

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received OCT 25 1984

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Boiling Springs Historic District

and/or common Boiling Springs

2. Location

street & number A six block area of the village of Boiling Springs and the banks and structures that surround the Boiling Springs lake. n/a not for publication

city, town Boiling Springs N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Cumberland code 41

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"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see attached)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cumberland County Court House

street & number 5 South Hanover Street

city, town Carlisle state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<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 <u>          </u> N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Boiling Springs is a small, provincial, nineteenth century village that has remained virtually intact since its initial development. The Historic District of Boiling Springs consists of the seven acre, elongated, manmade lake, the springs that feed the lake at its north end, the banks and structures that surround it, and the original six block area of the village. Initial settlement of the area began in the 1740's with the establishment of the grist mill. In the 1750's an important industry of iron manufacture was begun along the east shore of the lake, and continued until the end of the 19th century. The major period of residential development was from 1845, when the village was formally laid out, to the end of the 19th century. The village was significant between 1895 and 1930 for its Trolley Park and the recreational activities it offered to visitors from throughout the Cumberland Valley. A few significant buildings, such as the grist mill, ironmaster's mansion, and the tavern, predate the mid-to-late 19th century dwellings in the village. Many of these Federal with Italianate, two and one half story, gable roof dwellings, of frame or brick, retain their original architectural details; lintels, pediments, cornices, brackets, and shutters. Most of the buildings abut the sidewalk and are unattached. Of the 141 structures in the district (not including outbuildings) fourteen are intrusions because of age, five are significant and 122 are contributing. Included in the district are three churches, two stores, one swimming pool, one restaurant, and one office building. The balance of the buildings are residences. The district maintains a high degree of integrity. The original homes remain intact with the addition of modern conveniences and some infill. The finer homes along the lake front have been well maintained or are undergoing restoration and/or renovation.

Several notable structures are located on the banks of the lake. A mid 18th century grist mill is located on the southeast shore. This building is now converted into apartments. On the east shore, remaining from the prerevolutionary iron forge complex, are the original forge and the ironmaster's mansion with the remnants of its terraced gardens. This 1795 Georgian structure is the most outstanding example of architecture in the district and of major historical significance as the home of the Ege family. The forge has been repointed and is the focal point of a small township park. The mansion is presently in a deteriorating condition and is uninhabited. The stone stables (1829) from the iron works are now apartments. A later forge building (1850's) is being used as a bathhouse for the Boiling Springs swimming pool. A picturesque, natural stone three arch bridge, built in 1854, stands behind the pool and mill, spanning the Yellow Breeches Creek. On the land north of the lake is the restored Boiling Springs Tavern (1832) and one of the major springs that feed the lake (38%). The natural, wooded area adjacent to the spring is now a municipal park. A steep slope separates the spring, tavern and the lake from the new subdivisions to the north. A steep, wooded ridge visually separates the eastern lake shore from its adjoining properties.

The 19th century residential areas/streets are on lands northwest and west of the lake. Front Street runs north and south, parallel to and along the west shore of the lake. Many of Boiling Springs' wealthier citizens lived on Front Street and the handsome homes they built overlook the lake. Parallel to Front Street are Walnut and High Streets. First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets run east and west, perpendicular to the lake. These streets were all included in the original plan for the village when it was laid out in 1845.

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Initial growth (1845-1860) in the village was slow and took place principally on First and Front Streets. These first homes are large, two and one half story, Federal/Italianate transition style with some modest decorative details. Notable among these early homes are 101 Front Street, #91, 111 Front Street, #94, 104 First Street, #21, 202 W. First Street, #29 and 208 W. First Street, #32.

In the 1860's and 1870's, growth took place primarily on Third Street where a commercial section developed. Major commercial establishments were located at 109/111 Third Street, #54, and 121 Third Street, #56. The commercial buildings characteristically have pedimented window headers and elaborate brackets and cornices. Today, old store fronts converted into residences as well as a small delicatessen are found along Third Street. Homes were constructed during this period primarily on Front, Second and Third Streets. Many of these homes continued the Federal with Italianate tradition but became somewhat more sophisticated than the earlier homes. 207 W. First Street, #27, 115 Second Street, #39, 125 Third Street, #57, 112 Fourth Street, #89, and 201 Walnut Street, #136 are important structures with Federal with Italianate features. Several homes built during this period are fine examples of other late 19th century architecture. 119 Third Street, #55, is an admirable Gothic Villa, 102 Third Street, #58, is a charming Victorian with mansard roof, 113 Fourth Street, #81, is a quaint Gothic cottage, 215 and 217 Front Street, #102, is a handsome Second Empire home, and 219 Front Street, #103 is a unique example of Queen Anne style. These buildings are situated at intervals within the district rather than clustered in one area.

From the 1880's to 1900's, additional modest residences were built, especially on Fourth and Walnut Streets. These homes tend to be small, frame, two-story buildings with minimal decoration. They reflect the social status and financial means of their proprietors. Little building took place again until the 1930's and 1940's when a number of bungalow style homes were built in the village and in the surrounding area. Interesting examples of the bungalow style are 106 W. First Street, #22, and 308 Walnut Street, #130.

The spaces formed between the lake and surrounding streets and buildings provide space for strolling, picnicing, running, or playing, as well as the boating and fishing available on the lake itself. A prominent space, next to a main intersection by the tavern on the northwest shore, displays a clock tower and military machine gun as monuments to foreign wars. Two old pavilions converted into a tackle shop and a home cling to the north edge of the lake as reminders of the once popular trolley park that surrounded the lake during the late 1800's and early 1900's. A small hump-backed bridge at the southern end of the lake was constructed in 1913 to allow boats to pass under.

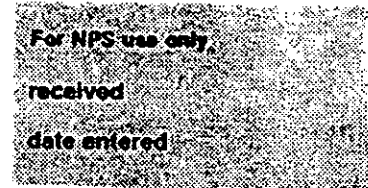
There are only fourteen intrusions in the district. Eight of these are infills built after 1930 but in a style that blends with neighboring structures. Two structures are located in alleys, out of view. Only four are modern structures out of character with the district.

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Eighty percent of the buildings that are not considered intrusions are either unaltered or have superficial alterations only. The second floors are often not altered. Most homes are in good or excellent condition. There is, consequently, a high degree of integrity within the district, and the late 19th century streetscape has been well preserved. The words of Bennett Bellman, as he described the village in the 1886 History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, are as true today as they were then, "The town has many shady trees and, situated as it is upon the beautiful spring from which it derives its name, and with exceptionally beautiful scenery surrounding it, promises to become, if it is not already, as beautiful a town as can be found in the Cumberland Valley."

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) recreation

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Boiling Springs is a unique 18th century industrial settlement that became a 19th century provincial village; it developed at the site of a large spring-fed lake. The multi-layered history of this area revolves around its important water resources. In colonial times a grist mill and a significant industry of iron manufacture dominated the village. During pre Civil War times, Boiling Springs was a stop on the underground railroad system. The village formally developed after 1845 in conjunction with its iron industry, and continued to grow until the end of the 19th century. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the lake area was the site of one of the major trolley parks of the Cumberland Valley, and it is now an angling center of considerable importance. The Historic District of Boiling Springs reflects two and a half centuries of its past, and survives as an excellent example of an iron manufacture village, shaped by the industrialists and people who lived and worked here. An excellent selection of local architecture, ranging from late 18th century Georgian to early 20th century, with important examples of Federal/Italianate, reflects the evolution of building styles.

The village of Boiling Springs is situated on land that was originally a part of a tract granted to Rev. Richard Peters by the Penn family in 1762. The 398 acre tract was referred to as the Boiling Springs. The springs that feed the Boiling Springs Lake are the seventh largest in Pennsylvania, delivering 20.4 million gallons of crystal clear, 55° water a day, and bubble up to eighteen inches high, to give the town its name. The lake dates back to the 1730's when its waters were dammed up to power a grist mill of the same vintage which still stands on the lake's southeast shore. By 1760, the village consisted of the mill, "miller's house," a blacksmith shop, two store dwellings and several nearby farms.

A forge was erected at Boiling Springs on lands east of the lake about 1750. Records indicate this to be the oldest furnace in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna. It also represents the beginning of industrial development in the Cumberland Valley. The establishment of the Carlisle Iron Works here in 1762 was of political as well as commercial significance. The manufacture of iron products was contraband in the Colonies at the time. The Carlisle Iron Works was located in a secluded spot to escape detection and therefore avoided England's restrictions. During the Revolution, cannons and other munitions were manufactured here for the Continental Army. The original forge has been stabilized and remains as a visual reminder of this early iron manufacture. This area is now a municipal park.

The iron industry drew men of capital and status to Boiling Springs. Michael Ege, younger brother of George, the noted ironmaster of Berks County, gradually acquired interest in the iron works until he became its sole owner in 1792. The Ege family is of major importance in the history of the Pennsylvania iron industry. Three generations of Eges were actively involved in iron manufacture. At Boiling Springs, Michael Ege reached his height of authority and great wealth. He developed an "iron plantation" around his mansion house which he built in 1795. This handsome Georgian structure overlooks the lake and forge area.

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A community of workers lived in cabins near the forge between the lake and the Yellow Breeches Creek. Ege's influence reached throughout the valley because of his substantial land holdings, notably at Pine Grove. He became the sole possessor of four furnaces and two forges, and had undisputed rights to about twenty-five contiguous miles of mountain tracts of virgin timber and rich ore deposits.

Other than in the area of the iron works, there was little development around the lake during the 1815-1845 period. Michael Ege added a new metal furnace and another forge, additional housing for the over 200 workmen, and stables. The grist mill was acquired by him in 1815 for feed and flour for his estate. Only a few dwellings existed before the founding of the village. The stone tavern at the upper end of the lake was built c. 1832. The Breckbill stone farm house (c. 1835) that stood on the northwest corner of Front and First Streets was the second structure built in that area. The old frame house on Main Street above High Street, and the brick house opposite, existed, as well as an old log house that stood on the hill near where Third Street intersects Front Street.

Michael Ege's skill, in large degree was developed in his son, Michael Jr., to whom the works passed in 1815 when the elder Michael died. On the death of Michael Jr. in 1827, the plant began to decline; the estate passed to his minor son, Peter F. Ege, who lost the works in 1859. By 1863, D. V. Ahl gained control of the company and operated it until 1885. In 1882 he built a large anthracite furnace a short distance from the first furnace. The last ironmaster of the Carlisle Iron Works was J. C. Bucher, who operated the furnace until 1894.

The village of Boiling Springs was formally laid out in 1845 by Daniel Kauffman, whose family had owned all the land on which the village was built since 1808. The village was laid out in wide streets; Main (First), Second, Third and Fourth, running east and west; Front, Walnut, and Cherry (High), running north and south. This grid plan with numbered and tree named streets is a conventional Pennsylvania plan like Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The iron industry and a large immigration of German settlers from York County were the main reasons for the subsequent growth of the village. Some of these German settlers were employed at the nearby ore banks and iron works, but many were tradesmen, providing services to the growing village and surrounding farms. The village had several dry goods merchants, blacksmiths, builders, carpenters, and a shoemaker, coachmaker, wagonmaker, tinner, harness-maker, butcher, and baker. In 1872, the village contained about 75 dwellings and had a population of about 400. During the same year, Cary W. Ahl, enclosed the lake with a stone wall and planted shade trees on the adjacent grounds. By 1885, Boiling Springs had, in addition to the iron works, a post office, railroad station, three churches, three school-houses, six stores, many private dwellings, and a population of about 500. Also, the village had become an expression of social hierarchy in architecture. The larger and more ornate homes of the wealthy upper class are located on Front Street overlooking the lake. The commercial district is in the center of the village on Third Street. The modest homes of the middle class make up the remainder of the village with the three churches dispersed throughout.

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In the period preceding the Civil War, Boiling Springs was a stop on the underground railroad system. Runaway slaves were brought from Chambersburg along the South Mountain to Boiling Springs. They were hidden in Daniel Kauffman's barn, and an underground room situated in the hill across the road from the Ironmaster's Mansion. This activity led to an interest in the cause of abolition on the part of some people in the village. A sympathy for the slaves of the south was felt at an early day by the people of the area. In 1847 a famous and controversial court case (Oliver vs. Kauffman) resulted from Daniel Kauffman's involvement in the underground railroad. He was accused of housing and assisting twelve slaves who had escaped from the property of Mary Oliver in Washington County, Maryland. Kauffman was found guilty and ordered to pay damages of \$2000. The case was appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and reversed. Again, a later suit was instituted against Kauffman and two of his witnesses in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia. Abolition societies of the time greatly publicized this case, circulated pamphlets in the area, and solicited public support and money. Kauffman was defended by three of the most learned lawyers of the country, Thaddeus Stevens, William B. Reed and David Paul Brown. After two trials, the final verdict was rendered against Kauffman for \$2800 damages and \$1200 costs.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the lake area gradually became a popular spot for recreation because of its uniqueness and natural beauty. People came for boat rides on the lake and to carry home jugs of pure water from the springs. In 1895 the Valley Traction Company, realizing the commercial possibilities of the lake area, laid a trolley line from Carlisle to Boiling Springs. In 1900 Valley Traction leased the lake and created a delightful picnic grounds and pleasure resort. This park made Boiling Springs a popular vacation and holiday spot and a prestigious residential community. Trolley lines were extended throughout the valley and crowds traveled regularly from Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and Harrisburg to enjoy the many attractions of the lakeside park, which included dances, picnics, a deer park, a Merry-go-round, a small train, novelty stands, refreshments, sports and pleasure boating. In 1926 the trolley service began to dwindle and was eventually stopped in 1930 when the park was closed. The only park buildings still standing are the Park Novelty Store, now a private cottage, and the Dance Pavilion, now the Yellow Breeches Fly and Tackle Shop.

In the last half century Boiling Springs has gained renown as one of the principal centers of American fly fishing. With Charles Fox in Carlisle and Vincent Marinaro in Mechanicsburg, it has been prominently featured in the literature of angling. Principals of habitat management and the conservation of a wild resource have been established in the value system of American fishing out of the Boiling Springs Yellow Breeches experience. As the commercial/industrial uses have changed the recreational use has taken on a larger role in the community.

The Historic District of Boiling Springs epitomizes a provincial village that evolved from a combination of man's ingenuity and nature's resources. Notable vestiges of all periods of its development survive as reminders of its story, and blend together to create an entity worth of recognition and preservation.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 27.92  
Quadrangle name Carlisle and Mechanicsburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1 1 8	3 1 8 4 4 0	4 4 4 6 3 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	3 1 8 2 4 0	4 4 4 6 9 4 0
E	1 8	3 1 9 1 0 0	4 4 4 5 9 0 0
G	1 8	3 1 8 8 4 0	4 4 4 6 0 6 0

B	1 8	3 1 8 7 8 0	4 4 4 6 3 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	3 1 9 2 0 0	4 4 4 6 1 4 0
F	1 8	3 1 8 9 0 0	4 4 4 5 8 0 0
H	1 8	3 1 8 6 4 0	4 4 4 5 9 0 0

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Tritt and Ruth Fixsen

organization Boiling Springs Civic Assoc., Inc.

date July 6, 1984

street & number P.O. Box 362

telephone 717-258-5260 or 717-258-6181

city or town Boiling Springs,

state 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

Larry E. Tese, State Historic Preservation Officer

title

For NPS use only

date 10/10/84

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

Patrick Andrews

Keeper of the National Register

date 12/3/89

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date



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See Attached

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 27.92  
 Quadrangle name Carlisle and Mechanicsburg  
 UTM References

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
G	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
F	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
H	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

See continuation sheet

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state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

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State Historic Preservation Officer signature  
Larry E. Tse, State Historic Preservation Officer  
 title

date 10/10/84

**For NPS 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  
National Park Service

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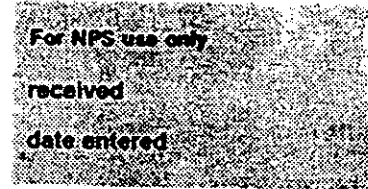
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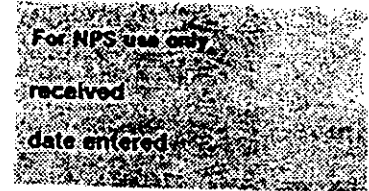
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

Historic District of Boiling Springs, Cumberland County

Continuation sheet

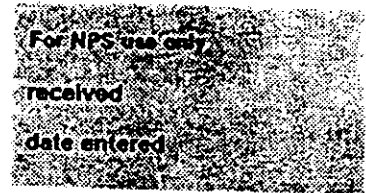
Item number 10

Page 1

10. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in the centerline intersection of First Street (PA 174) and High Street; thence by the centerline of High Street and northeasterly 182 feet to a point in centerline; thence leaving said street and along the south side of a 16 foot public alley and parcel numbers 25, 26, 27; 279.34 feet to the centerline of Walnut Street (L.R. 21008); thence by the centerline of Walnut Street southwesterly 34 feet to a point in centerline of said street; thence leaving said street southeasterly along parcel number 20, 202.5 feet to a point; thence by the same and southwesterly 148 feet to a point in centerline of First Street; thence by the centerline of First Street (PA 174) southeasterly 330 feet to the centerline intersection of First Street and Forge Road; thence by the centerline of Forge Road and a curve to the left, northwardly 360 feet to a point in centerline of Forge Road; thence leaving said road and along the north side of parcel number 9, 132.5 feet to a point; thence northwesterly along parcel number 9, 65.9 feet to a point; thence continuing along (and including) parcel number 9, southeast 505 feet; southwest 44.5 feet; southeast 89.4 feet; south 44 feet; southwest 44 feet; south 70 feet; southwest 180 feet to the centerline of PA 174; thence along centerline of PA 174, southeasterly 135 feet to a point in centerline of PA 174; thence leaving said road and along parcel number 7 southwesterly 195 feet to a point; thence in a southerly direction and through parcel number 7 and number 6 (and approximately 100 feet from east edge of Boiling Springs lake) 580 feet to a point; thence along parcel number 5, northeast 120.75 feet; thence by the same and southeast 155.7 feet to a point in centerline of Bucher Hill Road; thence by the centerline of Bucher Hill Road, northeast 95 feet to a point in said road; thence leaving said road and following the line of parcel number 4, and southeasterly 412.95 feet to a point; thence along parcel number 2, 298.23 feet to the centerline of Yellow Breeches Creek; thence up said creek in a southwest direction 210 feet to a point in said creek; thence around and including stone bridge over said creek the following three courses and distances; southeast 65 feet; southwest 90 feet; northwest 65 feet to centerline of Yellow Breeches Creek; thence continuing up said creek by its various courses and distances 670 feet to a point in centerline of said creek; thence leaving said creek and northwesterly along small tributary to Yellow Breeches Creek 500 feet to point on south side of Race Street; thence crossing Race Street and along west side of parcel number 118 north 200 feet to a point on southside of said 16 foot public alley, thence east along south side of said 16 foot alley,

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



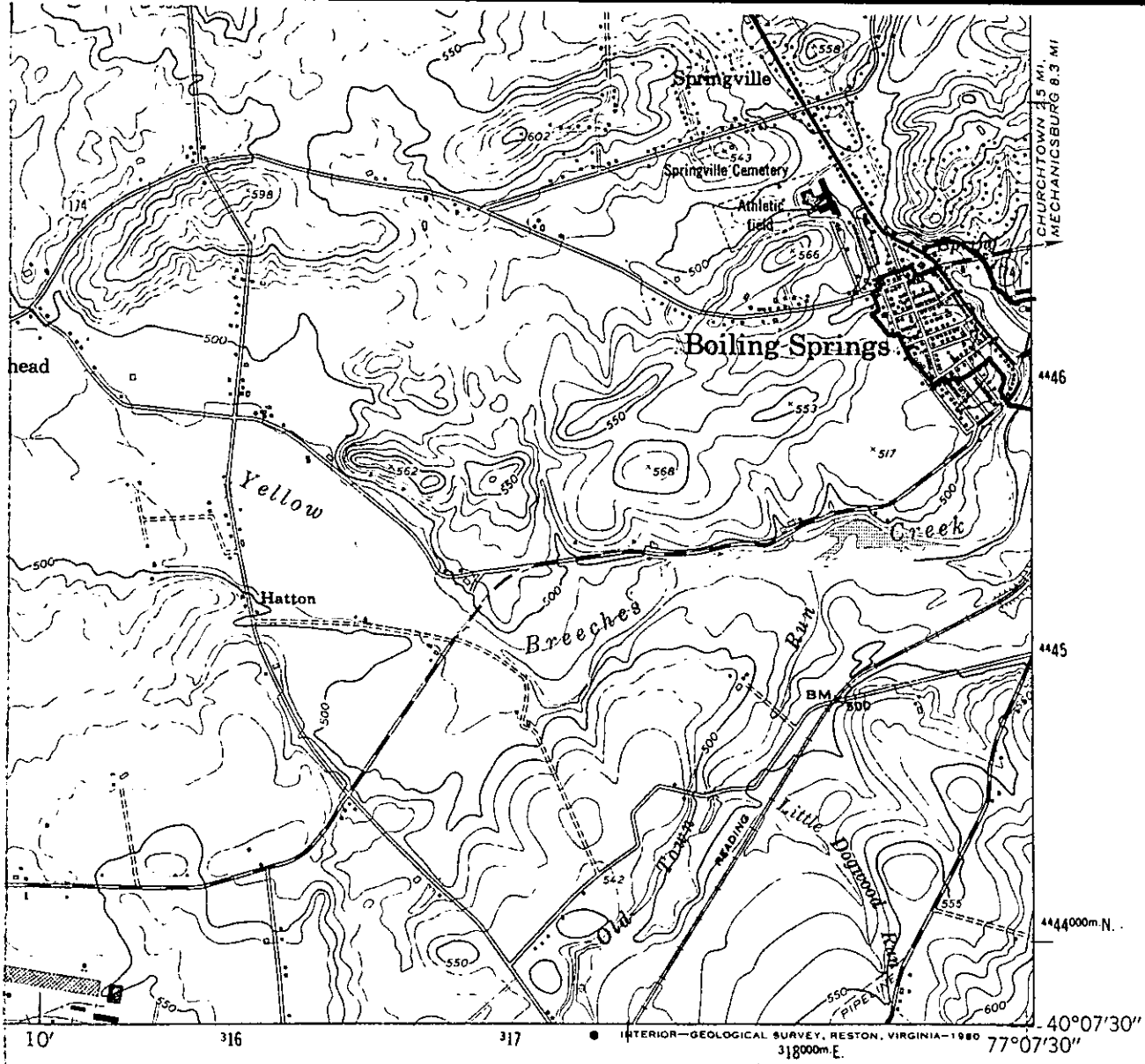
**National Register of Historic Places  
 Inventory—Nomination Form**

Historic District of Boiling Springs, Cumberland County

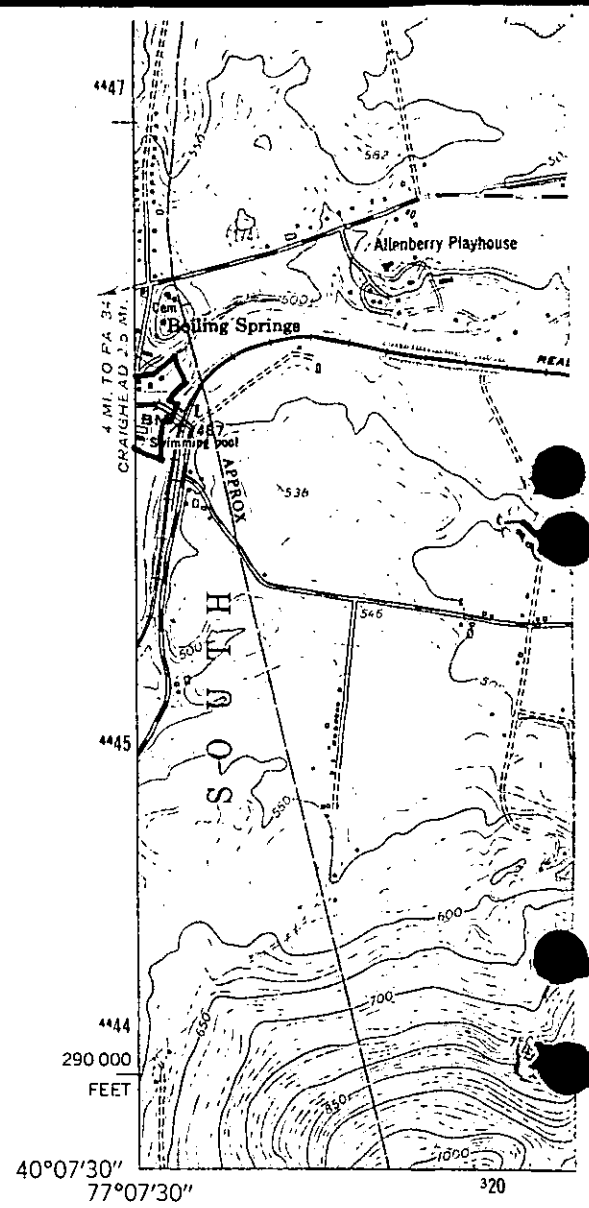
Continuation sheet Verbal Boundary Description Item number 10 Page 2

east 40 feet to a point; thence along the east side of another 16 foot wide public alley and along parcel number 117, 325 feet to a point at southeast corner of parcel number 85; thence along the north side of another public alley (16 feet wide) and parcel numbers 85, 86, 87, 88, 189 feet to a point in centerline of Kaufman Street; thence continuing across Kaufman Street in the same westerly direction 198.5 feet to a point in the center of another 16 foot public alley; thence along the centerline of said alley, northwardly 113 feet to a point in center of said alley; thence westwardly along south side of parcel number 145, 176.5 feet to a point in centerline Walnut Street; thence by the centerline of Walnut Street north 65 feet to a point in centerline intersection of Fourth Street; thence by the centerline of Fourth Street west 160 feet to a point; thence by the centerline of High Street north 380 feet to point in centerline of High Street; thence continuing along centerline of High Street, northeasterly 335 feet to a point in centerline of High Street at south side of 14 foot public alley leading to the west; thence along the south side of 14 foot public alley, northwesterly 103 feet to a point; thence along the west side of parcel number 150 and number 149 and number 148 (all included in this description) northwardly 386.5 feet to a point in centerline of 15 foot wide public alley; thence southeast along centerline of said alley, 122 feet to a point; thence leaving said alley and northeasterly along parcels 147 and 33, 198.9 feet to a point in the centerline of First Street, (PA 174) thence along the center line of First Street; southeast 88.5 feet to a point the place of beginning.

(See attached property identification map showing block, lot divisions and district boundaries. The choice of district boundaries is based on historical associations as well as visual qualities. The area existed as an entity in the past as is evidenced by the map found on page 34 of the Atlas of Cumberland County, 1872 and the illustration found between pages 180 and 181 of the History of Cumberland County by Wing, 1879. The lake and structures on its surrounding banks are separated from modern subdivisions by natural boundaries. The district boundary to the north is marked by a steep wooded bank. The eastern boundary is atop a steep wooded ridge. The boundary to the south is delineated by a steep wooded bank and the Yellow Breeches Creek. The area of the village included in the district existed as a unit in the 19th century and has undergone minimal change and infill since then. The lake, surrounding banks and overlooking village together form a site of aesthetic unity.



**CARLISLE, PA.**  
 NW/4 CARLISLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N4007.5—W7707.5/7.5  
 1952  
 PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1973  
 DMA 5564 II NW—SERIES V831



**MECHANICSBURG, PA.**  
 NE/4 CARLISLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N4007.5—W7700/7.5  
 1952  
 PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1973  
 AMS 5564 II NE—SERIES V831