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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 3 2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District **Nat. Register of Historic Places**
Other names/site number: Mount Gretna Chautauqua **National Park Service**
Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location Street & number: Roughly bounded by State Game Lands on the West, SR117, Pinch Rd, Lancaster Ave, PA Ave

City or town: Mount Gretna State: PA County: Lebanon

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Andrea McDonald</u>		<u>6/15/2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Jon E. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-18-15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

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(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>172</u>	<u>25</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>180</u>	<u>26</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic
Recreation and Culture
Government
Commerce and Trade
Social
Education
Landscape

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic
Recreation and Culture
Government
Commerce and Trade
Social
Education
Landscape

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements - Bungalow/Craftsman
Mid 19th Century – Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Asphalt, Asbestos, Metal, Synthetics

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mount Gretna Chautauqua Historic District, roughly bounded by State Route 117 on the north; by the State Game Lands on the west; by Lancaster Avenue to the south; and by Pinch Road on the east, is a residential-resort community within the Borough of Mount Gretna, located in southwestern Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. The Chautauqua, founded in 1892, is located on a mountainside which rises approximately 200 feet from the northern boundary of the District towards the southern boundary. The District, of about 48 acres, contains 206 resources, of which 180 are contributing resources. The majority of these are cottages – 164 contributing domestic single family dwellings. They were simple mountain resort dwellings, influenced in their architecture by popular styles of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century, including Greek Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman. The site offered a useful combination of physiographic features, a level plain along the north side suitable for the classroom and assembly buildings, then a gently rolling rise to the south for cottages to be located along the contour lines, giving excellent views of Lake Conewago just across the north boundary. The large majority of buildings retain their historic integrity to a remarkable degree, and the landscape and physical aesthetics of the District appear as they would have a century ago. Overall, the Mount Gretna Chautauqua Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity; Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Mount Gretna, located in southwestern Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, is the historic home of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association. It consists of 128 acres of populated woodland. The nominated Historic District occupies approximately 48 acres and contains 206 Resources, of which 180, or 86 percent are considered contributing resources. "Mount Gretna" is actually a generic name for seven clusters of somewhat related communities. They are Stoberdale, the Heights, Campmeeting, Chautauqua, Timber Hills, Conewago Hill, and Timber Bridge. To muddle things even further, Chautauqua is co-extensive with the Borough of Mount Gretna which was created from a portion of South Londonderry Township in 1926. In the everyday language of residents and visitors alike, "Chautauqua" means the residential community of cottages and other buildings erected on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association.

Topographically, Lebanon County here is a mix of gently rolling farmland and forested State Game Lands. The Chautauqua area is lightly wooded with mostly second growth pines, maples, and oaks. The most noticeable physical feature is the man-made Lake Conewago, just north of the Chautauqua. Elevations in the Mount Gretna area range from 600 feet above sea level at the lake shore to 800 feet at the southern boundary with the State Game Lands. There is a dense tree cover in the area, the cooling effect of which makes the region an attractive one for summer vacationers. State highway 117 follows a right of way through the northern edge of Mount Gretna, separating the lake shore from the populated community. A hiking and biking trail follows the roadbed of the defunct Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad just north of Mount Gretna, and another trail uses the route of the former Mount Gretna Narrow Gauge Railroad to climb to the Governor Dick Lookout in the nearby Clarence Schock Conservancy.

This particular location, while decidedly rural in character, lies only seven miles south of the city of Lebanon, about twenty miles north of the city of Lancaster, and thirty five miles from Harrisburg. At the beginning of the period of significance, 1892, the site was already well served for passenger transportation by the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad. Today it is five miles from the Lancaster-Lebanon exit of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. State Route 117 provides easy access from every direction to any or all of the multiple activities offered at Mount Gretna every summer. Yet it has been noted that the community is so well integrated into the landscape that one can drive past it without ever seeing it.

From the intersection of State Route 117 with Pinch Road, the Chautauqua grounds extend south and west to occupy an area that is roughly rectangular in shape, stretching south up the hill to State Game Lands and west to the encircling Game Lands. On the north, Lake Conewago and the floodplain of its tributary Conewago Creek form the boundary. The east border is marked by Pinch Road ascending the hill on its way to Manheim. The east-west dimension is the longest of the somewhat truncated rectangle. A relatively level plain between the creek and the foot of the hill extends through the district. Westerly, the plain narrows as the hillside encroaches on it. The nominated Historic District within Mount Gretna is bounded by State Route 117 on the north; by the State Game Lands on the west; by Lancaster Avenue to the south; and by Pinch Road on the

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east. Within the District, Pennsylvania Avenue, roughly paralleling SR 117, marks the transition from level plain to hillside topography, and in the west is squeezed out into the highway by the steep gradient of the encroaching hill.

The early public buildings – today’s Jigger Shop, Emporium, and the Hall of Philosophy – were located on the wider, level area to the east. A large rustic Inn was erected there in 1898 to accommodate the crowds attracted by Chautauqua’s popularity. It was torn down in the 1970s because of the difficulty and expense of bringing it up to modern code standards. For a time the space was used for the Borough’s municipal garage. This was later removed to a more distant location, thus accounting for the open space now utilized as a parking lot for residents and guests. The auditorium was located on the uphill side of Pennsylvania Avenue, where the gradient provided a natural amphitheater effect. South of Pennsylvania Avenue, up the hill, building lots were laid out. To take advantage of the rising elevation, they were strung out longitudinally following the general east-west contours of the hillside. Within the proposed Historic District there are 185 privately owned cottages. Of these, 164 or 88 percent, are contributing resources, retaining their architectural integrity and establishing the feeling of a late 19th-early 20th century mountain resort. Today’s streets, avenues, and walking paths, named for eastern colleges and universities, may have been planned with some sort of grid pattern in mind. However, a walk (or a drive) through Mount Gretna today reveals that the street pattern, much more sensibly, follows the strictures of topography. Thus, the longest streets parallel the contour lines in an east-west direction. The few north-south streets are located at the extremities of the grounds; only one, Lehigh Avenue, boldly climbs the hill in the center of the district. Along the streets and paths, one will take notice in spots of historic low rock walls used to decoratively line the routes.

Viewing the District

Entrance to the grounds was originally restricted by a perimeter fence, gated in the northeastern section and at the western end. Today the fence is gone and there are eight entrances, all accessible by automobile. The ones most used from State Route 117 are those at Carnegie Avenue (direct access to the parking lot) and Gettysburg Avenue (direct access to the Jigger Shop). The Carnegie Avenue entrance leads visitors toward the early 1900s Craftsman-Greek Revival style Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Building (CLSC building - photo 27) that once provided space for classes in elocution and music but now houses a flourishing gift Emporium.

Entering the grounds by way of Princeton Avenue makes possible a fairly coherent view of Chautauqua. The Post Office (photo 24) has been located near the corner of Princeton and Chautauqua Aves. from the earliest days. Along Princeton the “resort” feeling makes itself felt. On the left is a long row of early cottages, (photo 38) built closer together than in most other areas of Chautauqua and well shaded by trees and magnificent rhododendrons. Their outlook across Princeton is toward the largest open park area in Chautauqua, stretching away to the parking lot and Carnegie Avenue just beyond. Largely grass covered, dotted with pines and flowering shrubs, the meadow-like surface is crisscrossed by footpaths connecting the Post Office, the Playhouse and Pennsylvania Avenue cottages. A substantial-looking stone and shingle cottage known as The Lodge (photo 22) stands close to the Post Office. Now housing a

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realty office and a restaurant-art gallery combination, it was originally built, in 1905, for a year round caretaker.

A right turn from Princeton on to Pennsylvania Avenue reveals another row of Craftsman cottages. They vary somewhat in size, though most have two stories. Number 112 Pennsylvania (photo 42) is typical. A gambrel roof encloses the second floor bedrooms. There are dormers with shed roofs, and a wide, L-shaped wrap-around porch with square baluster railing and lattice work below. Exterior siding is a combination of square cut and fish scale shingles. The cottages closest to Princeton share a delightful long setback from the street, being sited at the south, uphill, end of their lots. This provides for them a sweeping vista across front lawns and across the street to the park. The front lawns grow gradually shorter as one moves west on Pennsylvania, becoming small plots for trees and front yard plantings near the Playhouse, which marks a dividing line between east and west Pennsylvania Avenue. It is a modern noncontributing structure, having been built in 1996 as a replacement for the original auditorium which collapsed from heavy snow. The circular footprint of the original remains and the "Mount Gretna yellow" paint helps the new building blend into the historic setting.

At the Playhouse, Pennsylvania Avenue is intersected by Carnegie Avenue which cuts through the park area on a line approximately north and south. Looking down Carnegie the visitor can observe much of Mount Gretna's "activity center." To the left, verging on the western portion of the park, is a small green and yellow Craftsman building that announces itself as the Information Center. Dated c. 1892, it was the original post office, later serving as an office for the grounds superintendent. The level plain area extends westward beyond Carnegie Avenue, indicated as another park on the NR boundary map. Close behind the Information Center, there is a delightful grove of trees, shrubs, and decorative grasses. A sign proclaims this to be the "Fairy Garden," a habitat for elves, toads, fairies and fantasies, much enjoyed by children.

Down the slight hill from the Information Center is the Emporium gift shop. No amount of displayed giftware and souvenirs can disguise the Greek Revival pretensions of this two-story Craftsman building with its 14 columns. Its location, across Carnegie Avenue from the parking lot means that it gets a lot of attention from visitors who must pass it on their way to the Jigger Shop where customers have been delighted since at least 1905 with ice cream sodas and sundaes.

West of the Playhouse, Pennsylvania Avenue reveals another row of cottages. These original Craftsman summer cottages, are closer to the street than on the eastern side and are screened from the street by a dense row of oaks and maples. The cottage next to the Playhouse (photo 08), has been rehabbed inside to house the Museum of the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society while retaining its original architectural integrity. Across the street from the Museum, the park area, now somewhat narrower and carpeted with pine needles rather than grass, is marked with well-worn foot paths leading to and from the Mount Gretna "trifecta" of the Hall of Philosophy, the Jigger Shop, and the Emporium-CLSC building. The Hall of Philosophy (photo 25) is the architectural centerpiece of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. Done in Greek Revival style, possibly in imitation of the New York "mother" Chautauqua, the Hall boasts a two-story center section, with two wings that in themselves are good representations of the Craftsman style. Pines and rhododendrons growing in front of the building screen off a sequestered area (photo 21) in which

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scattered benches provide inviting places for resting or chatting or contemplating the beauty and quietness of Nature.

Extending the view of Chautauqua beyond Pennsylvania Avenue to other streets reveals a variety of scenes within a unifying pattern. Harvard Avenue, for example, presents a kind of “Mount Gretna anomaly.” On the south side – uphill -- cottage porches face the street; on the other side it is the cottage’s back door that faces the street, in some cases very closely. The anomaly of the back door being the main entrance results from an early Chautauqua dictum that all cottages must face the lake, which lies to the north and west of the grounds. Brown Avenue presents a mix of large and small cottages, those on the uphill side being spaced farther apart than those on the downhill side. Some builders here simply ignored the “face the lake” rule; producing a more varied streetscape. Lancaster Avenue, especially at its west end, offers a mix of three newly constructed homes on the downhill side defiantly facing the avenue, not the lake. Along this western portion of Lancaster Avenue the gradient is very steep. On the downhill side, buildings are very close to the street; those on the uphill side are located well back from the roadway. Much lattice work is utilized here to compensate for changes in grade from front to back of the cottage, and long flights of steps from street level to front porch are needed. Along every street there is a definite variety of color schemes. Harmonious earth tones are generally used, yet in decoration and ornamentation the “Mount Gretna mix” of yellow and green is prominent, especially on the public buildings.

Styles and Integrity

With 164 of its 185 cottages (206 total resources) considered as contributing resources, as well as the Hall of Philosophy, the CLSC building, the Jigger Shop, and the Lodge, the feeling of the Mount Gretna Chautauqua community is clearly that of a 1900-era vacation resort. The universal use of wood – beams, boards, and shingles – as the preferred building material establishes a softness of feeling that is appropriate for a resort community in a slower paced era. The cottages, ranging from one to two and a half stories in height, relate comfortably in size and scale to each other and to the public buildings. Even the largest of the latter, the noncontributing Playhouse, uses the curvature of its design to blend into the hillside. And the vertical quality of the Greek Revival columns fronting the Contributing Hall of Philosophy lets them seem right at home amidst the towering pines. The combination of all these elements provides the integrity of the district under Criterion C for Architecture, and support a connection to the Chautauqua’s historic significance under Criteria A for Social History, and Entertainment/Recreation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion A: Entertainment / Recreation

Social / History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

1892 - 1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

John Cilley

Max Hark

Robert Coleman

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District (today known as the Mount Gretna Chautauqua) is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Entertainment/Recreation, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Established in 1892, it was a manifestation of the new social and cultural phenomenon known as Chautauqua, then sweeping the country. For the first year Chancellor Max Hark put together a program of 27 different courses of study, embodying Chautauqua's four pillars: culture, religion, the arts, and recreation. Similar programs have been presented in Mount Gretna every summer since 1892. The District's significant buildings and structures were built in, or influenced by, styles of the period, including Greek Revival and Bungalow/Craftsman. The District's natural and serene location is well preserved, and adds tremendously to the story of the District. The period of significance begins in 1892 with the chartering of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association, and the erection of the first buildings. The period of significance ends in 1965, fifty years prior to date of application, although in practice the Chautauqua style programs, continued regularly every summer through to present day, maintaining their association with the historic Chautauqua Movement, and as a recreational retreat. Architecture within the District not yet 50 years old have also been executed in styles and design reflective of those within the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Chautauqua Background

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association came into being during the first six months of 1892, a turbulent time of social and economic change in America. The iron and steel industry was about to take off in its rise to dominance; explosive violence characterized the strivings of laborers; imported "scientific criticism" from Germany provided new tools for scholars everywhere, with particularly explosive results in the fields of theology and Biblical study. Liberal ministers were preaching a new and progressive "Social Gospel" to the dismay of their more conservative brethren. Concern was mounting for improving the educational level of the general population. New vehicles for the delivery of information were being created. One of them was being tried out at Fair Point on Lake Chautauqua in New York State where a new mix of religion, culture, the arts, and recreation was introduced for the educational improvement of Methodist Sunday School teachers.

In 1874 Lewis Miller and John Heyl Vincent, a Methodist Sunday School superintendent and a Methodist bishop respectively, held their first instructional "campmeeting" at Fair Point. It wasn't exactly a "campmeeting;" evangelism was muted in favor of more scholarly Bible study and general cultural improvement seasoned with a variety of outdoor recreational activities. But it *was* a camp – it was temporary and the participants lived in tents. Still the instruction was educational in nature and the notion of combining recreation (the camping experience) with education was an attractive one. Adding some serious Bible study and some general cultural

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work would provide Sunday School teachers with a firmer base from which to instruct their charges. Gradually the “four pillars” of Chautauqua – religion, culture, the arts, and recreation – emerged as the foundation for the many newly forming Chautauqua assemblies.¹ Naturally, the name of the lake where it all began came to be attached to the process, and the name “Chautauqua” took on a whole new meaning.

Chautauqua appealed to a wide variety of people, for a wide variety of reasons. Teachers, whether public school or Sunday School, could earn academic credit while enjoying a summer vacation. Businessmen and professional men alike could expand their horizons and improve their funds of knowledge by attending Chautauqua lectures. Or they could simply enjoy Chautauqua’s dramatic or musical presentations. Part of the Social Gospel being preached by progressive ministers held that a little time away from the job by clerks and other workers during the summer resulted in improved social relationships. The Chautauqua experience was a new and pleasant one. Middle class people liked “going away” for a vacation – just as the captains of industry and business did. They liked the idea of learning something new, of acquiring a bit of culture, especially if it could all happen in a kind of natural environment.

In response to wide spread desire and demand, local Chautauquas sprang up in almost every state in the Union. In Pennsylvania alone eight Chautauquas of varying importance and durability were established between 1881 and 1903. Clarion, Berwick, and Carlisle all briefly sponsored Chautauquas; Conneaut Lake, Sellersville, Ridgeview Park and Pocono Pines also claim to have had functioning Chautauquas for various periods of time. The one at Mount Gretna, opening in 1892 and still functioning, is the only survivor.² It should also be noted that a Chautauqua Inn is listed in the Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania, National Register Historic District nomination as operating in that community for about ten years beginning in 1896. No other details are provided.³ In essence, the Chautauqua concept, nurtured by many progressive civic leaders, built on the four “pillars” of recreation, religion, culture, and the arts, was sprouting in many places but needed careful cultivation to bloom. At Mount Gretna conditions of geography, soil, water, and transportation were right, and there were some skillful gardeners to give careful attention to the new sprout.

Robert Coleman, Philanthropist

The Chautauqua story in Mount Gretna quite properly begins with the philanthropy of Robert Habersham Coleman, heir to the Coleman family of 18th and 19th century Pennsylvania iron masters. At age five, Robert inherited all the family properties, including the massive Cornwall ore banks, hundreds of acres of oak forest, and the charcoal-fired iron furnace at Cornwall, Lebanon County, a mere five miles distant from the Mount Gretna area. Growing up, Robert had all the advantages of wealth and social position, but he was a decidedly mediocre student at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, where his interest in athletics (rowing and baseball) outshone his talent in either. But he was active socially and loved being a generous benefactor to various campus organizations. By his senior year he had been elected president of his class

¹ Over time, “education” has come to be accepted as a better descriptive name for the “culture” pillar.

² Oliver Archives, chgarchives@gmail.com accessed July 23, 2014, 2:54

³ Robert J Wise, Jr., National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, March 18, 1996

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(1877). Shortly thereafter he began making small gifts to various college groups: a silver medal for the Chess Club's best player; a gold medal for the baseball team's best hitter. Perhaps his ultimate gift to the college was the \$28,000 he paid for the construction of a new Delta Psi chapter house.⁴ Whether this was due to a natural streak of philanthropy or to the effect of the many Episcopalian sermons he heard reflecting the moral compulsions of the popular Social Gospel themes that so disturbed preachers, philosophers, and moralists is hard to say. For whatever reasons, Robert Coleman developed a sense of *noblesse oblige* that was to have significant consequence for the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mount Gretna, and also for the Mount Gretna Campmeeting [NR Listed – 2012], which borders the Chautauqua to the east.

A fascination with things mechanical, steam locomotives and railroads in particular, is another facet of Coleman's personality that was to have wide repercussions in the Mount Gretna area. By 1883 iron smelting technology had advanced to the extent that anthracite fired furnaces were making iron more cheaply and more efficiently than the older charcoal fired furnaces, like the one at Cornwall. Closing that furnace, although necessary economically, substantially reduced the Coleman family income and dramatically reduced the local demand for ore from the Cornwall banks, at that time the most massive deposit of iron ore in the United States. In response, Coleman decided to supply the rapidly increasing number of anthracite fired furnaces with ore from Cornwall. For this purpose a railroad could be built from Cornwall to connect with the Reading line in Lebanon and with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Conestoga Junction near Lancaster. The Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad was the result.

Mount Gretna Park

There was another result as well. The railroad's general passenger agent, R. B. Gordon, wanted to develop a profitable passenger traffic on the line. So, upon completion of construction in 1883, a party of company officials rode the new rails looking for some locality that could be developed into a public recreation area requiring a station stop on the railroad. In the words of one of the party, "We came to a place thickly wooded and more thickly overgrown with underbrush... thought our road should have a picnic ground.... For that purpose no better place could be found."⁵ They must have been a very perceptive group to recognize the potential of such a heavily overgrown area. At any rate, land was cleared and facilities for a picnic grove were installed in time for the summer season of 1884. Picnicking in the 1880s and '90s was a big social and family event, and an attractive grove with tables and benches and some provision for cooking would attract many groups from nearby towns. The railroad did its part by providing transportation and printing attractive pamphlets extolling the woodland virtues of "clean, pine scented air."

Mr. Gordon, being a good passenger agent, was not quite satisfied with only a picnic grove; and Mr. Coleman, being a tinkerer and a "railroad buff," soon had an amusement park under construction. Within a few years two major attractions were adding their appeal: a lake and a narrow gauge railroad. Coleman had the Conewago Creek dammed up to create Lake Conewago, which borders the Historic District to the north. He indulged his penchant for

⁴ Richard E. Noble, *The Touch of Time*, p. 39

⁵ Report of Hugh Maxwell, Treasurer, quoted in Jack Bitner, *Mount Gretna: A Coleman Legacy*, p.24

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railroading by having a narrow gauge line built that could carry passengers from the C&L station, around Lake Conewago, and up the hill to the scenic overlook known locally as Governor Dick, to the southeast of the Historic District. In 1885 Coleman added to his investment by cannily leasing hundreds of acres of his land to the state of Pennsylvania for use by the state National Guard units for summer encampments. After the Guard established a rifle range a half mile southwest of the lake, a spur of the Narrow Gauge was built out to it. By 1889 all this was operating, bringing hordes of civilian passengers out to the Park; the Narrow Gauge was taking sightseers to Governor Dick and hot, thirsty soldiers from their rifle range to the lake and the Park. Eighteen eighty nine marked another milestone for Robert Coleman: a listing of the wealthiest individuals in the United States put his name first, estimating his wealth at \$30 million, more than that of J. P. Morgan or Marshall Field.⁶

Chautauqua Founders

The earliest rumblings related to the Pennsylvania Chautauqua were heard in 1891 in Robert Coleman's Mount Gretna Park. At a "popular gathering" there on Friday, July 31 it was "strongly suggested" that a formal committee be requested to look into what community action might be taken to establish a State Chautauqua.⁷ The table below lists the members of the Committee on Permanent Organization, indicating the range of interests and geography represented by the founders of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. Of this group, Hark, Grumbine, and Schmauk were probably most influential in the subsequent development of the Association. R. B. Gordon, of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, and the Rev. George B. Stewart, a prominent Presbyterian pastor from Harrisburg, although not members of this particular committee,

H. T. Ames, Esq., Williamsport
Rev. H. B. Dohner, Lancaster
W. S. Essig, Royersford
Lee L. Grumbine, Lebanon
Rev. J. Max Hark, Lancaster
Rev. Rufus Miller, Reading
Tallie Morgan, Scranton
Lewis D. Vail, Esq., Philadelphia

S. W. Murray, Milton
Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, Lebanon
Rev. S. C. Swallow, D.D., Harrisburg
Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Gettysburg
Rev. H. H. Weber, York
Rev. T. S. Wilcox, Harrisburg
Rev. G. D. Woodring, Reading

nevertheless contributed greatly to the character and quality of the Association. Together these five represent a dynamic combination of spiritual, historic, ethnic, commercial, and community interests. Hark, a distinguished Moravian pastor, was certainly an "activist" by today's terminology. He was deeply involved in Lancaster's community affairs and was a co-founder of both the Lancaster County Historical Society and the Pennsylvania German Society. He had also established a monthly publication, *Christian Culture, A Local Interdenominational Journal, Religious, Literary, and Social*, which he co-edited with Lutheran pastor the Rev. Charles Fry. In

⁶ Richard E. Noble, *The Touch of Time*, p. 57

⁷ These dates and the summary that follows are taken from Lee Grumbine's article in the *Christian Culture* issue of April, 1892. It was reprinted in the *American Journal of Photography* for June, 1892, edited by Julius Sachse. Sachse, Grumbine, and Max Hark were also co-founders of the Pennsylvania German Society; Sachse had worked closely with Hark in translating some of the Pennsylvania German archival material at the Ephrata Cloisters.

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his editorials and his "Book Shelf" column in each issue of *Christian Culture*, Hark forcefully expressed his progressive, liberal views. His repeated calls for action by the Lancaster city council for improvement of living and working conditions in the city reveal his sympathy for many of the Social Gospel goals and earned him the respect of his peers, including a Doctor of Divinity degree from Franklin and Marshall College.

Lee Grumbine, a poet frequently writing in Pennsylvania German, was the progressive founder and editor of the *Lebanon Daily Reporter*. He was also a co-founder of the Pennsylvania German Society. It is tempting to digress a bit and contemplate the widespread influence of the efforts then being made to preserve and study the culture and language of the Pennsylvania German population.⁸ The Rev. Theodore Schmauk was one of the brightest stars in the entire Lutheran firmament in the last decade of the 19th century, dedicating a lifetime of preaching, teaching, and organizing to the denomination. Even as a seminary student he had acquired a reputation for a high level of organizational skills along with an insatiable appetite for work. R. B. Gordon, whose job included finding passengers for the C&L stop at Mount Gretna, provided the railroad connection that historian Andrew Rieser finds so important to the Chautauqua story.⁹ The actual relationship between the Mount Gretna Chautauqua and the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad was far less cozy than Rieser suggests, but it was of considerable significance, as will be seen. The Harrisburg Presbyterian, Rev. George Stewart, may have been something of a reluctant founder, but he was nonetheless determined to carry his share of responsibility. He complained in a letter to Schmauk that "this [Chautauqua] is taking a deal of time out of my busy life but I am in for it now and it must be made a success."¹⁰ Stewart's emphatic caution that the Chautauqua building lots must be bigger than those in the adjacent Campmeeting was heeded; sightseers today note and comment on the difference that makes in the appearance of the two areas.

In addition to these five, Rev. H. B., Dohner, a United Brethren minister, was a significant presence, even though his association with the Chautauqua group was rather limited. He was at the time a very busy man: pastor of a Lancaster congregation, presiding elder of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren denomination, and president of the Stoverdale Memorial Campmeeting Association, which at the moment was looking for ways to disconnect from their current campground. Dohner's education was heavily Chautauqua-weighted. He had earned his Bachelor of Divinity degree at the Chautauqua School of Theology and completed courses at the Chautauqua Normal School and the Boston Correspondence School, also a Chautauqua creation. As a Lancaster city clergyman he undoubtedly had contact with Max Hark, who may have invited him to join the committee.

With men of this caliber and determination, a successful launch of the new Pennsylvania Chautauqua was to be expected. But there was another factor that was just as significant: geography. Mount Gretna's natural attractions, lake, hills, woods, "pine scented air," scenic overlooks, and rural quiet inspired letter writers, newspaper reporters, poets, students, and

⁸ Max Hark's daughter, Ann, discusses this point in her widely read book, *Hex Marks the Spot*, published in 1938

⁹ Andrew Rieser, *The Chautauqua Moment*, p. 252

¹⁰ Letter dated March 8, 1892, Schmauk Letterbook, Mount Gretna Area Historical Society Research Library

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physicians to fill reams of paper extolling the Pennsylvania Chautauqua's virtues in language that only a 19th century reader could fully appreciate. Modern encomiums tend to coalesce around the meteorological data that shows average summer temperatures ranging ten degrees below those of Lebanon and Lancaster. And transportation was easy via the railroad; the Park and the National Guard encampments proved to be irresistible attractions; and the new concept of summer vacations was also enticing to many people.

All these diverse strands, the liberal community-minded preachers and editors, the changing social and economic environment, the stimulus of public interest in the "Chautauqua idea," together comprise the warp and woof of the tapestry that is the Mount Gretna Chautauqua. The loom on which it was woven was surely the Gretna landscape. But who the principal weaver may have been is harder to determine. In actuality, each member of the committee had a specific goal in mind and was willing to cooperate with the others so that they might all have success. Gordon was looking for more passenger revenue; Rev. Schmauk was looking for a more efficient way to spread the Social Gospel; Rev. Hark was looking for educational improvement; Rev. Dohner was looking for a new venue for his Campmeeting (too much "nefarious trafficking" and secular activism at the current location); Lee Grumbine simply wanted to improve the cultural level of the good citizens of Lebanon (and provide copy for his newspaper). And in the background, Robert Coleman was always ready to do a good deed.

Emerging Pattern

It was probably Gordon who first saw the full potential of Mount Gretna. As a Pennsylvania railroader he was no doubt aware of the sprouting of other Chautauquas at various locations in the state. A characteristic of all Chautauqua locations around the nation was that, although they frequently were in rather secluded spots, good transportation (a railroad in that era) was available. The Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad was currently providing good passenger service to the flourishing Mount Gretna Park and the area's other attractions. It was probably no accident that Gordon was a member of the Chautauqua founding group. He may have been aware of Rev. Dohner's two fold interest in Mount Gretna; a Chautauqua and a camp site. The prospect of two different groups establishing themselves there must have been pleasing: more Gretna attractions added up to more passengers and more revenue for the C&L.

Just how or when the various strands of this tapestry were presented to Robert Coleman is not known. But his response—his last great act of philanthropy—is very well known: to the Chautauqua group and to Rev. Dohner's Campmeeting group Coleman offered individual twenty-year leases for a fee of one dollar on sites that met their approval—offers too good to refuse. Dohner led his Campmeeting brethren in immediately accepting the proffered tract. The Chautauqua group was not so easily satisfied. Details of their meeting (or meetings) with Coleman are obscure. What we do know is that the parcel first offered by Coleman was east of his Park, away from the lake and was deemed unsuitable by the committee; perhaps they felt there was not enough level space for the necessary public and classroom buildings. Coleman saw the reasonableness of this objection and allowed the committee, sometime in March of 1892, to meet on site with Gordon to make their choice. The area they selected, the present Chautauqua ground, was west of the original site and on the south side of the lake. Here there was more level space before the ground began to slope upwards. And when it did, the gradient created a small

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natural amphitheater which became the site of the original auditorium (and the present day Playhouse).

By March of 1892 the Committee on Organization, chaired by Rev. Schmauk, had produced a constitution and a financial plan, quite an achievement for a group that hadn't even existed six months earlier. The Chautauquans moved rapidly, not only in chartering and organizing the Association, but in actual construction of facilities. They had acquired 47 acres¹¹ of woodland, at least a portion of which had to be cleared before anything else could be done. This work was completed quite early, but details of who supplied the labor and how much it cost are unknown.

Establishing a successful Chautauqua at Mount Gretna required two things, a program and buildings: an instructional program, and buildings for classrooms and assemblies, and for domestic accommodations. By the opening of the first Chautauqua Summer Assembly, July 11, 1892, a circular, open-sided auditorium, several classroom buildings, two dormitories, and at least 23 cottages had been constructed. There may have been some additional privately owned cottages. With the exception of the auditorium, which was of an unusual design, the cottages and classroom buildings were fairly simple affairs, intended for summertime use. Two years later, in 1894, there were 54 private cottages and 9 public buildings, including a laundry, a bookstore, the two original dormitories, and a dining hall. Such growth is a good measure of the popularity of the venture.¹² Of these public buildings, none has survived; they were replaced within the first dozen or so years because they were too small to accommodate the increasing numbers of people attending Chautauqua. One of the dormitories, at no. 14 on Muhlenberg Avenue, was replaced with probably the most imposing of the Mount Gretna "cottages," shown in photo 14. The physical pattern was established at the very beginning: instructional space and other public space at the foot of the hill in the level plain area; private space – cottages – on the hillside.

Program Evolution

The other requirement – an instructional program – also appeared almost full blown for the 1892 season. This element has undergone more specific changes than the building element, but it has never deviated far from the four pillars of education, religion, recreation, and the arts. Rev. Max Hark, not only a socially conscious Moravian pastor but also a dedicated educator and skilled administrator, had been chosen by the board of managers as first Chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua. In this position he was responsible for producing the Summer Assembly programs. While acting as the pastor of Lancaster's Moravian church, Hark had established a reputation for getting things done. Planning, organizing, and producing Chautauqua's entire summer program was just something else to be done. Hark met the challenge as shown by the course offerings listed below, a good balancing of the four pillars of religion, the arts, culture, and recreation, with some practical vocational help thrown in. The courses listed – with the exception of the Round Table Exercises and the Piano Recitals – required registration and tuition in amounts ranging from one to two dollars per course. Obviously, three weeks of Beginning Hebrew would not make much of a linguist of the student, but it would at least give him (or her) some

¹¹ Coleman's original lease to the Association was for 47 acres. Later, in 1897, the Association purchased some additional acreage.

¹² Jack Bitner, *Mt. Gretna, A Coleman Legacy*, pp. 75, 120

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conception of the perils of translation. Completion of courses in the academic departments, especially in the department of Pedagogy where large enrollments of public school teachers were anticipated, earned the student professional credit recognized by the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction. Both the CLSC exercises and the piano recitals were public performances that anyone who had paid the gate admission fee of twenty five cents was invited to attend.

1892 Pennsylvania Chautauqua Course Offerings

Biblical Science
Hebrew: Beginner, Review, Advanced
Greek: Beginner, Review, Advanced
Study of the English New Testament

Natural History
Botany
Zoology

Pedagogy
Pedagogies
Psychology
Method and Government
Teachers' Kindergarten
History
Grammar
Mathematics

Literature and Languages
English Literature
Modern Languages: French, German

Music and Art
Theory of Music
Singing Classes
History and Theory of Art
Architecture
Sculpture and Painting
Instruction in Painting
Drawing

Stenography and Type-Writing

C.L.S.C. Round-Table Exercises

The Musical Department
Three Piano Recitals

It was estimated that more than 8000 persons attended the first season. In the next few years, there were early indications that teacher attendance might not be as great as had been hoped for, but general attendance seems to have increased nicely. People came simply for vacations and recreational activities, such as hiking on the nature trails or boating on the lake – or just rest and relaxation, with a little normal social interaction thrown in. By the second summer, it had been necessary to install a simple water system. Mains were laid and a steam powered pump began moving water from the largest of the springs to a tank at the top of the hill. It took longer to design and build a sanitary sewer system, but this, too, was built and functioning by 1906, serving both the Chautauqua and the neighboring Campmeeting. The presence of more than fifty cottages within two years certainly testifies to the drawing power of the Chautauqua for self-improvement and the lure of a rustic retreat for relief from the city's heat and commotion. It was not long before the two original dormitories were deemed unsatisfactory and were torn down. Both were replaced by private cottages, and six years after the first season of classes a permanent

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hotel structure, the Chautauqua Inn, was erected in the eastern section of the park in front of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Max Hark was re-elected Chancellor in 1893 and prepared the program for that year, details of which are lacking. His appointment as Principal of the debt-ridden Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, precluded his continuing in office. Rev. Schmauk, succeeded Hark but resigned from the board of managers in 1896 in a dispute with the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad interests. There were some difficulties about teacher attendance during the following Summer Assemblies, and in 1900 a special committee prevailed upon Hark to return as Chancellor. His report at the end of the 1900 season was caustic about the state of the Assembly program and about the “class of people on the grounds . . . who are too comfortably situated to want to work in summer.”¹³ He concluded that many of those “willing to work in summer” felt they could not afford the cost of two weeks at Mount Gretna. and recommended that the Managers establish a “student package” combining tuition, room, and board in one price that would be more affordable. Whether this was actually done is unclear, but it does appear that the program of academically credited summer courses had come upon hard times, as it gradually gave way to less rigorous offerings of Bible studies, missionary programs, Native American presentations, and stereopticon illustrated travelogues by travelers just back from the Holy Land. By 1920 the summer school had disappeared entirely; it was reinstated briefly in 1921 when Lebanon Valley College in nearby Annville moved its summer school operation to Mount Gretna,¹⁴ but it seems to have returned to Annville the next year.

When attendance began to falter the managers looked for reasons and for solutions. The physical attractions of Mount Gretna, first identified in 1883, were still working their spell even if teachers were not showing up in the numbers hoped for. So the Chautauqua summer program was slowly changing to appeal to a population that was becoming more and more secular. Records are sparse and details of this transition have faded from memory, but the actual events suggest that the increasingly stable but seasonal population of Chautauqua required more entertainment and a little less of the morally uplifting education so favored by the Social Gospellers. In 1927 a professional summer theatrical group from Lancaster, directed by A. E. Scott, with Margaret Mansfield as his leading lady, had responded to suggestions that a summer stock theater might do well in Mount Gretna. It did. The theater flourished, and following the World War II-induced demise of the summer stock performances, director Charles Coghlan arrived in town. Between 1945 and 1969 he produced 167 shows. There followed a difficult period of readjustment for the theater until it settled into its present successful form. Gretna Theater continues to attract large audiences and to be one of the three most common answers to “What do you know about Mount Gretna?”¹⁵

A modern spin-off from the “culture” pillar is the Mount Gretna Art Show, eagerly anticipated today by hundreds of professional artists and craftspeople for the opportunity to submit their work for jury approval to exhibit their work on the Chautauqua grounds during the third

¹³ Chancellor’s Annual Report, Sept. 5th, 1900, Minute Book, Mount Gretna Area Historical Society Research Library

¹⁴ Chautauqua Board of Managers Minutes, July 19th 1921, Mount Gretna Area Historical Society Research Library

¹⁵ The other two are “Art Show” and “Jigger Shop”

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weekend in August. Instruction in art and painting was part of the first season and has probably never been absent from a subsequent program. Partly because of this background, partly because of the natural environment, partly because of the moderately intense activity of the summer followed by three seasons of quiet days and nights in which to develop summer-inspired ideas and concepts, a small number of professional artists began making their homes in Mount Gretna. A 1974 idea for a local showing of their work mushroomed into the 41 year history of the Mount Gretna Outdoor Art Show, whose roots are deeply entangled in the concepts of the Chautauqua Movement.

Religion was always a strong pillar of the Chautauqua program edifice – across the nation and also at Mount Gretna. Worship services were held every Sunday morning in the auditorium, led by well known and well respected clerics, a pattern that has continued to the present day. In the 1920s there were a few years when Sunday worship services were shared with churchmen from the neighboring Campmeeting, the morning service in one location being repeated that afternoon in the other location. That this arrangement did not last long is probably due more to the imbalance of church influence between Campmeeting and Chautauqua. Church support of missionaries in foreign lands was a major national theme and sometime around 1910 it took root in Mount Gretna. Rev. Robert Pilgram, a Reformed Church pastor who became Max Hark's son in law, established a series of Young People's Missionary Support conferences in Mount Gretna. This success was one of the specifics in Rev. Pilgram's citation when the college of Franklin and Marshall awarded him an honorary D.D. degree.

Lake Conewago, with a surface area of approximately fifteen acres, is not large as lakes go, but it had an irresistible appeal for boaters. Boating was a recreation thoroughly approved by Chautauquans and was popular in Gretna even though the lake was not an integral part of either the grounds or the formal programs of the Chautauqua Association. There were even regattas towards the end of the season, a tradition that did not die until the 1980s.

The cooler, "pine scented air," the lake, the wooded hillsides, the rural quietude – all the basic attractions of Gretna were constantly at work. If the school teachers could not afford Gretna for two weeks, plenty of other people were willing to vacation there and absorb whatever culture the Summer Assembly program offered. They began opening their cottages earlier and staying on the grounds later in the autumn. In time, the Memorial Day to Labor Day span became the traditional season.

Architecture/Design

Public Buildings

The founding committee members were the real creators of the Mount Gretna Chautauqua and were seriously concerned about proper use of the landscape features of the site they had acquired. There were no landscape architects among them, but one at least, Rev. George Stewart, was determined to make the best use possible of the site and to give it the most attractive appearance possible. Stewart may have been responsible for the decision to locate the classroom and community gathering rooms in the level plain area.

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Possibly the best known (and certainly the most popular on a hot summer evening) of the public buildings in Mount Gretna is the Jigger Shop (photo 23). Originally it was an early Craftsman-like open pavilion with a closed-in fountain and kitchen area. The glassed in portion and the open deck beyond are modern additions, blending well with the general setting. The Philadelphia siding on the enclosed section is at least authentic if not original. Known at first as Meyers' Pavilion, the Jigger Shop was a popular soda fountain opening at some time prior to 1905. It is still a popular soda fountain, still serving its original Jigger (ice cream, syrup, marshmallow, and a secret ingredient) as well as many other delights. The provenance of the functioning marble fountain is unknown. It may have been in place from the beginning; what is known for certain is that it was there in 1960 when the present owner bought the building.

The Hall of Philosophy (photo 25), built in 1909, is quite possibly the best known of the Gretna buildings. It is certainly the most iconic, and one of the most heavily used – for lectures, roundtable discussions, art classes, cooking demonstrations, and community functions of many kinds. Styled with a Greek Revival façade, possibly in imitation of New York's "mother Chautauqua," it is nevertheless a Bungalow/Craftsman design. The two-story center section with its six-columned south façade features three French-window-style double doors with ten panes over a bottom wood panel. Double-hung 4 over 4 windows provide light and ventilation for the upper story. The six Ionic columns rising from a long verandah reached by five low steps from the ground look right at home amongst the towering pines. The Greek Revival center section is flanked by one-story Craftsman wings on either side, unfinished on the inside and providing space for a large meeting area, a kitchen, and restrooms. This building replaced an earlier, smaller building that had housed Mrs. Rohrer's Cooking School until 1908, when it was torn down.

The third of Mount Gretna's "trifecta" of still-in-use public buildings is known today as the Emporium (photo 27). Erected in 1902 it was once described by historian Jack Bitner as a "rustic Greek temple."¹⁶ Actually it is a two-story Craftsman/Greek Revival building with a wide porch on two sides, a gable roof with pediment, and fourteen Ionic columns. Intended to provide classrooms and reading space for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, it served honorably in that capacity, then became the Oriental Shop in the 1920s. Various incarnations followed: bookstore, antiques and collectibles shop, and the current gift and novelty shop. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, integral with the Chautauqua movement, featured a well-organized program of directed reading, completion of which entitled one to academic credit and a Chautauqua certificate. A CLSC circle had been established in Mount Gretna in 1895 and was popular enough to require its own home by 1902.

A slight digression may be permitted here to explain the absence of the well-known Playhouse (photo 28) from the list of Contributing Resources. Ironically, it is the only original building for which a relatively full history is known. It was built by John Cilley, a Lebanon entrepreneur and a Chautauqua board member, in 1892. Without benefit of any formal engineering courses, Cilley developed the design for himself, working from basic principles. It was a unique circular, open-sided building with no internal supporting posts to block a view of the speaker. Using inverted

¹⁶ *Mount Gretna: A Coleman Legacy*, p. 126

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trusses and metal tie rods to a central iron collecting ring to balance the outward and downward thrusts of the roof, it covered a circular area capable of seating 1000 people. Figure F-11 shows these structural devices. The auditorium mysteriously caught fire on Thanksgiving night, 1898, and was completely destroyed. John Cilley immediately offered to rebuild it, which he did in time for the opening of the summer season of 1899.¹⁷ The auditorium ultimately became home to such “spin-off” activities as Gretna Theater and Music at Gretna in addition to housing Chautauqua worship services and other community-wide programs. During the severe winter of 1993-94 accumulated snow and ice on the roof proved a heavier load than the structure could withstand. It collapsed but was replaced by the opening of the 1996 season. The replacement maintains the circular footprint of the original, but having a totally different internal structure, it, at this time, no longer meets the standards for a contributing resource to the Mount Gretna Chautauqua Historic District.

The Cottages

The cottages that had been erected so quickly in 1892 were nearly all based, in some part, on the simple designs of the Bungalow/Craftsman mode of the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements. Individual tastes in decoration and ornamentation go a long way towards individualizing the cottages, but even so the frequent use of the yellow and green color scheme, the universal use of wood as the primary building material, and the similarity of scale produce a feeling of relaxation and refreshment that is somewhat at odds with the overflowing calendar of activities provided for the edification and enjoyment of modern vacationers.

In the row of cottages on western Pennsylvania Avenue, the one next to the Playhouse, number 206, (photo 8) is worth noticing from the preservationist’s point of view. Probably built around 1910, it is now owned by the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society and houses the Society’s museum. To provide for needed research space and document storage, the entire cottage was elevated on jacks while a basement was excavated beneath it. Once the basement, with its conference room, library facilities, and humidity controlled storage vault, was completed, the cottage was lowered back onto the new foundation; a change unnoticeable to average visitors.

One cottage that manages to combine a sense of simplicity with “busyness” is number 10 on Muhlenberg Avenue towards the eastern end of the grounds. Built on a T-shaped floor plan its three-sided porch is edged with roughhewn log and limb railings, posts and brackets. The second floor has a three-sided front bay window with 4 over 4 panes. Twelve-paned glass French doors give access to the front porch from the first floor. Exterior siding is square-cut cedar shakes with natural patina. In contrast, 405 Yale Avenue (photo 12), in the western section shows the back of the cottage (all cottages were required to face the lake). Hence the anomaly of the second floor sleeping porch which faces the street, and the back door being treated as the front entrance. The gable main roof matches the roof over the second floor extension. A single sloped roof covers the side and front porch.

¹⁷ After completing the Chautauqua auditorium, Cilley moved over to the neighboring Mount Gretna Campmeeting and in six weeks completed a similar but smaller auditorium (Fig.F-19) for the United Brethren. Known today as the Tabernacle, it is still fully utilized for summer worship, weddings, funerals, and community meetings.

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The cottage at 308 Lafayette Avenue (photo 1) is a good example of the mixing of several styles on one cottage—a frequent occurrence in Mount Gretna. There is Philadelphia siding on the first floor, fish scale shingles on the second floor, and a surprising shed dormer, no doubt a late addition. Note also the twelve riser set of steps required to reach the front porch – almost the height of a normal interior staircase. The number of risers needed to reach the front porch is a good indication of how far the cottage is up the hill, away from the “center of town.”

Most of the cottages were built within the first ten to fifteen years of Chautauqua’s existence. At least 23, in addition to two dormitories, and a “hotel cottage,” were completed between March and July of 1892. The auditorium and a number of other public buildings were also constructed during that same period, so there was little time for individual designing – variations on a theme was clearly the order of the day. The streets and avenues, a number of which are only wide enough for pedestrian use, follow the contours of the land, and produce a natural look even though the original dirt tracks are now black-topped. There is a “looseness” about the street pattern that may be frustrating for work-a-day delivery drivers but is charming to the residents. Automobiles actually look out of place in Mount Gretna. The cohesiveness of the built area, its close relationship to the contours of the ground, the wooded hillside environment, and the architectural integrity of the cottages and public buildings all contribute to the feeling of an early 20th century mountain resort.

Open Areas and Sites

Other than the park-like area between Pennsylvania Avenue and the northern boundary of the historic district, the few open spaces are mainly unsold building lots. Records are mostly silent on the question of setting aside some land specifically for parks. A map dated 1910 does show a triangular area east of Lehigh Avenue between Lancaster and Dickinson Avenues that is unmarked and not divided into building lots. Dickinson Avenue was never opened; in reality there is no space for it. A 1928 map identifies an adjoining open area as “Emerson Park.” East across Lehigh Avenue there is a neat rectangular strip, undivided, identified as “Vincent Park” in honor of John Heyl Vincent, a founder of the Chautauqua Movement. In actuality this area’s only possible use is that of a buffer strip between rows of cottages. In the extreme western section of the grounds there is an oddly shaped strip located between the building lots fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue and those fronting on Yale. This strip is marked “Park” at one end, but much of it was in reality absorbed by the extension of the property lines of the Pennsylvania and Yale avenues cottage lots. The impression gained from these early maps is that an effort of some sort was made to provide some park space but that it was not followed through. Ultimately, the park areas that have survived are those that were determined largely by topography. Regardless, these open spaces contribute to the Chautauqua’s overall design as a historic recreational outdoor haven, and add to surrounding area’s ‘sense of place.’

Some Comparisons

There are seventeen active, surviving Chautauquas in the United States, each of them unique in some way. Mount Gretna is unique in that it is a year round residential community, while the other sixteen operate for only seasonal, as did the original associations. The number of permanent residents at Mount Gretna is not large – it is listed at 242 in the 2000 census – but it is an active all-season community. Many of the permanent residents are retirees; some are artists or

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writers or home workers. And some simply live there, just as they would in any other environment. Outdoor activities, of course, are somewhat reduced during the winter, but hiking and biking trails are used in all seasons as conditions permit, and there are bird watching walks all year long.

Naturally, the physical sites and geography of the active Chatauquas are different in each locality. Lakeside Chautauqua (founded ca. 1874), in Ohio, as its name implies, is a summer community on the shore of Lake Erie. It presents a more open appearance than Gretna, and there is greater variety in the styles of its cottages. Lakeside was founded by Methodists and has maintained a close connection with the church ever since; there was no direct church connection for the Mount Gretna Chautauqua. The Boulder, Colorado, Chautauqua (founded in 1898) had close ties with the city of Boulder at its inception. Today it operates on a year-round basis on land leased from the city. Accommodations are available for winter sports, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and other seasonal activities. There is a well-known and popular music series during the summer. There is all season activity at the Boulder Chautauqua, but it is not a permanent residential community.

With respect to the Pennsylvania Chautauqua's local neighbors, the similarities between it and the Mount Gretna Campmeeting (NR Listed – 2012) are numerous and obvious: both benefitted from Robert Coleman's philanthropy, both are located on the northern slope of the same ridge of the South Mountain; both were created in the same short space of time, the first six months of 1892; in both a high percentage of the cottages have retained their original appearance; both employed John Cilley to build their auditoriums; both have maintained their tradition of presenting programs for the public. The initial appeal of the Campmeeting was to members of United Brethren congregations. In contrast, the wider appeal of Chautauqua was to middle class professionals and business people having a broad range of interests. The Campmeeting was a church organization in the beginning, and although that connection has been severed, the spiritual element is more apparent in Campmeeting programs than in Chautauqua's. Campmeeting cottages are generally smaller and closer together than those of Chautauqua. Compare Pennsylvania Avenue in Chautauqua (photo 39) with Third Street in the Campmeeting (Fig. F20) The Campmeeting ambience is that of an early 20th century *village*; Chautauqua gives the impression of a *mountain resort*.

Of the other Mount Gretna communities, the Heights, organized in the 1920s and adjoining the Campmeeting on the east, was never anything but a permanent residential community; its cottages are more permanent looking, and indeed were planned as year round residences. These three – Chautauqua, Campmeeting, and the Heights – together form a compact group sharing the same landscape features. The remaining "Mount Gretna" communities, Timber Hills, Conewago Hill, Timber Bridge, and Stoberdale, are of more recent origin and mostly have the appearance of mid to late 20th Century development. They are distinctly different in appearance and each has its own story of origin and development.

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Significance

Mount Gretna has evolved from “summer vacation only” into a permanent residential community, never mind how small. The population still fluctuates dramatically between summer and winter, and even from day to day. (The modern two-day Outdoor Art Show attracts crowds of 5000 to 10,000, depending on the weather, during its weekend run.) The relatively stable year-round population has been variously estimated at between 200 and 500. The changing nature of the middle class may have been a major factor in the growth of Mount Gretna and the success of its Chautauqua. The thesis, propounded by Andrew Rieser in his exhaustive study *The Chautauqua Moment* that the emergence of the “summer vacation” concept after the Civil War was a significant factor in the mushrooming spread of Chautauquas in the late 19th century is borne out by the Mount Gretna experience. The “Chautauqua idea,” with its combination of religion, education, the arts, and recreation all in one place was certainly appealing to a wide range of people – merchants, bankers, clerks, mechanics, school teachers, professors, doctors, artists, writers, editors, craftspeople, and ministers, some of whom were accustomed to summer vacations while some were just beginning to enjoy them.

The education pillar of Chautauqua remained a strong one in Mount Gretna, and current Summer Calendars (the annual listing of programs ranging from worship services to book reviews to lectures on contemporary social problems to arts and crafts classes) list more than 150 presentations to be offered between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Their content differs somewhat from that of the topics Max Hark introduced in 1892, but it is pertinent to middle class interests and aspirations of today, just as those earlier courses reflected the social and cultural concerns of his era.

That there are seventeen currently active Chautauquas suggests that there was, and is, validity in the Miller-Vincent vision. That the Pennsylvania Chautauqua is unique among the seventeen suggests that the founders not only had the right idea but they found a combination of time and place which added something special -- permanence -- to that idea.

The visitor who asks the Information Center attendant, “Do people *really* live here?” has accidentally put a finger on one of the very significant facts about Mount Gretna: the buildings, both public and private, undeniably reflect the distinctive characteristics of early 20th century construction techniques and styles. The overwhelming prevalence of the Craftsman/Bungalow style has the effect of transporting one back in time to 1900. More than three-quarters of the existing cottages still have the outward look they were born with. Twenty-first century residents are living and (in some cases) working comfortably within the century old, stick-built structures, testimony to the durability and adaptability of the design—and perhaps of the residents themselves.

As is the case in the neighboring Campmeeting, cottages in Chautauqua tend to be passed down from generation to generation in the same family. Within the Chautauqua may be found examples of hundred-year-old cottages still owned by the original family, along with cottages having had only two or three owners in that span. Of course there are examples of new cottages built by newcomers, as well as new cottages built by long-time residents. Most of these are located outside the boundary of the Historic District. While the population of Mount Gretna, both

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District

Lebanon County, PA

Name of Property

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seasonal and permanent, is highly individualistic, it is nevertheless homogeneous on a collective basis, coming together as cooperating volunteers to support such community activities as the Outdoor Art Show and to organize the brimming schedule of summer lectures and classes. The physical integrity of the buildings and the site itself make Mount Gretna's Chautauqua significant under Criterion C. By its continuation of the summer programs which the Pennsylvania Chautauqua has transferred, almost intact, to the 21st century, the original Chautauqua concept of learning while vacationing, establishes Mount Gretna's past and present significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Entertainment/Recreation. To conclude, education, religion, culture, and recreation, Chautauqua's four pillars, are alive and well in an original setting, drawing strength and vitality from the "fresh, pine-scented (and sometimes chocolate-scented) air" of Mount Gretna.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bitner, Jack, *Mt. Gretna, A Coleman Legacy*, re-print, Mt. Gretna Area Historical Society, Mt. Gretna, 2013

Chautauqua Association, Oliver Archives, chqarchives@gmail.com

Christian Culture A Monthly Journal: Lancaster, PA, 1890-1892 (renamed *Pennsylvania Chautauquan*, July, 1892)

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Minus, Paul M., *Walter Rauschenbusch, American Reformer*, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1968

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Noble, Richard E., *The Touch of Time*, Lebanon: Lebanon County Historical Society, 1983

Ohms, Edward and Thomas R Meredith, *The Mount Gretna Campmeeting Association Centennial History*: Mt. Gretna Campmeeting Association, 1999

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association Minute Books, Mount Gretna Area Historical Association Research Library, Mount Gretna, PA, 17064

Rieser, Andrew, *The Chautauqua Moment*, New New York: Columbia University Press, 2003

Sandt, George W., *Theodore Emmanuel Schmauk D.D, LL.D.*, Philadelphia: United Lutheran Publishing House, 1931

Schmauk Letterbook, Mount Gretna Area Historical Association Research Library, Mount Gretna, PA, 17064

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48.3

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 374149 | Northing: 4456007 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 374955 | Northing: 4456458 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 375312 | Northing: 4456070 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting : 374422 | Northing: 4455710 |

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Roughly bounded by State Game Lands on the West, SR117, Pinch Rd,
Lancaster Ave, PA Ave

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua boundary reflects the historic development of the Chautauqua community and the street system, which was itself largely determined by the topography within the community. The boundary to the North by SR117 and on the East by Pinch Road, separates the Chautauqua from Lake Conewago and the Mount Gretna Campmeeting, respectively. On the West it is bordered by the State Game Lands. On the South, the boundary runs along the rear of the properties located on the south side of Lancaster Ave., as the majority of them contribute to the District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Earl Lenington, and Thomas R. Meredith

Organization: _____

street & number: PO Box 688

city or town: Mt. Gretna state: PA zip code: 17064

e-mail elenington@comcast.net

telephone: _____

date: April 15, 2015

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
 Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
 County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mount Gretna Chautauqua

City or Vicinity: Mount Gretna

County: Lebanon

State: PA

Photographer: Madelaine Gray and Earl Lenington

Date Photographed: 2014-2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #	Photo Subject/Description	Camera Facing
01	Cottage 308 Lafayette Ave.	SE
02	Cottage 215 Lehigh Ave.	S
03	Cottages 202 and 204 Harvard Ave.	SE
04	Cottage 207 Harvard Ave.	NW
05	Cottage 215 Harvard Ave.	N
06	Cottage 221 Harvard Ave.	E
07	Cottage 110 Pennsylvania Ave.	S
08	Cottage 206 Pennsylvania Ave. MGAHS – Museum	S
09	Cottage 220 Pennsylvania Ave.	E
10	Cottage 302 Pennsylvania Ave.	SE
11	Cottage 402 Yale Ave.	SE
12	Cottage 405 Yale Ave.	N
13	Cottage 10 Muhlenberg Ave.	E
14	Cottage 14 Muhlenberg Ave.	E
15	Cottage 116 Princeton Ave.	E
16	Cottage 200 Brown Ave.	S

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District

Lebanon County, PA

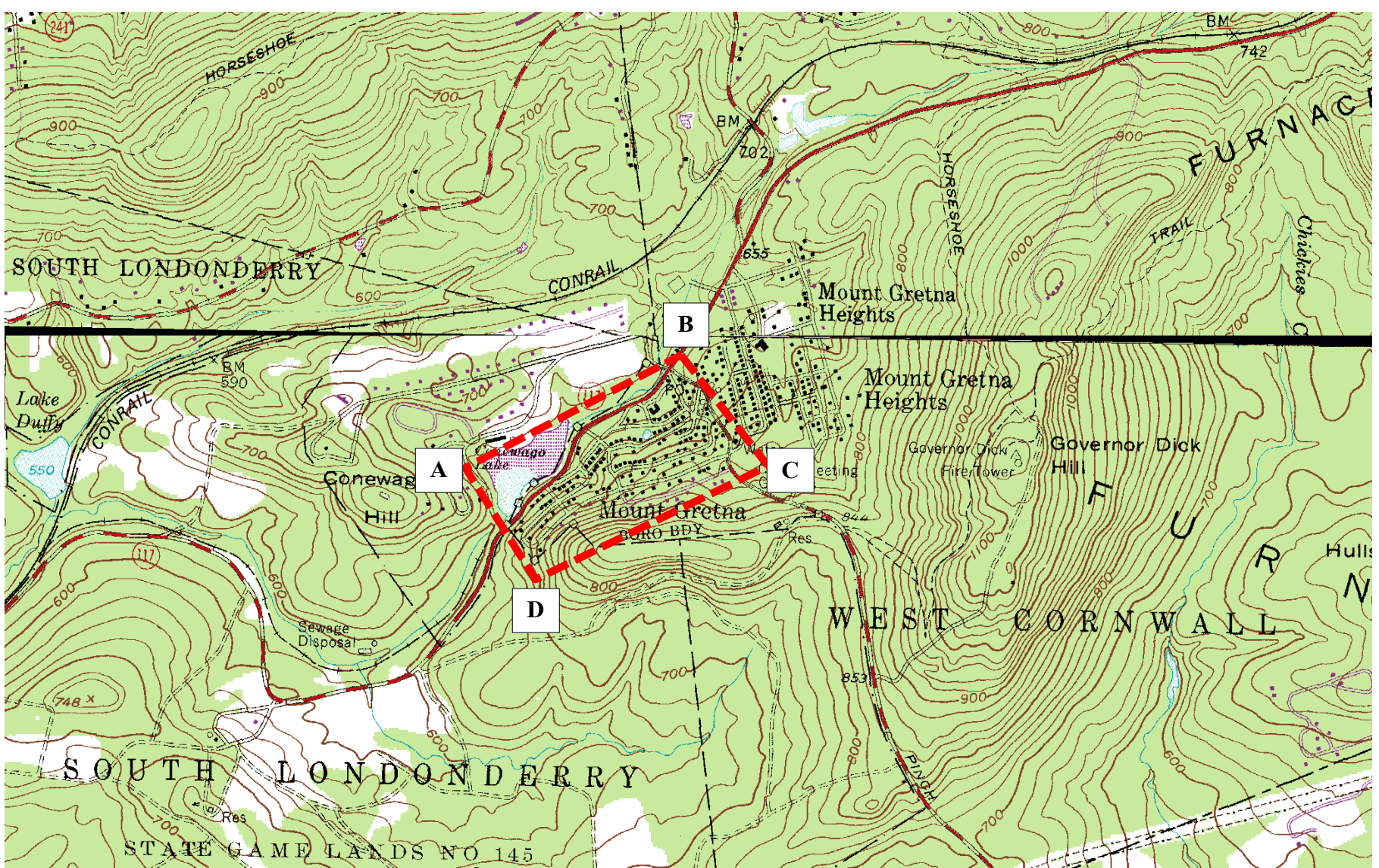
<u>Name of Property</u>		<u>County and State</u>
17	Cottage 211 Brown Ave.	N
18	Cottage 210 Lancaster Ave.	SE
19	Cottage 108 Lancaster Ave.	SE
20	Open Space/Park N Towards Princeton Ave.	SE
21	Open Space/Park E Towards Carnegie Ave.	NE
22	Lodge - 106 Chautauqua Drive	W
23	Jigger Shoppe - Gettysburg Ave.	SE
24	Post Office - 101 Chautauqua Drive	SE
25	Hall of Philosophy - Gettysburg Ave.	NW
26	Information Booth (Original Post Office) Carnegie Ave.	NW
27	Emporium/Gift Shoppe/CLSC - Carnegie Ave.	N
28	Theatre/Playhouse - Pennsylvania Ave.	SE
29	Tennis Courts - Pennsylvania Ave.	NW
30	Garages - Pennsylvania Ave.	NW
31	Cottage 305 Lancaster Ave.	NW
32	Cottage 416 Lancaster Ave.	SE
33	Cottage 420 Lancaster Ave.	SE
34	Cottage 420 Yale Ave.	SE
35	PA Ave. Streetscape - From Theatre area	NW
36	Muhlenburg Ave – Streetscape	S
37	Columbia Ave. – Streetscape	SE
38	Princeton Ave. – Streetscape	SE
39	Pennsylvania Ave. Streetscape	SW
40	Pavilion – Large	SW
41	Pavilion - Small with Fireplace	SE
42	112 Pennsylvania Ave.	S

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
 Name of Property

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Figure List - HISTORIC PHOTOS

Figure #	Photo Subject/Description	
F01	110 Princeton Ave. Reizenstein Cottage – 1896	E
F02	Theatre – 1934	S
F03	Women s Dormitory Building - 192 est.	S
F04	Tennis Courts - 1928 est.	NW
F05	Lodge – 1915	E
F06	Cottage 207 Harvard 1898 est.	S
F07	Cottages - 12 & 14 Muhlenberg Ave. 1904 est.	S
F08	Hall of Philosophy - 1900 est.	W
F09	Post Office - 1906 est.	N
F10	CLSC - Emporium - Gift Shoppe 1905 est.	N
F11	Theatre - 1906 est.	N
F12	Carousel - Mt. Gretna Park – 1886	
F13	Lake at Mt. Gretna – 1905	W
F14	Narrow Gauge Railroad – 1889	
F15	Conewago Hotel - 1920 est.	NW
F16	Chautauqua Inn - 1917 est.	S
F17	Soldiers Field - 1908	S
F18	Meyers Pavilion - Jigger Shoppe 1915 est.	SW
Misc Photos		
F19	Campmeeting Streetscape Photo 5123	
F20	Campmeeting Streetscape Photo 5168	

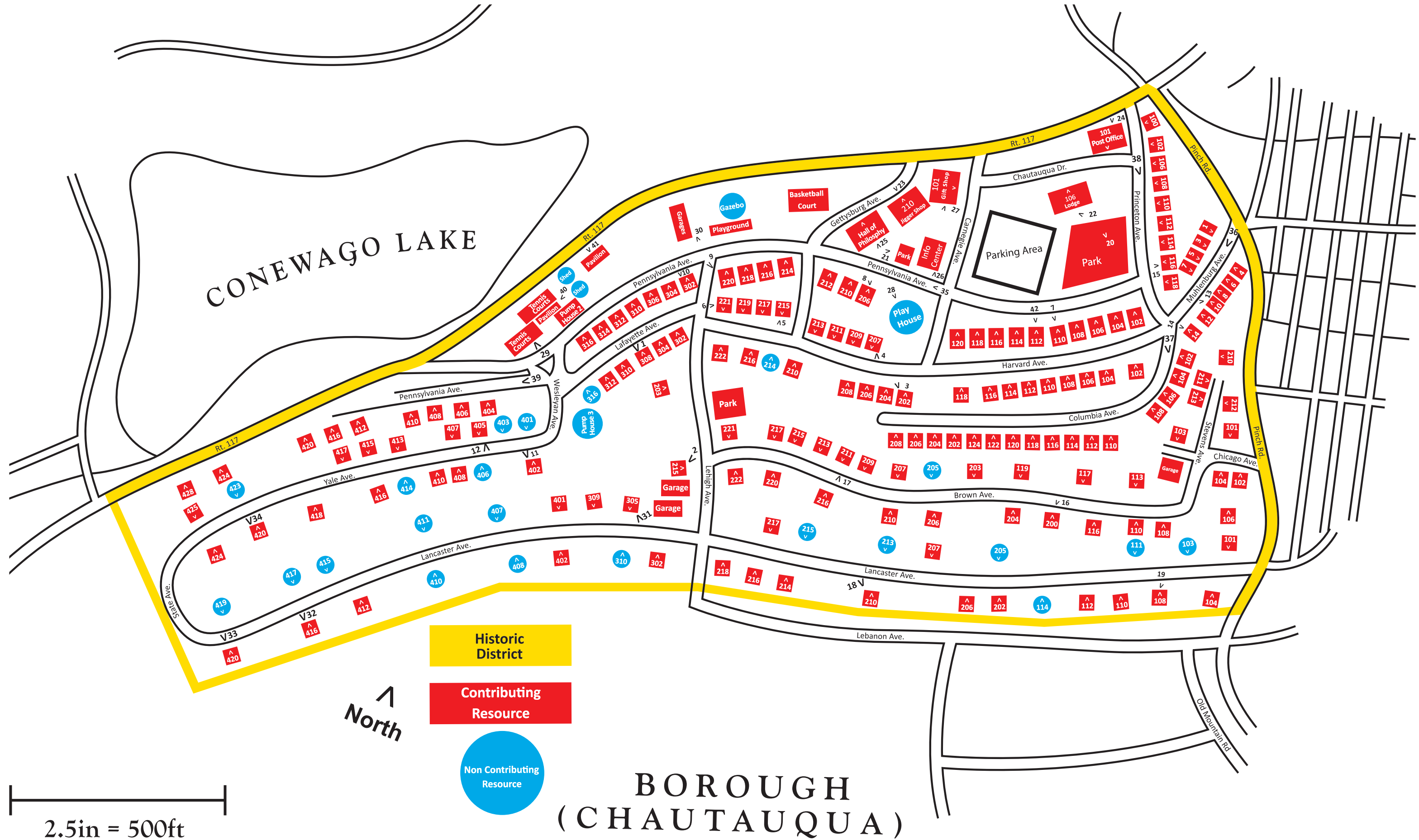


Mount Gretna Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA

USGS Map
 Quadrangles: Manheim; Lebanon
 Pennsylvania

UTM References	
A.	18/374149/4456007
B.	18/374955/4456458
C.	18/375312/4456070
D.	18/374422/4455710

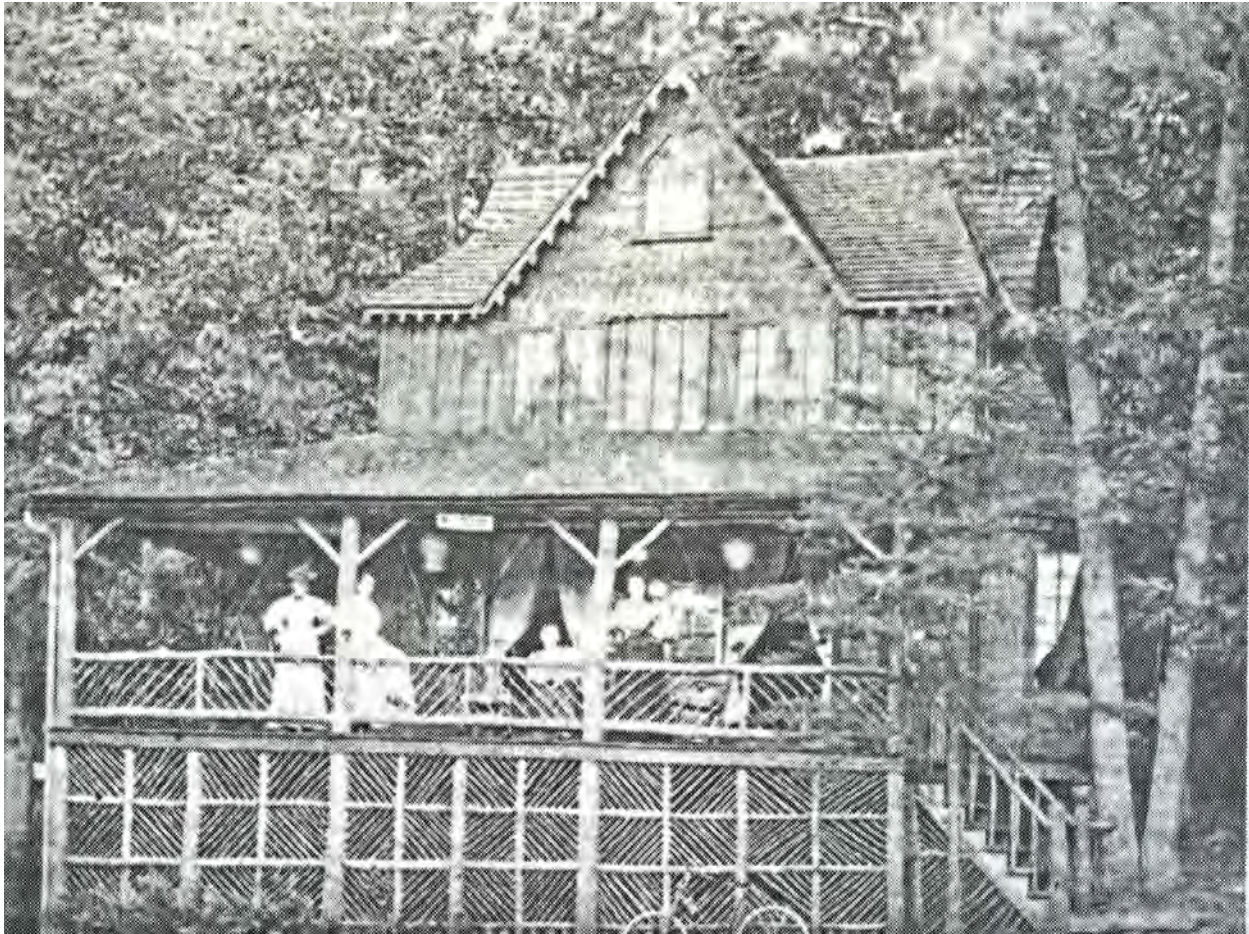
Mount Gretna - Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania



Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
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Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F01



Reizenstein Cottage – Lot 7, Princeton Ave. – 1896
From the Jack Bitner Collection

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

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Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
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Figure: F02



Theatre – 1934
From the Michael Schropp Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F03

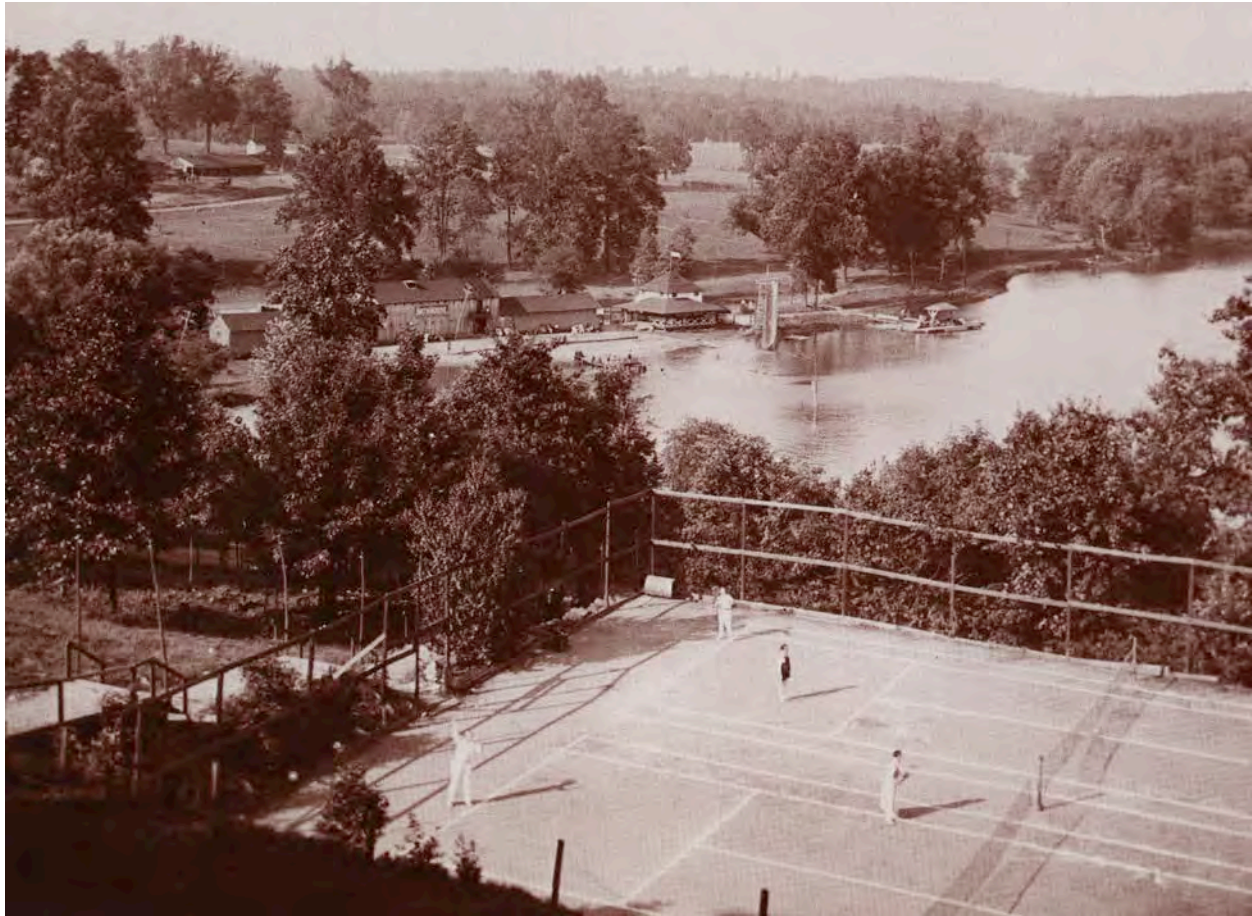


Women's Dormitory Building – 1912 est.
From the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F04



Tennis Courts – 1928 est.
From the Jack Bitner Collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F05



Lodge – 1915
From the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society's Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F06



Cottage at 207 Harvard Ave – 1898 est. John Cilley originally built this cottage for himself. The roof of the Playhouse is visible in the upper left corner. The cottage is virtually identical in appearance today. From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
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Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F07

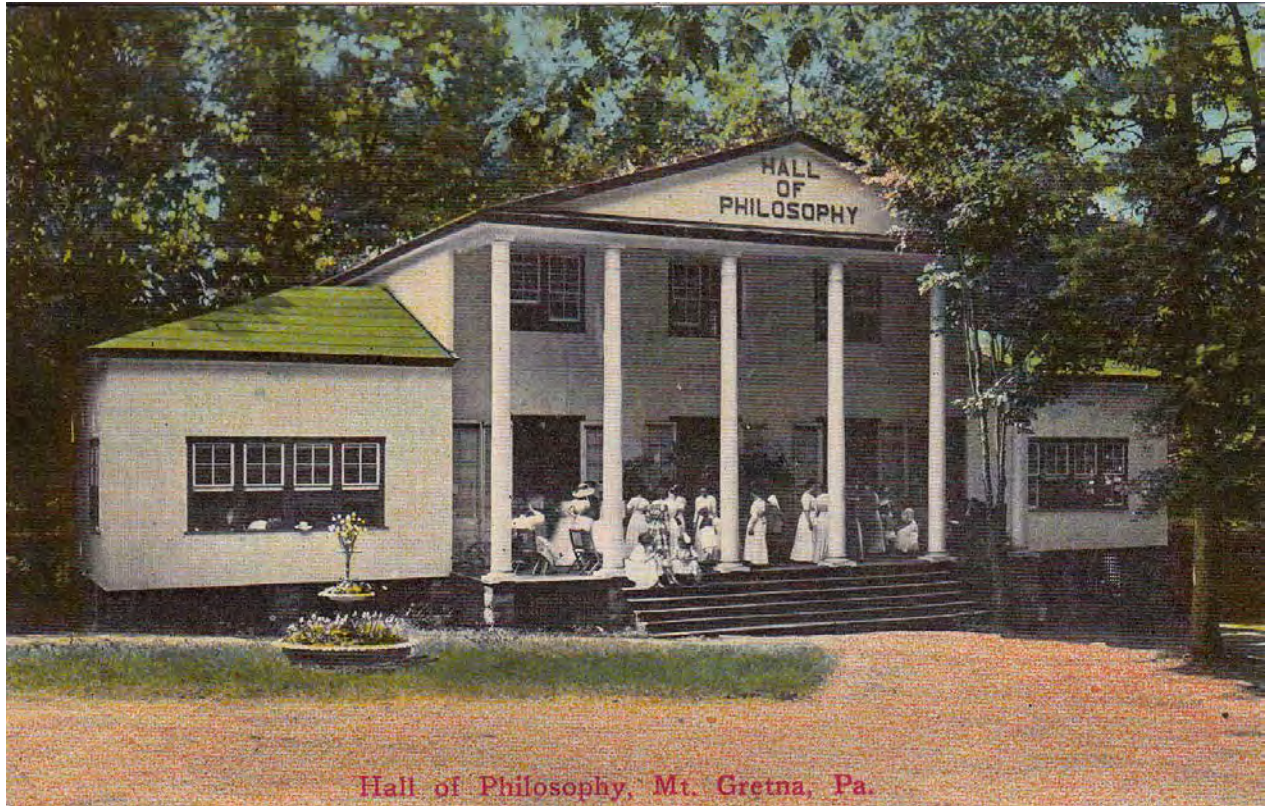


Cottages at 12 and 14 Muhlenberg Ave. – July 1904.
From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F08



Hall of Philosophy – 1900 est.
From the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society's Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F09



Post Office - 1906
From the Jack Bitner Collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F10



Emporium – 1905 est.
From the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society's Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F11



The Auditorium, Mount Gretna, Pa.
Interior of Theatre – 1906 est.
From the Mount Gretna Area Historical Society s Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F12



The first carousel of Mt. Gretna Park. 1886. Note that the uniforms of Soldiers include civil war left-overs.
From the Jack Bitner Collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F13

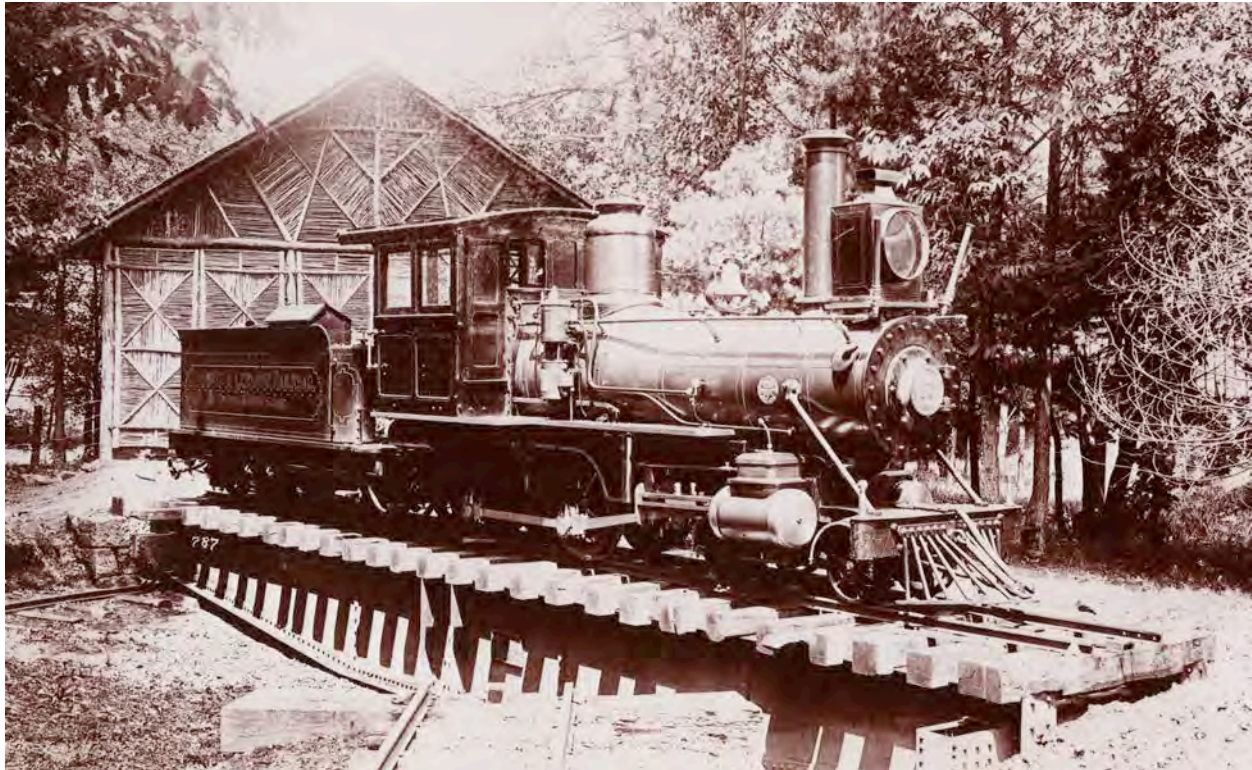


East end of Lake Conewago on an August afternoon – 1905 est.
From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F14



Narrow Gauge Railroad on turntable. A Baldwin photo taken on the day it arrived in Mt. Gretna, July 4, 1889. From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F15



View of Conewago Hotel from the lake – 1920 est. The hotel was located outside of the Mt. Gretna Chautauqua Historic District, on the west side of the lake. From the Michael Schropp Collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F16

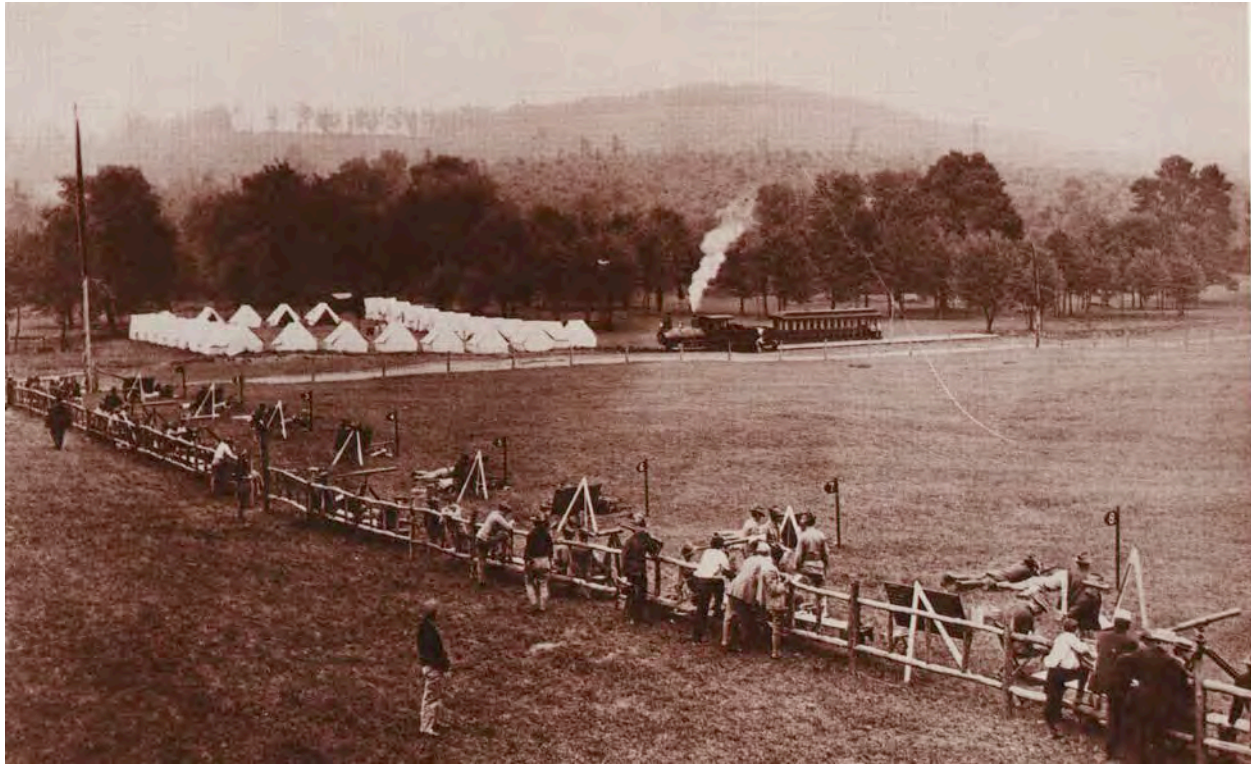


The Inn on the Chautauqua grounds, circa WW1, was located where the parking lot is today.
From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
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Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F17



Soldiers Field, located outside of the Mount Gretna Chautauqua Historic District and north of Lake Conewago. The Narrow Gauge train at the rifle range stop. 1908 Firing line is in the foreground. From the Jack Bitner collection – The Mount Gretna Arts Council's 1990 Calendar.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure: F18



Meyers Pavilion – Jigger Shoppe – 1915 est.
From the Jack Bitner collection.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure F19



Mount Gretna Campmeeting Streetscape

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District
Lebanon County, PA
Figure F20



Mount Gretna Campmeeting Streetscape

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

BROWN AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	106	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Shingle	1960 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				350-351-352-353
2.	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1925 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				225-226
3.	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1915 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				227-228-229
4.	113	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1890 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				230-231-232
5.	116	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1920 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				279-280-281
6.	117	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				176
7.	119	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				191-192
8.	200	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1930	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			16	251-252-253
9.	203	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				195-196-197
10.	204	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1935 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				254-255-256
11.	205	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1971	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building		1			198-199
12.	206	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1960 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				257-258-259
13.	207	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				200-201
14.	209	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				88
15.	210	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Stucco	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				260-261-262
16.	211	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1890 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			17	89
17.	213	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1905 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				90
18.	215	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1906 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				91
19.	216	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1960 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				263-264 1/2
20.	217	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				92-93
21.	220	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1912 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				265-266-267
22.	221	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				94
23.	222	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1906	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				268-269
24.												
25.												
	Resource Counts							22	1			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

CARNEGIE AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Architectural Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1		Social - Civic	Wood	1900 est.	Greek Revival	1	Building	1		Information Center - Former Original Post Office	26	
2	101	Comerce/Trade - Specialty Store	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Gift shop - Former Emporium	27 & F10	
3												
4												
Resource Counts								2	0			

Note: Greek Revival is a subcategory of Mid-19th Century Category

Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

CHAUTAUQUA DRIVE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
2.	101	Government -Post Office -Gov. Building	Wood	1906 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Post Office	24 & F09	
2.	106	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant	Wood	1905 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Le Sorelle Restaurant - The Lodge	22 & F05	
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
	Resource Counts							2	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

CHICAGO AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1	101	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1926 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				
2.	102	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1950 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				187
3.	103	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				175
4.	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		1 Detached Garage-1980 est.		183-184-185-186
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
Resource Counts								4	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

COLUMBIA AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1896 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Bryn Mawr - Remodel 1999		72
2.	112	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1904	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				73
3.	114	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				74
4.	116	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1928 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				75
5.	118	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1902 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Diller Cottage		76-77-78
6.	120	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				79
7.	122	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Las Brisas		80-Part 81
8.	124	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				82-Part 81
9.	202	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Vinyl	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				83-Part 84
10.	204	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Siding	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				85-Part 84
11.	206	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1890 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				86
12.	208	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1899 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				87
13.												
14.												
15.												
	Resource Counts							12	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Columbia Ave. Streetscape Photo- 37

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

GETTYSBURG AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	210	Comerce/Trade - Restaurant	Wood	1900 est.	Other	1	Building	1		Jigger Shoppe	23 & F18	
2.		Social - Meeting Hall	Wood	1900 est.	Greek Revival	2	Building	1		Hall of Philosophy	24 & F08	
3.												
4.												
5.												
	Resource Counts							2	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category
 Greek Revival is a subcategory of Mid-19th Century Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

HARVARD AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	102	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1930 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				160-161-162
2.	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1896	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				163
3.	106	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				53
4.	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Stucco	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				54
5.	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				55
6.	112	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Bide-A-Wee		57
7.	114	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				58-59
8.	116	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1902 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Pendle Hill		60
9.	118	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				61
10.	202	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1898 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Fairview	3	62
11.	204	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			3	63
12.	206	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				64
13.	207	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1897	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			4 & F06	Part 51-52
14.	208	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				65-66
15.	209	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1898 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				50-Part 51
16.	210	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1911 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				67
17.	211	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				49
18.	213	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				48
19.	214	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Brick	1971	Modern Movement	2	Building		1			69
20.	215	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1915 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			5	47
21.	216	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1904 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				68-Part 69
22.	217	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				46
23.	219	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				45
24.	221	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1890 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			6	44
25.	222	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Siding	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				70-71-95
26.												
27.												
28.												
29.												
30.												
Resource Counts								24	1			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

LAFAYETTE AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	302	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				120
2.	304	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				121
3.	308	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1915 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			1	123-124
4.	310	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				125
5.	312	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				126
6.	316	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1968 est.	Other	1	Building		1			127-128-129
7.												
8.												
9.												
10.												
Resource Counts								5	1			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

LANCASTER AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	101	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1922 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				
2.	103	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1995 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building		1			
3.	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1926 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				
4.	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1915 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1		Pine Pad Royale	19	
5.	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1940 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1		Herr House		
6.	111	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl/Stone	2005 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	2	Building		1			Part 275-276-277-278
7.	112	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1958 est.	New England Colonial	1.5	Building	1				
8.	114	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood/Stucco	1977	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building		1			
9.	202	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl / Brick	1954 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1				411-412-413
10.	205	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	2005	New England Colonial	1.5	Building		1			285-286-287 ?
11.	206	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1950	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				414-415-416-417
12.	207	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1954 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1				288-289-290
13.	210	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1946 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			18	418-419-420
14.	213	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1976	A-Frame	1.5	Building		1			291=292=293
15.	214	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1960	Modern Movement-Ranch	2	Building	1				421-422-423-424
16.	215	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1966 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building		1			294-295-296
17.	216	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1927 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				425-426-427
18.	217	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Stucco	1942 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1				297-298-299
19.	218	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Stucco	1940 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				428
20.	302	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				429-430-431-Part 432
21.	305	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		1 Detached Garage - 2007 est.	31	303-304-305-306
22.	309	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				307
23.	310	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood/Stucco	1967	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building		1			Part 432-433-434
24.	401	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1920 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				308-309-310
26.	402	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood/Stucco	1965 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	2	Building	1				435-436-437
27.	407	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl / Brick	1967 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building		1			311-312-313-314
28.	408	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1968	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building		1			1438-1439-1440-1441-1442
29.	411	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	2005	Colonial	1	Building		1			1441-1442-Part 1443
30.	410	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl / Stone	1998 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building		1			1456-1457-Part 1458
31.	412	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1958 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1				
32.	415	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Brick	1988	Colonial	1	Building		1			1446-1447
33.	416	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1959	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			32	
34.	417	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	2014	Colonial	2	Building		1			1448-1449-1450
35.	419	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Brick	1969 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building		1			1453-1454
36.	420	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1948 est.	New England Colonial	1.5	Building	1			33	1466-1467-1468-1469
Resource Counts								21	14			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category
 Architectural Style - New England Colonial is a Other stylistic Terminology of Colonial Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

LEHIGH AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	203	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1908	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				1141-142-143-144
2.	215	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1926 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1	Building	1		1 Detached Garage 1926 est.	2	302-50A
3.		Park/Open Space					Site	1		Behind Cottage at 221 Brown Ave.		
4.												
5.												
Resources Counts								3	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

MUHLENBURG AVENUE

Count	Lot #	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo
1.	16	1	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Stone	1925 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
2.	15	3	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1926 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
3.	19	4	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1895 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
4.	14	5	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
5.	20	6	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1896 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Natalie's Cottage	
6.	12-13	7	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1890	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Becky's Gift	
7.	21	8	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Eliza Mae	
8.	22-168	10	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shake	1892	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Vireo	13
9.	23-169	12	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood/Shingle	1895	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			F07
10.	24	14	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Shingle	1903	Bungalow/Craftsman	3	Building	1			14 & F07
11.	25	102	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood/Shingle	1903 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
12.	26	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1933 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
13.	27	106	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1899 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
14.	28	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			
15.												
		Resource Counts							14	0		

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Muhlenburg Ave. Streetscape Photo - 36

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1	102	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				164
2	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				165
3	106	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1933	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				166
4	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Calvert Cottage		167
5	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			7	29
6	112	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Gretna Green		30-Part 31
7	114	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				Part 31-32
8	116	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Fern Lodge		33
9	118	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				34
10	120	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt	1896 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				35
11	202	Recreation And Culture - Theater	Wood-Beadboard	1995	Other	2	Building		1	built 1892; rebuilt 1995 after collapse	28	Playhouse
12		Park/Open Space					Site	1		North of PA Ave. -East of Carnegie Ave.	21	
13	206	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Beadboard/Shingles	1900	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Mt Gretna Area Historical Society	8	36
14	210	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1897 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				37-38
15	212	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Beadboard	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Elizabeth		39
16	214	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Beadboard	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Thistle Dew		40
17	216	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Siding	1896 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Holly		41
18	218	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Happy Hours		42
19	220	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1900	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			9	43
20	302	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2 1/2	Building	1		Evergreen	10	100
21	304	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Beadboard	1898	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				101-102
22	308	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1920	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				103
23	310	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1920 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Lakeview		104-105
24	312	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Heaven		106-107
25	314	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	1940 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				108
26	316	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Mary Hoffman		109
27	404	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1920 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				111-112
28	406	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1935 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Dr. Bornstein		113-114
29	408	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1940 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				115-116
30	410	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1905 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				117-118-119
31	412	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Log	1940 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				1402-Part 1403
32	416	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1950 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1				Part 1403-1404
33	420	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1922	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		John Mitchell		1405-1406-1407
34	424	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1930 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				1411-1412
35	428	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1925 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	1 1/2	Building	1				1413
36		Recreation And Culture - Sports Facility	Hardtrue	1925 est.			Site	1		Tennis Courts	29	
37		Social - Clubhouse	Wood	1925 est.			Structure	1		Tennis Club Pavillion		
38		Recreation And Culture	Synthetics-Vinyl	1995			Building		1	Tennis Club Storage Shed Large		
39		Recreation And Culture	Wood	1970 est.			Building		1	Tennis Club Storage Shed Small		
40		Government - Public Works	Stone	1895 est.		1	Building	1		Pump House		
41		Government	Wood	1900 est.		1	Building	1		Garages	30	
42		Recreation And Culture - Outdoor Recreation	Mulch	1945 est.			Site	1		Playground		
43		Social - Clubhouse	Wood	2012			Structure		1	Gazebo		
44		Recreation And Culture -Sports Facility	Macadam	1945 est.			Site	1		Basketball Courts		
45		Social - Clubhouse	Wood	1910 est.			Structure	1		Small Pavillion		
Resource Counts								41	4			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

PRINCETON AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	100	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				1A
2.	104	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1918 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				1B-2-3
3.	106	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1923	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				4-5
4.	108	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1922 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				6
5.	110	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1892	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				7
6.	112	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				8
7.	114	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asphalt Shingle	1892 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1		Wayside		9-9C
8.	116	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Shingle	1892	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1			15	10
9.	118	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1900 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				11
10.		Park/Open Space					Site	1		Behind The Lodge - Along Princeton Ave. and PA Ave.	20	
Resource Counts								10	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Princeton Ave. Streetscape Photo - 38

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

STATE AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributory	Non-Contributory	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
Resource Counts								0	0			

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

STEVENS AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	210	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1910 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				233-234
2.	211	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1925 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				172
3.	212	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1960 est.	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				
4.	213	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1903	Bungalow/Craftsman	2	Building	1				173-174
5.												
Resource Counts								4	0			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

VASSER AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
Resource Counts								0	0			

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

WESLEYAN AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.		Government - Public Works	Block	1965		1	Building		1	Pump House 3		
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
Resource Counts								0	1			

Pennsylvania Chautauqua - Lebanon County - Pennsylvania

YALE AVENUE

Count	ADDRESS	Functions	Material	Build Date	Style	Stories	Type of Resource	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Notes and Comments	Photo	Lot #
1.	401	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood T-111	1983	Modern Movement-Ranch	2	Building		1			130-131
2.	402	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1920 est.	BungalowCraftsman	1	Building	1			11	150-151-152-153
3.	403	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood T-111	1994	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building		1			132-133
4.	405	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal - Aluminum Siding	1900 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1		Lake View	12	134
5.	406	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Siding	1989 est.	Modern Movement	2	Building		1			154-155
6.	407	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Beadboard	1900 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1		Braeside -		136-137
7.	408	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum Siding	1929 est.	BungalowCraftsman	1	Building	1				156-157
8.	410	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal-Aluminum Siding	1913	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1		Dove Cottage		158-159
9.	413	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1923	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1				1414-1415
10.	414	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Log/Stucco	1982 est.	Other	2	Building		1			1424-1425-Part 1426
11.	415	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1925 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1		Witts End		1416-Part 1417
12.	416	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1954 est.	Other	2	Building	1				Part 1426-1427-1428
13.	417	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood-Cedar Shingles	1930 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1				Part 1417-1418
14.	418	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal - Aluminum Siding	1929 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1				1429-1430
15.	420	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Metal - Aluminum Siding	1935 est.	BungalowCraftsman	2	Building	1			34	1431-1432-1433
16.	423	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Synthetics-Vinyl	2000	Colonial	1	Building		1			1420-1421
17.	424	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Asbestos	1955	New England Colonial	2	Building	1				1434-1435-1436
18.	425	Domestic/Single Dwelling	Wood	1950 est.	Modern Movement-Ranch	1	Building	1				1422-1423
19.												
20.												
Resource Counts								13	5			

Note: Architectural Style - Bungalow/Craftsman is a subcategory of Late 19th Century And Early 20th Century Movements Category

Architectural Style - New England Colonial is a Other stylistic Terminology of Colonial Category















D

LINE WALK
BOON CRYN
LINE WALK



Mount Green Area Historical Society

506











NO PARKING
THIS SIDE







200
The
BELLS
BROWN
AVE







PINE-POD
COTTAGE

118









the JIGGER SHOP
ICE CREAM PARLOR



WATERFALL

PRINCETON AV

RECREATIONAL
VEHICLES
PROHIBITED
TRUCKS OVER
5000 LBS.
GROSS WT.
Respect for Local Delivery





Hall of Records
1880-1881



Mount Gretna
VISITOR
INFORMATION
CENTER

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Lebanon

DATE RECEIVED: 7/03/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/18/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000535

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 8.18.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission

RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 3 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

June 25, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Program
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: NR nomination discs

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following nomination forms are being submitted electronically per the "Guidance on How to Submit a Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Disk Summary (5/06/2013)":

Dutch Corner Historic Agricultural District, Bedford County
Caernarvon Presbyterian Church, Lancaster County
Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District, Lebanon County

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the Dutch Corner Historic Agricultural District, the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Historic District, and the Caernarvon Presbyterian Church to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed action is listing in the National Register.

The disc for the Dutch Corner Historic Agricultural District includes the nomination in two parts because the file was too large to save as a single pdf. In addition, included on the disc are two comment letters and notarized objections from 7 property owners. Two property owners sent objections for every parcel they own, but they were counted as only two objections per 36CFR60.6(g). The objections do not constitute more than 50 percent of the owners. In addition, the disc for Caernarvon Presbyterian Church includes three letters of support.

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please contact Keith Heinrich at 717-783-9919.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Keith T. Heinrich", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Keith T. Heinrich
National Register and Survey