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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 04 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name UNION HOTEL
other names/site number SHEPHERDSTOWN HOTEL

2. Location

street & number 240 Old Gettysburg Rd. not for publication
city, town Upper Allen Township vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Cumberland code 041 zip code 17055

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official Dr. Brent Glass Date 3/16/89
State or Federal agency and bureau Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register 5/5/89
 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 for Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite
walls Brick, weatherboard

roof tin

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area includes the main building, three non-contributing buildings, and the immediate grounds of the "Union Hotel," located on the north corner of the intersection of York Street (Pennsylvania Route 114) and the Old Gettysburg Road, in the unincorporated Village of Shepherdstown, Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The inn is situated atop the highest inhabited hill in the vicinity, commanding views of up to twenty miles down the Cumberland Valley, and eastward to Harrisburg, and is the dominant feature of the village of twenty or more 1840-1880 private dwellings. Immediately across York Street stands the 1844 Union Church and, just behind it, the 1858 Shepherdstown schoolhouse. With the exception of three twentieth century houses, the village still retains much of its 1860 ambience.

The hotel itself, constructed in at least two parts, consists of a three story, eight bay brick main section erected in 1860. It is essentially rectangular in plan, 56.5' on the Old Gettysburg Road side, and 33' deep. Extending from the rear corner of the structure on the southwest or York Street side is a 16' by 16' brick ell which is also apparently 1860 in construction. Inset slightly from the northwest wall of this ell stands a one and one-half story frame summer kitchen which may predate the main building by several decades, and may possibly have been moved from another site. Set into the angle created at the rear of the main building by its northwest wall and the northeast wall of the brick ell, stands a circa 1920 one story frame addition. Excepting the frame addition, the overall structure is Georgian in form, modified by details borrowed from succeeding popular styles, especially Greek Revival and Italianate, and the requirements of commercial use. The interior of the structure still contains most of its original woodwork, including a handsome walnut banister supported by turned maple balusters on the main staircase, and the exterior is almost exactly as originally built in 1860 excepting the rear elevation where the 1920's frame addition stands. Substantial-- and cosmetic--renovations took place in the 1920's on the interior,

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and are detailed below, and all of which have been reversed with the exceptions noted. As a result, restoration commenced in 1983 and now essentially complete has returned the exterior and interior appearance of the building to about 95% of its original appearance, with all partitions in original locations, all wiring, plumbing, heating, etc., concealed within the walls, and all surfaces--plaster, brick, flooring--exhibiting a circa 1860 finish. Much of the significance of the hotel resides in its substantially intact interior and the exterior integrity of an imposing mid-19th century rural inn.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

The most immediately distinctive feature of the structure is the 6' by 10' platform or "widow's walk" centered on the peak of the main roof line. The entire original cast iron railing is intact. The platform, reached via a hatchway opening into the attic, is wooden, sheathed in tin, and was presumably built solely to take advantage of the remarkable views. Covering the main rectangular part of the hotel is a normal sloped, side-gabled roof currently covered with circa 1910 standing seam tin, placed over the still intact wooden shake roof which preceded it. Viewed from the underside, it appears that these or similar shakes comprised the original 1860 roofing material. The roofs of the brick ell, the summer kitchen, and the 1920's frame addition, are all low slope shed roofs, also covered with standing seam tin. When these were applied on the first two roofs mentioned is uncertain; that on the frame addition was put in place in 1984, replacing a tar and gravel surface.

The front or southeast elevation of the main part of the inn, like the rest of the 1860 portion of the building, is red brick, laid in common bond, three courses thick on the first and second levels, and two courses deep from there to the roof. This elevation and the southwest elevation were at one time early in this century covered in red paint, most of which subsequently flaked away. The remainder was removed by careful, non-abrasive cleaning, in 1987-88, and the joints in the entire brick structure repointed using a mortar mixture compatible in color and texture with that originally used.

Capping this front elevation is a wide wooden cornice, supported by 36 original wooden Italianate brackets. Beneath this cornice, the facade is divided into eight bays which, due to apparent requirements of internal floor plan, are not precisely symmetrical. At the third floor level there are eight windows. The original sashes were so badly deteriorated from

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neglect that circa 1975 they were removed, as were the badly rotted wooden sills. New wooden sills were installed at this time, along with cheap single-pane sashes, though the original wooden frames of the windows remained intact. In 1987 all of these sashes were replaced with six-over-six wooden sashes matching the originals on lower levels, and all were glazed with salvaged original mid-19th century glass. While the sills are replacements, the wooden lintels remain original, as do their reeded decorative moldings which face the lintels between wooden bull's-eyes. Neither shutters nor shutter hardware remain on this level, though old photographs reveal that originally this level did have shutters, probably louvered as on the second level.

At the second floor level, referring from left to right, there are windows in the 1-2, 4-6, and 8th bays. These are identical to those on the third level except that frames, lintels, sills, sashes, etc., are entirely original, as are about 1/2-2/3 of the window panes. No shutters survive here either, though photos clearly show them circa 1900. In bays 3 and 7 there are wooden four-panel doors which are apparently original to the house. The door in bay 3 had its upper two panels replaced with glass some time after 1900, but new raised panels were retrofitted into it in 1985. Both doorways have three-light transoms, their original oak sills, a decorative crown, and plain casing. The door originally opened onto a four foot porch or overhang extending along the entire front elevation at the second floor level. Circa 1920 this was extended out an additional ten feet and carried around to the southwest or York Street elevation as well, supported by wooden pillars. In 1987 this entire addition was removed, the York Street side additions deleted entirely, and the front elevation overhang returned to its original dimensions, and still on its original beams. The original covering of this overhang is now undetermined, and in 1987 it was covered with standing seam tin. About one-half of the original cast iron railing which ran along the overhang--matching the widow's walk railing--remains, awaiting installation and the recreation of the balance.

On the first floor level, again referring left to right, windows occupy bays 2, 4-6, and 8. These are six-over-six sash windows, though on this level they are taller than on the upper levels. Otherwise they are identical in all details, and entirely original excepting those in bays 6 and 8. As revealed in early photographs as well as in examination of the internal structure of the area comprising bays 6-8, it is evident that this portion was not originally built of brick, but rather was a paneled frame store front extending from bay 6 to the north corner of the building, with windows in bays 6 and 8 and a door in bay 7. In the 1920's alterations, this was replaced with an incompatible

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modern brick, with a window in bay 6, a door in bay 7, and bay 8 entirely brick. In 1987 all of this brick was removed and replaced with a compatible circa 1860's red brick, it being decided that a frame wall here, neither originally nor today, simply could not provide sufficient support for the mass of masonry above it. At this same time, the bay 6 window, which was compatible with the others on this level, was retained, and a new matching window installed in bay 8. The door in bay 7, which may encompass the original frame and casing of the 1860 doorway, was also retained, though the door currently in it is a 1920's French eight panel specimen. This doorway also has a single-light transom and lintel decoration matching the windows.

The main doorway to the hotel stands in bay 3. The exterior surround has raised panels on top and sides, a four-light transom, and full-length side lights. The door itself has four raised, hexagonal panels surrounded by beaded moldings. In bay 1 there is also a door, leading into the original tavern room, with raised panels on top and sides of the surround, and a three-light transom. The lintel is well worn red sandstone, whereas the other two door lintels are oak. The door itself is another circa 1920's French style. Lintel decoration on this and the main doorways also match the windows. Original shutters for all but the newest of these windows are intact and in place.

The foundation on this and all other elevations of the original building is granite, with one original cellar window and cast iron grate located approximately under the 5th bay. Situated immediately to the left of the main doorway and beneath it, is the entrance to the beer cellar. No steps survive, if there ever were any, but the four paneled door and two six-over-six sash windows on either side of it are intact at the basement floor level, though in poor condition. The windows are covered by wooden batten shutters, and the entire opening is covered at ground level by a wooden lid or roof which is removable, and is probably not the original; possibly there was no such covering in 1860.

Moving to the southwest elevation along York Street, a chimney extends from the peak of the gable, and immediately beneath it a sand-stone eave stone is set into the brick, with the engraved words "BUILT BY ABRAHAM W. AND MARY J. ZOOK, 1860" clearly evident. The cornice on this side is a simple ogee molding, while at attic level, on either side of the eave stone, there are two stationary six-pane windows. These are not original to the house, probably dating to the 1970's, but they match those shown in turn of the century photographs.

This elevation has six bays, four symmetrically placed under the gable end of the main building, and the other two in the ell extension to the left. At the third floor level, all six windows are identical in every respect to the third floor windows on the front elevation--original frames and lintels and lintel decoration with bull's-eyes; replacement sills and six-

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over-six sashes with original 1860's glass. On the second floor level, the six windows here and all trim are original, and identical to counterparts on the second level of the front elevation.

On the first floor, referring left to right, windows occupy bays 1 and 3-5, and are entirely original and identical to the front of the house. In bays 2 and 6 there are doorways. That in bay 6 also leads into the old tavern room, has a three-light transom and sandstone sill, but no paneling in the surround. There is another 1920's style French door here. The door in bay 2 is an original four-panel door, with a three-light transom and sandstone sill. Both doorways have lintels and bull's-eyes matching that on the windows. All windows have approximately 3/4 19th century glass on this elevation. Another cast iron grate-filled basement window is in the granite foundation on this facade, approximately under bay 3.

Moving to the opposite gable-end of the house, chimney, cornice, and attic windows are the same as on the southwest side. All windows, original and replacement, are identical with those on the corresponding levels, though there are fewer of them. The third floor has only one window near the north corner. The second floor has one window in the same location, and the first floor has one in the same location, and another at the opposite end of the facade. The only difference is that all window lintels on this facade are plain unadorned flat wood. Additionally, in the center of the second level is a small double-hung single-pane sash window put in around 1920. At the eastern corner of the second level stands a doorway, much altered. Originally a door with an outside stair leading to it, it was closed to a window in the 1920's, then made back into a doorway circa 1975. As a result, nothing in the surround, casing, etc., is original except the lintel. Currently a modern "ranch" style door is in place.

Extending from the ground to the second floor doorway is an exterior wooden stair constructed circa 1975, in approximately the same location and attitude as the original which was here, as indicated in circa 1900 photographs. Beneath it, at foundation level, sits a wooden cellar or "storm" door in a bad state of decay. To the right of it sit two openings in the foundation, one an old coal shute door turned into a window, and the other a cellar window. Both openings have flat wooden lintels and appear to be original to the house.

Around the corner, the northwest facade is capped by a plain wide wooden eave at the roof line. There are three six-over-six windows on the third level, and four on the second level, in all respects identical to windows on corresponding levels of the northeast elevation. The first floor level of this elevation is now interior thanks to the 1920 frame addition, and will be discussed below. The same is the case with features of the

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northeast wall of the brick ell which is also now interior thanks to the addition.

As previously mentioned, a frame summer kitchen extends some 17' from the northwest elevation of the brick ell. On its northeast side it is one-and-one-quarter stories high, with a single six-over-six sash window on the right, and a four-panel door on the left. No ornamentation of any kind appears on either, with simple wooden surrounds and sills--no lintels. The siding on this and the entirely opening-free northwest elevation is simple ship-lap wood weatherboard. The foundation is granite. From the northeast side, the sloping shed roof rises toward the southwest facade, which is two-story, covered in a wooden German siding installed in 1980 to replace badly rotted ship-lap. Two windows open from the second level, identical to others in this extension, and on the first floor there is a single identical window on the left, and a four-panel door on the right. The upper two panels of this door have been replaced with glass circa 1900.

Returning to the angle formed by the northwest wall of the main building and the northeast wall of the brick ell, around 1920 a one-story frame, shed-roofed addition was constructed, approximately 16' by 24'. On its northeast side there is a single six-over-six sash window, installed in 1987 replacing a much older fixed sash. On the northwest side of the addition, there is a doorway at the far left, and then three new identical six-over-six sash windows at varying intervals. All of this is circa 1920 excepting the door itself, which matches the door in the main entrance on the opposite side of the building, and has probably been moved from another location in the hotel not yet identified. The addition sits on a concrete block foundation, and is covered in ship-lap wooden weatherboard.

There are three noncontributing buildings on the nominated property.

The principal one is immediately northeast of the inn, on Old Gettysburg Road, and was originally the two-story home of Christian Zook built in 1864. In or around 1920 the attic and second floor levels were removed, and the ground floor converted into a garage. Three garage doors now face Old Gettysburg Road, while the northeast and northwest facades are entirely blank, and the brick shows signs of being replaced in spots. On the southwest facade there are two original six-over-six sash windows intact and original, and a doorway apparently added during the renovations. Immediately northwest of the inn stands a small structure, 12' by 30', probably built around 1890-1900. It sits on a concrete foundation, is entirely frame, with German siding, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Its original purpose is unknown, though the presence of a brick-lined room at the rear, with ridge poles overhead and what appears to be a charcoal pit in the floor, may mean that it was a smoke-house. A severely dilapidated stable stands 100 yards north of the inn, its origin unknown.

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INTERIOR DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Turning to the interior of the building, there is a massive attic under the main pitched roof, which shows no signs of alteration since its construction. A series of heavy wooden trusses with supporting web members serves both to support the roof and, apparently, originally provided the only support for the third floor's 50' by 30' ceiling beneath. The attic is entirely unfinished excepting what appears to be the original pine walkway down the center beneath the peak. This walkway leads from one gable end to the other, and from the center point rises the steep wooden stair/ladder to the hatchway that opens to the widow's walk. The treads on the strair have been replaced over time. A considerable amount of old woodwork from other parts of the house was found stored in this attic, along with remaining third floor wooden sashes, some shutters from the second floor level, and other material. When the third floor below was converted into an apartment circa 1975, heating ducts and electrical wiring were run along the attic floor to serve the apartment, and insulation batts were placed between the joists. The attic is reached by a tight wind staircase in the north corner.

Descending this staircase leads to a narrow passage which runs along the northeast wall and leads to the wide stairway which goes down to the second floor outside entrance mentioned above. When this passage reaches its midpoint, a large four panel door on the right opens into the third floor proper. Originally the entire floor was a single room, referred to in the 1880's descriptions as "a large hall for public purposes." With the exception of the frame wall dividing it from the passageway, all of the walls were of plaster applied directly to the brick. The ceiling, 12' feet high, was plaster on lath, and the floor was unfinished white pine. Across the southwest wall runs a stage, 6' deep and running the entire 30' width of the room. Reached by two steps that are also 30' in width, it is elevated 22" from the floor level. Apparently at some later date than 1860, two support posts for the ceiling were placed equidistant from each other and the side walls, along the center line of the room. From all appearances, and from first-hand information gathered from witnesses, this floor sat unaltered and later neglected, until about 1975. At that time it was modified into an apartment. The plaster ceiling, which was falling down, was replaced entirely with dry wall. The deteriorating plaster on the southeast wall was removed, leaving the brick exposed. The northwest and southwest walls were firred out, insulated, and covered with dry wall. Some original door and window casing and trim was retained, the rest replaced with newly milled matching trim.

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At this same time, frame partitions were added, enclosing the north corner into a 15' by 13' bedchamber, with a four-panel door--probably moved from another location in the house--opening from the new southwest wall of the bedroom. A full bath, half the width of the new bedroom, extends behind it along the northwest wall approximately 15'. Modern, flat doors connect the bath with the bedroom on the northeast, and with another room created at the opposite end by partitioning the west corner of the floor. The new partition, forming the southeast wall of this new room, extends to the stage, and halts at the top step, where a small 4' by 6' enclosure sits atop the stage, extending to the ceiling. A modern louvered door opens into this from the northwest side, allowing access to the modern gas furnace installed to heat the third floor. An archway stands in the center of the southeast partition of the larger room. Since the first bedroom, the bath, and this last room, are all lined in a row along the northwest outside wall, and since the bath is half the width of the other two rooms, a substantial indentation is created along the southeast exterior of the line of rooms. Into this a kitchen has been placed, which is not closed off, but rather is an open air affair. Linoleum has been placed on the floor here and in the bath, but everywhere else the original pine floor is exposed, having been cleaned and finished with polyurethane in 1979. The balance of this level--roughly half of it--remains unaltered and open. Baseboard in this large area appears to be original, simple wide board with a top bead, but in the partitioned rooms all is modern millwork. The door and window casings are ogee bordered by flat millwork. The main door which enters from the passageway has a simple cast iron box lock with elbow handle, probably not original to the house.

Immediately next to the stage in the west corner of the floor, another four panel door with iron rim lock opens into the third floor of the brick ell. This is a single room with a closet built into the north corner some time this century. The original plaster is still affixed to the brick on the northeast and southeast walls, while the southwest and northwest walls have been firred out, insulated, and covered with dry wall. Door trim here is original, but all window and baseboard is new. Commencing on the left end of the northwest wall, a narrow stair descends to the next floor.

The second floor level of the brick ell seems to have seen little if any change until recent restorations. The stair from the third floor terminates in a small chamber in the north corner of the level, its original purpose unknown. A door in the northeast wall leads to a hallway connecting with the main building. Another in the southeast wall opens into a bath, and another in the southwest wall opens into a bedroom. All are

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original four panel doors with rim locks, all have their original casings, a simple flat millwork with bevel on the inside edge, and all baseboard is the original flat wide board with top bead. The door to the passageway also has a three-light transom, and complete copper or copper-alloy transom hardware. Flooring in the entire level is white pine, cleaned and refinished in 1987. At some time in the past it had been painted--in some places at least twice--but is now natural.

The bedroom mentioned is a small one and, along with the small chamber adjacent, is the only room on this floor which retains all of its original plaster, excepting the exterior or southwest wall. This has been firred out and insulated, then replastered--not dry-walled. All baseboard, door and window trim are original, matching those in the adjacent chamber. The ceiling is about one-half original plaster, the balance new. In the north corner of the room, directly beneath the stair from the third floor, another stair leads down to the first floor.

The bath next door is set into an otherwise unaltered room, its original function unknown. All walls are original plaster; the ceiling is new replacement. Ceramic tile floor was laid here in 1988, and antique lavatory and water closet installed at the same time. A fiberglass shower stall, put in some time in the 1960's, occupies the south corner of the room. Baseboard and door and window trim are all original, matching those in other rooms on this floor.

The passageway mentioned above, which leads to the main building, was originally a second floor exterior porch. It has a painted pine floor, a brick southwest wall which was originally exterior, and a frame northwest wall probably added in the 1920's or earlier. The brick has been painted at least three times in this passage and has not been cleaned or repointed, the paint being too thick to remove. The passage leads to a door in the brick exterior wall of the main second level. The four-panel door for this doorway has been moved elsewhere in the house, but has been identified to be returned. Here and throughout the balance of the second floor, except where noted, all door and window frames and casings are original and are identical to those already described in the ell.

As originally designed and constructed, this second level was a typical center hall layout, with one minor and one major modification. The hallway runs the full depth of the story, terminating in a door on the southeast side of the inn, which opens onto the porch overhang mentioned above. On the left of the hall were two 16' by 16' rooms, and at the far end on the right was another 16' by 16' room. The minor modification mentioned is that on the near right side, instead of a fourth similar room, there were two 8' by 16' rooms. In the hall and these rooms, as throughout the second story, ceiling height was and is 8' 4".

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The major modification in the center hall design is that the whole arrangement is off center thanks to an additional 16' by 32' room which runs the entire length of the northeast wall. While subsequent renovations make it impossible to say for certain, it seems possible that there was no second floor access to this large room, for reasons to be dealt with later. All walls were plaster on lath except the plaster on brick exterior walls. All flooring is pine, painted at various times, but now natural in finish.

Some time after the turn of the century, substantial changes were made in the partitions on this floor, apparently in order to make an extra room or two for the inn. On the right side of the hallway, or southwest, the partition separating the 16' by 16' corner room from the 8' by 16' room next to it was moved 8' southeast. Thus, whereas the original progression of room widths on this side of the hall had been 8'-8'-16', it had now become 8'-16'-8'. The new partition was frame with dry wall, but the original baseboard was reused. Perhaps at the same time the 8' by 16' northwest room was turned into a bath with installation of clawfoot tub and other fixtures. Substantial cutting and patching of the original flooring occurred in running the pipe. This side of the hall remained in this state until 1985.

On the left side of the hallway, the door to the first room is in the immediate north corner. Just beyond it opens the stairwell for the main staircase to the first floor. Just beyond the banister at the far side of the stair well, approximately three feet of the northeast wall were removed as was the entire northeast wall at the rear of the forward bedroom. A new frame wall was erected running all the way to the northeast exterior wall, and covered with dry wall. Further, a new frame and dry wall partition was erected running from the center of the new corridor wall, southeast to the front of the house, dividing this portion of the story into two roughly equal rooms. To complete the corridor, and to make another room in the north corner of this level, a new partition was run west and parallel to the first mentioned new partition. Circa 1920 doors and moldings were used in the new corridor and the newly created doorways, and almost certainly it was at this time that the small one-over-one sash window mentioned as being in the center of this level in the discussion of the exterior, was added, providing light to the newly created corridor. Finally, a partition of unknown composition was built into the 16' by 16' room immediately to the left of the main hallway entrance, dividing it into two rooms--one 8' by 16' with access from the original hall doorway, and another 8' by 16' with a new door opening from the new corridor. Both this last new partition and its doorway were removed sometime prior to 1959, and the room returned to its original 16' by 16' dimensions.

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This, then, is the configuration of the second floor as of 1979. Extensive study of paint marks in the floor, breaks in new dry wall vs. old plaster and lath, breaks in the baseboard, and other signs, revealed what the changes had been, and what the original floor plan had been. In 1985-86 all of the non-original frame partitions were removed, plastered frame walls were re-erected on their original locations, and the entire floor returned precisely to its 1860 configuration with two exceptions specifically noted below.

Starting at the rear entrance to the second floor hall, the rooms on the right are again 8'-8'-16' in width. The first is still a bath, retaining full original plaster on all but the exterior wall which, like all exterior walls on this and the first floor, has been firred out, insulated, and replastered. Ceramic tile now covers the patched and damaged original floor. Door and window casings are original; baseboard is not. As with all of the doorways opening off this hall, the bath doorway has a single-light transom with original hardware in place. All doors are four panel types, and by matching hinge marks and original paint colors, have been returned to their original doorways. Rim locks are all original, as are the cast iron pintle hinges.

The 8' by 16' room next to the bath retains entirely original beaded baseboard, door and window casings, hardware, etc., and its southeast wall is entirely original plaster on lath. The balance of the walls and ceiling are replacement plaster. In the 16' by 16' south corner room, woodwork is half original and half matching replacement, with only portions of the original plaster salvagable, and the balance new. All hardware is original and complete.

In the hallway itself, the northwest and southeast walls are entirely original plaster on brick, and half of the southwest long wall is original plaster on lath--the balance of the hallway is new plaster, including the ceiling. Baseboard is a 12" deep stepped flat millwork, with ogee trim on top, about 3/4 original and the balance replacement. The doorways are cased with wide reeded or double-ogee'd moldings, with bull's-eyes at upper corners, this being the only place in the house where this style of molding occurs. It is almost entirely original. All doorways opening off the sides of the hall have single-light transoms, while the exterior doorways at the opposite ends have three-light transoms.

On the left side of the hall, at the far end, the room is once again 16' by 16'. None of the plaster or woodwork in this room is original, being too much cut up in the 1920's renovation. All has been recreated. The previously removed original northeast wall has been replaced, and here it is probable that there is a departure from the original layout. The original wall being long gone, and the floor here having been sanded in

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the 1950's, no evidence is left to tell if originally a doorway connected this room--and therefore, the rest of the second floor--with the long room originally running the length of the northeast wall. A doorway has now been placed at the east end of this replacement wall to allow such access, all trim, casing, transom, etc., done to match others on the floor. Finally, the 16' by 16' room on the near left side of the main hall remains as originally built, though only portions of the original plaster remain, and all baseboard and trim are reproduction. A chimney flue, originally probably to serve a wood stove, runs down the center of the northwest wall of this room. This was converted to serve a small brick fireplace installed in 1986, with a small mantel constructed in 1988 out of salvaged pieces of original woodwork from the house deemed unsuitable for use in the major 1985-87 restoration.

The large 16' by 32' room along the northeast wall is returned to its original configuration as well, excepting the addition of the aforementioned door in the replaced section of its southwest wall. Half of the baseboard and all of the window trim are original, as is the trim on the door in the southeast wall leading to the porch overhang. All plaster is new excepting the western half of the southwest wall, which is original. In the north corner the patched flooring indicated that a tight wind staircase had originally led to the first floor. Since sources indicate that the room below and this one above were used as a dry goods store in the 1880's, and since evidence shows that the first floor room did not have any original interior access to the rest of the first floor, this leads to the speculation that neither did the second floor room. The staircase is long gone, and in any case its size was impractical. Consequently, a 5' by 5' aperture has been cut in the floor where the staircase originally sat, preparatory to installing a new stairway not yet built.

Throughout the second floor, all plumbing, electrical and heating ductwork, have been redone in 1985-86, and concealed within the walls. The entire floor is intact, excepting the aforementioned patching and cutting in the bathroom. Now, excluding the stairway aperture just mentioned, the only intrusions into the original flooring are 12" by 9" cutouts for heat registers, there being three in each of the large rooms, and one in each of the small rooms.

The main staircase opening from the second floor includes a round walnut banister which surrounds the well opening, supported by turned maple balusters. Both continue down the outside of the staircase to the first floor, as does the baseboard and trim, all original, terminating in a turned walnut newel-post.

Unlike the second floor, the 9' 3" ceilinged first floor has seen few substantial alterations. Its hallway runs front to back

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beneath the upper hall. On its southwest side, doors at front and rear both open into the original tavern room, which is 16' by 29' and occupies the entire southwest side of the main building. Around the turn of the century a crude parlor divider was put in place across the middle of the room, but it was removed in 1983. Because of its poor condition, all plaster in this room had to be replaced. Further, since door and window trim and baseboard all appear to have been changed when the parlor divider was put in, all have been replaced with new moldings which match those in the hallway, and which are certainly vintage 1860. The original unpainted pine flooring in this room also had to be replaced, having been extensively cut up for utility installations early in this century, and having suffered extensively from dry rot during its tavern days, when the taps and/or bar were moved several times as evidenced by holes in the floor, each time allowing leaks or condensation to soak into the floor. This, plus the existence of two trap doors to the beer cellar, was revealed in 1985 when the 20th century hardwood which had been installed over the floor in this entire level, was removed. In this room the rotted flooring was replaced by custom milled tongue and groove pine matching the original floor boards. The doors in this room are tall four panel originals, with ogee trim around the panels, and what appear to be original rim locks. The transoms over the two south corner exterior doors have their original hardware.

The adjacent hallway retains most of its original plaster, and all of its original flooring, currently bare and unfinished. It also has all of its original baseboard and door casings. The latter are massive, pieced from several strips of flat millwork, in descending thicknesses from outside to inside. The baseboard matches that on the second floor hall, but is about two inches higher. The main front door, and the four panel back hall door, are both original, the front having a double set of transom controls and the rear only one on its three-light transom. Beneath the rear of the main stair, an original single panel door opens into what is now a closet, but was clearly the original interior access to the cellar until it was closed off, probably in the 1920's alterations.

Across the hall from the tavern, two matching doors open into a long narrow chamber, 12' by 29', which was most likely a dining room in 1860. It has new plaster on all but its northeast wall, which is brick up to the second floor level, and which separates this room from the dry goods store. As with the tavern room, a 1900's parlor divider was also installed here, and all moldings changed at the same time, and all have been removed, the woodwork newly milled to match the hallway. The flooring is entirely original and in near-perfect condition. However, the doors to this room are missing from their doorways

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leading to the hall. Additionally, two windows in the northwest end of the room, which was originally the exterior wall, were removed in the early 1900's and the cavities filled with book cases, subsequently removed in 1985. Newly made six-over-six wooden sashes have been installed. And on the left end of the northeast wall, a doorway was cut through the masonry to connect with the dry goods store, probably around 1900 or later.

In the large 19' by 29' dry goods store room itself, all original plaster remains on its four brick walls, though the exterior walls were firred out and insulated in 1985-86. The flooring is entirely original and well worn, with only cutouts in it for heat registers, as in the other rooms on this floor. The ceiling, suffering a bad sag in its supporting joists, was slightly lowered and leveled in 1986, and the entire interior is currently in process of being paneled in walnut to become a library.

A single doorway in the northwest end of this room contains an original four panel door and must have been the original exterior rear access for the store. Now it opens onto a 14' by 14' room which forms the north end of the 1920's one story frame exterior addition. The walls are dry wall over frame, excepting the brick wall of the main building with the doorway. Flooring is hardwood, and no significant features or alterations have occurred here since construction, other than window changes noted in the description of the exterior above.

A doorway at the outside edge of the interior wall of this room contains a pre-1900 two panel door presumably salvaged from some other building. It opens into a 14' by 24' room, the remainder of the 1920's frame addition, which was used then and now as a kitchen. The flooring was originally pine, then covered with linoleum at an unknown time, and just resurfaced with ceramic tile in 1988. The southeast and southwest walls of the room are the original brick exterior of the main building and its brick ell, and have been painted at least twice since the addition was put on. They remain painted. The other two frame walls were dry walled when built, but in 1984 custom milled vertical beaded oak planking was used to cover them floor to ceiling. The 10' ceiling, previously dry wall, has been covered in 1984 with a reproduction pressed tin ceiling. Immediately to the left of the door leading into the kitchen, a stair descends to the cellar addition. Above this stair well, and behind the northeast wall of the kitchen, a small half-bath has been installed in what was previously a pantry.

Opposite this end of the room with the bath, is the exterior brick wall of the original ell. On the left is a doorway with completely intact frame, three-light transom and hardware, hinges, and trim. However, the door itself is missing. To the right of it is a window opening intact except for the original sashes,

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which were probably removed when the 1920's addition was put on. New six-over-six sashes have been installed. The first floor of this ell is all one room, approximately 16' by 16'. The woodwork here, which appears to be original, is entirely different from that found anywhere else in the house. Window and door casings are flat, reeded moldings, while the baseboard is similar to that in the hallway except that it lacks the ogee trim on top. A feature unique to this room is a chair rail of large proportions, consisting of a simple wide board with a bead at the bottom, capped by a two-inch nosing with a similar bottom bead. All woodwork is original except the chair rail and baseboard on the southeast wall, which is reproduced. In the north corner of the room is a door leading to the old summer kitchen. Immediately left of it is the stairway leading to the second floor of the ell. Beneath the stair is a small enclosed closet, and to its left, in the west corner of the room, stands a fireplace 3' wide and 4' tall. It has its original surround, simple flat boards with an inner bead, and a mantel reproduced following the pattern shown in a "ghost" of the original mantel revealed when paint on the upper surround was removed. Hinge cutouts, the "ghosts" of hardware fasteners found beneath paint, and the discovery of a portion of a paneled door with hinge in rubble beneath the floor of the room, all indicate that the fireplace originally had two single panel doors, which have been reproduced. All flooring in this room, as in the tavern room, had to be replaced due to extensive dry rotting under early 20th century linoleum. Pine tongue and groove flooring was installed in 1981, and is currently painted. All hardware, transom apparatus, rim locks, etc., in this room are original.

A plain four panel door opens from this room into the summer kitchen, which requires a 9" step down. The 14' by 14' room has its original pine floor, now painted, but all wall and ceiling plaster and lath had to be removed due to years of neglect. New plaster was installed. Originally a massive 5' by 8' kitchen fireplace was built into the northwest wall, with a "beehive" back oven projecting though the exterior wall behind it. Probably early in this century the oven was torn away, the opening in the exterior wall sided over, and the huge interior fireplace filled in with brick and rubble. By 1979 there was only a small fireplace opening, and the entire wall had been covered over, giving no indication of what lay behind it. The original fireplace was discovered in 1980, carefully cleaned out, repointed, and its chimney rebuilt from the oak lintel up. The lintel itself is a 12" by 12" hewn beam, with two mortise holes in it which indicates that it may have been a structural beam in some earlier building. The lintel is now exposed, and the wall above it, as well as the rest of the northwest wall, is covered in beaded vertical planks installed in 1980, made to match the beaded board and batten original door

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to the loft, which sits at the far right of the wall. Between the fireplace and that door there is a smaller, original beaded board and batten door opening into a small closet or wood box beneath the loft stairs. And in the back of the fireplace was discovered the opening to the bake oven. The frame for the oven door was in place, but the door itself was missing. Happily, an identical frame with door intact, manufactured by the nearby Mechanicsburg firm of Hauck and Comstock, was discovered in a nearby house, and has been installed. The size of this open hearth cooking fireplace, the post and beam construction used in the frame, the bake oven, and other features, seem to suggest the possibility that this kitchen pre-dates the 1860 inn. However, an 1858 map of Shepherdstown does not show any structure on this site, and tax records are inconclusive for small outbuildings. Consequently, it may have been there prior to 1860 and was just overlooked on the map, or else it may have been moved from some other site. Certainly it is difficult to find the logic in the builder Zook's erecting such a massive brick structure, and then appending to it a wooden building which shows building techniques considered out of date by 1860, and making that at one and the same time the portion of the inn with the greatest exposure to fire, and the greatest susceptibility to it.

Finally, the loft over the summer kitchen is rude and unfinished, with exposed beams in the ceiling--milled, not hewn beams--and a patchwork pine floor of random width boards, with evidence of a rectangular cutout in the floor at one time, either for a ladder or for passing stored goods down to the lower floor. Only weather stripping and sealing has been done in this loft, in 1980.

The cellar is perhaps worthy of some mention. A full dug basement lies beneath the original main house. The floor is packed earth, the granite walls also serving as foundation. Additionally, a stone interior cellar wall runs from southeast to northwest walls, and above it rises the interior brick wall mentioned earlier. Nowhere is the cellar finished except in the south corner, where evidence remains of the ceiling and walls having been plastered. This is where the beer cellar entrance, doorway, and windows, connect the cellar with the ground level in front of the building. It seems at least possible that, since the rest of the cellar walls are not finished in any way, there may have been partitions which closed off this corner of the cellar into a finished room beneath the tavern. If so, all signs of such partitions are gone, and no good estimate can be made of when the plaster and lath ceiling was taken down, though it was definitely prior to 1959. In the 1960's, furnaces to heat the first two floors were installed, as well as water heater and softener. Beneath the brick ell and the summer kitchen, only crawl spaces exist. A poured concrete floor and concrete block

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walls lie under the 1920's frame addition, though excavations for this newer basement also apparently uncovered an early rubble and mortar cistern of massive proportions.

The noncontributing buildings cited have few interior features worthy of note. The 1864 Christian Zook house, converted to a garage in the 1920's, has bare brick walls on the interior, no ceiling, and a pyramidal shake roof in bad repair. The small outbuilding with the smoke room northwest of the inn has a bare concrete floor, and two small rooms beyond the smoke room, both dry walled, with flat window trim and door moldings. Finally, the frame stable some distance north of the hotel has no internal features or adornment of any kind, being simple planks over a beam frame, with an earthen floor and half-loft. Covered with corrugated tin roofing which is certainly 20th century in origin, the stable is in very poor repair.

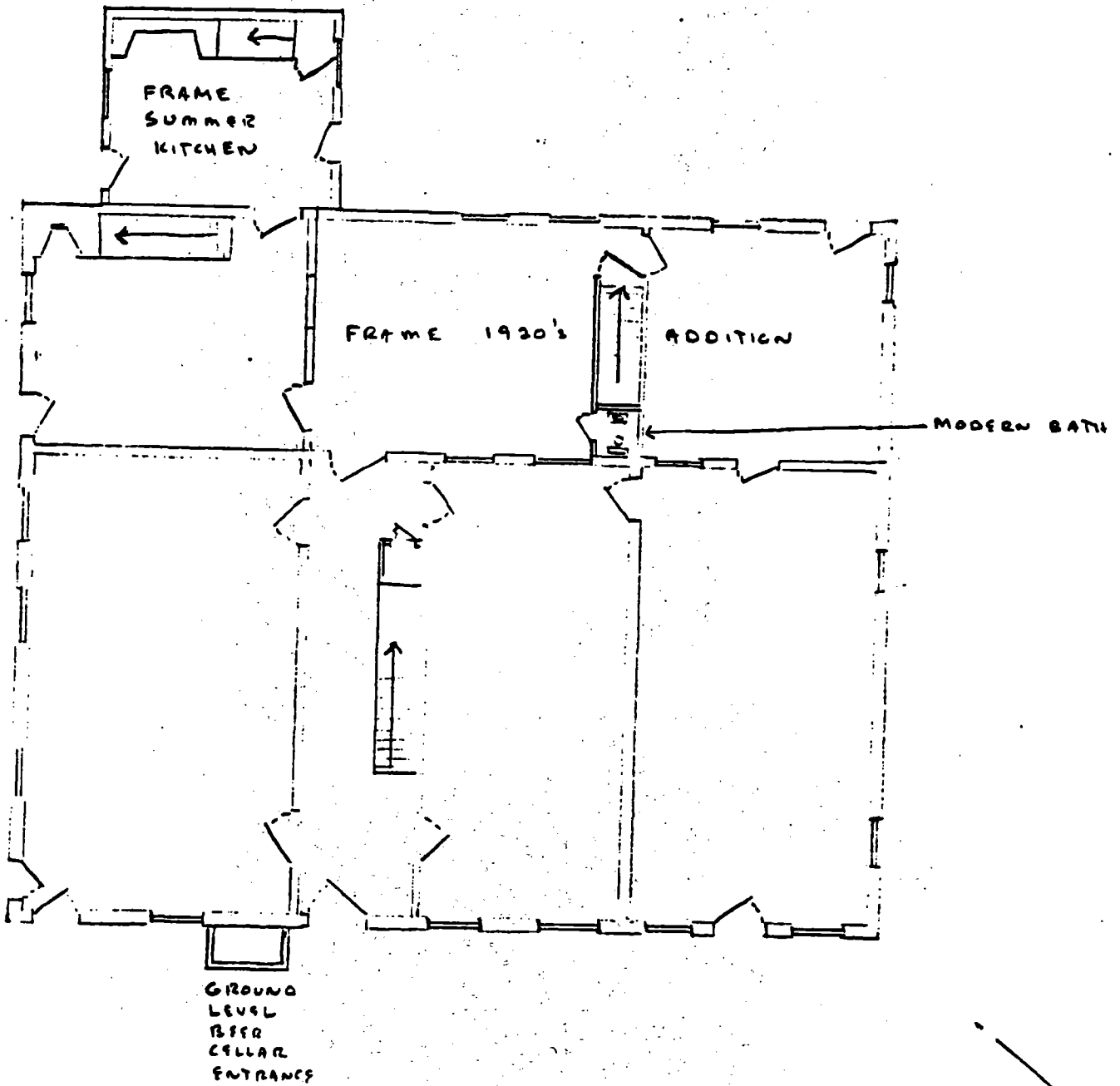
While the important question of the integrity of the building has been dealt with in its component parts in the above narrative, it can be restated here in brief compass. The exterior of the structure is approximately 95% intact, meaning original materials in their original positions or configurations and/or condition. The only substantive change to the original exterior is the early 20th century removal of the frame store front on the Old Gettysburg Road first floor facade, and its replacement with 19th century brick in 1987. The only substantive addition to the original structure is the one story frame addition circa 1920, which is at the rear of the building and not visible from either the Old Gettysburg Road or the York Street vantage points. In its interior, the entire structure has been returned to, or already preserves, its original 1860 floor plan, the only deviations being the fireplace added in the one second floor bedroom, and the speculative location of a doorway connecting the upper floor of the dry goods store with the adjacent bedroom. Plaster in the interior is about 40% original; woodwork about 70% original; flooring about 80% original. All replacements for missing or damaged materials have been recreated to match existing originals. As a result, all of the physical characteristics possessed by the Union Hotel in the past, are intact or recreated authentically based upon surviving evidence, and thus it represents the character and identity of a mid-19th century country inn today just as it did in 1860 when built.

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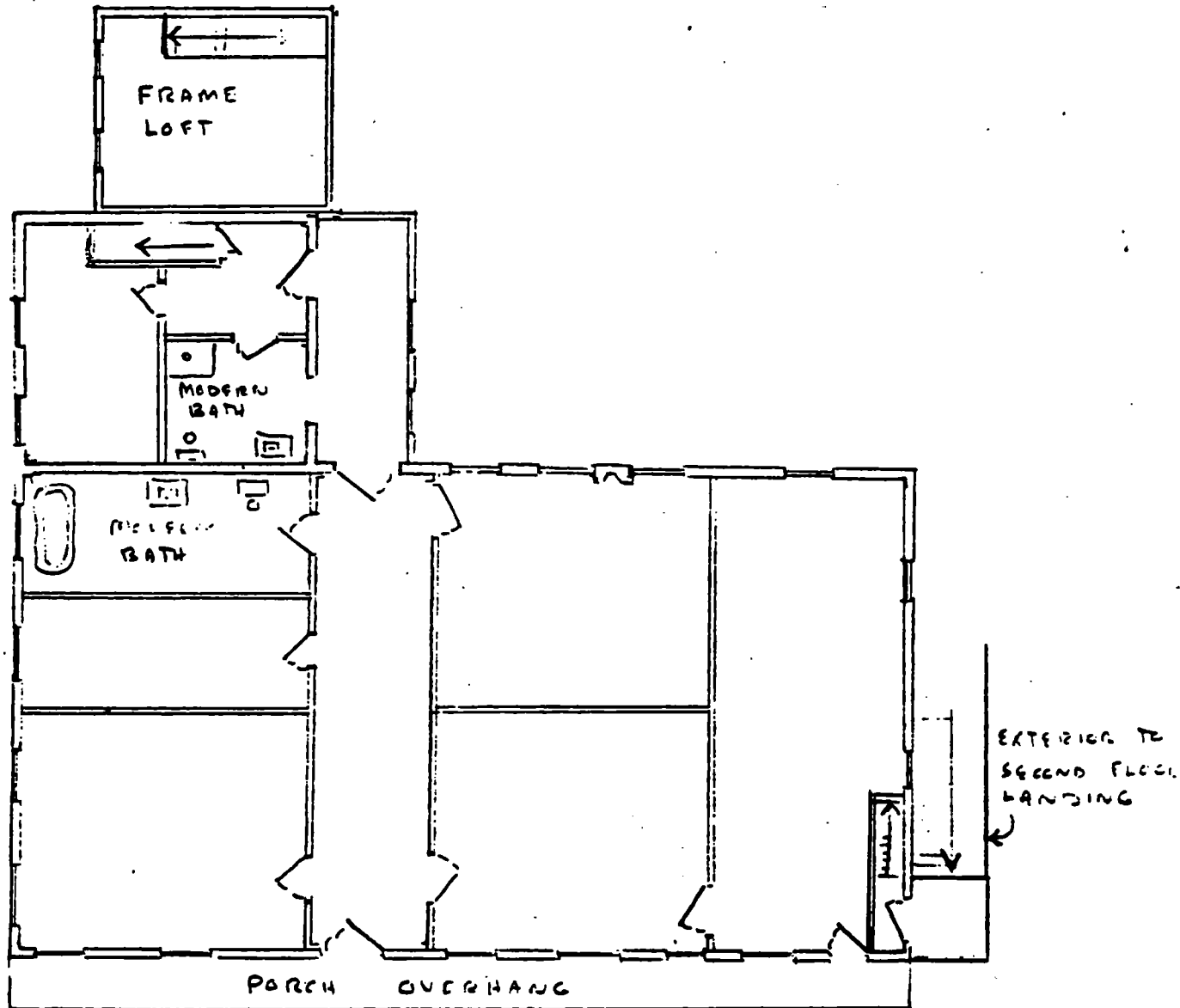
THE UNION HOTEL
CURRIBRELAND COUNTY, VA
FIRST FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)

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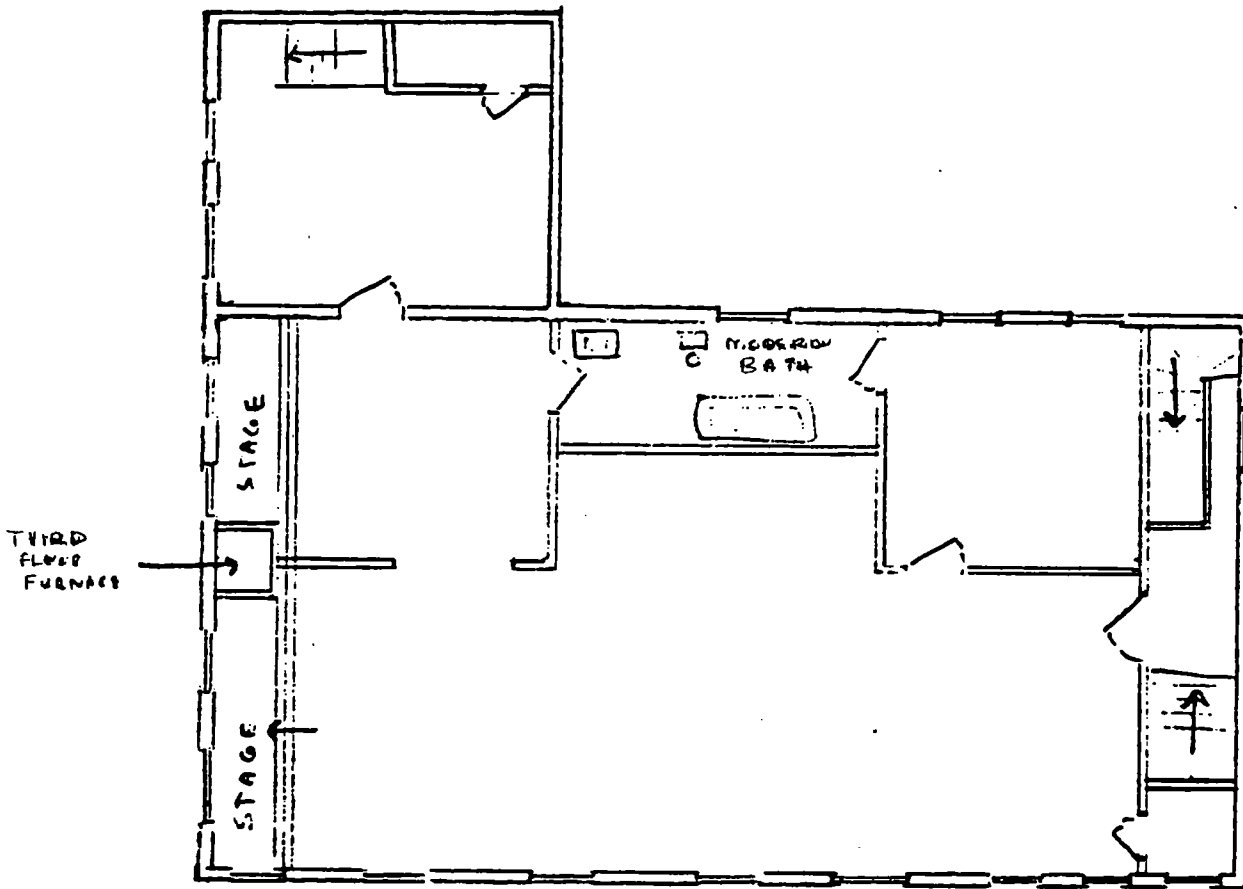
THE UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)

United States Department of the Interior
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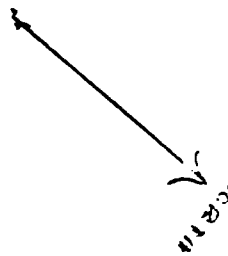
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THE UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Pa.
THIRD FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Commerce

Period of Significance
1860-1918

Significant Dates
1860

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Zook, Abraham W.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
Meets Criteria A & C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Union Hotel, built in 1860 by Abraham W. and Mary J. Zook, is significant under criterion "A" as an excellently preserved example of a 19th century inn along a major early north-south state constructed road, and as an example of the commercial enterprise which grew up directly as a result of early state actions to encourage transportation. It especially helps to convey the history of travel in the middle of the 19th century between the state capitol in Harrisburg, and Gettysburg and points beyond the Maryland border. By the early 1800's, with commercial, military, and travel necessities requiring closer and more reliable communications between Harrisburg and Frederick, Maryland, and even Washington, D.C., to the south, a new road was mandated, a road which gave birth to new villages and towns, and led directly to the establishment of inns and other travelers' services. As the century moved into the railroad era, with no rail connections ever built along this route, this road and the inns that served it took on increased significance to commerce. Inns like the Union Hotel, consequently, made vital links in the commercial chain, often placed in villages every four or five miles along the new State Road, providing food and lodging for overnight guests and their animals, as well as more extended accommodations for salesmen and "drummers" who came to do business with the farmers and trades people in the vicinity. Thus, like all of the inns along this road, the Union Hotel was an important aspect of 19th century local economy and commerce, and remained such until 1918, when the coming of Prohibition effectively ended its heyday. This inn is also significant under criterion

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

F.W. Beers, Atlas of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (New York, 1872), plates 19, 23, 47, 48.

Cumberland County (PA), Register of Deeds, Deed Book 2-I, p. 467; 2-X, p. 442; 5-O, p. 348; 5-S, pp. 92-94; 8-S, pp. 519-20; 9-E, p. 188; 9-K, pp. 90-91; 11-H, pp. 182-83; 11-Q, p. 323; 12-K, pp. 237-38; 18-P, pp. 209-210.

Cumberland County (PA), Hotel and Tavern License Applications, 1860, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA.

Cumberland County (PA), Tax Rate Schedules, Upper Allen Township, 1862-1864, 1868-1870, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1 acre

UTM References

A 18 330420 4449200
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of York Street and Gettysburg Pike, then proceeding northwest 160 feet along the northeast edge of York Street; then proceeding 365 feet northeast; then proceeding 40 feet southeast to the northwest edge of Gettysburg Pike; then proceeding 406 feet southwest along Gettysburg Pike to the beginning. See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the Union Hotel and the three noncontributing buildings associated with the Hotel and immediately adjacent land.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William C. Davis, owner date December 20, 1988
 organization _____ telephone 717-540-8144 or 766-9830
 street & number 240 Old Gettysburg Road state Penna. zip code 17055
 city or town Mechanicsburg

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"C" for its architecture as a little-altered example of a mid-19th century Georgian form modified by elements of other later forms, and the requirements of commercial use. Among its most significant features--all dating to its 1860 construction by Abraham W. Zook--are an iron-railed platform or "widow's walk" atop the roof, the very large third floor "public hall with a room-width stage still in place and perfectly intact, the first floor tavern room of large proportions, a 55'-long ornamental porch or overhang at the second floor level with cast iron railing, and the exterior beer cellar entrance below ground level. Among the non-Georgian features are the Italianate brackets on the main exterior cornice, and the Federal influences in the main staircase with its light balusters and general lack of ornamentation.

Historically the Union Hotel is significant for the role it played as a principal stopping place for travelers on the old "State Road" linking Harrisburg with Maryland. Inns and hotels figured prominently in local transportation and commerce in the 19th century, and inns along this road in particular witnessed an enormous burgeoning of traffic in the years following the Civil War. Indeed, by the early 20th century, the old State Road, upon which the Union Hotel is the dominant hostelry in Cumberland County, had become U.S. Highway 15, and remained so--Harrisburg's major highway link to the south--until construction of a new divided highway in the late 1960's.

By 1810, the demands of travel and commerce for the relatively new Pennsylvania capital city of Harrisburg had become such that direct communications with Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, and Carlisle, and thereby indirectly with points south, were no longer sufficient. A good all weather road to Gettysburg and the south was necessary. In that year, then, the legislature mandated that a new "State Road" be laid out, connecting Harrisburg to Gettysburg, and passing through Cumberland, York, and Adams Counties. In Cumberland County, at least, there was considerable opposition to the new road, and even on the part of those selected to choose its exact route. Consequently, according to some sources these surveyors actually routed the road over the highest hills, hoping thereby to discourage its construction.¹ Some weight is added to this allegation by the fact that when the new U.S. Highway 15 was laid out in the 1960's, it was moved only a few hundred yards east of the old road, and thereby avoided passing over a series of steep hills. In any event, the State Road was built after all, and soon became known as the Gettysburg Pike.

Traffic and transportation over the new road grew rapidly, especially since it now gave Harrisburg a direct link to the

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commerce from the west flowing along the "Great Road," the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia turnpike, which it met in Gettysburg. Very quickly, also, inns and taverns sprang up to serve the needs of travelers along the new pike. Central Pennsylvania in general was a region filled with such hostelries. By 1846 more than 77 communities in the six counties comprising south-central Pennsylvania had one or more inns.² In Cumberland County alone, by 1846 there were more than 40 inns and taverns, and by 1860 that number had risen markedly.³ It was no wonder, for the manufactures alone which flowed out of the county included carriages and wagons for the freight trade, tanned hides and harness, and in 1840 some 2,830 tons of iron, 2,150 tons of bar iron, hundreds of tons of lime, and not insignificantly, 250,305 gallons of liquor from some 28 distilleries.⁴

Along the new Gettysburg Pike specifically, inns arose quickly. The first, in fact, may have pre-dated the road, being opened around 1800, though its location has not been pinpointed. By about 1825, Nicholas Urich had built his small log tavern in the Village of Center Square, one mile south of Shepherdstown, and in 1829 Jacob Gehr opened his inn on the State Road, apparently near Wormleysburg. In or before 1835, D. Shaffer opened a new inn on the pike, in the 13-year-old village of Shepherdstown, and then or later the Rail Road Hotel was opened in Bridgeport, on the Susquehanna River, where the State Road terminated at the bridge to Harrisburg.⁵ Nearby villages also sprouted inns, and Mechanicsburg, just three miles off the pike from Shepherdstown, became known as a village of taverns, with more inns than churches.

It was into this historical context that the Union Hotel was opened in 1860. By 1872, as a result, there were five inns or taverns in operation along the Gettysburg Pike on its Cumberland County progress. Urich's small tavern was still running, as was Shaffer's, both modest log hostelries. Then came the larger Rail Road Hotel in Bridgeport, a small inn run by the Eichelbergers on the pike near Shiremanstown, and the Union Hotel.⁶ Of the five of these inns spread over a ten-mile stretch of the pike that falls within the county, only two remain standing: the modest Urich tavern, a one room affair of which a recent architectural survey concluded that "very little remains of the very simple interior of this structure"; and the Union Hotel.⁷ That Shepherdstown itself had acquired a measure of special importance is evidenced by the fact that it was the only community on this stretch of the pike to have two inns, one on each of its two hills. No doubt this came about because the village was ten miles from Harrisburg, a good day's leisurely foot walk for the ambulatory traveler, and a good day's transit for a freight wagon. Also its town well afforded dependable water year round, even in drought years, as it does today. That the new Union Hotel

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itself assumed an immediate and important role is evident as well, for it occupied the first and highest hill in Shepherdstown for the south-bound traveler from Harrisburg. It also owned the town well from which thirsty men and animals needed to drink. It offered a tavern of substantial proportions, a cool beer and liquor cellar, a dining room, and overnight accommodations for a dozen or more guests. Furthermore, a retail store in the building provided access to some kind of merchandise for the traveler, and its huge third floor "hall" could host civil, political, and social events for travelers and area residents alike. Evidence of its stature in comparison to its near competitors is revealed in the fact that an 1868 county tax assessment of the other Shepherdstown inn, run by Joshua Culp, evaluates it at \$1,200, whereas the same assessment three years previously evaluated the Union Hotel at \$2,400, and the 1860 census placed its value as high as \$7,000.⁸

Thus, while details are sketchy for the other hotels no longer standing, it appears that all but the Bridgeport inn were modest log structures with very limited capacity. By contrast, the Union Hotel was a major enterprise, even larger than the Railroad House Hotel in nearby Mechanicsburg, built at about the same time, and serving a highway and railroad community more than seven times the size of Shepherdstown. Besides being remarkable for its proportions, the Union Hotel stands out due to the unchanged setting of rural Shepherdstown, which today still boasts a preponderance of 1860-1880 houses. And the inn itself is a virtually intact example of its kind, with 95% of its original exterior in place and unchanged, and its interior restored with only minor exceptions to its 1860 configuration and appearance.

In sum, the building of the State Road in 1810, and its rapid growth in travel and commerce, provided a major intra- and inter-state link for trade and communications in the mid-19th century. Inns all along its length contributed to their local economy and life, as well as to regional economic life and development. Without those inns there could be little or no movement along vital arteries like the Gettysburg Pike; without new major roads like that pike, the growth of the region would have been stunted. The Union Hotel contributed very directly to the success of that vital highway, and to the commercial growth of the locale.

Not a lot is known about Abraham W. Zook, builder of the inn. He was born June 6, 1828, the son of Christian and Anna Zook of Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Zooks-- also spelled Zug--were of Swiss descent, and some time between 1840 and 1850 the family moved to Cumberland County's Upper Allen Township.⁹ There, on March 27, 1858, Zook and his wife Mary purchased approximately 21 acres of land in Shepherdstown

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from Thomas Gold.¹⁰ It was on the southernmost corner of this property, in 1860, that Zook built and opened his inn, and on March 3, 1860, he and partners John Floyd and George Miller posted bond in applying for a tavern license in the name of Zook's apparent tavern keeper Floyd, certifying that "your petitioner is a citizen of the United States and occupies a commodious house . . . well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its neighborhood and situation is suitable, as well as necessary, for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travellers; that he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers, having for the exclusive use of travellers at least 4 bed-rooms and 8 beds."¹¹

It is not known what Zook called his new inn--if he gave it any name at all--but he did not keep it for long. On April 1, 1868, he sold it to James Reed, the first in a long line of absentee owners who employed innkeepers to manage the place.¹² When Reed died intestate in 1887, the property was sold at an orphan's court public sale, and here for the first time are found names associated with the inn. On December 31, 1887, it was ordered by the court that Reed's heirs "expose the said property, which is commonly known as the Shepherdstown Hotel property, to public sale."¹³ Two months later, advertisements appeared in the local press, announcing the sale and highlighting the "THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING about 50ft by 60ft, Brick and frame back building, known as the Shepherdstown Hotel, large hall for public purposes and large store room in the building, also commodious stables."¹⁴ A few days later, however, when the sale had taken place, it was referred to in the press as "the Union Hotel property in Shepherdstown."¹⁵

The inn has operated under several names in its history, but the name Shepherdstown Hotel has been associated with it from the 1880's until after the turn of the century when, during the 1910's it was known as the "Stop Inn," and then later renamed "Hilltop Inn." Thus, in explaining this contradiction of having two names in 1888, and keeping in mind that the name Shepherdstown Hotel was in use for many years thereafter, it seems logical to speculate that a recent name change had taken place, and that the sale advertisement, written by the owner's heirs, used the new name--Shepherdstown Hotel--whereas the newspaper report of its sale, published some distance away in Carlisle, and written by an editor or reporter not closely involved with either the inn or the sale, used what must have been an older name--Union Hotel--still in some general use. Thus it appears that Union Hotel is the earlier usage, though it is not necessarily what Zook called the hotel when he first opened it. There may be some significance in the fact that immediately across York

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UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 6

Street from the inn stands the old Union Church.

The inn changed hands many times during the next century. Reed's son James bought it at the orphan's court sale, then in turn sold it on May 2, 1896, to M.P. Johnson, and he sold it to Adolphus Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. on March 16, 1897. It was under the Busch ownership that the inn saw its final days of true commercial significance. When Prohibition loomed, Busch sold it on October 26, 1918, for a mere \$700. Apparently the inn remained a private home until John Ungar bought it on October 26, 1922. He renamed it Hilltop Inn and operated a Pennsylvania Dutch restaurant, at the same time adding the 1920's renovations mentioned in Section 7.¹⁷ From 1932 onward, however, after Ungar sold the property, it has been a private home, as it is today.¹⁸ Thus it is for the years of its height of activity, 1860-1918, that the inn is deemed significant, with its construction and opening in 1860 most significant of all.

The architectural significance of the Union Hotel derives in large part from its almost entirely intact and unchanged structure and appearance, and from the fact that of a number of major inns built in the 1840-1870 period in this area, it is the only one which still survives in such condition. As already stated, five inns occupied the old State Road or Gettysburg Pike in the 1870's. Three were modest log structures, of which only one, the Urich tavern, still survives. Of the other two, the Rail Road Hotel at Bridgeport also no longer survives, and no details of its construction are available. However, in nearby Mechanicsburg there were a number of inns and taverns that offer comparisons with the Union Hotel in Shepherdstown. In particular, during the period of the Union Hotel's early years, 1860-1880, there are five such hostelries.

In the 100 block of West Main Street stood the National Hotel, a three story brick structure five bays wide on the street, and seven bays deep. Built in the 1850's, it still stands, though so drastically altered that no architectural features remain for comparison. Now called the Paradise Nightspot, it has been covered on all sides with flagstone facing, its front entrance replaced with aluminum and glass doors, and the ground floor interior completely gutted in the 1950's to turn it into a coffee shop and bar. All that visibly remains of its original woodwork is a cornice, which has also seen some alteration.¹⁹

At the opposite end of Main Street once stood the 1850's Eastern Inn, which had been renamed the Mansion House by 1872. It was a three story brick hotel, too, but no other details are known, it being taken down in the last century and no

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UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 7

photographs having survived. Judging from the size of the lot upon which it stood, it was about the same size as the National Hotel.²⁰

Between these two, in the center of Mechanicsburg on Main Street, stood the Merchant's Hotel. This was apparently the old Cumberland Wagon tavern which dated back to the 1810's, and which was rebuilt of brick in the late 1820's. This tavern, too, no longer stands, though early tax records indicate that it was brick, and two story. Beyond this, no details are known.

In the 1840's, the Rail Road Hotel was built by George Singer on Strawberry Alley, immediately next to the Cumberland Valley Rail Road depot. This inn, too, is no longer standing, having been destroyed by fire. One surviving photograph does show it to be brick, two story, and eight bays wide.²¹

Finally, sometime between 1867 and 1872, the American Hotel was built on Market Street, across from the depot. As originally constructed, it was a brick three story inn, five bays wide on Market, and five bays deep on Strawberry Alley. At a later date, as evidenced by brick not integrated into the face of the original building, an additional bay was added on the Market Street facade, and an additional four bays were added extending the Strawberry Alley rear of the inn. It still stands today, now called the American House, and some of its original architectural features are preserved, most notably a very handsome cornice with pairs of brackets alternating with raised panels in the frieze. What appear to be original two-over-two sash windows are in place everywhere except the first floor front. Unfortunately, substantial alterations have occurred here, too. The entire exterior was sandblasted in the 1970's, and then the Market Street first level facade was changed by the addition of a sort of mansard porch with green wooden rough-cut boards covering the brick beneath. Store front windows were inserted. The interior first floor has also undergone considerable alteration in making it into a restaurant and bar, though how much the actual floor plan has been altered, if any, has not been determined. Neither here nor in the other surviving Mechanicsburg inn, were the upper floors available for inspection.²²

With this as background, the architectural context within which the Union Hotel was constructed can be established. Immediately evident is the unusual size of the inn. When built in 1860 it was larger than any of the other inns on the State Road, and even larger than any of the inns in the much more populated railroad town of Mechanicsburg, so far as can be determined at this time. Only later alterations made the American Hotel larger with six by nine bays compared to the eight by six bays of the Union Hotel. Thus, while

**United States Department of the Interior
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UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 8

representative of the trend toward three story brick inns in the region in that era, still the Union Hotel stood out from the rest by its size, especially considering that it was not located in a substantial town, but in a rural village, emphasizing its important link with, and service to, the State Road.

Architecturally, too, the Union Hotel stands out among its kind for its details. No specifics are available for those which are no longer standing. However, from what can be seen of those inns that survive, and from the extant photo of the Rail Road Hotel, we may determine a few meaningful things. The widow's walk on the Union Hotel is unique among area inns. Indeed, throughout the region, the nearest similar platform on any structure, commercial or residential, is just north of Chambersburg, forty miles distant. Similarly, the second floor porch overhang with ornamental ironwork does not exist on any other surviving inns in the area, the nearest comparable example being in Carlisle on what appears to be an 1870's hotel on High Street near the public square. While nothing can be said of the inns now gone, it is known that none of those standing and mentioned above has anything like the large third floor public room with stage, nor do any still standing have or show evidence of any below ground exterior beer cellar entrance, though such may have been covered with paving subsequently. The Union Hotel is the only surviving inn in the area, of those surveyed, which still has its original summer kitchen and large cooking fireplace intact. It is the only one still retaining its original six-over-six windows, and the only one with a substantial main entrance with side-lights and full transom. Only the Union Hotel and the American House retain their full original cornices, and while the latter's is definitely more ornate, the former's is considerably more imposing thanks to its size. Exterior window details, including the bull's-eyes and reeded lintels, occur only on the Union Hotel.

Finally, the Union Hotel stands out among other remaining inns in the area due to its significantly higher comparable degree of integrity. The National Hotel is altered almost beyond recognition, inside and out. The American Hotel has suffered destructive remodeling on its brick, having been sandblasted and repointed with a high portland cement content mortar, the eradication of its main front first level facade, and apparent extensive interior change on at least the first level. Reportedly the upper floors are in bad condition and are being left that way, but this is only hearsay. By comparison, the Union Hotel retains 95% of its original exterior intact and virtually unchanged since 1860, the only changes being the new six-over-six windows on the third floor, and the substitution of replacement 1860's-era brick in the store

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 9

front area which was originally wooden. The brick has been carefully cleaned using a mild chemical and water, with no abrasive of any kind being used. All exterior woodwork survives intact excepting the store front. And on the interior the original first floor layout has survived unchanged, while the extensive alterations of the 1920's to the second floor were easily read, and have been reversed, returning it to its original configuration. Only on the third floor, which is still an apartment, is there any deviation from the 1860 room plan. Unfortunately, no interior detail features remain from other area inns to allow a comparison, but that, in itself, speaks for the significance of the Union Hotel.

In sum, the Union Hotel survives as a virtually intact prime example of an unusually commodious and architecturally detailed mid-19th century country inn in the Georgian form, modified by Federal and Italianate elements and the requirements of commercial use, and representative of an unusual degree of attention to size, detail, and service, for its location and era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 10

¹Conway P. Wing, History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1879), p. 207; Upper Allen Heritage Committee, Early Architecture in Upper Allen Township (Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1976), p. 1.

²I. Daniel Rupp, The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties (Lancaster, Pa., 1846), p. 712.

³Ibid., pp. 427-35, 438, 444; Wing, Cumberland County, pp. 204, 208, 212, 214, 216, 221, 223, 225, 234, 240, 242, 270; F.W. Beers, Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania (New York, 1872), plate 19.

⁴Rupp, History, p. 371.

⁵Wing, Cumberland County, p. 208; Upper Allen, Early Architecture, p. 42.

⁶Beers, Atlas, plates 23, 47, 48.

⁷Upper Allen, Early Architecture, p. 42.

⁸Cumberland County Tax Rates, Upper Allen Township, 1862-1864, 1868-1870, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pa.; United States Census, Cumberland County, Pa., 1860.

⁹Harry D. Zook, unpublished history of the Zook families, pp. 398-99, in possession of Harry D. Zook, State College, Pa.

¹⁰Deed Book 2-I, p. 467, Register of Deeds, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, Pa.

¹¹Application of John Floyd, George Miller, and Abraham Zook, March 3, 1860, Clerk of the County Court, Hotel and Tavern License Applications, Cumberland County Historical Society.

¹²Deed Book 2-X, p. 442, loc cit.

¹³Orphans Court Docket 28, pp. 82-83, Records of the Orphans Court, Dauphin County Courthouse, Harrisburg, Pa.

¹⁴Carlisle, Pa., Daily Herald, February 8, 1888.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

UNION HOTEL

Section number 8 Page 11

¹⁵Ibid., February 11, 1888.

¹⁶Deed Book 5-0, p. 348, Deed Book 5-S, pp. 92-94, Deed Book 8-S, pp. 519-20, loc cit.

¹⁷Deed Book 9-E, p. 188, Deed Book 9-K, pp. 90-91, loc cit; interviews with William and Cora Deily, Shepherdstown, Pa., various dates.

¹⁸Deed Book 11-H, pp. 182-83, Deed Book 11-Q, p. 323, Deed Book 12-K, pp. 237-38, Deed Book 18-P, pp. 209-10, loc cit.

¹⁹Beers, Atlas, plate 19.

²⁰Norman D. Keefer, A History of Mechanicsburg and the Surrounding Area (Mechanicsburg, Pa., 1976), p. 27.

²¹Ibid., pp. 27, 109.

²²Beers, Atlas, plate 19; Keefer, Mechanicsburg, p. 108.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

UNION HOTEL

Section number 9 Page 2

Daily Herald (Carlisle, PA), February 8, 11, 1888.

Dauphin County (PA), Orphans' Court, Orphan's Court
Docket 28, pp. 82-83.

Norman D. Keefer, History of Mechanicsburg and the
Surrounding Area (Mechanicsburg, PA., 1976), pp. 27, 108.

I. Daniel Rupp, The History and Topography of Dauphin,
Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties
(Lancaster, PA., 1846), pp. 371, 427-35, 438, 444,
712.

United States Bureau of the Census, 1860 Census, Cum-
berland County, PA.

Upper Allen Heritage Committee, Early Architecture in
Upper Allen Township (Mechanicsburg, PA., 1976),
pp. 1, 42.

Conway P. Wing, History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania
(Philadelphia, 1879), pp. 204, 208, 212, 214, 216,
221, 223, 225, 234, 240, 242, 270.

Harry D. Zook, Unpublished history of the Zook families,
in possession of Harry D. Zook, State College, PA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

UNION HOTEL

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1

The following data applies to all of the below listed photographs:

Union Hotel
Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, PA.
Photographed by William C. Davis
Photographed July 1988
Negatives in possession of William C. Davis
240 Old Gettysburg Road
Mechanicsburg, PA. 17055

Photo #

1. The Union Hotel, looking directly north, viewed from the intersection of PA. Route 114 and the Gettysburg Road. The frame summer kitchen shows at far left. (The concrete block shown has since been removed and set below ground as foundation for a low granite wall, and cannot be seen)
2. The Union Hotel Gettysburg Road elevation, looking northwest. The alteration to the first floor three-bay section at far right is evident, old brick having replaced the original frame facade. Also shown is the non-original door at far left of the first floor.
3. The Union Hotel, Route 114 elevation, looking northeast. The 1860 eavestone appears between the windows at attic level, while at ground level, far right, the non-original 1920's door is evident. The original transom for the door at left has been returned to its position since this photograph was taken. The granite foundation of the inn is also evident here, as is one of the iron grate openings to the cellar.
4. The Union Hotel summer kitchen, viewed from Route 114, looking north-northeast. The "German" siding which replaced the rotted original siding in 1979 can be seen, as well as the glass panes which replaced wooden panels in the door at an unknown date.
5. The Union Hotel, ca. 1920's frame first floor addition at rear of the building, looking east. The door at far left appears to be original to the house and moved from another location. Also evident on the brick upper stories is an exterior brick chimney added circa 1900 or later.
6. The Union Hotel, roof platform or "widow's walk," looking northeast, with hatchway open. Also visible is the standing seam tin roof added circa 1900 or later.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

UNION HOTEL

Section number Photograph Page 2

7. The Union Hotel, cornice on Gettysburg Road elevation, looking southwest. Also evident are the reeded window lintels with bull's-eyes.
8. The Union Hotel, detail of window lintel on Gettysburg Road elevation, third story.
9. The Union Hotel, detail of first floor windows on Gettysburg Road elevation, first floor, including original shutters.
10. The Union Hotel, detail of main door entrance on Gettysburg Road elevation, first floor level, showing replaced upper panels and molding on door, originals below.
11. The Union Hotel, beer cellar entrance on Gettysburg Road side, ground level, showing paneled basement level doorway and batten shutters closed over windows.
12. The Union Hotel, third floor interior, looking south. The original flooring is evident, as is a probably original upright support beam in the right center. Also visible is part of the 1970's partitions and decorative elements added by a former owner.
13. The Union Hotel, third floor interior, looking south. A portion of the entirely intact stage which stretches across the entire southwest wall is evident, as the brick exposed in the 1970's by removal of old plaster shows in the left background.
14. The Union Hotel, main staircase, viewed from the second floor looking down to the first floor, showing the walnut hand rail, and the turned maple balusters.
15. The Union Hotel, first floor interior, view of the old tavern room, looking north toward the center hall, and showing new woodwork which matches the original in the hallway.
16. The Union Hotel, first floor, summer kitchen, looking northwest. The original working fireplace is clearly evident, as are the two original batten doors. The beaded board wall was added in 1980.
17. The Union Hotel, west corner of the first floor main brick structure, showing cooking fireplace and surround, on which "ghost" of the original mantel can be seen faintly.
18. The Union Hotel, first floor hallway, detail of original oversize door moldings after which all replacements are patterned.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

UNION HOTEL

Section number Photograph Page 3

19. The Union Hotel, second floor hallway, detail showing original baseboard, doorway moldings used throughout this hall.

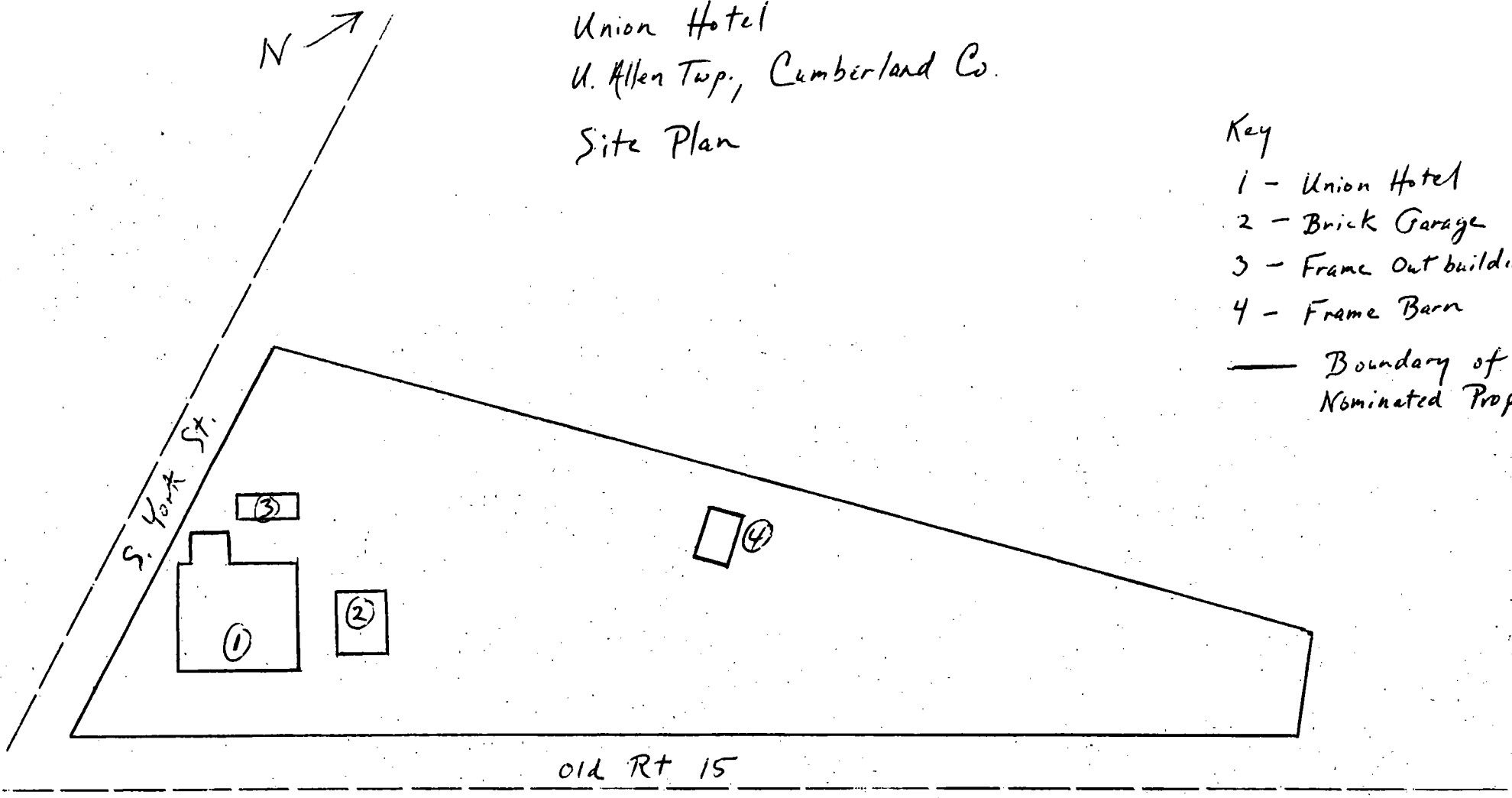
20. The Union Hotel, second floor south corner room, detail of doorway and transom, showing transom hardware in place throughout house, and the simple molding which is found everywhere on this floor except the hallway.

21. The Union Hotel, second floor south corner room, detail of box lock typical of those used throughout the house.

22. The Union Hotel, looking north, showing the 1864 house immediately northeast of the hotel, which was reduced to one story and turned into a garage circa 1920. While the garage bays, of course, are not original, the elevation to the left is almost entirely original excepting the ranch door.

Union Hotel
U. Allen Twp., Cumberland Co.
Site Plan

- Key
- 1 - Union Hotel
 - 2 - Brick Garage
 - 3 - Frame Out building
 - 4 - Frame Barn
 - Boundary of Nominated Property



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Union Hotel
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Cumberland

DATE RECEIVED: 4/04/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/19/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/05/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000362

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/19/89 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



UNION
HOTEL

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 1



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO #2

UNION HOTEL

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO #3





UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO #4



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 5



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 6



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO #7



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 8



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 9

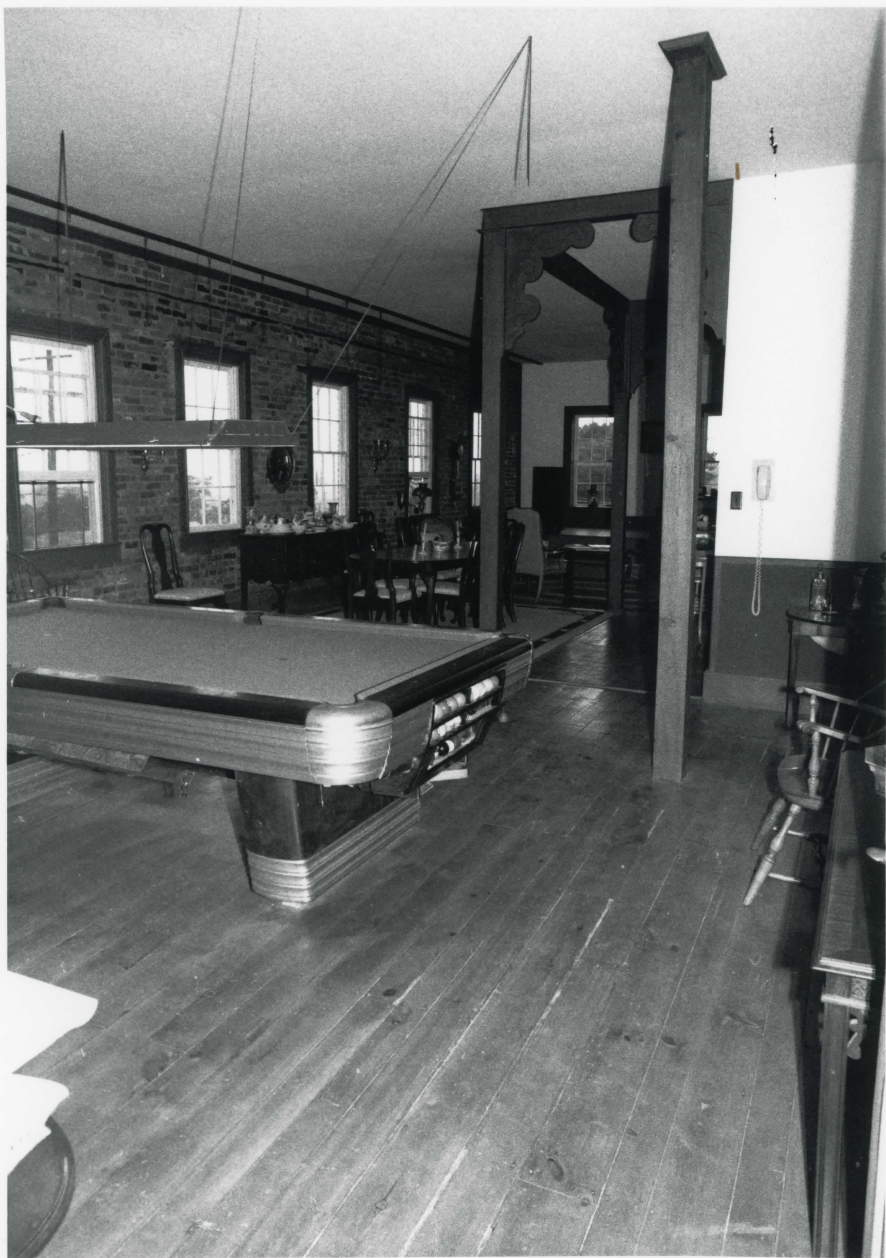


UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 10



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 11



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 12



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO #13



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 14



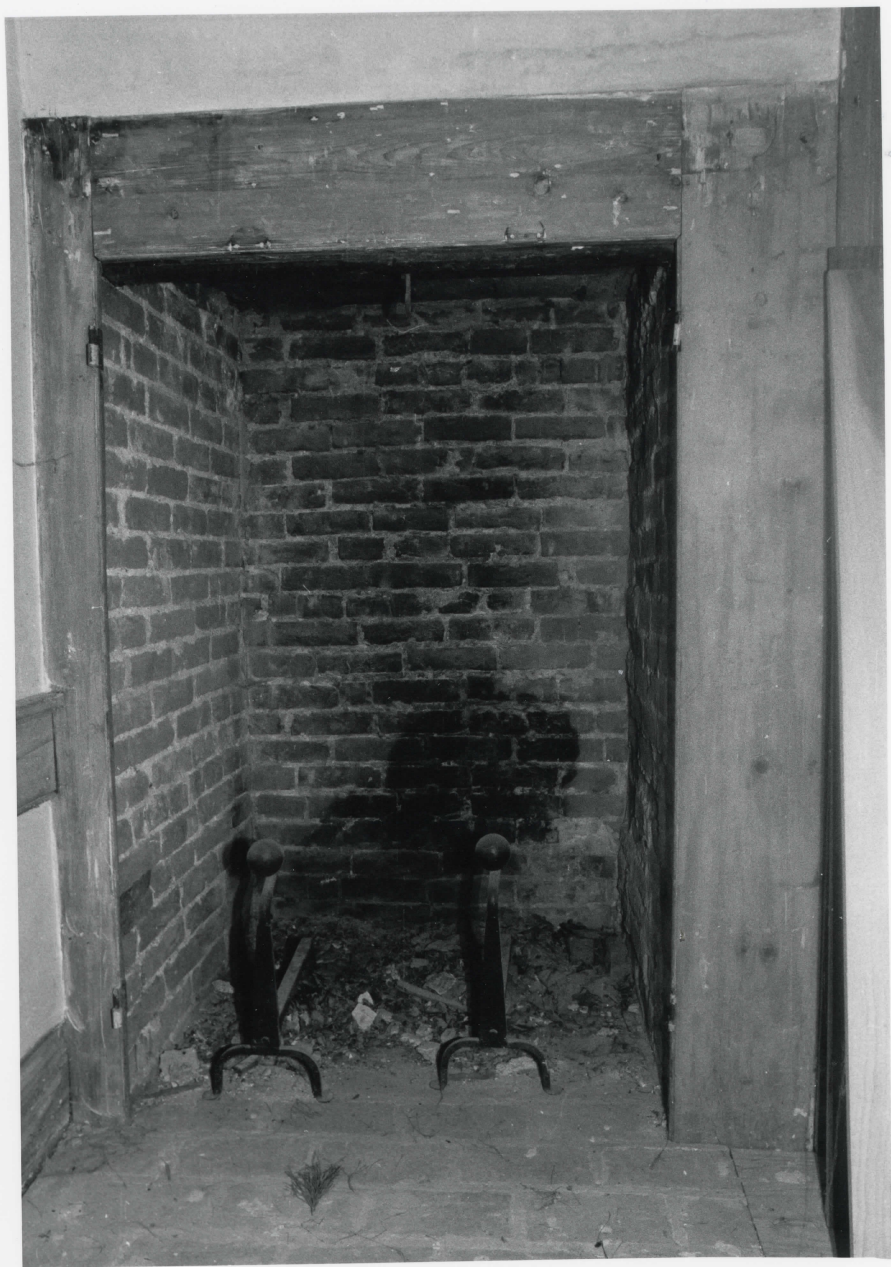
UNION HOTEL

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO #15



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO # 16



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
PHOTO #17

UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO #18





UNION HOTEL

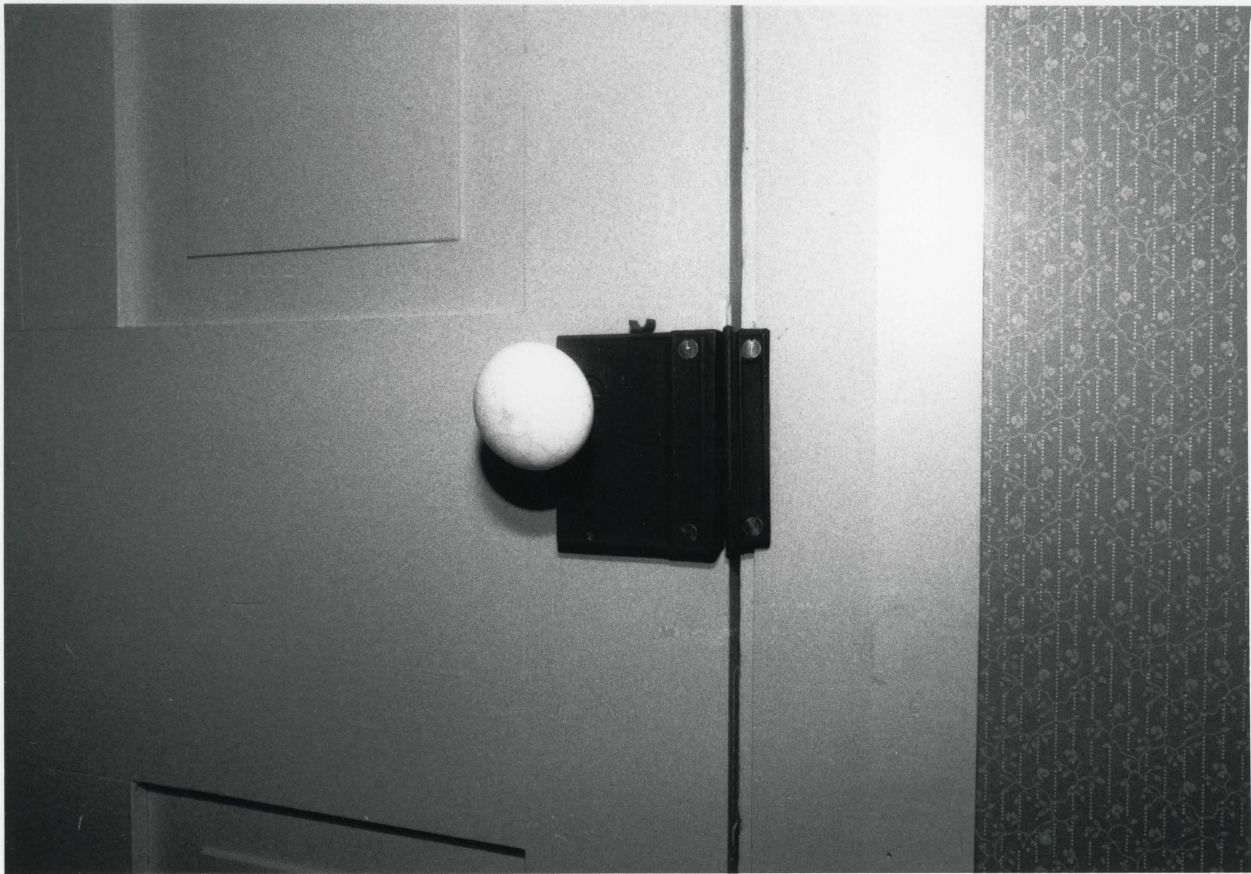
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 19



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 20



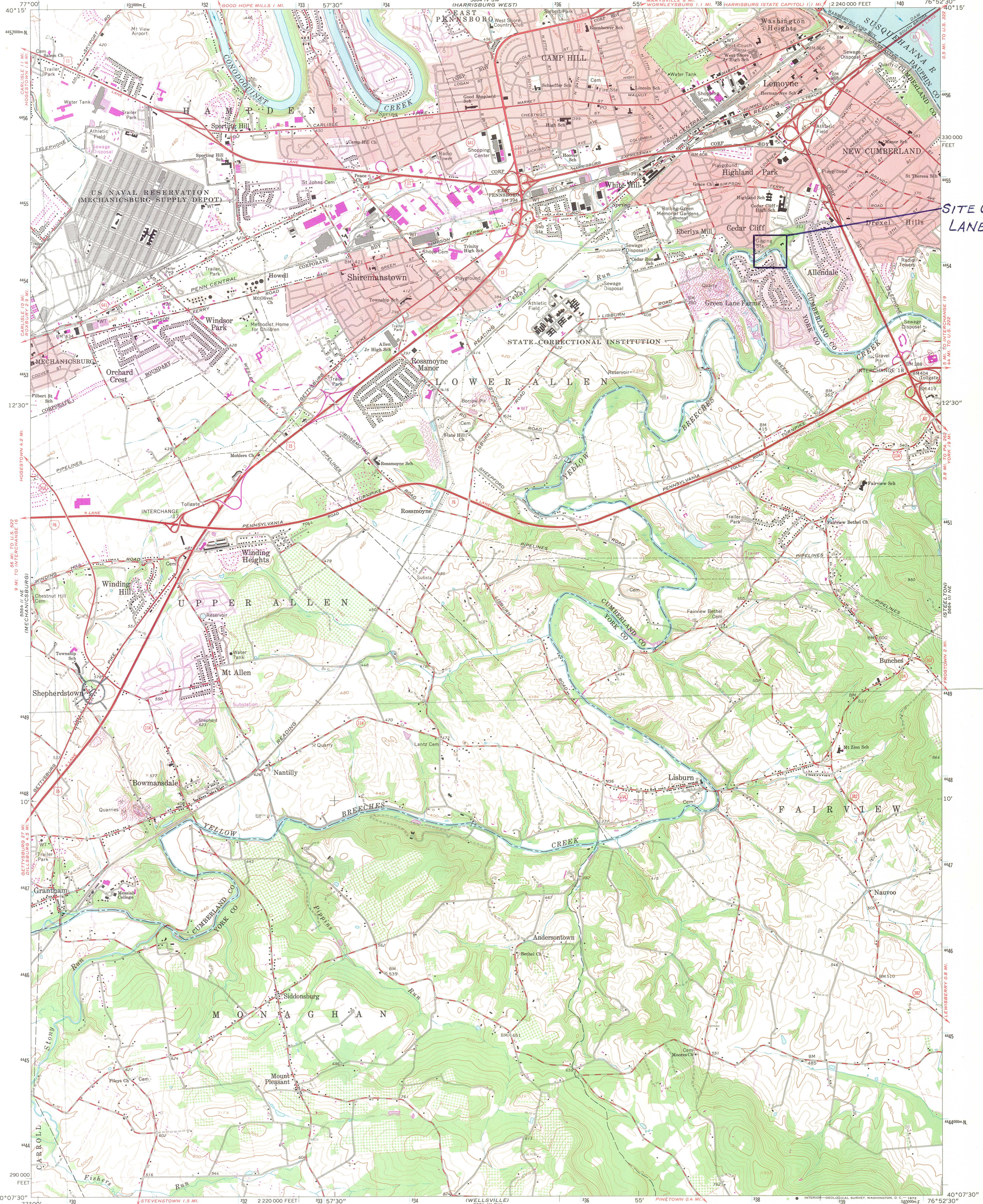
UNION HOTEL

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA.

PHOTO # 21



UNION HOTEL
CUMBERLAND
COUNTY, PA
PHOTO #22



Lemoyne Quad
Zone 18
E 330420
N 4449200

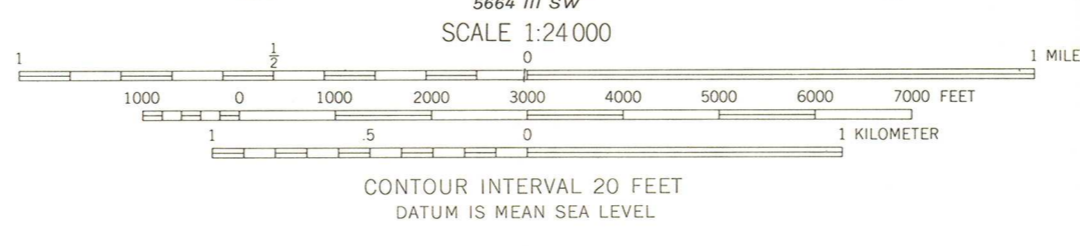
Union Hotel
Cumberland Co.,
Yorkland Co.

SITE OF GREEN
LANE BRIDGE

CAMP HILL DISTRIBUTORS
737-4441 - 737-2443

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1963
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1972. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

LEMOYNE, PA.
NW/4 NEW CUMBERLAND 15' QUADRANGLE
N4007.5—W7652.5/7.5
1963
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 5664 III NW—SERIES V831



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

March 30, 1989

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Dept. of Interior
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

APR 04 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination forms are being submitted/re-submitted for your response:

Moland House, Bucks County
McClelland Homestead, Lawrence County
Penn Alto Hotel, Blair County
Hall Estate Bridge, Cumberland/York Counties
Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia County
Peter Taylor Farmstead, Bucks County
James Clow House, Beaver County
Penn-Craft, Fayette County
Lydia & Thomas Gilbert Farm, Bucks County
Union Hotel, Cumberland County
Mercersburg Inn, Franklin County
Uniontown Historic District, Fayette County
Colonel James Cameron House, Northumberland County
Strodes Mill Historic District, Chester County

The proposed action is :

listing in the National Register

determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,

Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

Enclosures
DGD/dc