

# OUR PRESENT PAST

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AN UPDATE

of

LANCASTER'S HERITAGE

Prepared by:

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# INTRODUCTION

## A SURVEY AND ITS PURPOSE

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"Old buildings are a rare and valuable resource. Once they are gone, they are gone forever. Our opportunity to preserve and reuse our architectural heritage is unique. We must seize the opportunity while we still have it."\*

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, Congress acknowledged the importance of preserving and protecting our man-made environment. Under this act the National Register of Historic Places, a list of our nation's cultural resources, was established and money was allocated to state agencies to direct surveys of our architectural and historical resources.

A survey is a systematic collection of detailed information on the built environment designed to provide information on properties. Properties surveyed include not just houses, but barns, bridges, and outbuildings as well. A combination of fieldwork and historical research is used to gather the raw survey data. A well done survey serves as the first step towards establishing solid programs designed to preserve, enhance and restore the historic buildings and areas within a community or region.

What follows is the culmination of the Lancaster City and County architectural surveys completed by the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County (HPT) from 1978 to 1985. This publication attempts to locate and identify those architecturally and/or historically significant sites and structures in Lancaster City and County that contribute to the character of our community. Further, this publication serves to update the 1972 study, Lancaster's Heritage, prepared by the Lancaster County Planning Commission, and to promote the preservation and restoration of our architectural resources.

Several years have passed since the surveys were begun. With this in mind, it is best to remember that many of the sites included in the survey have undergone changes since the HPT's collection of data. In some cases, these changes have resulted

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\* Michael S. Dukakis, Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



in the preservation of the structure. In other cases, the changes have greatly altered or compromised the architectural integrity of the structure. We encourage historic property owners to recognize the importance of their structures and urge them to contact either the HPT or a local historical agency (see Chapter 5) before undertaking any modification to their building(s).

Since 1972, the overall destruction rate for Lancaster City and County structures appears to be about 15%. The more fortunate side to this comparison is the fact that 85% do survive in relatively good condition. It is a tribute to the deeply rooted values of pride in property ownership in Lancaster County that so much preservation by means of basic maintenance occurs here as part of a nearly subconscious ethos. However, we must not become complacent. This publication should not be viewed as the end, but as the beginning of more broad-based and more diligent efforts to preserve our built environment.

Further, the HPT encourages each municipality to consider the impact of their decisions on the built environment. Together we can protect the best of the past for the future. Together we can make a difference.

### 33. MANHEIM TOWNSHIP

One of the original townships in Lancaster County, Manheim Township has existed since 1729. The township was intensely settled and developed by the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Some towns of this township include Oregon, Neffsville, and the former Landis Valley, now the Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley. Oregon was founded as Catfish in the mid 1700's; the general area was first settled by Jacob Bear about 1717. The name was changed from Catfish to Oregon about the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Neffsville was laid out by John Neff about 1812; it experienced little growth until Leonhardt Fiddler built the existing tavern, once called the Neffsville House, in 1812. Neffsville was called Fiddler's Green in the early 1800's. Landis Valley was a regional crossroads of some degree of localized importance in the mid nineteenth century. Lancaster's Heritage lists nineteen sites for Manheim Township, all of which are included below (note: #12 and #17 are the same building).

1. JOHN PFEIFFER HOUSE, 2249 Bob White Lane; 1799; two and one-half story, five bay brick Georgian house; paired end chimneys; central entrance with pedimented entry (pediment currently not in place); brick water table; paired datestones on facade, inscribed in German, documenting house built by John Pfeiffer, 1799; intact original interior woodwork.

2. CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (Christadelphian Chapel), Buch Avenue, west of Lititz Pike in Neffsville; 1872; one story brick meetinghouse; sawtooth brick cornice; six over six sash with paneled shutters; wooden lintels; four bays with entries in first and third bay; paneled doors; LH #10.

3. Buckwalter Road, north of Koser Road, east side; c. 1890; frame tobacco barn; wooden vertical board siding; gambrel roof; metal ventilators at roof peak.

4. 2440 Butter Road; c. 1875; two and one-half story brick farmhouse; three bays with three bay addition; segmental arch windows; scrolled brackets on porch; pediment with sunburst relief over steps.

5. Creek Road at fork of Oregon Pike; c. 1840; two story, three bay brick bank house; double end chimneys; half-gable rear wing; six over six sash on second floor and cellar; owned by Dr. Samuel Brecht in 1864.

6. Creek Road (south) at Oregon Road (PA 772); c. 1870; three story, three bay brick Italianate house; hipped roof with balustraded deck; bracketed cornice; two over two sash with paneled shutters on first floor and louvered on the second floor; slightly arched wooden lintels with moldings and keystones; property owned by Graybill Bear in 1864; LH #5.

7. Creek Road, north of village of Oregon; c. 1820; two and one-half story, five bay farmhouse; stone covered with stucco; six over six sash; gable roof; property belonged to the Reist family who bought large tracts of land in Manheim and Warwick Townships as early as 1780's.
8. (Flory's Mill), 841 Flory Mill Road; 1800; three story, three bay limestone mill; slate gable roof; brick end chimneys; six over six, and six over nine sash; segmental arches over windows; erected for Jacob & Magdalen Kaufman in 1800 (datestone); milling operations ceased in 1984, due to extensive fire damage; building under rehabilitation; LH #8.
9. FORDNEY HOUSE, 221-223 Fordney Road; 1837, 1867; early section is two story, four bay brick house; wooden lintels with bulls' eyes; later section is two story brick Second Empire house; mansard roof; paired bracketed cornice; slightly arched wooden lintels with carved floral details; later section built for the residence of Thomas Potter Fordney; HPT #83.
10. DAVID MAYER HOUSE, 1580 Fruitville Pike; c. 1870; three story, five bay brick Italianate; hipped roof with central cupola; bracketed cornice on cupola and house; wraparound piazza; porte cochere; large bank barn with round arch windows and cupolas; tobacco sheds; built for David M. Mayer between 1870 and 1874.
11. 2065 Fruitville Pike; c. 1775; one and one-half story, five bay log house; stone foundation; gable roof extends to become porch; end and center brick chimneys; twelve over eight sash with vertical board shutters; paneled doors with three light transom; rare surviving example of log and frame house; LH #9.
12. 2105 Fruitville Pike; c. 1820; one and one-half story, five bay log house; central doorway with semicircular fanlight and sidelights; three pedimented dormers with arched windows; bracketed gable; clapboard and shingle siding.
13. Fruitville Pike, northeast corner at Roseville Road; c. 1850; two and one-half story, five bay brick farmhouse; nine over six sash; double end chimneys; transom over central doorway; datestone, built for John Kauffman; large barn with clapboard siding, shuttered openings and cupola, c. 1880.
14. SEBASTIAN GRAEFF HOUSE, 1200 Grofftown Road; c. 1745; prime example of Germanic domestic architecture; two and one-half story, three bay limestone house; center chimney; six over nine sash; gable roof; wooden cornice; stone arch indicates spring under house; front porch removed; later rear wing; LH #7 (Lancaster Township).
15. 1134 Helen Avenue; c. 1940; two story brick Tudor Revival house; projecting entry bay with gable and pseudo-Georgian

pediment over doorway; front chimney; gable flares to one side covering arched passageway to side yard.

16. ISSAC LONG FARMSTEAD, Jake Landis Road, east of Kissel Hill Road; c. 1760; two and one-half story Germanic farmhouse; steep pitched gable roof; slate and red tile roof; arched stone cellar; two and one-half story wing; stone-end barn, 1759; barn was the site of the great meeting of the Reformed and Mennonites in 1767, which eventually led to the founding of the United Brethren Church; LH #14.

17. Jake Landis Road, east of Kissel Hill Road; c. 1700; two and one-half story, seven bay Germanic farmhouse; stucco over stone; slate gable roof; chimneys in center and end; two entries; porch across facade; stone-end barn with slit vents, datestone "I E L 1803."

18. Keenes Road, north side, west of John Landis Road; 1880; two and one-half story, five bay brick farmhouse; paired datestones reading "Abraham Lane, 1880" and "Anna Lane, 1880"; six over six sash; Victorian paneled door and transom with later Georgian Revival pilasters and rounded pediment; Victorian portico on side.

19. Keenes Road, east of Kissel Hill Road; c. 1800; two and one-half story, five bay stucco farmhouse; plastered cove cornice; paired brick end chimneys; bell cupola; six over six sash; central entry, added entry pediment; stone end barn; tobacco barns; outbuildings; LH #2.

20. Kissel Hill Road, north of Keenes Road, west side; c. 1865; one and one-half story, three bay church (farmhouse); brick with fish scale shingles in gable; six over six sash; scrolled brackets on porch pillars; appears to have been the United Brethren Church.

21. Koser Road, east of Fruitville Pike, north side; c. 1885; two and one-half story, six bay frame farmhouse; double entry; two over two sash; hip roofed porch; frame barn; outbuilding.

22. Koser Road, west of Kreider Road, north side; c. 1820; two and one-half story, four bay stone farmhouse; two over two sash; double entry; wing addition; belonged to the Sahn family as early as 1864.

23. Koser Road, west of Lititz Pike, north side; 1819; stone end bank barn; slit ventilators in gable ends; circular ventilator in gable peak, surrounded by brick sunburst; datestone, "Christian and Maria Leib, 1819."

24. FRICK FARMSTEAD, (Millstone Acres), Kreider Road, east of Koser Road, north side; c. 1800; two and one-half story, seven bay limestone farmhouse; round arch lintels; paired brick end chimneys; box cornice; two story porch; indication that house was

built in two or three stages of construction; limestone barn with flat stone arches, datestone, built for Christian and Elizabeth Frick, 1793; LH #1.

25. WEYBRECHT/WAYBRIGHT HOUSE, 1099 Landis Valley Road; 1741; two and one-half story, five bay stone farmhouse; arched lintels on first story; central entrance with paneled doorway and transom; paired end chimneys, central chimney; two story rear wing; outbuildings; built for the residence of Martin Weybrecht (Waybright).

26. 1990 Landis Valley Road; c. 1700; two and one-half story, four bay farmhouse; stucco over stone; six over six sash; paired central entrances; porch across facade; center chimney; missing datestone; stone end barn with vertical slits; LH #19.

27. 1605 Linden Avenue; c. 1930; two story, three bay Dutch Colonial Revival house; central entry with sidelights; three pedimented dormers; gambrel roof extends to cover porch; six over six sash.

28. (Stockyard Inn), Lititz Pike, east side, north of railroad tracks and bridge; c. 1775; two and one-half story Greek Revival house, now restaurant; hipped roof with lost central chimney; paneled frieze at eaves; porch across facade; detailed Greek Revival entrance; was owned by James Buchanan from 1856 to 1864; many alterations and additions.

29. STAUFFER-LUDGATE MANSION, (Stauffer Park), Lititz Pike, north of Marshall Avenue; c. 1870; three story, three bay brick Italianate house; grounds now used as park land; bracketed cornice; terra cotta chimney pots; wraparound porch with square posts and scrolled brackets; porte cochere; central entry with double doors; bay windows; rear wing; carriage house; home of wealthy Lancastrian John Frederick Sener; HPT #194.

30. 2380 Lititz Pike; c. 1905; two and one-half story, two bay American Foursquare house; central doorway with fanlight and sidelights; six over one sash; paired window dormers.

31. 2404 Lititz Pike; c. 1900; two and one-half story, five bay Georgian Revival house; projecting central bay with gable; front porch topped with balustrade; three French doors on second floor of central bay; triple arched window in projecting bay; decorative cornice with molded vine swags.

32. 2442 Lititz Pike; c. 1925; two story, three bay stucco Bungalow; brick trim at basement level; triple window in dormer; double window on first floor; wide overhanging eaves; front porch.

33. 2667 Lititz Pike; c. 1820; two and one-half story, four bay brick house; Federal style; paired end chimneys, with parapets; six over six sash; wooden lintels with corner roundels; paired

central entrances with fanlights; recessed paneled doors; fanlights in gable end; most intact Federal period structure from early 1800's remaining in Neffsville.

34. DR. E.J. BOWMAN HOUSE, 2672-2674 Lititz Pike; 1860; three story, three bay Italianate house; stucco over brick; hipped roof with balustraded deck; cornice with modillions, brackets and finials; brick corbelling below third floor windows; side entrance with flat hood and columns; four bay wing; residence of noted physician Dr. Edmund J. Bowman.

35. NEFFSVILLE HOTEL, 2700 Lititz Pike; 1812; two and one-half story, four bay hotel (store); gable roof rises to flat roof; stucco over brick; bracketed cornice; paired central entries; datestone; originally a tavern built for Leonhardt and Barbara Fidler; altered porch.

36. MAYER HOUSE, 141 Maple Lane; 1797; two and one-half story, five bay brick house; Georgian style; paired brick end chimneys; wooden cornice; brick segmental arched with stone keystones over windows; central entry with transom; belt courses; datestone; built by the prosperous Mennonite farmer David Mayer and his wife Elizabeth.

37. LANCASTER RAILROAD STATION, McGovern Avenue, east of Prince Street; 1927-1929; three bay central block; two story, three bay subordinate wings on east and west sides; brick with stone detailing; central block, stepped roofline, central clock, three round arch windows, D.S. Warfel of Lancaster was general contractor.

38. 1462 New Holland Pike; c. 1925; one and one-half story, three bay bungalow; wide eaves; large porch with paired columns; tripartite windows on first floor; hipped roof with central dormer; central entry with transom; may have been caretaker's house for McGrann estate.

39. McGRANN HOUSE, 1464 New Holland Pike; 1905-1906; three story, three bay brick and shingle Colonial Revival house; hipped roof with flared eaves; brackets under eaves; central projecting entry bay; round arch windows with keystones in dormers; built for the McGrann family by architect C. Emlen Urban.

40. (Lancaster Country Club), 1466 New Holland Pike; c. 1920; two and one-half story, ten bay country club; stucco over stone; paired end chimneys; gable roof; six over one sash with slatted shutters; extended pent roof encircles building; Lancaster architect Frank Everts is believed to be designer.

41. LANDIS HOUSE/H.I.S. HOUSE, (Giorgio Associated Offices, 2201 Oregon Pike; 1728; 1798-1815; two and one-half story, four bay, stucco over stone house; paired end chimneys; paneled entry; frame addition; datestones; originally built for Hans Jacob

- Snavelly in 1798-1815; rebuilt for Henry & Catherine Landis in 1881; LH #17, HPT #108.
42. SHREINER FARMSTEAD, Oregon Pike, north of Suncrest Road; c. 1828; two and one-half story, four bay stone house; nine over six, and six over six sash; stone end barn with vertical slits, round arch window in gable, datestone; stone summer house; outbuildings; LH #15.
43. Oregon Pike, south of Route 222; c. 1820; two and one-half story, three bay stone farmhouse; paired brick end chimneys; six over six sash; quoining; rear wing; bank barn; outbuildings; LH #16.
44. Oregon Pike, Village of Olde Hickory; c. 1820; stone end bank barn (recreation center); was on the farm belonging to Isaac Landis in 1864; remodelled into apartment complex; LH #18.
45. Oregon Road at corner of Becker Road; c. 1880; two and one-half story, five bay frame farmhouse; elaborate window lintels with central medallions; bracketed cornice; pierced brackets on porch pillars; double entry with arched transom; rear wing; wooden quoining; rich Victorian details.
46. Oregon Road at Creek Road; c. 1840; one and one-half story, five bay brick and stone bank building; paired end chimneys; gable roof extends to become porch roof; two over two sash with wooden lintels; frame additions; former wood distillery.
47. (Twin Springs Farm), Oregon Road at Creek Road; 1868; three story, three bay stuccoed stone Italianate house; hipped roof with balustrade; dentilled cornice; datestone; added sunroom; three story, five bay limestone mill with nine over six sash, segmental arch lintels, built in 1909 for George & Annie Withers; LH #7, NR.
48. OREGON HOTEL, Oregon Road at Creek Road; c. 1775; two and one-half story, six bay hotel; stucco over stone; sawtooth brick cornice; altered first floor; may be one of the oldest structures in Lancaster County that has served continuously as a tavern; LH #6.
49. Oregon Road, west of Airport Road; c. 1820; two and one-half story, four bay brick farmhouse; steep pitched gable roof; six over six sash; Victorian porch details; belonged to the Leasman family in the late 1800's, and the Royer family earlier.
50. Oregon Road, west of Creek Road; c. 1830; two and one-half story, three bay stone Federal farmhouse; entry has frieze and fluted pilasters; two over two sash; stone covered with stucco; belonged to Abraham Shenk in 1864.
51. Oregon Road, west of Creek Road; c. 1820; two and one-half story, five bay Federal house; stucco over stone; central



entrance with four-light transom and two-light sidelights; wooden lintels; six over six sash with paneled shutters on first floor and slatted shutters on second; LH #4.

52. MEYERS HOUSE, Oregon Road, west of village of Oregon; c. 1820; two and one-half story, six bay limestone Federal farmhouse; pedimented dormers with round arch windows; some six over six sash; two entries; entry with arched fanlight; two and one-half story brick wing; LH #3.

53. 1815 HOUSE, Building #12, Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley; 1815; two and one-half story, four bay brick and stone house; Federal style; paired end chimneys; nine over six sash; paired central entrances; datestone; built for the Landis family in 1815; oldest original on-site building at Landis Valley; LH #13.

54. (Landis Valley House), Building #15, Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley; c. 1856; two and one-half story, four bay brick tavern/hotel; gable roof rises to become flat roof; paired end chimneys; dentilled cornice; paired central entrances with paneled doors and transoms; wooden lintels; porch; LH #13.

55. (Landis House), Building #20, Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley; c. 1870; two and one-half story, four bay frame farmhouse; Victorian details include bracketed cornice, paired central entrances with paneled doors; porch woodwork; two over two sash; rear wing with central gable and porch; LH #13.

56. Petersburg Road at Weaver Road, north side; c. 1835; two and one-half story, three bay frame farmhouse; Greek Revival style; gable roof with returns; gable entry and porch; belonged to many members of the Hostetter family.

57. Petersburg Road, east of Weaver Road, south side; 1857; two and one-half story, four bay brick farmhouse; paired entries with transoms; bracketed cornice; columned porch; six over six sash; datestone; originally owned by the Frick (Fricke) family.

58. SHREINER HOUSE, (Cross Road Farm), Petersburg Road, northeast corner at Fruitville Pike; c. 1870; two and one-half story, five bay brick farmhouse; paired end chimneys; dentilled cornice; six over six sash; shutters; wooden lintels; central entry with portico; rear wing; built for George Shreiner; outbuildings.

59. Petersburg Road, west of Weaver Road, south side; c. 1880; two story, five bay brick farmhouse; Victorian details; polygonal bay on side; two over two sash; stone lintels; flat roof porch with turned posts and bargeboard; brick quoining.

60. Pinetown Road at Conestoga River; c. 1870; two and one-half story, five bay frame farmhouse; two over two sash; central entry



with transom; porch with Tuscan columns; paneled shutters; rear wing; house of Jonas Nolt, who operated a mill on the property.

61. 1035 Pleasure Road; c. 1940; two story, three bay International style house; metal framed casement windows; glass block windows; glass block sidelights around central doorway; small round window centrally located on second story.

62. PETER GRAYBILL HOUSE, Quarry Road at Little Conestoga Creek, north side; 1830; two and one-half story, five bay stone farmhouse; two over two sash; central entry with transom; datestone; built by Peter and Susan Graybill (Grebil); stone end bank barn.

63. Snyder Road, west of Buckwalter Road, south side; c. 1850; two and one-half story, four bay brick farmhouse; gable roof; six over six sash; stone end barn with vertical slits; belonged to Christian Frand in 1864.

64. MANHEIM TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, (Neff Elementary School), 0-100 Block of Valley Road; c. 1920; two story, thirteen bay golden brick school; Art Deco Style; central stepped parapet; Art Deco detailing etched in cast concrete; cast concrete coping, quoining; decorative spandrels between stories; designed by Lancaster architect Henry Y. Shaub.

65. 220 Valley Road; c. 1820; two and one half story, eight bay brick house; Federal style; was originally three bays with lunette in gable end; paired end chimneys; six over six sash; fanlight over paneled door, surrounded by fluted moldings and keystone; outbuildings; LH #11.

#### 34. MANOR TOWNSHIP

Manor Township, third largest municipality in the county, was named for and includes all of Conestoga Manor, a large tract surveyed in 1718-1719. Large parts of the Manor were owned and later resold by wealthy Philadelphia Quakers. By the third decade of the 1700's, many of the subdivided lots had been sold to people of German and Swiss lineage, most of whom were religiously aligned with the Mennonite faith. In the mid nineteenth century, tobacco became an important cash crop in the township. Most of the land in Manor Township remains in agricultural use, although more and more is being used for suburban residential development. Washington Boro, once an established borough formed out of Manor Township, is once again part of Manor Township, having relinquished its incorporation as a borough in the 1970's. Lancaster's Heritage lists twenty-nine sites for Manor Township, twenty-five of which are included below. Not included are: LH #11, the Mann log house, on Route 999, north side, east of Prospect Road, a one story log house