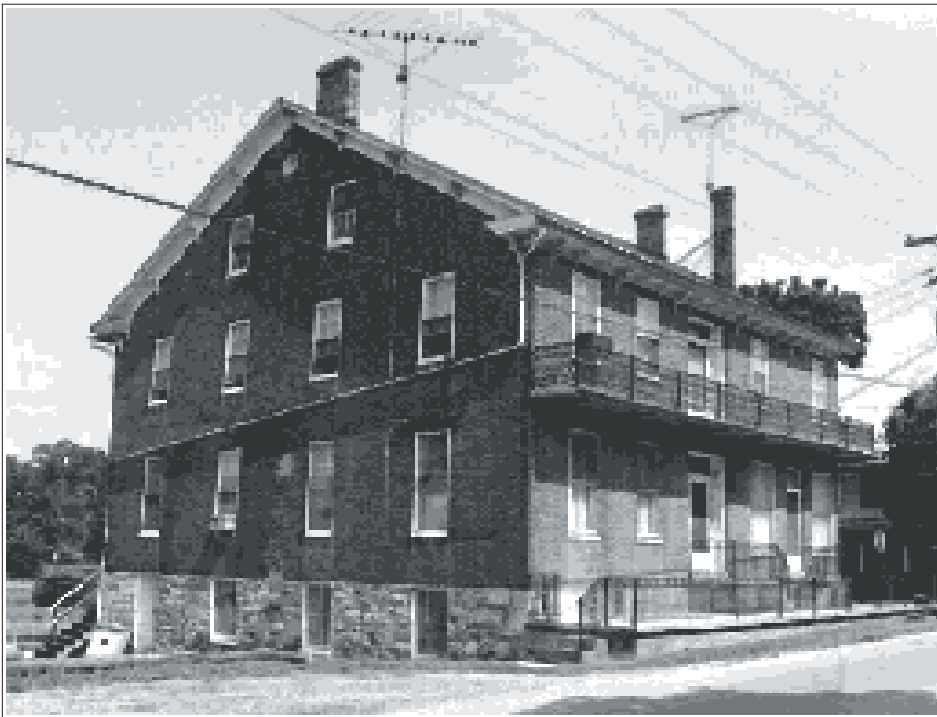
The Monn house is significant as an example of a rural adaptation of Classical Revival style and is the most distinctive building in the vicinity of the square in Quincy. The property suffers from benign neglect. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Susan Cianci Salvatore)

Andrew Hotel (8594 Anthony Highway)

The Italianate Andrew Hotel, built 1870, is a large 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, 2 pile brick building on the southwest corner of the square in Quincy Village. The building fronts on Anthony Highway (PA Rt. 997) and is bordered to the north by Orphanage Road. The primary facade features 2 recessed doorways with decorative surrounds and rectangular transom lights on each level. The second floor door leads to a full width wrought iron balcony. The moderately pitched side-gabled roof, covered by asphalt shingles over the original slate, has bracketed cornices and 2 interior end wall chimneys. A third chimney was added later. Windows are 6/6 double sash with wooden sills and brick jack arches. Windows on the first floor are more elongated. A date stone, inscribed with "Built by A. S. Monn 1870," appears in the interior of the attic gable on the northern elevation.

The interior of the hotel at one time featured a large second floor ballroom used for dances and social events. The upstairs has been converted to apartments and the downstairs functions as a nearby church's parsonage. Despite interior alterations, the building retains much of its original architectural integrity.

The land on which the Andrew Hotel stands was inherited by Andrew S. Monn from his father, John Monn, Jr. Several generations of the Monn family, including Andrew S. and his father, operated the Nunnery Mill at Snow



Andrew Hotel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

Hill Cloister and were very closely associated with the Seventh Day Baptist Monastical Society at Snow Hill. Andrew S. Monn is said to have hanged himself in the Nunnery Mill in 1903.

The Andrew Hotel included a tavern and dance hall. Andrew Monn was responsible for operating the business and the tavern. In 1890, the hotel property was conveyed by William B. Raby, an appointee of the State of Pennsylvania, to Benjamin Summers (FCDB 87: 161). The building, which has been converted into apartments, is owned by Quincy United Methodist Church and functions as the church's parsonage. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

C. Mont Alto

Mont Alto is located in the north central part of Quincy Township near the Guilford Township border. The first settler was John Funk in 1817 and the town was originally known as Funkstown. In the 1870s, the town became known as Alto Dale when the Mont Alto Railroad was created. The post office was always known as Mont Alto due its close proximity to the Mont Alto Iron Works.

According to the 1868 Atlas of Franklin County, the Mont Alto developed along Main Street, Water Street (now Penn Street), and Park Avenue. In addition to a number of dwellings, the town included a store, two hotels, a store/post office, and a German Reformed Church. Mont Alto was incorporated as a borough in 1913.

The town's development during the 1800s was based on the former Mount Alto furnace, located approximately one mile from the town, and the Mount Alto Iron Company, spread out over 22,000 acres in the eastern half of Quincy Township. The Mont Alto railroad was formed in 1872 and the tracks ran along the west side of the town. The furnace operated from the early 1800s to 1893.

In 1903, the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy began operations on former Mont Alto Iron Works land, including the former home of the company's owner. In 1959, the lands of the academy were annexed into Mont Alto and became the Mont Alto campus of Pennsylvania State University.

The historic concentration of Mont Alto occurred along Main Street. These buildings generally date from the late 1700s to the early 1900s and represent the development of the core of the community. The detached buildings are set either directly on the sidewalk or approximately 3 ft. back. Many of the buildings have been altered with vinyl siding, metal 1/1 windows, and modified or new porches. The area lacks cohesion and integrity for an historic district. The area surrounding this concentration contains a combination of historic resources of mixed integrity and later development. The former Mont Alto Railroad Station still exists and is documented below.

No direct resources exist from the Mount Alto Iron Company. However, one chapel and two associated residential structures are extant and included in this survey.

Comprehensive Survey Results

There are 184 pre 1947 buildings in the borough. Forty-two percent of the buildings are pre 1880, 14% date from 1880-1899, 8% from 1900-1919, and 36% from 1920-1947. These construction dates indicate that most of Mont Alto was built prior to 1880, during the days of the Mont Alto Iron Works, and did not grow substantially again until after 1920. The architectural styles include Gothic Revival, Italian Renaissance, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, eclectic, commercial and vernacular. Buildings are 1 to 2 1/2 stories high, with the exception of the academic buildings on the Penn State Mont Alto campus. In general, the buildings are evenly divided between moderate to good condition and their integrity is evenly divided from poor to good. The vast majority of property types comprise single dwellings with the exception of 4 churches, a few government and commercial structures, and educational buildings on the Penn State campus.

Potential National Register Sites

The following sites are located on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto.

Emmanuel Chapel, 1850

This building is significant as an example of a mid 1800s rural Gothic Revival stone chapel and for its association with the Welsh iron ore workers at the Mont Alto Iron Works.

Wiestling Hall, 1869

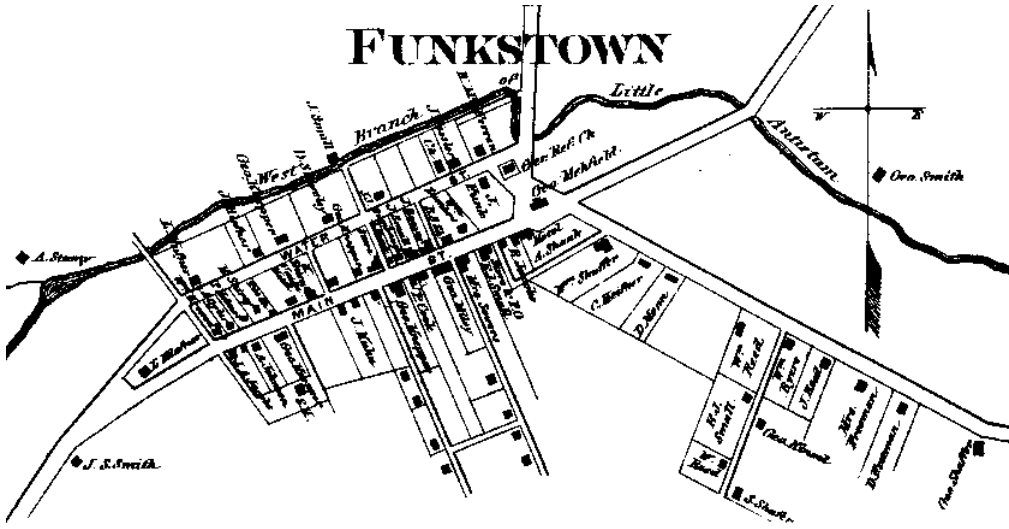
This is an important resource for its role as home to the owner of the Mont Alto Iron Works, for its use in 1903 as part of the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy, and for its Gothic Revival architecture.

Conklin Hall, 1903-1906

This building is significant as a rare example of Italian Renaissance architecture within Quincy Township and for its use as a classroom with the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy.

The Double Cottage, ca. 1911

This building is significant as an example of a Tudor Revival style architecture and its use as faculty housing for the Pennsylvania State Forest Academy.



Funkstown (Mont Alto), 1868
by D. G. Beers (1868: 45)

Emmanuel Chapel (Penn State Mont Alto)

The Gothic Revival Emmanuel Chapel is a 1 story, 1 bay, native stone structure, built in 1854, located on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto, near the west branch of the Antietam Creek. The chapel features non coursed stonework with massive corner quoins and a steeply pitched wood shingle roof. Its primary front-gabled facade is broken by a central entry door with a stone arch surround. Three narrow stained glass pointed arch windows appear on the side elevations.

The masonry building retains a high degree of its original architectural integrity. One of the stained glass windows is currently boarded over and the original roofing has been replaced.

Emmanuel Chapel, also known as Mont Alto Chapel, was the first Episcopalian church built west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Pennsylvania. The chapel was constructed for the iron ore workers, many of whom were Welsh, employed at the nearby Mont Alto Iron Furnace Co., in operation until 1893. In 1850, William Hayman and N. B. Hughes, both connected to the iron furnace, started a Sunday School. The chapel was built by Mayor J. Holker Hughes, who owned the furnace company, as a place of worship for the owners and employees of the Mont Alto Furnace. A notice, appearing in the Waynesboro *Village Record*, June 23, 1853 reported:

“Proposals will be received until the 1st of August next, for the building of an Episcopal church, of stone, at Mt. Alto, the stone for which are to be had convenient. The materials to be found by the contractor. A description of the style and dimensions will be shown by applying at the Mt. Alto Office. H. Hughes.”

The cornerstone was laid on June 23, 1854.

John E. Cook, a captain in John Brown’s Army of Liberation, was captured nearby following his escape from the fighting at Harpers Ferry. Cook was



Emmanuel Chapel, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

identified while trying to purchase food at the Mont Alto Furnace Company store and captured by three men, including Claggett Fitzhugh, manager of the Mont Alto Furnace. He was turned over to Magistrate Samuel Reisher in Chambersburg and jailed in the County seat. On Dec. 16, 1859, Cook was put to death by hanging at Charles Town, VA. Local legend insists that Brown himself, while using the name Isaac Smith, attended services at Emmanuel Chapel and even taught Sunday School there while he was a resident of Franklin County prior to his raid on Harpers Ferry.

In 1864, Col. George B. Wiestling, superintendent of the Iron Works, organized a Union Sunday School in the Chapel. When the Mont Alto Furnace closed in 1893, the chapel closed as well. It briefly reopened in 1908-1909 and permanently reopened in 1926 when the Rev. A. A. Hughes repaired the historic building (Mitchell 1947: 30).

The chapel is significant for its relationship to the iron ore furnace and the Welsh immigrants who came to work in the mines, and for its association with John Brown and the days immediately preceding and following his raid on Harpers Ferry on Oct. 16, 1859. The structure's high degree of architectural integrity and historical importance make this chapel one of the most significant religious resources identified in all the areas surveyed.

(Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

(Editor's note: Emmanuel's Chapel was restored and refurbished with a restroom and kitchen facility added to the rear during the winter/spring of 2000.)

Wiestling Hall (Penn State Mont Alto)

The Gothic Revival Wiestling Hall, originally built in 1807 and altered in 1864, is a massive house located on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto, Mont Alto, PA. The original log structure was enlarged to its present 2 1/2 story, 6 bay, 2 pile form in 1864 in a polychrome Gothic Revival style. On the primary facade, it features 3 front-gabled dormers with pointed arch windows, 3 projecting oriel windows clad with fishscale shingles, and a massive porch supported by 4 rusticated sandstone pillars. A small stone wall, topped with sandstone and quartzite set on end, runs the course of the building, separating the porch from a front walkway. The walkway leads to a wide, 11 paneled entry doorway with 4 sidelights and fanlight, sheltered by an extensive portico. Elaborate door and window surrounds on this level are constructed of rusticated sandstone and red brick in a polychromed pattern. First floor windows are 9/6 double sash with wooden sills and lintels. Windows on the second level feature 1/1 windows with the upper pane framed in small stained glass panes. A 5-sided sun porch with a flat roof extends from the ground level's eastern exposure.

Two elaborate brick chimneys extend through the side-gabled roof. A 5 bay ell, extends to the back and features exterior porches with decorated porch supports and flattened arches. A single story, 2 bay brick spring house is located to the rear.

Extensive modifications have been made to the interior of the structure to accommodate its change in use from a manor house to a forestry school building to a present day college administration office. The building's



Wiestling Hall, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

original roofing material has been replaced, exterior stairways extend from the upper level to the ground floor, and vinyl siding covers over the original cladding of the ell. Despite the building's alterations, the house still retains much of its integrity as a mid 19th century home of an iron furnace owner.

Wiestling Hall, which now serves as an administration building for Penn State Mont Alto, was originally built as a log house by Samuel and Daniel Hughes, who moved to Mont Alto from Maryland in 1807 in order to establish the Mont Alto Furnace (Dorsett 1984: 88-93). At its peak, the furnace employed 500 men and encompassed 22,000 acres. Logs from the original structure are still visible in an exposed interior wall of Wrestling Hall.

In 1864, the furnace was purchased by the Mont Alto Iron Company and Colonel George B. Wiestling took over management of the operation. Wiestling increased the output of the furnace fourfold. In 1872, he built the Mont Alto Railroad, and in 1879, extended the line to Waynesboro. When Wiestling took charge of the furnace, he enlarged the log home built by the Hughes brothers, creating the structure visible today.

The region's iron ore deposits and the availability of wood and limestone made Mont Alto an ideal location for establishing an iron furnace (Bomberger 1991: 15). In the early-to-mid 1800s, iron was made on plantations located near iron ore deposits. These plantations covered thousands of acres of forest land and consumed up to 6,000 cords of wood a day to feed the charcoal-fired furnaces. Like other "iron plantations" in the Cumberland Valley, there were sharp differences in the life of the ironmaster and that of the laborers. Wiestling's elaborate house contrasted greatly to the 1 and 2 room workmen houses scattered throughout Mont Alto. None of these wooden structures remain today. After the decline of the iron furnace, these houses were disassembled and moved to neighboring South Mountain's rapidly developing TB sanitarium, established in the early 1900s. They were rebuilt as shelters for the growing number of tuberculosis patients who came to South Mountain.

Today, Wiestling Hall is the only building remaining from Mont Alto's Iron Furnace era. Continual deforestation of the mountain land, together with improved iron making technology and the greater economy of shipping raw materials to the larger foundries, led to the predominance of the steel industry in the Pittsburgh area. Wiestling continued to live in the large house until his death in 1891. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the buildings and 22,000 acre iron furnace in 1893. Some of Wiestling's family remained to see the "School for Training of Forest Wardens" being built from Wiestling's estate.

Joseph Trimble Rothrock, M.D., and state Commissioner of Forestry from 1895 to 1904, was known as the "Father of Pennsylvania Forestry." It was

his vision to create forests out of burned, stripped land, later known as “the Pennsylvania Desert.” To realize his vision, Rothrock needed well trained forest wardens. At this time, only a few colleges in the country offered forestry degrees, and only one, Biltmore in North Carolina, had produced graduates (Thomas 1985: 479).

After trying unsuccessfully to convince Pennsylvania State College and the University of Pennsylvania to provide majors in forestry, Rothrock raised private and state funds to create a school “to prepare forest wardens for the proper care of the State Forestry Reservation lands” (Thomas & Dice 1978: 579). The school’s motto would be, “Woodman, cut those trees judiciously” (Thomas 1985: 7). This was the only school of its kind in the United States. Wiestling’s old home was used as a classroom and dining commons for the forestry school. In 1905, the spring house adjacent to Wiestling Hall was erected to meet the increased demand for food storage. In 1929, Pennsylvania State College purchased the Forest Academy.

In addition to retaining a high degrees of its architectural integrity, Wiestling Hall is significant as one of the last standing structures associated with the Mont Alto Furnace and for its association with Pennsylvania’s Forest Academy, a leading forestry school in the early half of the 1900s. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Conklin Hall (Penn State Mont Alto)

The Italian Renaissance Conklin Hall, 1907-09, is a large rectangular, sandstone building located on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto, Mont Alto, PA. The structure is 2 1/2 story, 11 bay, 2 pile in plan. The primary facade is dominated by the main entry and its wide rounded recessed segmental archway bearing the inscription "Conklin Hall". The entry is surrounded by wide sidelights and an oversized fanlight. Decorative dentil molding separates the door jamb from the fanlight. Windows on the primary facade are 12/12 double sash with stone sills and brick jack arches with keystones.

The facade's local reddish sandstone is pointed with a contrasting darker red mortar. A dark stone belt course runs the full extent of the building, separating the first floor from the foundation level with its eight, 4 paned casement windows. The corners of the buildings are supported by large buttresses. A stained glass window is centered above the corresponding arched doorway on the rear elevation.

The building features a nearly flat hipped terra cotta tile roof with wide sloping bracketed eaves. Three hipped dormers with wide bracketed overhangs and finials project from the roof. The dormers feature double square casement windows in a star burst pattern.

The interior of Conklin Hall was extensively renovated in 1989. The original front double doors have been replaced and hand railing leading to the front entrance have been installed on existing sandstone pilings.

Conklin Hall was built between 1907 and 1909 by students of the early forestry school from local materials. The building originally included classrooms and a laboratory, named for Robert Conklin, who was appointed the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Forestry in 1904 and was the senior state of-



Conklin Hall, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

ficial who supervised its construction. Conklin was instrumental in emphasizing liberal arts in the forestry school program and brought about a change in the name of the school from the “School for Training of Forest Wardens” to the State Forest Academy.

Conklin sought funding from the state legislature for construction of a more modern teaching facility and, in 1907, the legislature appropriated \$15,000 for the project. Conklin was able to build only half the structure with the allocated funds and later asked for additional money to complete the project. In 1909, the legislature allocated an additional \$16,000 for its completion.

The resulting structure “was an oblong, 44 feet wide by 141 feet long. Two stories high it was topped with a dormer-windowed attic. Its sandstone facade was unrelieved except for brick trim around the top of the windows and the arch of the center door” (Thomas 1985: 82). During construction, 11,697 board feet of lumber was used, 40,000 shingles, and 9,500 feet of plastering lath. Students worked with pick and shovel to dig out the building’s foundation under Conklin’s direct supervision (Thomas 1985: 82-83).

When the building was completed, it was first named Main Hall, having 11 classrooms, a library, and housing 42 students. The building was called Recitation Hall or the “dorm” until 1930, when it was officially named Conklin Hall. In 1929, the Pennsylvania State College merged with the State Forestry School, using the building for both classrooms and as a dormitory until 1989. In 1993-94, the college renovated the building for use as a student center.

Conklin Hall is significant for its architectural style, for its association with the Forestry Academy, whose students built the structure, and for Robert Conklin, one of the state’s first Forestry Commissioners. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

Double Cottage (Penn State Mont Alto)

The Tudor Revival Double Cottage, also known as the Faculty Cottage, ca. 1911, is a large wood frame classroom and office building on the campus of Penn State Mont Alto, Mont Alto, PA. The 2 1/2 story, 6 bay, 2 pile cottage is distinctive for its cross-gabled, gambrel roof and projecting front gable flanked by single story front porches and front-gabled dormers. The primary elevation featured 9/1 double sash windows, two, 15 paned casement windows under the gable eaves and paired, 16 paned casements in the dormers. Brackets support the wide overhanging eaves of the roof, a treatment repeated with dormers. The paired porches on both the front and rear elevations feature simple railings and plain porch supports. The foundation is built of local sandstone with contrasting light red colored pointing. Photographs of the building, taken after its construction, show weatherboard cladding and elaborate half-timbering on the center gable and flanking dormers.

Double Cottage is located on the site of the “Old Cottage,” which served as Col. George Wiestling’s office during his tenure as superintendent of the Mont Alto Iron Furnace. When the Iron Furnace lands were purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1893, the Old Cottage was still standing. With the establishment of the Forest Academy, the former office was used to provide faculty housing. It was in this building that H. George Wirt, one of the men most responsible for the establishment of the forestry school, and Ralph E. Brock, an African American who received his degree in botany from the University of Pennsylvania, believed they first heard the ghost of Col. Wiestling. The zinc lined floor rattled at night and Brock “imagined that this was the sound of Wiestling’s sword banging on the steps as he entered the building” (Mowen 1991: 27).



Double Cottage, photo by Marie Lanser Beck

When Old Cottage was razed in 1911, the Double Cottage was built by forestry students to house two faculty families. After ownership of the building changed from the forestry school to the Penn State, the college has used the building for classrooms, university offices and storage. (Research by A. Kristin Beck & Marie Lanser Beck)

(Editor's note: the Double Cottage was demolished by Penn State Mont Alto in 1995-96 and replaced by the current book store.)

Mont Alto Railroad Station (Penn Street)

The former Mont Alto Railroad Station, built in 1872, is located in the borough of Mont Alto adjacent to Penn Street (formerly Water Street). The station is surrounded by low scale dwellings to the north and south. The west branch of the Antietam Creek runs along the east side of the station. The track associated with the station was removed in the 1970s.

The station is a long rectangular, 1 story structure with clapboard siding and a low hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has more than a 3 ft. overhang and is supported by periodically placed large brackets. The south elevation has 1 central door and 2 flanking, 6/6 double sash windows. The west elevation has two, 6/6 wood double sash windows, a new double door and an altered section sided with plywood. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 double sashes. The loading dock has been removed and a nearby railroad house burned several years ago.

In 1803, the Mont Alto Iron Works was established in Quincy Township, adjacent to Mont Alto, and remained in operation throughout the 1800s. In 1872, the owner of the iron works, Colonel George B. Wiestling, formed the Mont Alto Railway Company to transport iron from the furnace to Chambersburg, PA.

The Mont Alto Railway Station is now owned by the Wesley United Methodist Church of Mont Alto and is used for scouting and fellowship activities.

Despite changes to a portion of its exterior, the building retains the physical characteristics of a train station as seen in its long, low, rectangular shape, wide bracketed eaves and location along a relatively undeveloped area of the west branch of the Antietam Creek. With the disappearance of the Mont Alto Railway and the Mont Alto Iron Works, this structure serves as one of the few remaining vestige of the region's industrial development. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Susan Cianci Salvatore)



Mont Alto Railroad Station, photo by James M. Smith

D. South Mountain Village

South Mountain Village is located in the northeast corner of Quincy Township and straddles the boundaries of Guilford Township to the north and Adams Township to the east. State forest land surrounds the remaining sides. The village was a later settlement compared to other areas of the township and is largely an early-to-mid 1900s rural development.

The land of South Mountain was originally part of the Mont Alto Iron Company. The 1858 Atlas of Quincy Township shows a sparsely settled area with a store and approximately 10 dwellings, one of which belonged to Hughes, the founder of the Mont Alto furnace. The 1868 Atlas shows fewer dwellings and indicates holdings by the Mont Alto Iron Co. Although located on former Mont Alto Iron Company land, the area did not develop significantly during this time.

The community of South Mountain remains largely intact. It is characterized by a very small center composed of a post office, food market and hotel. The center area is surrounded by mostly vernacular 1 1/2 story dwellings set on small lots and built back from the street. No resources were documented from the village.

In the early-to-mid 1900s, the State of Pennsylvania developed the Mont Alto Sanatorium in its initiative to fight tuberculosis. The South Mountain Sanatorium became the South Mountain Restoration Center and has been used as a rehabilitation center by the Department of Public Welfare since the early 1960s. Although geographically located in the village of South Mountain, the Sanatorium was a self sufficient entity and remained very distinct from the village in its environmental and physical setting. The Restoration Center is a potential National Register historic district.

Comprehensive Survey Results

Sixty buildings were identified as predating 1947. Of these, 10% predate 1880, 2% date from 1880-1899, 15% from 1900-1919, and 73% from 1920-1947. The late construction date in the village is a result of the expansion of the South Mountain Restoration Center that occurred in 1938-1940, when the center's buildings changed from small scale wooden structures to large institutional buildings. In the village, 78% of the buildings are vernacular in style and the remaining are divided between Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and eclectic. The architecture of the Restoration Center includes Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Sullivanesque styles. The vast majority of property types are single dwellings, followed by the institutional buildings of the South Mountain Restoration Center, and three commercial structures in the village center.

South Mountain Restoration Center Historic District

The South Mountain Restoration Center is significant for its association with the South Mountain Tuberculosis Center, a state run facility operated to fight TB in the early-to-mid 1900s. It is also significant for its architecture, which includes the variety of styles mentioned above. The center has strong integrity in its concentration of buildings.

Established in 1901 and known as the White Pine Camp, patients lived in tents with no provision for dining facilities or nursing care. From 1907 to 1918, the camp became known as the Mont Alto Sanatorium. The center existed as a community unto itself with housing for staff, a children's hospital, administrative offices, a post office, wooden cottages for patients, a church, and recreational facilities. The wooden cottages, children's hospital, and some employee housing were replaced between 1938 and 1940 by massive brick buildings.

The center is located on a campus-like setting with wide, expansive, rolling lawns. The buildings are spaced far apart. Monumental Classical Revival structures are located near the entrance to the complex, the more moderate sized Sullivanesque buildings towards the middle of the site, and the smaller structures, such as dwellings and the chapel, on the edge. The grounds are surrounded by a tree line creating a defined perimeter.

Preservation Recommendations

The Restoration Center is in jeopardy of demolition due to maintenance costs. Some of the buildings are vacant and suffer from benign neglect. Efforts should be made to nominate the site as a National Register historic district and to find an adaptive reuse of these buildings to assure their preservation.

(Editor's note: since its founding, the Restoration Center has been known by five different names through the years: 1901-1907, White Pine Camp; 1908-1918, Mont Alto Sanatorium; 1918-1956, South Mountain Sanatorium; 1957-1959, Samuel G. Dixon State Hospital; 1960-present, South Mountain Restoration Center.)

John Gilbert Chapel (South Mountain)

The Tudor Revival John Gilbert Chapel, built 1911, dominates an open hillside on the rolling grounds of the South Mountain Restoration Center, near South Mountain Village in Quincy Township. The single story, 3 bay chapel is clad with weatherboard above a rose-colored mountain stone foundation. The walls are supported by stone buttresses at all four corners. The interior consists of an open sanctuary and two anterooms at the rear. Paired sets of green-colored diamond paned casement windows run on both side elevations and flank the double entryway on the front exposure. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A belfry, sheltering the structure's original bell, is set on the roof ridge above the entryway.

Local white pine lines the interior walls, floor and ceiling. The chapel's favorable position on the hillside and its many windows ensure maximum airflow, specifically designed for tuberculosis patients. Steam heat is provided to the chapel from the complex's central system.

The structure retains nearly all of its original integrity. Some broken colored quarrels have been replaced with clear glass. Interior woodwork was refinished when renovations were completed in 1978. At that time, the chapel's original wooden pews were replaced and its belfry refurbished. The chapel's decorative radiators and large period light fixtures remain.

Catholic services are currently held in the chapel every Sunday morning and the site is frequently the scene of weddings and funeral services for the Restoration Center's geriatric patients.



John Gilbert Chapel, photo by Cecil Wells

Funds for the John Gilbert Chapel were donated in 1911 by Fannie Gilbert Dixon, wife of Samuel G. Dixon, Pennsylvania's first Secretary of Health and pioneer in the Commonwealth's antituberculosis campaign. The interdenominational chapel was built in memory of Fannie Dixon's father, John Gilbert (1804-1877), a prominent Episcopalian from Harrisburg, and given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A bronze plaque with identifying information is mounted to the right of the chapel's entry.

The chapel was designed by Samuel Dixon and constructed by employees of the Mont Alto Sanatorium. Local mountain stone was carved by stonemason Frank Berneski and his assistant, Robert Bailey, for the structure's foundation and buttresses. Timber came from nearby forest land. Prior to the chapel's construction, weekly interdenominational church services (with mandatory attendance required of all patients), were held outside in good weather or in an open air assembly room in bad weather.

Dixon, who designed the 10 ft. square "Dixon cottages" which were the prescribed setting for tuberculosis patients, designed the chapel which allowed for the free flow of air. Tuberculosis patients sat on the left side of the chapel's central aisle, while medical staff and Sanatorium employees sat on the right (Zeigler 1994).

The screened-in, open-air Dixon cottages, laid out with military precision on compass points (allowing for complete exchange of air and exposure to sunshine), lined the grounds of the Sanatorium, which began as a rude encampment in 1902. The cottages were removed between 1956 and 1960, although original blueprints exist in South Mountain Restoration Center files.

Fresh mountain air at a high elevation and access to a diet heavily dependent on milk and eggs, was the recommended treatment for those infected with tuberculosis (Bates 1993). The Sanatorium located on South Mountain, elevation 1,600 ft., was considered to be an ideal setting for restoring the health of tuberculosis patients.

The chapel is only one of two buildings remaining from the center's early days as a sanatorium. The other is a concrete theater building, built in 1920 complete with wooden stage and dressing rooms, located several hundred feet southwest of the chapel. It now serves as a paint shop and maintenance building (Unit #16, South Mountain Restoration Center).

The sanatorium was started by Dr. Joseph Trimble Rothrock (1839-1922), the state's first Commissioner of Forestry. Rothrock, a physician, botanist, Arctic explorer, Civil War veteran and asthmatic, had camped on South Mountain with four tubercular friends during 1901-02 (videotape, *History*

of South Mountain Restoration Center 1900-1965). He believed the setting ultimately proved a cure for their tuberculosis. At the age of 62, Rothrock established his own sanatorium on forest land previously owned by the Mount Alto Iron Works and purchased a strip of land providing access to “Polly’s Springs” from Jeremia [sic] and Polly Carbaugh (FCDB 139: 475). His collection of buildings and tents was purchased by Pennsylvania’s newly created Department of Health in 1907, when the Commonwealth sought to establish one of the early state-supported tuberculosis sanatoriums. Many of the original wooden buildings were constructed from former Mount Alto Furnace workmen houses, dismantled from their original location on the grounds of the Forest Academy that Rothrock had established in 1903 (now the campus of Penn State Mont Alto).

The camp, which initially provided only tents or shacks and few furnishings for patients, grew rapidly. In 1907, the Sanatorium, originally known as White Pine Camp, had 30 patients. In 1909, the number had grown to 500 and by 1912, the number of patients reached 960. In 1915, when South Mountain established its own post office, the name of the camp was changed from Mont Alto Sanatorium to South Mountain Sanatorium (Zeigler 1994). At one point more than 1,000 TB patients were in residence at South Mountain. In addition to cottages, open-air pavilions, medical stations, laundry and entertainment areas, the Sanatorium would eventually have its own dining facilities, chicken and hog farms, large vegetable farms and orchards, and would function as “a town within a town,” (Zeigler 1994).

Most of the Sanatorium’s wooden buildings were replaced in a massive building program. The program began in 1938 with construction of the Samuel G. Dixon Sanatorium, a new Children’s Hospital (Preventorium), Nurses’ Home and other buildings as part of the state’s \$5,00,000 rehabilitation of the Sanatorium.

The Gilbert Chapel is significant for its high degree of architectural integrity and as one of only two remaining buildings from the initial period of the Sanatorium. It is also significant for its association with the Dixons and with the Commonwealth’s aggressive public health efforts to contain the spread of TB by confining and treating tuberculosis patients. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Cecil Wells)

Oak Lodge (South Mountain)

The vernacular Oak Lodge is a 2 1/2 story, 3 bay, 2 pile residence on the grounds of the former Mont Alto Sanatorium, now known as the South Mountain Restoration Center, near South Mountain Village. The single family house, built in 1928, features a central entryway flanked by two, 1/1 double sash windows beneath a full width porch. An ell addition has been added to the rear, incorporating an original screened-in porch. The house is clad with weatherboard above a mountain stone foundation. Two gabled dormers extend from the steeply pitched asphalt roof. The house has no chimney; it is heated through the complex's central underground steam-heating system. The interior features original wood flooring.

The house, which is now vacant and in need of repair, retains much of its original integrity. It is representative of employee housing available at the sanatorium.

Oak Lodge was the residence assigned to the Mont Alto Sanatorium's Chief Engineer. The house is one of two identical residences situated in close proximity, designated for worker housing. The other house has since been razed.

The Sanatorium, which cared for more than 1,000 tuberculosis patients in the second decade of 1900s, offered housing units for the doctors, nurses, staff and key employees during the period of the 1920s through the 1950s. Oak Lodge was occupied by a South Mountain Restoration Center engineer as late as 1987. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Cecil Wells)



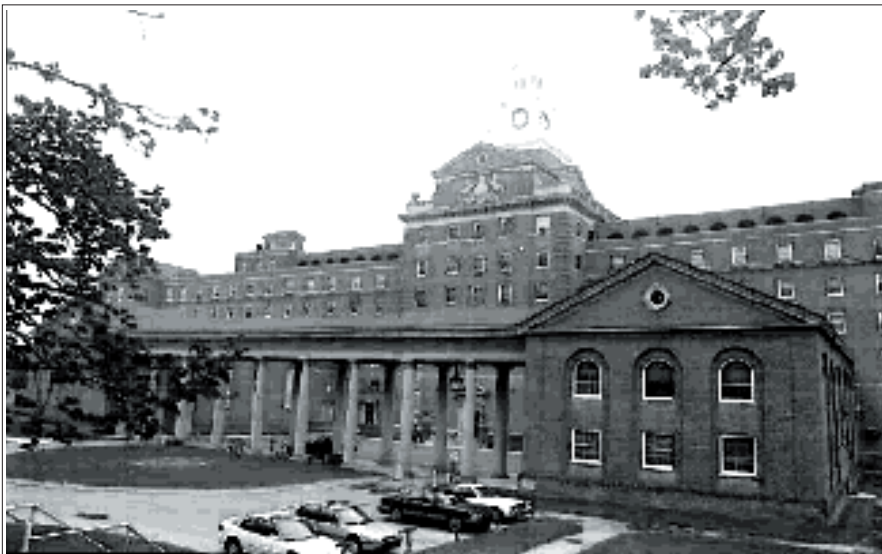
Oak Lodge, photo by Cecil Wells

Samuel G. Dixon Sanatorium (South Mountain)

The Samuel G. Dixon Sanatorium, now known as Building Unit #01 of the South Mountain Restoration Center, is one of the largest buildings owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The massive Classical Revival brick structure sits on a slight rise approximately 1/4 mile from the entrance to the 326 acre grounds of the South Mountain Restoration Center, in South Mountain Village, Quincy Township. The structure's design echoes the Georgian public building model with its cupola, pedimented central projecting pavilion, wings, elaborated doorway, belt course and classical details (Rifkind 1980: 156).

The most dominant feature of the building is its size—600 ft. long, 8 floors high with a utility penthouse, and 282,220 sq. ft.—housing patients, hospital services and administrative offices. A wood framed lead and copper covered dome and cupola, with square drum and 2 tiered gallery, towers over the building's central core. The main entryway at the center of the building is flanked by two, 3 bay projections at the front of the building, two wings to the north and south, and two, 100 ft. ells extending from the rear of the building. The large columned penthouse on the building's uppermost floor houses the structure's mechanical rooms, elevator controls, duct work and 50,000 gallon water tank. On the primary facade under the building's central triangular pediment is a large carved stone Commonwealth of Pennsylvania seal. The building's foundation consists of huge concrete pilings sunk deep into the ground. Because the structure "floats" on these pilings, the building exhibits no structural cracks after 60 years.

The building's central entrance features a paved entryway guarded by 2 sets of eight, 2 story unelaborated stone columns and 4 pilasters supporting a



Samuel G. Dixon Sanatorium, photo by Cecil Wells

colonnade which connects the 2 front wings. The open, interior courtyard leads to a central double entryway with classical surround of carved stone scrolls. The entry foyer is built of marble. The parkway's curbing and bol-yards are made of granite.

Windows of the hospital rooms are "tilt-in" rectangular 8/8 double sash resting on narrow stone sills (a high-end innovation designed to assist in their cleaning). The narrowness of the hospital wards (only 3 pile deep) and the proliferation of symmetrically placed windows reflect the structure's original use as a tuberculosis sanatorium and the critical importance of ventilation. The building was designed and still has the capability of a 100% fresh air return, although energy considerations dictate a current air quality standard of a 10% return.

All the walls are 1.5 ft. thick and the brickwork is laid in Flemish bond. Floors are made of concrete with terrazine flooring and rubberized tile. Many of the bathrooms are marble and the plumbing system features brass and copper piping. Three 1,000 gallon solid brass hot water tanks were removed in 1993.

The building provided patient rooms, operating suites, medical and administrative offices, kitchen, dining and recreation facilities. It also housed a research lab, morgue and 2 movie theaters equipped with 1938 state-of-the-art carbon rod projecting equipment. At the time of construction, each individual hospital room was equipped with a bedside radio headset, allowing patients to select from two stations

A large auditorium, complete with a stage and five, 2 story sets of rectangular windows with fanlights on each side, projects from the front of the building. In the rear, each of the ends features a rounded solarium on the eastern exposure. The building's original slate roof, with extra-thick shingles, has been removed and replaced with asphalt shingles.

The building features several belt courses, decorative corner quoins, triangular pediments with dentils and wide cornices on the 3 primary front gables. The 2 gable ends contain classical decorative garlands encircling round windows. Sloping brick walls extend from the building's base to the rear of the structure and incorporate classical stone urns. The building is steam-heated, provided by a central heating plant connected by underground pipes, and is equipped with 5 elevators (4 for passengers, 1 for food service).

The Dixon Sanatorium is a well preserved and functioning example of monumental, government funded, institutional architecture from the pre-World War II era. The building is distinctive for its design and engineering features and use of building materials. No structural changes or additions have been

made to the building since its original construction in 1938-1940, although a revolving door at the main entrance was eventually replaced by two sets of entry doors. The vastness of the structure and the quality of its construction reflect the Commonwealth's commitment to providing health care for thousands of its citizens in the public health campaign against tuberculosis.

Construction of the Sanatorium began in 1938 and was completed in 1940. It replaced an earlier wooden hospital. The center was named for Samuel G. Dixon, who was chosen by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker to head the state's new Department of Health in 1905. Dixon served in this capacity under 4 governors until his death in 1918 (Bates 1993: 154). He was in the forefront to establish state-run tuberculosis sanatoriums in the face of escalating rates of infection.

Between 1907 and 1916, the state of Pennsylvania boasted the largest system for the care of tuberculosis patients in the United States. In 1916, the Mont Alto Sanatorium accommodated 1,150 patients in a collection of wooden buildings and open-air cottages, providing the fresh air, restful rural setting and essential dairy products the antituberculosis campaign required. The buildings were located on mountain land formerly owned by the Mont Alto Iron Works. By the 1930s, the site was badly overcrowded and the small wooden and brick buildings inadequate for the care of patients.

In the years between 1935 and 1938, the state embarked on a major modernization plan for its tuberculosis facilities and ground was broken for "a huge infirmary with accommodations for 715 patients" and a "magnificent preventatorium" (Bates 1993: 287).

The cost to build the Dixon Sanatorium is estimated at \$1.2 million. The building was designed by Philadelphia architects Duncan & Sauter and the Stewart A. Jellett Co., both Philadelphia firms. John B. Kelly of Philadelphia, father of movie star Grace Kelly, was the brick contractor. The massive construction project employed hundreds of local workers and masons, who reportedly stood in long lines to seek the high paying jobs.

The complex, which contains more than 40 separate buildings, was designed to be self sufficient with its own water and sewer system, two water tanks, reservoir, laundry, medical staff housing, tennis courts, golf course, 12 dining rooms, theater, bowling alley, swimming pools, library, dairy farm and kitchen. By 1947, more than 500 doctors, nurses, state employees and patient workers were engaged in the operation of the center which provided free health care for state residents with tuberculosis (*Record Herald* 1947). Walter L. Zeigler, former resident (1939-1940) and historian of South Mountain Restoration Center, describes the compound as "a town within a town" (interview, May 18, 1994) complete with a patient economy made

up of tailors, watchmakers, seamstresses and barbers. Many musicians and writers were among the patients. Zeigler's research draws heavily on copies of *Spunk*, a monthly patient run publication chronicling the center's history from 1909 to 1963. In addition to caring for patients, the Sanatorium operated a nurses' training school and a business college for patients.

While many patients were "cured" and returned to their former lives, the building was equipped with a large morgue where research efforts were undertaken to uncover strategies for fighting tuberculosis. A cemetery, marked only by a single monument, is located on the front lawn of Building Unit #02. Zeigler has maintained a list of the names of 298 patients who are buried there.

The current South Mountain Restoration Center, has been used as a rehabilitation center by the Department of Public Welfare since the early 1960s, though only a few of its buildings are in use. The Dixon Sanatorium continues to serve its historic function as a patient residence and administrative center. The facility's research laboratory has been replaced with offices, and a seventh floor operating room has been replaced with a pharmacy. Even though the precise mission of the institution has changed from serving TB patients to mentally ill geriatric patients, the facility retains its essential public health character and purpose. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Cecil Wells)

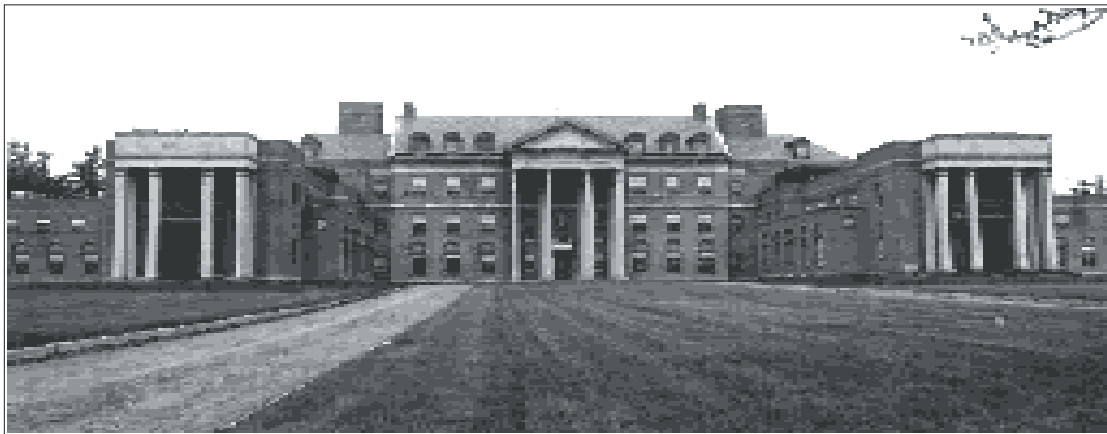
Children's Hospital (South Mountain)

The Children's Hospital/Preventorium of the Mont Alto Sanatorium (also known as Edgewood), is a rambling brick and stone columned hospital building of Georgian design on the grounds of the South Mountain Restoration Center, near South Mountain Village, in Quincy Township. The symmetrical, 137,918 sq. ft. building consists of a 4 story, 9 bay center block with a side-gabled roof, pedimented 4 column entryway and projecting central pavilion. Two, 2 story, 8 bay wings extend from the front of the building on the southern exposure. Two additional wings extend east and west from the central core.

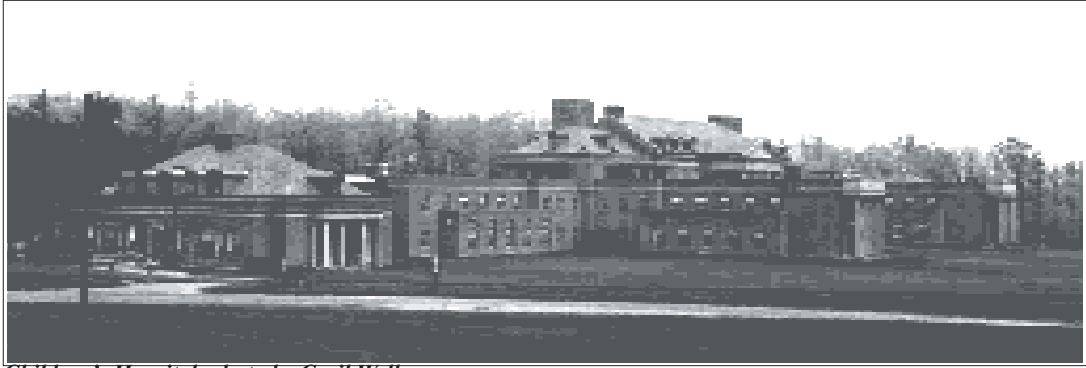
Elaborate brick and wrought iron gates with large bronze light fixtures, separate the property from the service road. An elongated oval driveway leads from the gates to the building's main entrance, which features a central double entry surmounted by a broken pediment. Three story stone pillars with Egyptian style capitals support a pediment and wide architrave with simple frieze bands and dentil molding. The steeply pitched roof features 6 dormers with rounded copper hoods.

One bay hyphens connect the primary block to the two protruding wings. They are flat roofed and anchored with four, 2 story square pillars with simple capitals. Most of the building's windows are 6/4 metal framed case-ments which open to the interior of the building. The fenestration features stone sills and brick jack arches with many of the arches bearing distinctive stone keystones. The center core of the building is constructed of brickwork laid in Flemish bond. Other brickwork is laid in common bond.

The 3 pile wings extend to the east and west and are anchored by 2 rectangular, 2 story blocks. The kitchen wing, on the western exposure, features four, 1 story columns and copper roofed dormers while the eastern extension features 2 story columns and a plain pediment.



Children's Hospital, photo by Cecil Wells



Children's Hospital, photo by Cecil Wells

The building, vacant since 1986, is equipped with 2 sloping swimming pools specifically designed for tuberculosis patients, 4 classrooms, all-purpose exercise rooms, complete kitchen and dining facilities, examining rooms, single patient rooms and wards, an auditorium/chapel, a library, a movie theater with built-in movie screens and carbon-arc projectors, lounges, staff housing and a complete single family house used for rehabilitation. The building has 3 elevators, a slate roof on the main section, and felt built-up roofs covered with stone grit on the flat sections

The Children's Hospital/Preventorium, now known as Building Unit #02 of the South Mountain Restoration Center, was built in 1938 and opened in January 1940 as part of a massive effort by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to accommodate the state's growing number of tuberculosis patients. The hospital, located just inside the grounds of the 326 acre facility, provided space for 350 children and fourth floor living quarters for its nursing staff. The huge structure was built on the site of the Sanatorium's extensive chicken farm, which supplied the eggs prescribed as part of an anti-tuberculin diet. In addition to hospital facilities, the building featured fully equipped classrooms and recreational facilities for the children as young as 18 months of age.

The perimeter at the rear of the hospital was fenced in and contained playground equipment. The most seriously ill children were cared for in a special wing in the Dixon Sanatorium.

The large structure replaced an older wooden children's hospital building (which is no longer standing) as part of the state's efforts to improve health care for its tubercular citizens. The wooden building had been used between 1918 and 1922 as a hospital for World War I veterans suffering from exposure to gas. In 1924, the structure was converted into a Children's Hospital and also housed severely handicapped children (Zeigler 1994). With the support of a newly elected Democratic administration and appointment of Dr. Edith MacBride Dexter as the state's new Secretary of Health, Pennsyl-

vania poured money (including some Federal Social Security funds) into modernization of its facilities (Bates 1993: 287).

According to Walter L. Zeigler, a patient at the Sanatorium as a child between 1939 and 1940, boys were housed on the first floor and girls on the second. The children also dined separately in 4 large dining rooms with older girls and boys in their own dining rooms and younger boys and younger girls in their respective dining areas. Zeigler recalls his years as a child in the hospital with affection, with its regimented structure of the wards and the ample food. From Zeigler's accounts, the children preferred the rambling old wooden structure to the gleaming wards of the new building—they could more easily escape the watchful eye of the nurses.

The building, designed by Morton Keast of Philadelphia and built by John McShain, Inc. of Philadelphia, is representative of Classical Revival civic architecture with Georgian themes of order and symmetry, consistent with the regimented life-style of tuberculosis patients of the mid 1900s. During construction of the building, the nearly completed kitchen wing on the west side was seriously damaged when a leaking gas line caused a massive explosion. The accident occurred when the workers were on their lunch break, resulting in no loss of life.

Zeigler reports that many patients came to the Sanatorium as children, were "cured" and often received job training that led to subsequent employment at the complex. The Sanatorium not only had its own nursing school for the preparation of TB nurses, but operated a business school from which patients could graduate. Zeigler estimates that the stay for the average patient was 5 years and that often, as patients regained their weight and strength, they were hired as part-time employees. Conversely, workers who sought out jobs at the Sanatorium and later contracted the disease, found their roles shifted from employee to patient. Zeigler himself worked in the dietary department and later was employed in the plumbing and heating department.

The Children's Hospital is significant for its high degree of integrity, innovative design and association with the state's antituberculosis campaign during the first half of the 1900s. It has remained unchanged since it was completed in 1940. Alternate uses for the building, which has been vacant since 1986, have been discussed, including the possibility of razing the structure completely. At present, the building's future is uncertain and it currently suffers from benign neglect. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Cecil Wells)

Nurses' Home (South Mountain)

The Nurses' Home of the South Mountain Restoration Center, now known as Building Unit #06, is a Classical Revival 4 story, 28 bay brick structure on the grounds of the South Mountain Restoration Center, near South Mountain Village in Quincy Township. The 300 ft. long, 56,770 sq. ft. building dominates a slight ridge toward the center of the 326 acre complex. The building overlooks a terraced lawn which extends to a curved roadway winding around the building and emptying into a rear courtyard.

The symmetrical building features a protruding 3 floor, 3 bay center block with two, 2 story hyphens and 2 wings extending to the east and west of the central core. The primary facade is dominated by four, 2 story square, fluted pillars with Doric capitals which support a 3 bay extended pediment. An expansive rectangular patio apron extends to the front of the building with stone balustrades and staircases to the sides. The wide overhang shelters the entryway's double, 3 paneled doors. The doors feature a leaded glass transom with a stone surround and broken pediment decorated with wrought iron detailing. A bronze light fixture, suspended by chains from the overhanging balcony, is centered over the entryway. The pediment contains a wide frieze band, 4 decorative classical urns, carved stone garlands and the Commonwealth's seal.

The windows on the primary level are 6/9 double sash with stone sills and keystoned lintels. Windows on the upper levels are 6/6 double sash with narrow stone sills and brick arches. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and the side-gabled roof is covered with slate. Large decorative copper and bronze light fixtures flank entry doors on the 2 wings. A concrete belt course separates the third floor from the balance of the building and wide, full height stone pilasters separate the building into horizontal sections.

The rear of the building features a double, 3 panel doorway with a leaded glass transom which repeats the design from the front entryway. A smaller scale ground level patio with stone balustrade opens to the rear driveway. The roof line is pierced by a massive center chimney with smaller second-



Nurses' Home, photo by Cecil Wells

ary chimneys visible to the side. Four separate single story brick buildings

to the rear of the Nurses' Home (Garages # 1-4) provide space for more than 20 vehicles and include a bay with a rack for washing cars, and an apartment for an attendant.

The building's interior includes marble bathrooms, wooden parquet floors, two marble fireplaces, chestnut door frames, French doors and an elevator. The marble came from the Vermont Marble Co., Proctor, Vt. The building could house as many as 200 nurses.

When the tuberculosis sanatorium was first established in 1901, on land formerly owned by the Mont Alto Iron Works, patients lived in tents equipped with cots, chairs and a stove. No provision was made for dining facilities or nursing care when Dr. Joseph Trimble Rothrock established his Sanatorium. Patients were expected to take care of themselves, placing their hope for a cure in the high altitude and fresh air of the mountainside.

According to South Mountain Restoration Center historian Walter L. Zeigler, the Sanatorium started its own two year nurses' training program as early as 1903 with 10 students enrolled. Only one graduated, however, and the training program was not resumed until a few years later with the last class graduating in 1937, one year before the Nurses' Home was built. The training program's yearbook, *The Talisman*, chronicles the scores of young women who trained as TB nurses at the facility. Some of the nurses were former sanatorium patients.

Prior to completion of this building, nurses lived in wooden houses which have since been razed. This dormitory provided housing for many of the nurses who cared for the patients at the center. Zeigler recalls at least one woman who came to the center as a child, was educated in the classrooms of the Children's Hospital, received secretarial training, and worked at the Restoration Center for 30 years while living in the Nurses' Home. She spent essentially all her life on the campus of the Sanatorium.

The building has not been altered since its original construction and remains well preserved, though it has been vacant for several years. The only perceptible damage to the exterior is a visible crumbling of the architrave on the portico's northern exposure and falling plaster on the interior.

The Nurses' Home is significant as an example of Classical Revival public architecture and for its association with the center's role as a tuberculosis sanatorium and state funded treatment facility. (Research by Marie Lanser Beck & Cecil Wells)

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