

NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COVER SHEET

Board Meeting Date: February 13, 1996

Nomination Number: 16

Name of Property: Coldbrook Farm

County: Franklin

USE THIS COPY
FOR DUPLICATING

Previous Determinations, Site Visits, Etc.:

Survey forms/evaluation requests received on 6/15/87 and 4/14/95. BHP determination of eligibility issued on 5/3/95. First draft of NR form received 9/13/95. BHP returned NR form for revisions on 11/16/95. Latest copy of NR form received on 12/18/95.

Priority: Development threats

Staff Comments:

Board Member's Preliminary Evaluation:

___ APPROVE: MEETS CRITERIA ___ A; ___ B; ___ C; ___ D

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE ___ LOCAL; ___ STATE; ___ NATIONAL

___ REJECT: NOT SIGNIFICANT AND/OR LACKS INTEGRITY

___ REJECT: INADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION

___ OTHER

Notes/Explain Reason for Rejection or "Other":

Board Member's Name: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate space or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Coldbrook Farm

other names N/A

2. Location

street & number 955 Spring Lane n/a not for publication

city or town Chambersburg n/a vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Franklin code 055 zip code 17201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Dr. Brent Glass
Signature of certifying official/Title Exec. Director 2/21/96
Date

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Coldbrook Farm
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility
Domestic/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility
Domestic/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls limestone

roof slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Summary Description

This property, known for many years as "Coldbrook," is located in the northeastern part of the Borough of Chambersburg in Franklin County. It now includes 10.8 acres with a large stone house dating from approximately 1800, a frame forebay bank barn and a stone spring house. The property also includes a large open spring which flows into the nearby Falling Spring Creek. The house and barn are situated on high ground and face south overlooking the Falling Spring and toward the former Philadelphia-Pittsburgh turnpike, later the Lincoln Highway and U.S. Route 30. The house consists of a two story, five bay central block, flanked on either side by two story, three bay wings. There is also an extension to the rear of the east wing, part of which appears to be an early addition to that wing. There is also a recent addition connecting the east wing and a non-contributing garage. The three main sections appear to be contemporary with one another and were built close to the same time, if not at the same time. For at least part of its history, the house was stuccoed.

General Description

The central portion of the house follows the basic Georgian facade arrangement with five bays and a central entrance. The plan is one room deep. Each of the wings is recessed back from the main facade approximately one foot. Windows have wide wooden frames with corners secured with wooden pegs, and trimmed with ovalo molding. Windows are topped with jack arches of stone.

Six over six light sashes are used in the main section and twelve over twelve lights at the wings. Windows have wide frames with pegged corner joints. In the central block, there are a pair of south-facing gabled dormer windows with arched upper panes.

The front entrance is in the central bay of the central section. The door has six raised panels beneath a rectangular transom. Across the front of the main section is a colonnaded front porch which originally extended across both wings as well. Other front entrances are located in the central bay of the west wing and the west bay of the east wing. Both have raised panel doors with transoms above.

The rear elevation which faces north is typical of area farmhouses and is more functional than formal. The main or central section has five bays with the central second story window lower to accommodate an interior stair landing. The rear entrance is off center, offset to the east to avoid the interior staircase. There is no transom. The west wing has a two story work porch supported by chamfered wooden posts. The east wing has a lean-to extension of stone which dates from the early 19th century. It now serves as the kitchen. A mid-20th century stone and frame three bay garage is located behind the house. Within the last 10 years, it was attached to the main house when a modern wood and stone family room addition was built between the kitchen and the garage.

The main front entrance opens into a central stair and entrance hall which extends across the depth of the house. The front and rear doors to the hall are hung on iron strap hinges. The front door has an iron lift latch as well. The chairrail in the hall is double-fielded with molded trim. The staircase

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has a round newel and handrail with squared balusters, three per step. Delicate carving decorates the ends of the risers.

To the east and west sides of the hallway are large formal rooms. They are fairly similar in detail. The room to the east of the stair hall has a fireplace in its east wall flanked by a pair of alcoves, each with an elliptically arched top, trimmed with a wooden "keystone." The south recess contains a door leading into the east wing.

The mantelpiece has fluted pilasters on either side of the firebox, supporting a mantel shelf. A central tablet beneath the shelf is reeded. The firebox has been refinished with a marble surround and a natural brick interior. West of the stair hall is another similar room, this one with one alcove, to the north of the fireplace. To the south of the fireplace is simply a door leading into the west wing. The mantelpiece is similar to the one in the east room but the central tablet is decorated with flutes and stop-flutes.

The west wing which is believed to have been a kitchen originally has been renovated to include a laundry and bath. Its dimensions are 18' x 33' suggesting that it originally contained two rooms on the first floor. The east wing, measuring 22' x 30' contains a formal dining room and an auxiliary stair hall. The hallway has a closed stringer stair and front and rear entrances. Both doors are hung on large strap hinges. This stair hall is located along the west end of the east wing. The dining room has a fireplace in its east wall, set between a pair of cupboards. The mantelpiece is trimmed with a double-fielded architrave with a fluted frieze panel and narrow mantel shelf above it. Architraves similar to the one around the firebox are present around doors and windows in the room. Beneath the windows are recessed panels with elliptical cuts at the corners.

Behind the dining room is the kitchen measuring 14' x 30', which has been modified for current usage. It does, however, contain its original fireplace with molded mantel shelf above. This kitchen appears to be an early lean-to addition to the rear of the east wing. It was probably added during Judge Riddle's ownership, and apparently replaced the kitchen in the west wing, or was constructed as a secondary separate kitchen. A modern family room has been constructed behind, or to the north of the kitchen, connecting it with the garage.

The second floor of the house follows a floor plan similar to that of the first floor.

A description of the house in Recollections of Chambersburg by John Cooper, written in 1900, mentions that a "colonnade extends the whole length of the front." The columns are described as "round and of locust and rest on solid blocks of brown sand stone..." He also says that the kitchen and dining room were located in the west wing. Cooper speculates that Judge Riddle had his library in the east wing, and built the extension in its rear for the accommodation of his students. "The original wing contained but one room and a hall and stairway on the first floor, and a chamber on the second. The addition contains two rooms on the first floor and sleeping apartments on the second."¹

¹John Cooper, Recollections of Chambersburg, 1900.

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Certain exterior features, namely the dormer windows and the colonnade appear to be Colonial Revival era accretions which were added during the ownership of Augustus Duncan who acquired Coldbrook in 1876 and retained ownership until his death in 1910. The stucco finish shown in the ca. 1900 photograph may have been an earlier treatment dating from the mid 19th century when such finishes were very popular, or it could have been applied during Mr. Duncan's ownership. The stucco has long since been removed, but was not an original finish as indicated by coursed masonry of the walls.

West of the house is a frame forebay bank barn which appears to be contemporary with the house. There is also a large spring and pond between the house and barn. At the spring is a stone spring house which also appears to be contemporary with the house.

The barn faces south, like the house, typical of Cumberland Valley farmsteads. A timber framed building, it is currently covered with asbestos shingle siding. Louvered vents are located in the end walls. The barn is a two story bank structure, measuring 38' x 80', of the open forebay type. The spring house is a one story stone gable roofed structure which has a deep overhang at its east end sheltering the entrance area. Currently the stone structure sits in water on three sides from a spring fed pond, and apparently has done so for the last several decades. The ca. 1900 photograph published in Recollections of Chambersburg does not show the pond, and it was not typical in the early 19th century to submerge buildings in water. Therefore, the spring pond may be a 20th century addition. The spring house is situated west of the house and southeast of the barn. It appears to be contemporary with the house and its proximity to the west wing of the house supports the premise that the west wing housed the first kitchen for the complex.

The farmstead is situated on a knoll, surrounded by landscaped grounds. Lawn slopes down to the south to the Falling Spring Creek. The driveway entrance crosses the creek and extends upward along the west side of the house. The ca. 1900 picture of the farmstead which appears in Recollections of Chambersburg (p. 101) shows a white picket fence enclosing the front yard and extending to the creek. A paling fence encloses an area west of the driveway and in front of the barn. Post and rail fences border a pasture. Today, the barnyard is enclosed with post and rail fence, and another crosses the back of the property behind the buildings. The old photograph shows a wagon shed and another shed east of the barn. Both of these agricultural buildings are now gone.

Although the property lies within the Borough of Chambersburg, it conveys the appearance and environment of a rural farmstead. The land is open and undeveloped south to the Falling Spring Creek, then there is residential development from the middle third of the 20th century south to the Lincoln Highway with its attendant commercial usage. The Chambersburg Hospital is located to the southwest of the house as well. To the west is another farmstead, also in the Borough and beyond that, the Cumberland Valley Railroad. To the north is open farmland extending out of the Borough and into Greene Township. This portion of farmland within the Borough has been re-zoned recently for residential and commercial development. To the east is a townhouse development. The approximately 11 acres with this property will preserve its rural appearance and allow it to continue to convey its rural character. It is one of only a few remaining rural properties in the Borough of Chambersburg.

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The house at Coldbrook Farm has received some alterations, most of which occurred in the late 19th century, reflecting the property's continuing use as a gentleman's farm. These include the addition of Colonial Revival style dormer windows on the south slope of the roof of the main section and the colonnaded porch across the front, all added during the time of Augustus Duncan's ownership. Later, the porch was removed from in front of the wings. Other alterations are the addition of a stone and wood family room enclosing the area between the east wing and the garage. These alterations reflect the continuing role of this property as a gentleman's farm providing genteel country living. Coldbrook has maintained this role for much of its history. Despite the Colonial Revival period alterations, woodwork, trim and detailing from the period of construction remains intact.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

C. 1800-1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Meets criteria C.

Coldbrook Farm is certainly among the most imposing houses of its time period in Franklin County. Its 112 foot width makes it distinctive among the county's farmhouses. Built about 1800, the house is architecturally significant, not only for its overall size and form, but also for its interior woodwork and trim which illustrate the transition between the Georgian and Federal styles and, in the lower Cumberland Valley, between the 18th and 19th centuries. The property is also important for its architectural expression depicting a gentleman's country estate, evolving from the period of construction through the early 20th century. The period of significance extends from the date of construction to ca. 1900 to capture the evolving concept of a genteel country estate.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

Coldbrook Farm is located near Chambersburg in Franklin County in the heart of the Cumberland Valley. The Cumberland Valley is a broad band of rich limestone land extending from the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg to the Potomac River south of Hagerstown, Maryland. With its fertile land and other resources, the Cumberland Valley played a crucial role in initial settlement and westward expansion across Pennsylvania and the Upland South, the French and Indian War, and the Civil War. It also figured importantly in the development of transportation links and industrialization. The Cumberland Valley was a major bread basket for a century from the 1770s to the 1870s, resulting in its being served by some of the nation's most important transportation routes.

The Cumberland Valley was initially settled principally by Scotch-Irish in the 1730s. They were followed by German farmers and millers. The area became a productive agricultural region. The native limestone which is a character-defining feature of the Cumberland Valley and makes the land so fertile was an excellent source of building stone. As a result, stone houses and barns are distinctive to the region. The limestone is evident as natural outcrops on the landscape. These outcrops are an important visual aspect of the valley.

Resource History

James Riddle put together the 243-acre Coldbrook Farm in two transactions, one in 1794 and another in 1803. According to the U.S. Direct Tax for 1798, for Guilford Township, the jurisdiction where this property was included at the time, James Riddle was assessed for a stone house 20' x 22', one story high with five windows, which was rented out. The dimensions of this house do not seem to fit any portion of the existing structure and there is no evidence on the present house that suggests that it grew from a small building. Therefore, it appears that the entire house was built after 1798. One date that has been attributed to the house is 1801 and this certainly could be the date of construction. It appears that the main block and the wings were built about the same time. However, a seam in the east end wall of the east wing indicates that the present kitchen section was added, apparently shortly after the initial construction.

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The original 243 acres of Coldbrook Farm was made up of 123 acres called "Amsterdam" which James Riddle acquired from Abraham Stouffer; "Gibbsburg" which Riddle acquired from the executors of Hugh Gibbs estate in 1794; and "Lurgan" from Abraham Stouffer. He purchased the two parcels from Stouffer on March 31, 1803.

On May 20, 1813, Judge Riddle sold the entire property to Jacob Stouffer (Abraham's son). On April 5, 1876, Jacob Stouffer (of A.) sold 114 acres of Coldbrook Farm, with the buildings to Augustus Duncan. (Deed Book 58, page 17).

Augustus Duncan owned the property until his death. In his will, he devised Coldbrook Farm to Charles S. Duncan et. al. who conveyed it to A.J. White Hutton in 1913. (Will Book T-590, Deed Book 169, page 339). Mr. Hutton thereupon transferred it to the Coldbrook Land Company. (Deed Book 170, page 550). On April 1, 1925, the Coldbrook Land Company conveyed 92.15 acres of the farm, containing the farmstead, to William T. and Catherine N. Bowers. The same property was conveyed by the Bowers family to Earl L. Cump on August 31, 1948. It was purchased by the present owners in 1987 with the farmstead on 10.8 acres.

Through its history, this property has diminished in size from its original 243 acres to the present 10.8 acres. This trend reflects the evolution from a landed estate to a genteel country property lying within the Borough of Chambersburg. As suburbanization has occurred around the property, it has evolved from a farm to an estate. Throughout its history, only the Stouffers were true farmers. All other owners earned their living following other pursuits and chose to live on a farm or in a country setting.

Resource Analysis

Coldbrook Farm meets the National Register criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Coldbrook's main architectural significance lies in the unusual size of the structure which was built at one time, and its exemplary interior woodwork depicting the transition between the Georgian and Federal styles, which in the stylistically conservative Cumberland Valley occurred about 1800-1810. This stylistic transition also was concurrent with the time when the Cumberland Valley had achieved a high level of prosperity, due largely to its agricultural productivity, as a supplier of grain and grain products to domestic and foreign markets. Consequently the architectural heritage of the Cumberland Valley is closely linked to its agricultural history. Another significant aspect of the house at Coldbrook is the use of the native limestone as a building material. At the time that this house was built approximately 7% of existing houses in Franklin County were of stone construction (91% were log and 1% each were of brick or frame, according to the U.S. Direct Tax of 1798). The relatively high incidence of stone construction is related to the limestone geology of the area which provided excellent building stone that was easy to work. In general, stone houses were valued more highly than log ones.

Besides illustrating the early 19th century architectural trends of the Cumberland Valley, Coldbrook also portrays the affect of Colonial Revival period updating. Always owned by well-to-do

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people, Coldbrook, not surprisingly has received renovations over the years. What is remarkable is that the basic floor plan and interior trim detailing has remained intact. During two phases of the Colonial Revival period, features were added to the house. The colonnade along the front elevation and the dormer windows were probably added during Mr. Duncan's ownership in the late 19th century. In the 1940s or '50s marble surrounds were added to the fronts of the fireplaces. The Colonial Revival period renovations portray the perception among owners of this property through its history that it is a country estate to be maintained and enhanced. The accretions to the house and grounds reflect styles and tastes of their time. It is particularly significant that these later additions resulted in very little impact on the original features of the house.

This farmstead was once the seat of a 243-acre farm, assembled by James Riddle from the estate of Scotch-Irishman Hugh Gibbs and from German farmer Abraham Stouffer. Although James Riddle put together the farm and was responsible for the construction of the buildings, he owned the farm only for 19 years. Most of the property's agricultural history occurred with the ownership of Jacob Stouffer who owned it from 1813 to 1876 and Augustus Duncan who owned it from 1876 till he died in 1910.

Another aspect of Coldbrook Farm's history is its use, in its recent and past history, as a gentleman's farm. Certainly the farm's proximity to Chambersburg had something to do with this. Although the Stouffer family were farmers of the type who developed the Cumberland Valley into a rich agricultural region, Augustus Duncan and James Riddle himself as well as owners of the 20th century were not principally farmers, but rather gentlemen with other occupations who owned a farm. James Riddle was a lawyer, judge and master of a law school which he operated at Coldbrook Farm. Augustus Duncan who acquired the farm in 1876 was educated at Marshall College in Mercersburg and in 1867 had become one of the owners of the Valley Spirit newspaper. Apparently, Mr. Duncan was known locally for the sumptuous dinner parties he gave each year on his birthday, prepared with fruits, vegetables and meats grown at Coldbrook Farm.

As Chambersburg grew, Coldbrook Farm which had been located a short distance outside of the town, came to be encompassed by the Borough. While this proximity to Chambersburg encouraged, throughout the history of the farm, ownership by gentlemen farmers, it also created the rare situation of having at least a portion of a working farm within the Borough limits.

According to several sources, James Riddle established a law school at Coldbrook. Certainly the layout of the east wing of the house supports this claim. The large first floor room has sleeping quarters above, accessed by a separate stairway which isolates this portion of the house from the rest of the building. Since the east wing is part of the original construction of the house, it is likely that the law school was established upon completion of the house in the early 1800s. Judge James Riddle (1755-1837) was the first resident of Franklin County to serve as President Judge of the circuit which included Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties. He served in this capacity from 1794 to 1804. Judge Riddle remained at Coldbrook until 1813. There is, therefore, a definite time frame during which the school could have been in operation. Although undocumented, it is said to have been the first law school in Pennsylvania. Later, on July 11, 1815, James Riddle and Joseph Parks announced the opening of the "Chambersburg Union School" at a location in the Borough of Chambersburg and that boarding students would be accommodated.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

Beers, D.C. Atlas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beers, 1868.

Cooper, John. Recollections of Chambersburg, 1900.

Franklin County Land Records.

History of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1987.

"The Master of Coldbrook Farm and His Birthday Anniversary." Valley Spirit. V. 63, no. 7, March 10, 1910.

Reed, Paula Stoner. "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," Doctoral dissertation, The George Washington University, 1988.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian
organization Preservation Associates, Inc. date December 14, 1995
street & number 19942 Lehmans Mill Road telephone 301-791-7880
city or town Hagerstown state Maryland zip code 21742

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. and Mrs. Robert N. Richards, Jr.
street & number 955 Spring Lane telephone _____
city or town Chambersburg state PA zip code 17201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Coldbrook Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Pennsylvania

County and State

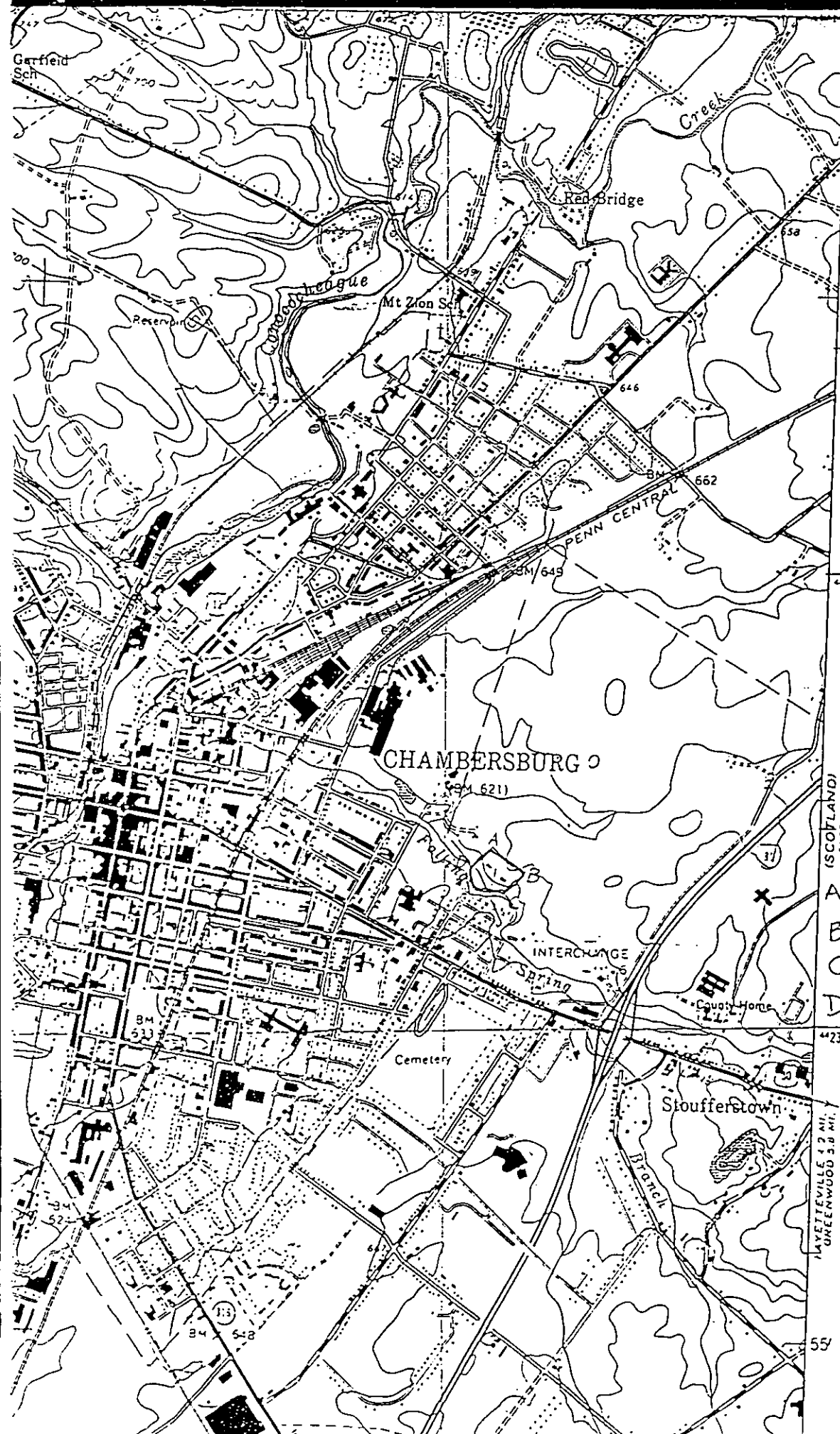
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries for Coldbrook Farm contain the entire property as now configured as described in Deed book 978, pages 62-65.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The approximately 10.8 acres now included with the Coldbrook farmstead is the last remaining bit of the original 243 acre tract. The nominated acreage includes the house, barn, spring house and surrounding grounds.



SCOTLAND 2.5 MI
SHIPPENSBURG

57°30"

426

CHAMBERSBURG
(MAI)

425

COLDBROOK FARM
CHAMBERSBURG
BOROUGH

UTM REF

- A 18 274 200 4423 800
- B 18 274 340 4423 700
- C 18 274 260 4423 620
- D 18 274 120 4423 720

(SCOTLAND)
34631 NE

423

LAVETEVILLE 4.7 MI
GREENWOOD 5.8 MI

55'