

BOROUGH OF CHAMBERSBURG
FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Invitation to Submit Proposals: Qualified consultants are invited to submit a proposal for the completion of an identification level survey of the historic district within the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, PA.

Project Overview

The Borough is seeking proposals to resurvey the Chambersburg Historic District with an identification level survey. The original survey was completed in 1980-81 for the Chambersburg Historic District (1980RE00652), which was listed in the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer on July 8, 1982. A consultant will complete a survey of historic properties and sites located within the historic district and upload the data into the State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) PA-SHARE (PA Historic & Archeological Resource Exchange) online database system. The survey areas are located within the boundaries of Chambersburg's National Register Historic District, included with this document. All existing and historic resource data will be consolidated and integrated with new survey data in the creation/updating of individual resource records within PA-SHARE.

The survey must comply with all PA-SHPO guidance on historic resource surveys and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, including the Standards for Identification. The work is required as a result of an adverse effect, demolition of 195 West Queen Street, as determined by the SHPO through ER#2024PR05707.002 for FEMA Project No. HMGP-4618-0046.

Project Work Items:

The project consultant will complete a Phase I Identification Survey within the Chambersburg Historic District following a review and evaluation of existing survey data.

The project shall consist of:

- A survey plan that includes how the consultant proposes to complete the survey (methodology), what information they'll collect, the dates they expect to be doing their field survey, and other important information.
- Initial meeting and site visit with Borough staff.
- Consultation with PA SHPO on survey methodology, use of Surveyor, and general expectations.
- Research of existing data and previous surveys.
- Survey fieldwork, mapping, and data clean-up.
- Submission of completed data for the updated survey of historic resources, using the most current version of the PA-SHARE data submission methods, to include batch uploading to and final submission through Surveyor.
- Complete fieldwork to document physical characteristics and take photographs. PA SHPO has established a minimum record for what information needs to be captured during field survey. At least one photograph of the main (primary) elevation is needed.
- Identification and integration of previous and new survey data of the resource as applicable into the new resource record.
- Submit complete, accurate, and updated identification level data and mapping to the PA-SHPO and the Borough of Chambersburg.

- A final report to include a project narrative summary report of the work completed, an assessment of the successes and challenges of the project, findings, and recommendations for future work related to the survey project.
- A physical paper copy of survey data and GIS digital shapefiles or geodatabase version of the historic district survey.

Project Schedule

Request for Proposals document will be released on **June 1, 2026**.

Proposals must be submitted electronically by 5:00 p.m. on **July 31, 2026**.

Proposals will be reviewed and a selection is anticipated by **September 30, 2026**.

The project must be completed by April 30, 2027.

Proposal Requirements

Proposals must include the following information:

- The consultant must meet the Secretary of Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications (as published in 36 CFR Part 61) to execute a survey.
- A technical work plan and timeline for completing the project. A timeline for public engagement, including arranging meetings with identified stakeholders. Any deviation(s) from the proposed project schedule should be indicated.
- A detailed explanation of the applicant's approach to this survey: methodology, data collection instruments, field data, and digital photographs, submission of data via the specified method, demonstrated understanding of the scope of work and completion deadlines, and the applicant's expectations of assistance and services from the Borough.
- Professional qualifications of team members, including resumes for key personnel who would perform the work.
- A client reference list with names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses, especially for clients for whom the applicant has performed similar services within the past three (3) years. Three to five client references are requested.
- Examples of similar work products and projects.
- Cost proposal to resurvey historic properties and sites identified in the Chambersburg Historic District.

Selection Criteria

The successful proposal will be selected based on the general quality and responsiveness of the submission, documented past performance completing similar work, and the relevant qualifications and knowledge of key personnel. Interested applicants must meet *the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) and have demonstrated experience conducting architectural surveys and describing historic and cultural

resources, and thorough knowledge of survey procedures and methodologies by PHMC standards and requirements.

Proposals are due by 5:00 p.m. on **July 31, 2026**. Proposals will be reviewed and a selection is anticipated by **September 30, 2026**.

The Borough reserves the right to reject any bid and will award the contract only to a responsible bidder who has the ability and resources available to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed contract.

Provide electronic submittals to:

Phil Wolgemuth, Deputy Borough Manager
Borough of Chambersburg
100 S. Second St.
Chambersburg, PA 17201
Phone: 717-251-2436
Email: pwolgemuth@chambersburgpa.gov

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Chambersburg Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Chambers Street - North Western Maryland Railroad - West
Penn Central Railroad - East McKinley Street - South ___ not for publication

city, town Chambersburg ___ vicinity of congressional district 9th

state Pennsylvania code county Franklin code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture ☐ museum
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial ☒ park
☐ structure	☒ both	☐ work in progress	☒ educational ☒ private residence
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☒ entertainment ☒ religious
☐ object	☐ in process	☐ yes: restricted	☐ government ☐ scientific
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☒ industrial ☒ transportation
		☐ no	☐ military ☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town Chambersburg ___ vicinity of state PA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Franklin County Courthouse Annex

street & number Memorial Square

city, town Chambersburg state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places
National Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

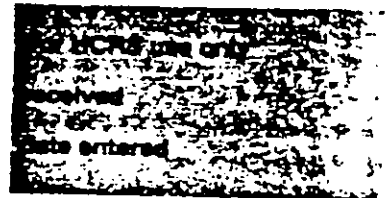
date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records William Penn Museum

city, town Harrisburg state PA

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

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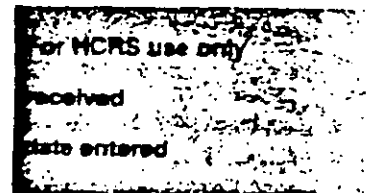
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LOCATION:

Beginning at a northeast point where Light Avenue extended east from Fourth Street meets the Penn Central Railroad. Turn south (right) and travel along the railroad tracks to a point at the southeast corner of parcel 98 sheet IE-18. Turn west (right) and proceed along the southern bounds of parcel 98 sheet IE-18 to a point where it meets South Third Street. Turn south (left) and travel to the junction of Kyle Avenue (alley running parallel to and north of South Street) with South Third Street. Turn west (right) onto Kyle Avenue and proceed west to a point where Kyle Avenue intersects Central Avenue. Turn south (left) and travel to the intersection of Central Avenue with McKinley Street. Turn west (right) and proceed on McKinley Street to a point where McKinley Street becomes McKinley Court. Continue west on McKinley to a point where McKinley Court, if extended west along the southern bounds of parcel 62 sheet ID-24, would intersect the Western Maryland Railway. Turn north (right) and proceed along the railroad to a point where the railroad intersects West Queen Street. Turn west (left) on West Queen Street and travel to a point where it intersects Loudon Street. Turn west (right) on Loudon Street and proceed to a point where Franklin Street intersects Loudon Street. Turn north (right) onto Franklin Street and proceed to a point where West Queen Street meets Franklin Street. Turn west (left) and proceed along West Queen Street to a point where Mowen Alley (the alley west of Franklin Street) meets West Queen Street. Turn north (right) onto Mowen Alley and travel to Burkhart Avenue. Proceed across Burkhart Avenue and continue north along the western line of parcel 17 sheet IB-64 to Lincoln Way West. Continue north across Lincoln Way West. Proceed north along the western bounds of parcel 170 sheet IB-56 to a point at the intersection of the property line with Martin Avenue. Turn east on Martin Avenue and proceed to a point where Martin Avenue if extended across Hood Street would meet the Western Maryland Railway. Turn north (left) and proceed along the railroad to a point where Chambers Street if extended west across the Conococheague Creek would meet the railroad. Turn east (right) and proceed along Chambers Street to a point where it meets Philadelphia Avenue. Continue east across Philadelphia Avenue onto Car Shop Alley to a point where it intersects Central Avenue. Turn south (right) on Central Avenue and proceed to a point where Central Avenue if extended across Falling Spring would intersect Rhodes Drive. Turn east (left) on Rhodes Drive and proceed to a point at the intersection of Rhodes Drive with Second Street. Travel across Second Street and continue east on Light Avenue to the point of beginning.

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS - PENNSYLVANIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PLACES

Memorial Fountain and Square

Townhouse Row, Main Street

Masonic Temple, Second Street

Zion Reformed Church

Fisher-Brand Commercial Building, 123-125 South Main Street

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS - NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

John Brown House, 225 East King Street

Franklin County Jail, Second Street

Franklin County Courthouse, Memorial Square

Masonic Temple, 74 South Second Street

Memorial Fountain and Statue, Memorial Square

Townhouse Row, 57-85 South Main Street

Zion Reformed Church, South Main Street and West Liberty Street

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date July 31, 1980

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Chambersburg, seat of Franklin County, lies in the Great Valley 16 miles north of Maryland and 52 miles southwest of Harrisburg. Indian trails and two waterways crossed or merged at this site that eventually became a major coach stop on the road to the western frontier.

The first white settler and founder was Benjamin Chambers, who with his four brothers arrived in Pennsylvania from Ireland c.1726. After settling at Fishing Creek in what is now Dauphin County, Benjamin Chambers ventured west in 1730 and built a log house at the confluence of the Conococheague and the Falling Spring, the latter having a 26 foot fall ideal for a mill site. In March of 1734, Samuel Blunston, agent for the Penns, gave Chambers a license "to take and settle and improve of 400 acres of land at the Falling Spring's mouth and on both sides of the Conego Chege Creek for the conveniency of a grist mill and plantation . . . "

The predominantly Scotch-Irish settlement was slow in developing, impeded by both the border dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland and the somewhat neglected fact that the land legally belonged to the Indians. In 1736, a treaty conveyed by the representatives of the Six Nations to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn "all lands lying in the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun . . . " And the Walking Purchase a year later officially opened the western bounds of what was still Lancaster County to settlers. Trouble with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, whose land was sold without their participation in the treaties, convinced Benjamin Chambers to construct a fort in part over the Falling Spring. Chambers, now a colonel, became noted for his "good, private fort" and two four-pound cannon, as well as for his knowledge of the Indian language and numerous frontier skills. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 and marked the near-end of the raids which had hindered agriculture and commercial development.

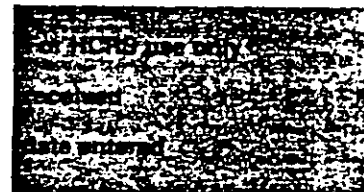
The development of Chambersburg, known earlier as Chambers, Chamberstown, and Chambers Fort, coincided with the construction of roads, and later, the railroads. The Harris Ferry Road, or Great Road was opened in 1744 from Harrisburg by way of Carlisle, Shippensburg, and Chambersburg to the Potomac and, with the passage of Braddock-Forbes Road begun in 1755, Chambersburg became an important stopping place for travellers going west to Pittsburgh. In the late 1780's, the first wagon train passed through, and in 1814, the first turnpike opened. The advent of rail travel by way of the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg in 1837 contributed significantly to growth in Chambersburg.

Shortly after the ending of the French and Indian War, Colonel Chambers, having received a warrant for his land, advertised for settlers in a Philadelphia newspaper, The Pennsylvania Gazette, published by Benjamin Franklin. In the issue of July 19, 1764 appeared the following advertisement:

"Notice is hereby given to the public, that there is a town laid out on Conegogig creek, on both sides of the Great Falling Spring, where it falls into said creek, by Benjamin Chambers of Cumberland county. Lots may be had on reasonable terms and Firm Deeds granted for them by said Chambers; the day appointed for drawing said lots is the 28th day of June inst., being Thursday. The situation of this town is very good for water and stone, both free and marble, and sand all handy to the spot, and a well timbered part of the county adjoining it; within said town is a good grist mill, saw mill and grindstones going by water. The articles of the town shall be read on the day appointed for the drawing of the lots, and the terms of the sale published

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The advertisement, which appeared after the lottery, drew few purchasers. Only five lots were sold before 1775, and not until 1778-9 were there enough settled lots to constitute a village. The original plot of Chambersburg was south of the Falling Spring, east of the Conococheague, to a point marked by an alley 256 feet east of Third Street, and south to Liberty Street. At the time of the advertisement, Chambersburg was part of Cumberland County, which had been established from York County in 1759. Five more expansions of the boundaries took place before the beginning of the 19th century:

1. South of Liberty Street to South Street was laid out by General James Chambers, son of the founder.
2. South of South Street was laid out by John Kerr, who called it St. Johnstown. later known as Kerrstown.
3. East of Third Street and between Lincoln Way and Queen to where these two streets converge was laid out by Edward Crawford.
4. West of Chambersburg on Market Street (now Lincoln Way) to Garber was laid out by Captain Benjamin Chambers, son of the founder; in 1791.
5. North of Grant Street and east of the Great Road (now known as Philadelphia Avenue) was laid out by Reverend John McKnight in 1787.

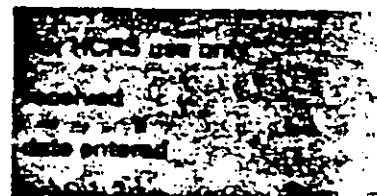
By the end of the first third of the 19th century, the town had steadily grown with the limits extended to the north near the intersection of Second Street and Philadelphia Avenue; east almost to Third Street, to the south beyond Catherine, and west to Franklin Street. (See exhibit A for a map of the 1850 settlement).

The rapid expansion that took place towards the end of the 18th Century followed the creation of Franklin County in 1784 when Franklin Township became the county seat. Franklin Township was made up of the Chambersburg town plot plus seven tracts of land adjacent. The business of the courts and the importance of the town as being the only voting place in the county during the first year of its existence added a great stimulus to business which was already thriving on the travel through the town to and from the frontier. One of the travellers included George Washington with the military expedition to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1784, the name Chamberstown was changed to Chambersburg. In 1788, a year after the Northwest Ordinance was enacted, by resolution of Congress, Chambersburg was placed on the Philadelphia - Pittsburgh post route. The first courthouse was finished in 1794, built on land given to the town by Colonel Chambers. At this time the town contained about 200 buildings, including mills and a market. In 1803, the town of Chambersburg was erected into a Borough.

The population growth, slow at the beginning, expanded rapidly with the creation of the town as the county seat, and by 1786 there were 576 residents with 96 improved lots and 40 unimproved lots. By 1788, there were 806 residents with 134 improved lots and 24 unimproved lots, and by 1790, the population had increased to 900. From 1840 to 1940, the population grew from 3,239 to 14,852. The latest figures show Chambersburg with approximately 15,700 people.

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In the early period of the settlement the population was predominantly Scotch-Irish and agriculturally-based. As a result of Penn's generous land policies, a great number of Germans eventually settled in Franklin County, where they primarily became farmers. Some Germans settled in the Borough and their broad central-chimneyed structures still can be found in the western and southern parts of the district. Nearly all the earliest structures were 1 or 1½ - story log, with a few stone and brick structures. As the town developed and small industries, such as hat-making and tool-making, and support services for the many passers-through grew, the initial small log houses were replaced with 2 or 2½-story brick or frame buildings, many handsomely carrying second-story side porches, a typical feature in the town. Small stables and dwellings remained on the alleys bisecting the squares.

By the time of the Great Fire, Chambersburg was busy with shop-industries and larger industries of milling, paper-making, iron work, brewing and distilling. The streets of the downtown area were lined with 2½ story brick and frame structures, with smaller log and frame interspersed.

The burning of Chambersburg on Saturday, July 30, 1864 was accomplished by General John A. McCausland under order of General Jubal A. Early who commanded him to capture the town, levy a tribute upon it of \$100,000.00 in gold or \$500,000.00 in U.S. currency and in default of the payment to burn the town. The burning began at 8 a.m. before many were aware of the invasion and was completed by 11:00 a.m., leaving parts of 11 squares of Chambersburg in flames. 2,000 people were made homeless and 537 buildings burned with a value of real estate of \$713,294.34. After the fire, rebuilding began at once, resulting in a uniform streetscape still to be seen in the greater part of the burned area.

After the Great Fire, Chambersburg's economy boomed with the development of foundries such as T. B. Wood's & Sons and the Wolf Company, both of which drew on local supplies of iron ore and charcoal from South Mountain. Chambersburg also became a major railroad repair and marshalling yard of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, later purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Associated with this industrial growth was a proliferation of single-family detached and semi-detached structures, marked by street-facing gable ends, first-floor porches with Eastlake decoration and entryways off the long end. It is this type of housing which characterizes most of the housing built after the burning of Chambersburg.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 3

BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

1. 222-224 Catherine Street, 2-story common bonded brick semi-detached, exhibiting original appointments, including shale steps and shutters. C. 1880.
2. 239 Catherine Street, 1½-story three-bay, symmetrically distributed, clapboarded log building with fanlit doorway and Gothic dormers.
3. Mt. Moriah Baptist Church 1887. First African Baptist Church erected in Franklin County, 1-story, simple Romanesque style. 230 Mt. Moriah Avenue.
4. 311 Washington Street, 2-story log with German siding.
5. 310 Washington Street, 2-story classically fenestrated clapboard. C. 1870. Original slate roof with snowdogs and coal flues.
6. 271 Washington Street, 1½-story German-sided log structure.
7. 268-272 Washington Street, Sequence of three 2-story three-bay Flemish-bonded townhouses, C. 1845.
8. 255-257 Washington Street, two 2½-story gable end street-facing brick pre-fire structures.
9. 214 Washington Street, 2½-story Flemish-bonded gable end street-facing house with large plinth block lintels and Italianate porch.
10. 147 Washington Street, classically fenestrated Flemish-bonded structure with original Greek Revival doorway, with later leaded glass and a late 19th century bay window. Structure typifies upper class residence of civil war era.
11. Washington Street and Black Avenue First Lutheran Church. Third building on land given by Benjamin Chambers. Built in 1874, this Greek Revival brick structure has a repressed brick facade and cast-iron window lintels and capitals.
12. 134 Liberty Street, 2½-story parapet structure reputed to be early firehouse, now residence.
13. 245 Liberty Street, 1-story central-chimney log house with four openings in a Germanic format.
14. 257 Liberty Street, 2-story three-bay log structure.
15. Black Avenue. 1-story 4-bay double door stone house. C. 1840.
16. 181 Washington Street. Romanesque 2½-story repressed brick building with sandstone appointments. C. 1890.

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BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

17. East Queen and Second Street, St. Paul United Methodist Church. Elaborately appointed High Victorian Gothic Church. 1896.
18. 278 East Queen Street, Three-bay 2½-story Second Empire brick structure with finely decorated hooded wood lintels.
19. 315-317-321-325 East Queen Street, sequence of four gable end street-facing brick houses set back with Gothic attic windows.
20. 320 East Queen Street, Three-bay 2½-story Greek Revival repressed brick house with finely carved sandstone appointments. Corbeled brick cornice. C. 1850.
21. 357 East Queen Street, unusual raised basement classically fenestrated Flemish-bonded brick structure. C. 1850. Fine cast iron detailing on main entranceway.
22. Penncraft Avenue and Lincoln Way East, Professional Arts Building, 4-story Georgian Revival brick commercial structure with English-bond, keystone lintels and a strong classical cornice. C. 1930.
23. 315 Lincoln Way East, Downing-style country villa. Finely appointed, well-preserved.
24. 307 Lincoln Way East, Downing-style country brick villa. Finely appointed, well-preserved.
25. 247 Lincoln Way East, 2½-story three-bay Italianate repressed brick structure with sandstone watertable and windowed-architrave cornice. Said to be the first repressed brick building in town.
26. 239 Lincoln Way East, three-bay 2½-story limestone structure. Jack-arched facade. Residence of Reverend B. S. Schneck, editor of the German Reformed Messenger.
27. 225 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg Club. Large Italian villa with original porch. Double-bracketed cornice.
28. 346 Lincoln Way East (Schoenbergers) Classically fenestrated Flemish-bonded tavern.
29. 273 Lincoln Way East, unusual five over three opening classically fenestrated Flemish-bonded house with fine Greek Revival doorway. Built 1833.
30. 204 Lincoln Way East. Washington Hotel. Renaissance eclectic 4-story brick structure with Spanish tile roof, Romanesque first-floor window and door arches, and Georgian Revival window appointments. On old hotel site.
31. 164 Lincoln Way East. Early 20th century storefront with significant art deco fan light in commercial opening on a C. 1880 3-story repressed brick facade.

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BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

32. Diamond. Cumberland Valley National Bank. Neoclassical 2-story marble facade structure.
33. Diamond. Franklin County Courthouse. Flemish-bonded Greek Revival 2-story courthouse rebuilt 1867.
34. 127 Lincoln Way West 3-story Italianate mansion built upon a 2-story Flemish-bonded classically fenestrated structure. Fine bracketed cornice.
35. 141 Lincoln Way West 2½-story Downing style brick house owned by the Chambers family and rebuilt immediately after the Great Fire.
36. King Street and Second Street, Old Franklin County Jail, built 1818 in a Georgian style.
37. 225 East King Street, John Brown House, 2-story three-bay log house with clapboard siding. As Widow Ritner's boarding house, it was the headquarters of John Brown's cabinet prior to the Harper's Ferry raid.
38. Third Street and King Street, Cumberland Valley Railroad Station. Turn of the century brick Romanesque railroad station with sandstone appointments appended to a 2-story freight station with elaborate corbeled brick cornice.
39. 146 South Third Street, 4-bay 2½-story Flemish-bonded house with the door unusually placed as the endmost northern opening.
40. 150 South Third Street, Gable end street-facing brick structure. Its location is well below present street level, indicating grade prior to the elevating of Third Street for use as the railbed of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.
41. 240 South Second Street, Classically fenestrated 2½-story frame house with a routed-board facade simulating ashlar.
42. Second Street First United Brethren Church, built 1899 in the High Victorian Gothic style.
43. 170 S. Second St., classically fenestrated common-bonded two-part building with Italianate appointments illustrating post-fire construction techniques used in finer residences.
44. 139, 135, 131 S. Second St., sequence of three Flemish-bonded three-bay Federal townhouses with splendid fanlit doorways supported by Ionic columns. Federal dormers.
45. 125-129 S. Second St., post-fire 3-story three-bay residences illustrating a post-fire Italianate construction style.

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BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT: :

46. Second Street & Queen Street, Masonic Temple. Built 1823-24. Oldest Pennsylvania building erected solely for Masonic use and now used exclusively for that purpose.
47. 68-64 South Second Street, elegant 3-story classically fenestrated repressed brick house with sandstone appointments built by Daniel K. Wunderlich C. 1860.
48. 60 and 58 South Second Street, two raised-basement Flemish-bonded three-bay townhouses C. 1840. Mark the end of the 1864 fire on the east side of Second Street.
49. 58 South Second Street; Gothic Revival Trinity Episcopal Church.
50. 37 South Second Street, post-fire classically fenestrated flat-roofed Italianate mansion.
51. 38, 34, 30 South Second Street, sequence of three 3-story common-bonded brick residences with corbeled brick cornices.
52. 21 North Second Street, High Victorian Italianate firehouse with a 20th C. modified first floor.
53. 40 North Second Street, three-bay ordinary bonded brick house with fine Greek Revival doorway. Good example of mid-19th c. merchants dwelling, built in 1855
54. 74 North Second Street, three-bay 2½-story limestone house with rough keystone lintels, built c. 1830.
55. Second Street and King Street, High Victorian brick Gothic Revival Sons of Israel Temple.
56. 297 Philadelphia Avenue, Chambers family house. Originally a three-bay limestone building, the house was enlarged to a five over five opening structure with the windows now appearing as modifications from the Italianate era. The roof also was modified in the mid-19th C. in a country Italianate manner. Of note is the inclusion of stones in the south wall of the original structure from Chambers' Fort on the Falling Spring.
57. 221 North Main Street, The Presbyterian Church of the Falling Spring, founded 1734. The church has a Romanesque facade fronting on the 1803 building.
58. King Street and Main Street, N.E. corner, Neoclassical structure built as the Post Office, now Coyle Library.
59. King Street and Main Street, S. W. corner, 2-story brick Queen Anne showing unique combination of commercial and residential usage.
60. 58 North Main Street, 3-story Sullivanesque style building infill characteristic of early 20th C. commercial architecture.

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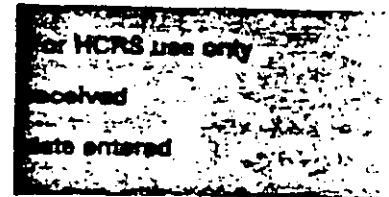
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BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT :

61. 100 South Main Street, Commercial painted brick structure with a curved-tin cornice, elaborate brick corbeling below the cornice and sandstone tracery below the second-story windows.
62. 125 South Main Street, three-story High Victorian Italianate building with shale window trim.
63. 144 South Main, three-story Renaissance Revival commercial/apartment building with 2-story bay and balustraded deck.
64. 203 South Main Street, Suesserott House, built 1807. Home of Dr. Jacob Suesserott, a prominent physician, dentist and surgeon. Marks southern limit of fire on Main Street.
65. 203-205-209-211-213 South Main Street, sequence of Second Empire structures united with the Suesserott House by a common roofline.
66. 202 South Main Street, two-story Flemish-bonded brick house with a concave water table. Originally a four-bay structure with wooden lintels cut to simulate stone.
67. 208 South Main, two-story semi-detached Georgian Revival noteworthy for its unusual rusticated sandstone facade.
68. 232 South Main Street, 2½-story four-bay log house with a Germanic format.
69. South Main Street and Liberty Street, N.W. corner, Zion Reformed Church, built in 1811 on land donated by Benjamin Chambers; the steeple-bell was cast in London in 1816.
70. 312-316-324 South Main, sequence of 1840's artisan townhouses with two simple three-bay brick houses flanked by one three-bay log house and one four-bay brick house.
71. 400-402-406-412 South Main Street, sequence of four common-bonded brick townhouses built C. 1850.
72. Main Street, north and south of the Diamond, sequences of post-fire three-story commercial/residential-office brick structures built immediately following the Great Fire of 1864. Significant characteristics include the contiguous use of Italianate cornices and ornate molded doorways leading to the second floor. One exception of note is a cast iron commercial opening at 51 North Main Street manufactured by T. B. Woods and Sons of Chambersburg.

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72. BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

- A. 101-109 South Main Street, 3-story repressed brick with Italianate appointments.
- B. 1-29 North Main Street, 3-story painted brick commercial buildings with continuous cornice line following the configuration of the northwest corner of the Diamond.
- C. 47-85 North Main Street, 3-story double-bracketed commercial/residential brick buildings with finely appointed recessed entryways to the second floor apartments.

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PAGE 9

INTRUSIONS - CHAMBERSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

01. 598 South Main Street, Edward L. Bell, Jr., Eduardo's Restaurant
02. 576 South Main Street, Colston R. Westbrook
03. 587 South Main Street, Margaret L. Vaughn, rear of parcel 63
04. 591 South Main Street, Hilda Cramer, rear of parcel 64.
05. 533 South Main Street, Cumberland Valley Mental Health
06. Main and South Street, Chambersburg Beverage Company, N.W. corner
07. 483 South Main Street, Chambersburg Coca Cola Company
08. 482 South Main Street, Chambersburg School District
09. 301 South Main Street, Joseph A. and Stanley A. Butz
010. 153 East Catherine Street, Ramon and Margaret Thorson
011. 160 East Liberty Street
012. 280 South Second Street, Donald G. and Janis Mason, brick apartment building
013. 78 West Washington Street, Miller's Auto Supply Inc., 1-story cracked block
014. 40 West Washington Street, Edith Bennett
015. 223 South Main Street, Helen L. Moe
016. 212-214 South Main Street, Harvey E. Gossard, Chambersburg Motor Parts
017. 268-270 South Main Street, SunnyHill Development Corp., apartment building
018. 166-158 East Washington Street, First E.U.B. Church addition
019. 240 South Second Street, Helen M. Bard, rear of property
020. 33 West Washington Street, Lorraine Jones
021. Second and Washington, H. M. and Jule Himelfarb, brick medical building, NE corner
022. Second and Queen, Borough Hall, additions, S.E. Corner
023. 120 South Main Street, Henry Slutzker
024. 307 East Washington Street, Earle N. and Louise G. Rensch
025. N. Third Street, greenhouse, Harry D. and Mildred B. Harvie (except 1920 office)
- * 026. 339 Lincoln Way East, St. John's Reformed Church Annex
- * 027. 308 Lincoln Way East, Sunshine Dev. Inc.
- * 028. 278 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg Trust Company

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INTRUSIONS - CHAMBERSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

- * 029. 250 Lincoln Way East, United Telephone of Pennsylvania
- 030. 230 Lincoln Way East, South Penn Motor Club Annex
- * 031. 237 East Queen Street, St. Paul United Methodist Church, office annex
- 032. Third and King, S.E. corner, 1-story brick aluminum siding church
- 033. 56 North Second Street, Nassaux-Hemsley, Inc., stuccoed office
- 034. E. King and Central Avenue, King Street School
- 035. 17 West King Street, Garnet and Mildred H. McCleary, gas station
- 036. 57 West King Street, Garnet and Bruce O. McCleary, alley property
- 037. 59 West King Street, Bruce O. McCleary, et al, block building
- * 038. 297 Philadelphia Avenue, Robert G. and Marcella E. Sellers, rear shed, also brick house immediately south of stone house
- * 039. South Main on Diamond, Central Presbyterian Church, S. W. Corner
- * 040. 17 South Main Street, Valley Bank and Trust Company, new facade
- 041. 57 South Main Street, Valley Bank and Trust Company, new facade
- 042. 73 South Main Street, Downtowner, Inc., 2-story brick building
- 043. 14 North Main Street, Chambersburg Trust Company, Parcel 13
- 044. 36 North Main Street, Downtowner Inc., 1-story brick commercial
- 045. 149-157 Lincoln Way East, Franklin County Courthouse annex
- 046. Lincoln Way East and Central Avenue, Ednor G. and Doris J. Miller
- * 047. 22-28 South Main Street, Sunnyhill Dev. Corp., Newberry's
- 048. 64 South Main Street, Raymond C. Hays, Jr.
- 049. 124-8 East Queen Street, Mechanics Building and Loan Association
- 050. Second Street and Burkhart Avenue, 2-story block, Shook Home for the Aged
- 051. Hood Street and Martin Avenue, Walter and Patty A. Hamsher, cinder block storage building
- 052. Lincoln Way West and Franklin Street, grocery
- 053. 80 South Franklin Street, Chambersburg Gas Company
- 054. 9 Franklin Street, Allan E. and Merion D. Jennings, automotive work area
- 055. 240-250 South Third Street, Gary and Evelyn Melius, Raymond and Lisa Hendrickson, Michael L. Schellhase, Walter D. Grove, John and Brenda Lee Harding, townhouses
- 056. 234 South Third Street, Chester D. Roberts

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INTRUSIONS - CHAMBERSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

- 057. 232 South Third Street, Gwendolyn B. Shatzer
- 058. Third Street and Washington Street, religious institution, brick-faced cinder block
- 059. 280 East Liberty Street, William and Lavonna McCarl, Jr.
- 060. 78 West South Street, auto repair shop
- 061. 56 West South Street
- 062. Black Avenue, Hennessy's, 2-story block storage building
- 063. North Main Street and Light Avenue, elderly housing, multiple story
- 064. 375 Floral Avenue, Bureau of Employment Security
- 065. Acme Market, 76 West Liberty, 1-story cinder block
- * 066. 59 West Washington Street, First Lutheran Church, 2-story brick annex
- 067. 235 South Third Street, Borough of Chambersburg Recreation Department office, 2-story brick
- * 068. 263 East Queen Street, brick classical revival school building
- * 069. 162, 172 East King Street, 2-story brick United Brethren Church complex
- * 070. 130 North Second Street, 1-story brick firehouse

* Non-contributing intrusions

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☒ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The national significance of Chambersburg relates primarily to the Borough's civil war history. Given its location in the Great Valley, the Borough was occupied by Confederate soldiers in 1862, 1863, and 1864, and it was the only major northern city burned by Confederate forces. As a result of the burning, Chambersburg's downtown streetscapes offer the opportunity for visual comparisons of a rapidly reconstructed area to those areas resulting from the first occupation as well as to later 19th century growth. Moreover, these comparisons are easily made because 20th century growth in Chambersburg has not been accompanied by mass demolition and therefore the architectural assemblage not only reflects its civil war heritage, but also contains significant vestiges of a major 18th century agricultural community and a post-civil war industrial town based upon supplies of charcoal and iron ore. Remains of 18th century and early 19th century agriculturally-based occupation can be seen in the mill assemblages along the Conococheague & Falling Spring and the prosperous townhouses of merchants in the area just outside the burned portion. The primary remnants of the industrial period are the housing elements of the workers, in particular the gable end street-facing structures listed above.

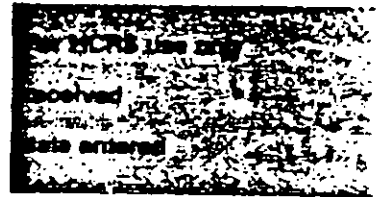
More specifically, the district contains four distinct historical architectural areas: first, the commercial core which was rebuilt after the burning; second, the downtown residential district which is exclusively brick in construction and both predates and postdates the fire; third, the southern residential area which has been occupied since the early 19th century and is characterized by less substantial log dwellings of the early period as well as late 19th century clapboard and brick infill; and finally, the fourth region is the blue collar section to the northeast which is almost universally made up of clapboard duplexes of late 19th century origin.

The Commercial Central Area, which was laid out in 1764, and which was with few exceptions leveled by General McCausland, Confederate States of America, in 1864, is characterized by a sequence of three-story brick Italianate-appointed commercial/residential structures built between 1864 and 1870. The heart of the district, The Diamond, is dominated by the Greek Revival Courthouse and a fine cast iron fountain, both of which were constructed after the fire. As a whole, the district is intact and contains less than 5 percent intrusions. The most notable structures within this area are the Courthouse, the Cumberland Valley Bank, the sequence of storefronts between King and the Diamond on the west side of the street, the neoclassical Coyle Library, and the Queen Anne apartment structure on the corner of King and Main Streets.

Surrounding the commercial core in a doughnutlike configuration is a residential area, over half of which was built prior to the burning. The most notable pre-fire structures are two-story Flemish-bonded dwellings. Those constructed just following the fire are distinguished by a three-story common bonded facade with corbeled brick panels and corbeled brick or wood cornices. In addition, the wood cornices on these new structures are heavily decorated with Italianate brackets and intervening applied panels. Although there are few intrusions, less than 5 percent, the area has suffered

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

most from demolition for parking lots which are intended to serve the commercial district. Therefore, a situation has been created where sequences are difficult to identify. Some of the most noteworthy structures within this area are the old market house and town hall, now the City Hall, the Federal townhouse sequence between 153 and 157 South Second Street, the old jail building at the corner of Second and King Streets, the early 19th century Presbyterian Church complex on North Philadelphia Street, and the William Chambers house on Chambers Street. In addition, a series of street-facing gable end buildings appear in this area, many with side porches; this style became a predominant house type in Chambersburg.

Adjoining this area on the south is a series of blocks which were set out and occupied prior to 1850. Although there have been some late 19th century intrusions, most of which are two-story clapboard, there are a significant number of log and brick structures which predate the burning of Chambersburg, and actually reflect the early 19th century settlement. Originally occupied by artisans and lower middle class workers, the district has remained of the same socio-economic character even until today. Log and brick structures still characterize the district as it did 125 years ago, and although there are no dominate structures within this area, over 95 percent of the area is residential and free of intrusion excepting on the southernmost edge where as much as 25 percent is intrusions.

The last area is also the latest section to have been built; it was constructed at the end of the 19th century as housing for the industrialized area in the northern portion of the community. The industrial area was generally dominated by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The dominate house type is a two-story clapboard duplex with a street-facing gable end central mass flanked by an L wing. Most of the district is intact. There are less than 5 percent intrusions which take away from the ambience of the district. Of detriment to the district is the almost continuous use of either aluminum or vinyl siding as a skin on these structures. Demolition has been at a minimum and the area definitely represents the industrialization of Chambersburg in the area in which these workers resided.

In conclusion, the significance of the Borough of Chambersburg rests in the effects of the civil war and the architectural and economical developments of the area as they are expressed in the built environment. The district which represents this environment is primarily that part of Chambersburg that was settled by 1850 (pre-fire) and that settlement almost exclusively fell within the natural bounds created by the Conococheague and the Falling Spring as well as within the area marked by the readily-identifiable railbeds of the Western Maryland Railway and the Penn Central Railroad. A small area west of the creek that was developed by 1850 and was burned is also included. The boundary basically follows the Falling Spring to the north and the Conococheague to the west with an extension from the Conococheague south along the railroad adjacent to Water Street. To the east the boundary follows the Penn Central railroad and to the south the end of the pre-civil war dwellings marks the limits of the district.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Schein, Jr. and Ray C. Hearne

organization Urban Design Associates/Uniplan/
John R. Schein Associates

date July 31, 1980

street & number Muddy Creek Forks

telephone 717-927-6906

city or town Airville

state PA

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NCHS use only:
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

date _____
Keeper of the National Register

date _____
Chief of Registration

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 232

Quadrangle name Chambersburg, Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 18 27 32 5 0 4 4 2 1 2 0
Zone Easting Northing

B 18 27 28 1 0 4 4 2 3 20 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 27 2 5 0 4 4 20 9 60 0

D 18 27 2 2 00 4 4 2 3 03 0

E 18 27 2 13 0 4 4 23 8 00 0

F 18 27 2 4 0 4 4 2 4 62 0

G 18 27 2 7 00 4 4 2 4 4 0 0

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title John R. Schein, Jr., Ray C. Hearne

Urban Design Associates/Uniplan/

Organization John R. Schein Associates

Date 1980-81

Street & Number Muddy Creek Forks

Telephone 717-927-6906

City or town Airville

State Pennsylvania

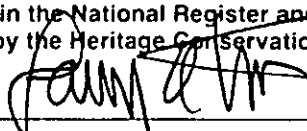
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

I, the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-55), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



By Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer Date 7/8/82

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

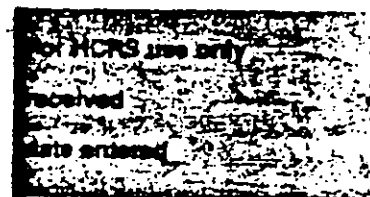
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Chambersburg Historic District, Franklin Co.

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Item number 10

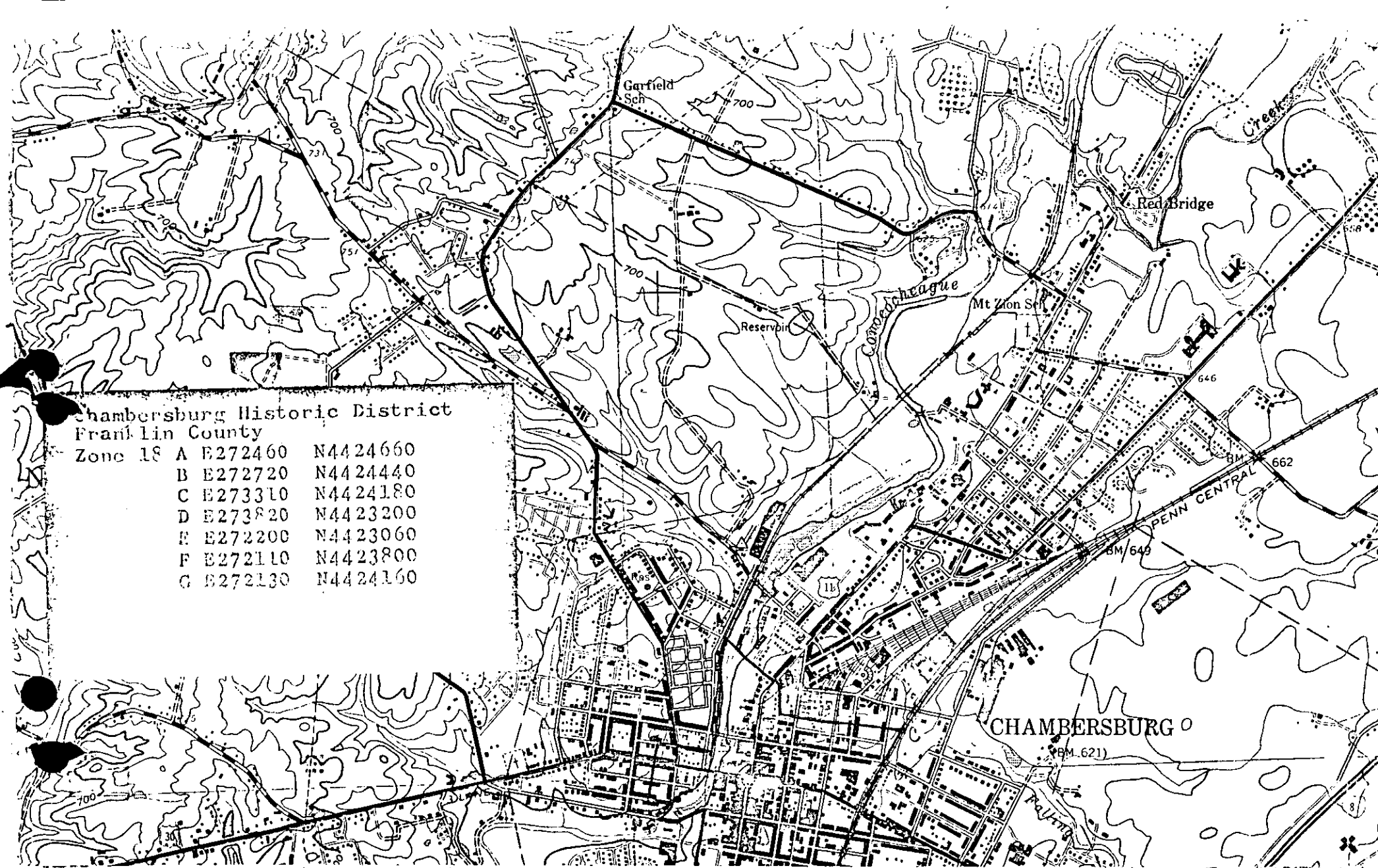
Page 1

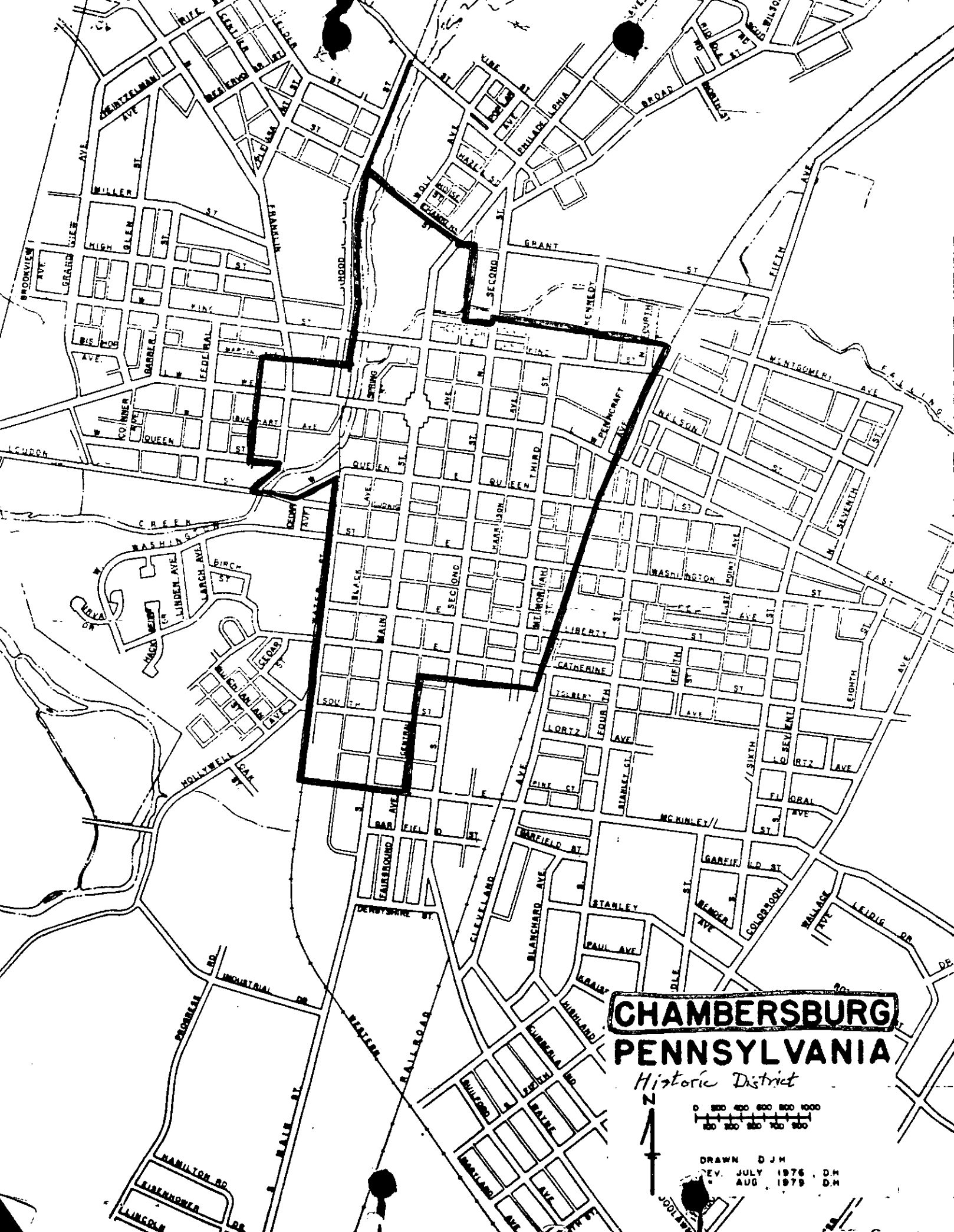
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date entered

Starting at a point on the western edge of the highlevel Penn Central Railroad tracks; then SW along the western edge of the tracks for 3250' to a point SE of Catherine Street; then NW for 240' to the western curb line of S. 3rd Street; then SE along curblin for 187' to the north side of Kyle Alley for 937.25' to the eastern side of Central Avenue; then SW along western side of Central Avenue for 875' to the NW corner of Central Avenue and McKinley Street; then NW along north side of McKinley Street for 625'; then continuing west on the same angle for 296' to the eastern edge of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks; then NE along the tracks for 2656' to the northside of W. Queen Street; then SW along north side of W. Queen Street for 656' to the eastern side of Franklin; then NE and N along east side of Franklin for 343'; then NE crossing Franklin and along the north side of W. Queen Street for 187.25' to the east side of Mowen Alley; then NE along eastern side of alley and on a line extending NE for 785' to the south side of Martin Avenue; then SE along southside of Martin Avenue for 718.37' to the eastern edge of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks; then north along eastern edge of tracks for 1690'; then SE to and along the southern side of Chambers Street for 1000' to the SE corner of Chambers Street and Car Shop Alley; then east along southside of Car Shop Alley for 125' to west side of Central Avenue; then SW along west side of Central Avenue for 657' to the southside of Rhoades Drive; then SE along Rhoades Dr. for 375' to the east side of N. 2nd Street; then N along east side of N.2nd Street for 63' to the SE corner of N. 2nd Street and Light Alley; then SE along south side of Light Alley for 875' crossing Kennedy Street and continuing along south side of Light Alley to railroad tracks for 375' to point of beginning.

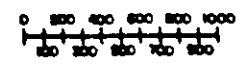
Chambersburg Historic District
Franklin County

Zone 18 A E272460 N4424660
B E272720 N4424440
C E273310 N4424180
D E273820 N4423200
E E272200 N4423060
F E272110 N4423800
G E272130 N4424160





CHAMBERSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA
Historic District



DRAWN DJM
REV. JULY 1976 D.H.
AUG. 1979 D.H.