

## **APPENDIX 9.3 - NRHP Nomination Form Monterey Historic District**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC **MONTEREY HISTORIC DISTRICT**

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER **in irregular pattern along Charmian Road, Charmian Lane,  
Clermont Avenue, Monterey Lane, Monterey Circle, Lower  
Monterey Circle (see map)**

--- NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN **Blue Ridge Summit** --- VICINITY OF

**9th**

STATE **Pennsylvania** CODE **42** COUNTY **Franklin** CODE **055**

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME **Multiple Ownership (Washington Township Board of Supervisors)**

STREET & NUMBER **Wayne Heights**

CITY, TOWN **Waynesboro** --- VICINITY OF **Pennsylvania**

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Registry of Deeds, Court House**

STREET & NUMBER **Lincoln Way**

CITY, TOWN **Chambersburg** STATE **Pennsylvania**

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE **Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks**

DATE **December, 1975** --- FEDERAL  STATE --- COUNTY --- LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission**

CITY, TOWN **Box 1026 Harrisburg** STATE **Pennsylvania**

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Monterey Historic District is a fine example of a 19th century summer resort area which has retained its basic integrity. Although primarily residential in character, the district contains two inns, a church, a library building, a club, and a golf course. It includes approximately 60 structures of historical significance, with perhaps 20 later intrusions, the majority of which are residential structures built on the sites of former houses or inns which have burned down.

The properties along Charmian Lane, which runs east of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks, comprise the eastern boundary of the district. Beginning with "Alfheim" (1), an Italian villa style house, Charmian Lane includes several summer houses in a variety of styles: "Red House" (3), a small picturesque log cottage, the first summer cottage on the Lane; "Bramble Bush" (4), a cottage reminiscent of a James Fenimore Cooper romance, the clapboard "Pink Shutters"; (5) and the stately "Charmian Manor" (6). The Manor, built in the Georgian Revival style (c. 1890) is a 2½ story clapboard structure which features a two-story columned portico, with a gambrel roof.

Charmian Road, the former Baltimore-Pittsburgh turnpike, is the site of many of the oldest houses, inns, and way stations in the district. On the north side of Charmian Road is "Wayside" (7), a log cabin in the vernacular style, slightly altered by the enclosure of a room on half of the front porch. The Cimino House (8), slightly altered but still reflecting its picturesque Georgian Revival style, is set down from the road on the south side. All of the above houses are located near the site of the Clermont House, and represent an unplanned cluster of summer houses in a wide variety of styles. To the west stands the Pittman House (9), a small 1½ story cottage which was originally an outbuilding of the Clermont House.

Adjacent to the Pittman House is the Greystone Inn (10), (c. 1850) originally a 2½ story stone farm house. It belonged to the Miller family, who built and ran Clermont, and after 1900, the Inn was later expanded into a small hotel by the addition of a shingle story and wing. Across Clermont Avenue to the west is a massive stone house, "Montclare" (15), which was constructed in a vernacular version of the Richardson style.

Although slightly later than the properties along Charmian Lane (c. 1900), the structures located on Clermont Avenue, which runs south from Charmian Road, were also not laid out at random. The slope below the road is quite steep, affording views from the road as well as from the houses. "Sunnyside" (14), the Lenhard House (11), and "Ridgefield" (13), are simple houses in the vernacular farmhouse style. "Altamont" (12), seems perched on the side of the mountain and has a walled garden, with a picturesque

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Description:

garden house (12-A) and winding entrance drive. The barn (39-A) to "Belvedere", with its gambrel roof, stands on this road.

Returning to Charmian Road and going west on its south side is the Valore House (16), (c. 1895) built in the Queen Anne style, with a cupola, for many years the residence of Ambassador Sze from China and his family.

Across Charmian Road, on the north side, are three large estates: "High Orchard" (17), (c. 1895) in the Georgian Revival high-style, with its free-classic porches; "Northwood" (18), built about 1880, in a free-classic version of the Queen Anne style; and "Monte Vista" (19), c. 1883, also in the Queen Anne style. "Northwood" was the residence of Francis T. King, who acquired the property for the Monterey Land Company, chartered in 1885, of which he was one of the original stockholders. "Monte Vista" was the residence of Martin Hawley, also a founding stockholder of the Company, who also designed and built the Hawley Church (20). The church, with its stone main story and trelliage in the gables, is still active.

Further, to the west along Charmian Road is the site of the Monterey Inn Annex, where 3 small houses now stand. Adjacent to this is the Dunbrack Library (23), built by the leaders of the summer community c. 1894), which is no longer in use. Located behind the Library, is the Dunbrack Inn (24), also no longer in use. Once a house, it was later expanded into an Inn with the addition of a third story of modified Second Empire form and a one-story wing. This and other Dunbrack properties are set back almost in the forest along a winding drive with stone walls. The Dunbrack House also called "Hess Cottage" or "Lepation Cottage", was expanded by the addition of a top story with a steep mansard style roof. The Dunbrack Stables (26), may be as early as 1880. Both sections reflect the Gothic Revival style, one with a Gothic window, the other with arched windows and ornamental stone trim. Located near these buildings is a flat area, once the croquet field.

The four houses near the western boundary of the district, represent a variety of styles and were constructed as summer houses during the 1890's.

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**Description:**

Located at the junction of Monterey Lane and Charmian Road is the site of several inns which dated back to 1810. The Monterey Inn, so much the center of first turnpike life during the mid-19th century, then the scene of Union and Confederate gatherings during the Civil War, and finally the center of the summer resort colony, stood on the south east corner of this intersection.

Monterey Lane was laid out in 1852, and located along the entire west side of the Lane, going south from Charmian Road, (32) is the golf course which has functioned continuously since the 1890's. The Monterey Club is a low, 1½ story, shingled building, and a set of tennis courts, built shortly after the turn of the century, adjoin the clubhouse.

The southern boundary of the district is occupied by "Coombe Edge" (33), one of the earlier summer houses, built in 1886, "Coombe Edge" is a 2½ story frame structure built in the Shingle style. The depression on its northern property line is said to be the end of the ill-fated "Tapeworm Railroad" from Harrisburg to various southern points, which was built about 1835. On the east side of Monterey Lane, returning north toward Charmian Road, are "Kingston" (34), the Robertson House (35), and "Awani" (36), all built as summer houses between 1890 and 1905.

Just east of Monterey Lane, on Charmian Road, are the stone entrance gates to Monterey Circle, the "Park" laid out by the Monterey Land Company after it bought "Monterey Springs" in 1885. The Land Company's area included the properties west of "Monterey Cottage" (22), the golf course, Monterey Circle, Lower Monterey Circle, and the four properties west of Dunbrack Library on Charmian Road. Monterey Park was intended to be an ideal residential area, and the properties remain as they were originally laid out, with but a few changes. The houses were oriented to take advantage of the mountain and valley views, the prevailing breezes, and to offer privacy. Monterey Circle is a private road, very narrow, and lined either with low stone walls or hedges. Preceding east around the circle, are "Bright-Bank" (38), in the Queen Anne style; "Belvedere" (39), a shingled house in the picturesque Georgian Revival style. Also built in this same style were "Melbury Cottage" (40), "Canton" (41), "Buckler Cottage" (42), "Ben Bornie" (43), "Carincroft" (45), and Parks House (46).

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**Description:**

Continuing south and then east on the Lower Monterey Circle, the Hawkins House (47) and Smith House (48) are in the Georgian Revival style. The Ogilby House (49), once used as a barn, seems to hang onto the side of the mountain; a porch on stilts was added when the barn was converted, c. 1910. "Ard-Ian" (50), is in the Queen Anne style, with a graceful porch and "Oakley" (51), in the Shingle style, commands a magnificent view of the valley.

Returning to Monterey Circle and going north, "Ty-Mullen" (52) and the "Grey Cottage" (56) are in the Queen Anne style. "Overlook" (54) presents a formal atmosphere, in the Georgian Revival style. The Palmer House (55) is a gabled cottage of the Georgian American vernacular mood, built to resemble a ship. The Menz House (57) is in the Shingle style, as are its out-buildings, an ice house (57-A) and a carriage house (57-C). The log cabin (57-B) was built later, after the turn of the century.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

Resort

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monterey Historic District comprises approximately 250 acres in the Blue Ridge Summit area of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The district is a fine example of a 19th century summer resort community and still retains the gracious ambience of the Victorian era. The majority of the properties and lanes were laid out around 1890, and houses still stand in the picturesque or "English" informal setting. Although the architecture reflects a nostalgic appeal for the old, vernacular "colonial" architecture, the style should be called transitional, since symmetry and colonial forms are combined with many picturesque qualities and details. During the 1880's, many people were reacting to life in the cities, and Monterey reflects a desire to create an ideal seasonal colony, far from factories and commerce.

Monterey's growth into a famous resort occurred in two stages, the first due to its location on a flat plateau on South Mountain which created a pass through the mountains known as Nicholson's Gap. The present Charmian Road was part of the Baltimore-Pittsburgh Turnpike (c. 1816) which made the area accessible from eastern cities. People were attracted not only by the area's climate, but also by the fine, natural springs, both pure and mineral, around which such nearby spas as Bubbling Spring (c. 1800) and, a little later, Cold Springs (now Buena Vista) were started. Monterey boasted such springs at the junction of the present Charmian Road and Monterey Lane, where an inn or way station has stood since 1810. The most famous of them was the Monterey Inn, which was built in 1848 and burned to the ground in 1941. In fact, the area's prominence as a resort really parallels the fortunes of the Monterey Inn.

During the Civil War, the Inn was run by David Miller, who also built the neighboring Clermont House. He played host to both Union and Confederate soldiers, often on the same evening, and the turnpike through the gap and past the Inn was the scene of Robert E. Lee's retreat from Gettysburg. The Monterey Inn was later central to the Monterey Land Company's plans for a summer colony in the area, because it already had a loyal and prominent clientele. It was acquired in 1900 by Adrian and Thomas Hughes of Baltimore, who owned it when Wallis Warfield, later Duchess of Windsor, was born there.

To the east of Monterey Inn, David Miller built the Clermont House, and by 1870 its vistas and rural advantages readily attracted guests eager to avoid the city. Some of the Clermont's loyal guests liked the

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**Significance:**

area so much that they bought land from Miller near the Inn and built summer homes of their own. The resulting cluster of houses along Charmian Lane reflects the contrasts so often present in Victorian architecture, from a stately Italianate villa, to formal Georgian Revival, to a rustic log cabin. Only an outbuilding of the Clermont remains, now the Pittman Home. The present Greystone Inn, adjacent to the Clermont property, was a stone house built by the Miller family and later expanded into an Inn.

The second phase of resort growth resulted directly from the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1873, when it extended its excursion business to its new Pen Mar Amusement Park and its 600 room Blue Mountain House in 1883. The success of the railroad's efforts to lure excursionists to such areas as the "Coney Island of the Blue Ridge" can be measured by these statistics; in 1875 there were 72,510 excursionists on the Western Maryland Railroad; in 1898, there were 558,248. By the turn of the century, the larger Blue Ridge area boasted 9 inns and about 100 boarding houses.

The railroad must also have realized the potential, and the desirability of a residential summer colony for in 1884, John Mifflin Hood, president of the Western Maryland Railroad, told his stockholders:

"A movement is also in progress having as its object the establishment of summer residences at Blue Ridge Summit and Monterey, in the near vicinity of the Blue Mountain House and Pen Mar, and judging from the class of people now turning their attention that way, there can be little doubt that in a few years thousands of our city people will have provided summer houses in these near elevations, where the most favorable conditions for good health, pleasure and convenience to business are combined."

The following year, 1885, the Monterey Land Company, a group of prominent Baltimoreans, bought the Monterey Springs farm and created out of it a planned summer community. A later president of the Land Company, German Hunt, was in 1884 a member of the board of the Western Maryland Railroad.

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**Significance:**

The man who acquired the property for the Monterey Land Company was Francis T. King, a Quaker from Baltimore. That there might have been some local resistance to the "boom" created by a summer colony can be inferred from the timing and price of the acquisition: King bought the "Monterey Springs" property in January, 1885, for \$12,000.

The influence of the Monterey Land Company on the life and character of the area cannot be minimized. It planned not only a secluded residential area, but also activities appropriate to a summer colony of that period. Intellectual pursuits were provided for by the Monterey and Blue Ridge Improvement Association's Library, whose building is still standing. At the turn of the century, summer residents presented Gibson Girl tableaux on its stage. The small Monterey Club provided athletic facilities for golf and tennis. Its golf course has functioned continuously since the early 1890's and even attracted President Eisenhower in later years. Although the Monterey Land Company plot of 1898 indicates lots where the present golf course is, obviously the managers of the Land Company thought better of dividing up this recreational attraction.

The Monterey Land Company also wanted to be sure that its community would retain a character consistent with the original vision. Covenants specifically prohibited the sale of alcohol every where but on the Inn, Inn Annex, and Carriage House properties. They also prohibited, specifically, detached privies, stores and factories, and any dwellings costing less than \$2,000. To further preserve aesthetics, covenants restricted buildings to within certain limits of the boundaries of each property. The Company's originators evidently felt walls were necessary, both to create boundaries and to prevent erosion on what had been farmland, for the Land Company's state charter specifies that one of its purposes is "maintaining or erecting walls or banks for the protection of low lying areas." A great many of these stone walls still stand, enhancing the picturesque quality of the narrow, meandering lanes.

Central to the plan for Monterey was an area suitable for gracious summer residences; this was achieved with Monterey Park. The properties radiate from the winding circle road, with its natural landscaping and low stone walls, and are designed to take full advantage of the expansive vistas of mountains and valleys, as well as of the prevailing breezes. Houses were built between 1890 and 1906, in various styles, including Queen Anne, Georgian Revival, Shingle style, and Italianate. Some defy immediate classification because their owners felt a certain informal freedom from "style" in designing a summer home.

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**Significance:**

As a summer resort, Monterey thrived from about 1885 through World War II, as did the larger Blue Ridge Summit area. Hotels were full; parks were attractive; the scenery impressive; the climate healthy. Even as late as 1940, about a dozen foreign embassies maintained summer legations in Blue Ridge, many at Monterey, occasioning it to be called often "the summer capitol of the United States". But by then the automobile had emerged and the railroad excursion business declined. Pen Mar Park was razed, and neighboring hotels burned, either by accident or, it is said, by "convenience". At Monterey, the Monterey Inn, so much the center of the community, burned (accidentally) in 1941. The Clermont was razed. The Greystone, although functioning, is very small, and the Dunbrack Inn has not operated for many years. That Monterey has remained visually intact, and retained most of its original character, is due in part to the re-routing of Pennsylvania Route 16 from the old turnpike road to a new site, completely by-passing Monterey.

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Stoner, Jacob H., Historical Papers: Franklin County and Cumberland Valley Pennsylvania. Craft Press, Inc., Chambersburg, Pa. 1947.

Williams, Harold A., The Western Maryland Railroad Story. The Western Maryland Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 1952.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Vol. II. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 1968. (orig. published 1882).

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 250 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	2,8,9	1,0,0	4,4	0,1	8,6,0	B	1,8	2,8,9	0,5,0	4,4	0,0	4,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
c	1,8	2,8,7	7,0,0	4,4	0,0	4,9,0	D	1,8	2,8,7	7,4,0	4,4	0,1	8,9,8

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE Mrs. Albert D. Sturtevant/  
Mr. David M. Berman

ORGANIZATION Suite 1000/ DATE  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Comm. 12/75

STREET & NUMBER 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue/ TELEPHONE  
Box 1026, Wm. Penn Memorial Museum 717-787-4363

CITY OR TOWN Washington/ STATE  
Harrisburg Pennsylvania

**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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Executive Director  
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

DATE 2/20/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
	DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST:	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

# MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Stoner, Jacob H., Historical Papers: Franklin County and Cumberland Valley Pennsylvania. Craft Press, Inc., Chambersburg, Pa. 1947.

Williams, Harold A., The Western Maryland Railroad Story. The Western Maryland Railroad Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 1952.

Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Western Maryland, Vol. II. Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland. 1968. (orig. published 1882).

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 250 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	28,91,00	4,410,18,6,0	B	1,8	28,90,5,0	4,410,04,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
c	1,8	28,77,0,0	4,410,04,9,0	d	1,8	28,77,4,0	4,410,18,9,8

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	Mrs. Albert D. Sturtevant/ Mr. David M. Berman	
ORGANIZATION	Suite 1000/ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Comm.	DATE 12/75
STREET & NUMBER	1700 Pennsylvania Avenue/ Box 1026, Wm. Penn Memorial Museum	TELEPHONE 717-787-4363
CITY OR TOWN	Washington/ Harrisburg	STATE D.C./ Pennsylvania

## 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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE	Executive Director Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission	DATE
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FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

## Inventory of Historic Structures in the Monterey District

1. "Alfheim" (Fisher)(Charmian Lane): c.1890, clapboard, 2½ stories, five-sided porch; late version of the Italianate villa style.
2. "Bird's Nest" (Martin)(Charmian Lane): c. 1895, 1½ story, frame cottage, with stilts on lower side. Being altered.
3. "Red House" (Adcock)(Charmian Lane): c.1887. red painted shingle , 2 stories, picturesque cottage; wooden verge boards in the eaves; two shed appendages added.
4. "Bramble Bush" (Barnes)(Charmian Lane): 1893, log cabin, 2½ stories; attic story clapboard; venacular "cabin revival" style; kitchen wing and second story bath room on stilts added.
5. "Pink Shutters" (Foster)(Charmian Lane): c.1900, 2½ story, clapboard, Queen Anne style.
6. "Charmian Manor" (Snooks)(Charmian Road): c.1890, 3½ story clapboard in the colonial revival high-style; two story, columned portico; gambrel-roofed wing added.
7. "Wayside" (Warner, G.)(Charmian Road): c.1895, log cabin, 1½ stories, venacular revival style; half of front porch enclosed as a room recently.
8. Cimino House. (Charmian Road): c.1895, frame, 2½ stories, picturesque colonial revival style; now has asbestos shingle and compatible addition.

9. Pittman House (Charmian Road): mid-19th century, 1½ stories, clapboard; originally an outbuilding of Clermont House; later altered; picturesque porch added.
10. Greystone Inn (Charmian Road): mid-19th century stone house; 1½ story shingle story added to original house and shingle wing when it was converted to a hotel; quoins and fine stone work.
11. Lenhard House (Clermont Avenue): c. 1900, 2½ stories, frame, Colonial Revival style; now covered with asbestos shingle.
12. "Altamont" (Mack)(Clermont Avenue): 1901. 3½ story shingle, in the "Dutch Colonial" Revival style, somewhat picturesque; double arm entrance stair.
- 12-A. Garden House, "Altamont": round, shingle, with conical roof.
13. "Ridgefield" (Huber)(Clermont Avenue): c.1900, clapboard, 2½ stories, Queen Anne style.
14. "Sunnyside" (Paetz) (Clermont Avenue): c.1900, clapboard, 2½ stories, venacular farmhouse style.
15. "Montclare" (Flynn) (Clermont Avenue):c.1900, stone house, 2½ stories, Richardsonian(popular) style
16. Valore House (Charmian Road): c.1895, frame, 2½ stories, Queen Anne style; cupola.
17. <sup>"High Orchard"</sup> (Grandin) House. (Charmian Road): clapboard, 3½ stories, in the Colonial Revival high-style, with free classic porches matched by a similarly shaped five-sided wing; c.1895.

Inventory of Historic Structures in the Monterey District  
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18. "Northwood" (Manning)(Charmian Road): c.1880, shingle over frame, 2½ stories, stone foundation, Queen Anne style(somewhat free classic) with deep columned verandas.
19. "Monte Vista" (Kaiser )(Charmian Road): 1883, clapboard, 2½ stories, Queen Anne style, with porches probably filled in later.
20. Hawley Church (Charmian Road): 1888, stone with trelliage in the gables, in the Queen Anne style.
21. Zintl House (Charmian Road): 1917, miniature frame cottage in the Italianate villa style, trellessed veranda.
22. "Monterey Cottage" (Charmian Road): mid-19th century, frame, 1½ stories; "Italianate cottage" in the symmetrical villa style, trellissed veranda; later, compatible additions. Moved back from road in 1917.
23. Dunbrack Library (former Monterey Library)(Charmian Road): c.1894, 1½ story, shingle, stone foundation; Queen Anne style; oriel window in gable over porch.
24. Dunbrack Inn (formerly Summit View)(Charmian Road):c.1895, clapboard, expanded later into 3 stories of modified empire form with steep roof, dormers and picturesque lattice porches.
25. Elhuff House (Charmian Road): mid-19th century, frame, 1½ stories, venacular cottage, veranda enclosed by lattice; now covered with asbestos shingle.
26. Dunbrack Stables (formerly Carriage House for Monterey Inn) (Charmian Road): c. 1880 or earlier; two sections: one, frame, 1½ stories; other, stone 1st story, frame top story; Gothic Revival style with ornamental stone trim.

("Hess Cottage")

27. Dunbrack House (Charmian Road): c. 1885, clapboard, Queen Anne style; third story, with mansard-like steep roof, added later.
28. Robley Warner House (Charmian Road): mid-late 19th century, shingle, 2 stories, Greek Revival style with deep bungalow-type veranda, probably added c. 1900.
29. McCormick House (Charmian Road): c. 1895, frame, 2½ story venacular farmhouse; aluminum siding added.
30. Bridgers House (Charmian Road): c. 1890, frame, 3 stories, Colonial Revival style; asbestos shingling added.
31. Geiser House (Charmian Road): c. 1890, possibly earlier; 2½ stories, shingle, Colonial Revival style.
32. Monterey Club (Monterey Lane): c. 1890, 1½ stories, shingled, in the venacular revival style with picturesque wing; rounded stone terrace added later.
33. "Coombe Edge" (Thomas) (Monterey Lane): 1886, 2½ stories, frame, American venacular style; formerly clapboard, now shingled.
34. "Kingston" (Meyer) (Monterey Lane): c. 1895, clapboard, 2½ stories, picturesque Colonial Revival style.
35. Robertson House (Monterey Lane): c. 1905, frame, 2½ stories, venacular farmhouse; aluminum siding added.
36. "Awani" (Davis) (Monterey Lane) c. 1890, frame, 2½ stories, venacular farmhouse; several early alterations.

37. Carroll House (Monterey Lane ) c.1895, shingle , 2½ stories, "Dutch Colonial" Revival style.
38. "Bright-Bank" (Sell) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, frame, 2½ stories; porch with hooded entrance; aluminum siding added; in the Queen Anne style.
39. "Belvedere" (Sturtevant) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ stories, shingled, picturesque Colonial Revival style, gambrel roof; 2½ story sunporch wing added c. 1930; also kitchen wing added.
40. "Melbury Cottage" (Slidell) (Monterey Circle): 1895, clapboard, 2½ stories, picturesque Colonial Revival; originally shingled; compatible wing added; gambrel roof.
41. "Canton" (McNeill) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, clapboard, shingle 2½ stories, Colonial Revival style, still picturesque; garage wing added.
42. "Buckler Cottage" (Baxter) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ stories, frame, picturesque Colonial Revival style; re-shingled; garage wing added.
43. "Ben Bonnie" (Byron) (Monterey Circle): c.1894, clapboard, 2½ stories, Colonial Revival style with picturesque massing.
44. "Sunny Side" (Lineweaver) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ story clapboard, Queen Anne style.
45. "Cairncroft" (Lyon) (Monterey Circle): c.1895, 2½ story, shingled, in the Colonial Revival style, slightly picturesque.

46. Parks House (Monterey Circle): c. 1898, 2½ story, frame, in the Colonial Revival style; detached garage.
47. Hawkins House (Lower Monterey Circle): c. 1898, 2½ story, clapboard, in the Colonial Revival style; garage wing added.
48. Smith House (Lower Monterey Circle): c. 1898, 2½ stories, shingle over frame, in the Colonial Revival style; double-arm rear stairway.
49. Ogilby House (Lower Monterey Circle): c. 1894, 2 stories, shingled; formerly barn for "Ben Bonnie", converted c. 1910.
50. "Ard-Ian" (McConaughy) (Lower Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ stories, shingled, Queen Anne style; graduated window sizes up main staircase.
51. "Oakley" (Bastin) (Lower Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ stories, shingled; "Shingle" style.
52. "Ty-Mullen" (McGilton) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ stories, frame, in the Queen Anne style; aluminum siding added; detached garage building.
53. "Ty-Gwyn" (Bohn) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ story, frame, clapboard, in the "free classic" style; detached garage building.
54. "Overlook" (Johnson) (Monterey Circle): c. 1895, 2½ story, shingled, in the Colonial Revival style.
- 54-A. Carriage House, "Overlook", 1½ stories, shingled.

55. Palmer House (Monterey Circle): c. 1898, 1½ stories, shingled; gabled cottage of the American vernacular mood; diamond-pane windows.
56. "Grey Cottage" (Devlin): (Monterey Circle): c. 1898, 2½ stories clapboard, in the Queen Anne style.
57. Menz House (Monterey Circle): c. 1900, 2½ stories, shingled; in the "shingle" style; designed by Waynesboro architect, Holz; unchanged.
- 57-A: Menz, Ice House, in same shingle style.
- 57-B: Menz, Log Cabin, c. 1910.
- 57-C: Menz, Carriage House: c. 1900, 1½ stories, shingled, in style of main house.

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MONTEREY DISTRICT

Washington Township  
Franklin County  
Pennsylvania.

BOUNDARIES

Starting at a point 1,873' East of intersection of Penna. Route #16 and TR 701 (Charmian Road), on TR 701 at S.W. corner Geiser property; go N 6 W for 325 feet; then N 69 E for 1893 feet to N.W. corner of Manning; then N 63 E for 887 feet to point N.E. corner of Grandin and TR 382; then from TR 382 to Corner TR 701 and N.W. corner Snook; thence S 83 W for 1,083 feet, to corner Keefer and GAF; thence S 9 W for 2,559 feet to S.E. corner Fisher; thence N 87 W for 935 feet to Western Maryland Railroad; thence SW direction on Railroad to S.E. corner Thomas (adjoins Phillipsborn); thence S 88 W for 747 feet to LR 28027 (Monterey Lane); thence S along LR 28027 for 795 feet; thence N 82 W for 521 feet; thence N 7 E for 719 feet; thence N 5 W for 1,434 feet; thence N 35 E for 133 feet; thence N 55 E for 448 feet; thence N 6 E for 614 feet to TR 701; thence approx. 10 feet east to beginning point.

MONTEREY DISTRICT

Washington Township  
Franklin County  
Pennsylvania

All references in  
Franklin County courthouse  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Annotated Boundaries

Start TR 701 and property Geiser, S.W. corner. (See Deed ref. bk.280, p.389; bk.324, p. 626; also Subdivision plan of Maurice Shindedecker - Carroll Underwood, bk. 288A, p. 396)

N 6 W - (see above) for 325 feet ( ref. Monterey Land Company survey of 1885 & James Carey survey of Monterey Land Company lands, 1902)

N 69 E : (See Monterey Land Co. survey, above) to N.E. Corner Elhuff, where touches Kaiser ( book 289, p. 362); thence to N.W. corner Manning (ref. bk. 628, p. 302).

N 63 E to point of N.E corner Grandin and TR 382 (ref, Lockwood plan for subdivision) .

Point N.W. corner Snook and TR 701 (ref. bk. 714, p. 703, and survey by Arrowood, Inc. for Charles Keefer, May, 1975); thence S 83 W for 1,083 feet. (see also Culbertson survey 1951 & 1937)

Thence S 9 W (see above) to S.E. corner Fisher ( ref. bk. 541. p.393); thence N 87 W to Western Maryland RR ( same ref);

Thence along RR to S.E. corner Thomas (ref. bk. 288, p. 45)

Thence to LR 28027 (ref same)

Thence S. along LR 28027 for 795 feet, etc to end: (ref. Monterey Country Club survey, Feb. 1956., bk. 388, p. 460).

