

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM - DATA SHEET/SITE PLAN SHEET
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION, BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Box 1026, HARRISBURG, PA 17108-1026

89A

SURVEY CODE/TAX PARCEL/OTHER NO.: AHC E/multiple parcels
MUNICIPALITY: South Londonderry Township
HISTORIC NAME/OTHER NAME: Campbelltown Historic District

COUNTY: Lebanon
ADDRESS: U.S. 322, School House Ln, Palmyra Rd, Lawn Rd,
and Forge Rd

SITE PLAN

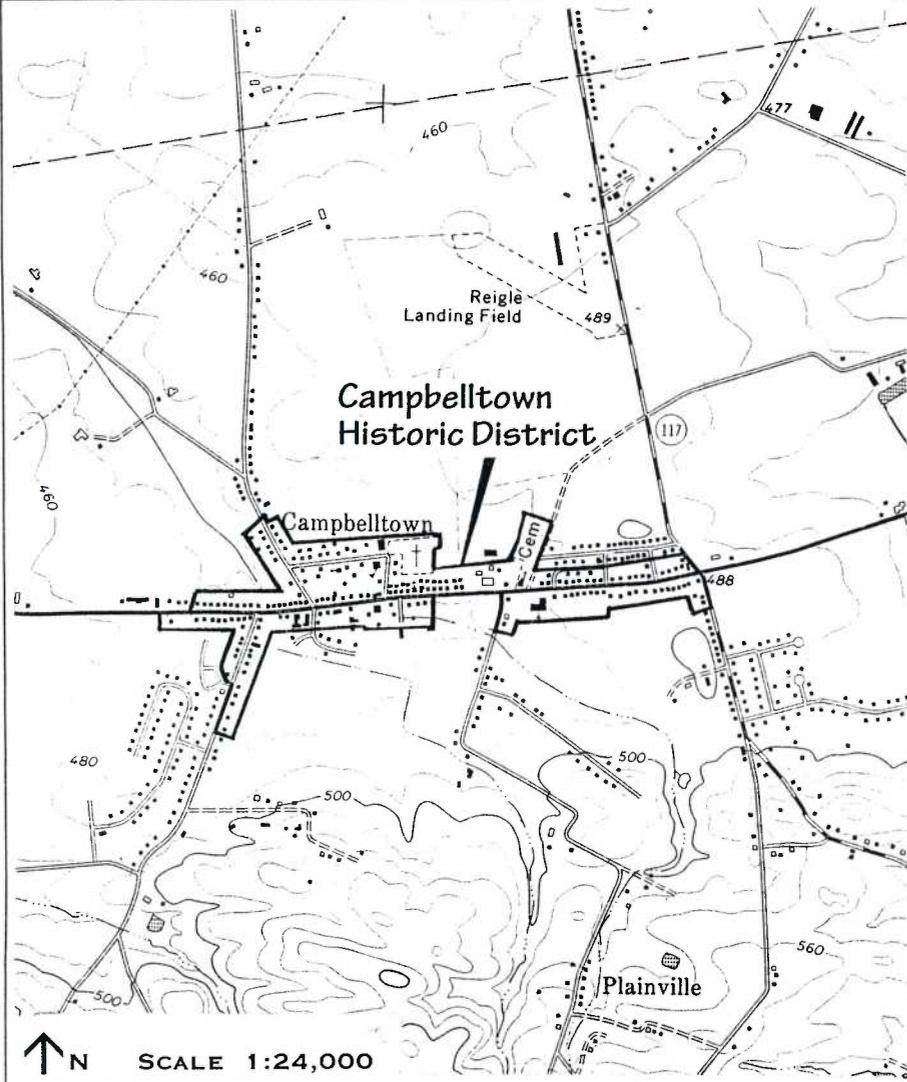


PHOTO INFORMATION



NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF VIEW	FACING
1	Main Street in Campbelltown	W

PHOTOGRAPHER: Erin Hammerstedt
DATE: 05-2003
NEGATIVE LOCATION: Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.
101 North Pennsylvania Avenue, PO Box 482
Centre Hall, PA 16828

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

YEAR BUILT: C. 1803 TO C. 1946 **ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS DATES:** C. TO C.
BASIS FOR DATING: DOCUMENTARY X ; PHYSICAL X
EXPLAIN: see Continuation Sheet 1

CULTURAL/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: 1. 2.
ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS: 1. 2.
ASSOCIATED EVENTS: 1. 2.
ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS: 1. 2.
BUILDERS: 1. 2.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see Continuation Sheet 11

PREVIOUS SURVEY, DETERMINATIONS

Many resources surveyed by Joan C. Kohl (075-S. Lo.-100 to 144), no determination.
The Dr. B. Stauffer house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.
The South Londonderry Township building was determined eligible in 1986.
The Brunner Farm was determined eligible in 1990.

EVALUATION (SURVEY DIRECTOR/CONSULTANTS ONLY)

INDIVIDUAL NR POTENTIAL: YES ; NO X ; **CONTEXT(S):**
CONTRIBUTES TO POTENTIAL DISTRICT: YES X ; NO ; **NAME:**
EXPLAIN: The Campbelltown Historic District appears to be eligible under National Register Criteria A and C.
See Continuation Sheets 9 and 10 for a complete evaluation.

THREATS

THREATS: 2. 1. NONE 2. PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT 3. PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT 4. NEGLECT 5. OTHER
EXPLAIN: This property is within the APE of the Campbelltown Connector/North Side Drive project. Preliminary plans indicate that intersection improvements associated with this project may affect this property.

SURVEYOR INFORMATION

SURVEYOR NAME/TITLE: Erin Hammerstedt **DATE:** May 2003
PROJECT NAME: Proposed Campbelltown Connector
ORGANIZATION: Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc. **TELEPHONE:** (814) 364-2135
STREET AND NO.: 101 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, P.O. Box 482
CITY AND STATE: Centre Hall, PA **ZIP CODE:** 16828
ADDITIONAL SURVEY DOCUMENTATION:
ADDITIONAL SURVEY CODES:

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 1**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Campbelltown is currently located in South Londonderry Township, Lebanon County. The village was originally part of Derry Township in Lancaster County, and was in the portion of that township that was designated as Londonderry Township, Lancaster County, in 1768. With the establishment of Dauphin County in 1785, Campbelltown was officially located in Londonderry Township, Dauphin County. Londonderry Township then became part of Lebanon County when it was formed in 1813. Londonderry Township was divided into North and South Londonderry in 1894 (www.firecompanygallery.com/CampbelltownPA/history.html).

On May 13, 1752, John Campbell received a warrant for land in what was then Derry Township, Lancaster County. A survey of the 352-acre tract was recorded in 1754, and the land was patented in August 1759 (Wolfson 2001). John Campbell believed that the farmland he had purchased was in a location where merchants, artisans, and day laborers would find it convenient to live and serve local farmers, and so he laid out Campbelltown on this 352-acre tract in approximately 1760, leasing large lots to individuals who paid him a yearly ground rent (Rhoads 2001:7).

Upon his death in 1775-76, John Campbell owned about 800 acres of land, including the 352-acre "Campbells town" tract. John Campbell's wife Margaret and his brother Patrick Campbell inherited all of his real estate, and Margaret subsequently sold her interest to Patrick. In 1779 Patrick Campbell and his wife Eleanor sold the 352-acre "Campbells town" tract and an adjacent 102-acre tract to Peter Grubb, Jr. The property contained several buildings, all subject to ground rent. Grubb subsequently sold the property to iron-master Robert Coleman in 1780 for a price of 90,000 pounds. Coleman continued to collect ground rents from people who resided on the land for five years before selling it all to Phillip and Margaret Wolfersberger in 1785 (Rhoades 2001:8-9; Henry 1883:218).

Because one person owned the entire town, it is difficult to know precisely what buildings existed where, and who built them. Several buildings stood in the village during Phillip Wolfersberger's ownership of Campbelltown. Most of these buildings were "one-story wood houses" with an associated barn or stable (Rhoades 2001:9). In addition to residences, a log building had been built in 1792 to house the Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church, and a church-operated school had also been established (Rhoades 2001:45; www.firecompanygallery.com/CampbelltownPA/history.html). There was also at least one tavern in Campbelltown at this time: Frederick Wolfersberger received his first tavern license in 1794, and in 1798 he owned a 32 by 28 foot, one-story log tavern as well as a 16 by 18 foot stable (Rhoades 2001:102). This early log tavern stood in the vicinity of the Rising Sun Restaurant and Bar (building 33). None of these early buildings are visible today. If any survive, they have been incorporated into later buildings.

In 1802 Phillip Wolfersberger sold approximately 250 acres to his son John Wolfersberger, and in 1809 he sold 77 acres to his son Phillip Wolfersberger, 120 acres to his son Frederick Wolfersberger, and 117 acres to Frederick's son Peter Wolfersberger (Rhoades 2001:9). This first division of the land that comprised and surrounded Campbelltown occurred during the construction of the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike, which took place from 1803 to 1819 (Grittinger, Seitzer, & Light 1868:18). There are no resources directly related to the turnpike in Campbelltown: the nearest toll gate and toll house were at the Dauphin/Lebanon County line, just west of Campbelltown; and the only surviving turnpike mile marker is in Fontana, a few miles east of Campbelltown (Rhoades 2001:11). However, several businesses were opened in Campbelltown to serve turnpike travelers and residents of the surrounding rural community. The Lutheran and Reformed Church, the schoolhouse, and Wolfersberger's tavern continued to operate into the nineteenth century. A post office was first opened in Campbelltown in 1811, with John Wolfersberger as postmaster: "He most likely conducted the postal business in the tavern he purchased from his brother Frederick Wolfersberger in 1811" (Rhoades 2001:44; Henry 1883:219). The tavern continued to serve as the post office through 1844 (Rhoades 2001:44). The town tavern, a log building formerly located where the United Methodist Church stands today, was built prior to 1819 to accommodate turnpike travelers. Mr. Houtz opened a store in the large brick and stone house (#32) located just east of Wolfersberger's tavern and post office (Henry 1883:219). There was probably also a blacksmith and/or wheelwright in the town, although the location of such businesses, if they existed is not known. Houses were also built in Campbelltown during this period, a few of which survive today. One such house is the Wolfersberger farmhouse (# 30) constructed between 1813 and 1815. Thus, it is during this period of turnpike-related development that Campbelltown began to take on the appearance that it has today. Londonderry Township became part of Lebanon County upon its formation in 1813.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 2**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

Campbelltown and the surrounding area continued to grow and develop in the decades after the turnpike was opened. By 1860 there were at least 39 buildings in Campbelltown, including a Doctor Stauffer's office (#1), Samuel Bowman's Store (#9), Martin Weltmer's tanyard (gone), John Wolfersberger, Sr.'s hotel (#33), Benjamin Hocker's store (#41), a school house (#46?), Jonas Copenhaver's blacksmith shop (# 80?), Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church (rebuilt as #82), and the residences and shops of tailor Bernard Forrest (#94), shoemaker Henry Stauffer (#116), and furniture maker John Arnold (#118), in addition to a number of other residences, and perhaps additional small businesses (Bridgen 1860). In addition to those businesses identified in 1860, a business directory compiled in 1868 identified one justice of the peace, three merchants, and three stove dealers in Campbelltown at that time (Grittinger, Seitzer & Light 1868:82).

The number of businesses in Campbelltown increased through the second half of the nineteenth century. Blacksmith Henry Lenig began making carriages on the property of John Wolfersberger Sr. (vicinity of #103) in approximately 1866 (Rhoades 2001:84). Dr. Stauffer built an apothecary shop beside his house at some point between 1860 and 1875, where he made and sold medications. In 1874 Samuel and Mary Bowman purchased a tract of land in Campbelltown from Henry and Anna Brightbill, on which they erected a one-story frame meetinghouse to accommodate the meetings of the United Brethren congregation (Rhoades 2001:53). A cemetery had been established behind the building.

By 1875, Samuel Bowman's Store had been sold to E. Dissinger, and the building was identified as a hotel (#9). Mrs. Kate Wolfersberger is identified as the owner of a large farm "in a good state of cultivation" in the heart of Campbelltown (#30). Martin Weltmer's tannery was still open (now gone), and J. Deininger operated a store (#32) next to Eby and Sanders hotel and post office (#33). W.E. Bruner, who owned and operated a store (#41) across from his farm (#83), was advertised as a "dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, Queensware, notions, drugs, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c." Samuel Bowman's United Brethren Church appears on the map, and the Academy identified in 1860 was now referred to simply as a schoolhouse. A wheelwright shop and blacksmith shop are identified on the property of J. Deininger, who had apparently acquired the carriage works from John Wolfersberger Sr. G. Weltmer had opened a tailor shop in his home (#108), and Henry Stauffer had built a shoe shop (now gone) next to his residence (#116). Samuel Johnston, "manufacturer and dealer in stoves, tinware, cedarware, hardware, pocket cutlery, guns, &c.," resided and maintained a shop in building #122 (Beers 1875).

Ten years later in 1885, Campbelltown had one advertised furniture maker, one cooper, one tinsmith, one painter, and two carpenters. The town had three wagon/coach manufacturers, with three blacksmith shops. There was a flourmill, a creamery, a livestock dealer and a poultry dealer, in addition to one hotel, one restaurant, and two general stores. A postmaster, a justice of the peace, and two booksellers also served Campbelltown, as did two physicians, one of whom was also advertised as a druggist. There were also two tailors, three shoemakers, and a harness maker in Campbelltown in 1885 (Boyd 1886:162). In 1886 Campbelltown had a population of about 200 (Grittinger, Seitzer, & Light 1868:81).

By 1897 thirty-eight men in Campbelltown advertised their businesses or services. The town had three general merchants, one grocery store, and one confectionary store. There was a hardware store, a furniture store, two tailor shops, and two shoe stores. There was a dairyman, a drover, and a produce dealer in addition to two butchers, two millers, and a baker. Campbelltown also had two wagon shops, three blacksmiths, a saddler, two painters, two carpenters, and two tanners that also sold stoves. There were two doctors and one justice of the peace, one notary public, one watchmaker, one organ dealer, and one postmaster (Shaffer 1897). The Campbelltown post office was located in Weltmer's Tailor Shop from about 1889 to 1892, in Lenig's Store from approximately 1898 to 1914, and in Dissinger's store from 1914 to 1961 (Rhoades 2001:44).

A number of changes began to take place in Campbelltown around the turn of the twentieth century. A few new businesses continued to appear in the town: by 1903 Campbelltown advertised one milliner and a restaurant in addition to those businesses advertised in 1897 (Shaffer 1903:367). New businesses in 1914 included an agricultural implements dealer, a decorator, a "jeweler, optician, and photographer," a plumber, and a roofer (Atkinson 1914:133). However, with the introduction of the trolley, followed by the rise of the automobile, people began to reside in Campbelltown and work elsewhere. The pace at which new homes were constructed far outweighed the increase in business, shifting Campbelltown's focus from commercial to residential.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 3**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

Milton S. Hershey established the Hummelstown and Campbellstown Street Railway Company in 1903, with plans to establish a trolley line to transport a large workforce to his large new chocolate factory in Derry Church (Hershey). Tracks for the Hummelstown and Campbellstown Street Railway were laid through Campbelltown in 1907, with electrified wires overhead to provide power to the cars. Service to Campbelltown began in 1908. By 1911 the network of trolley connections enabled Campbelltown residents to travel to jobs and stores in Lebanon, where Hershey had established a large butter factory, as well as to Hershey and Harrisburg. This caused substantial residential growth in Campbelltown (Rhoades 2001:11-13).

In 1907 Frank Dissinger and John Leshner purchased 102 acres of land and laid out approximately 300 lots that they planned to sell for development (Rhoades 2001:14-15). The development did not succeed at that time; West Market Street, which contains several early twentieth century buildings including the 1912 Campbelltown School (now the South Londonderry Township Municipal Building) is the only portion of that Dissinger and Leshner tract that was developed during Campbelltown's period of significance. The Campbelltown School was one of two schools that existed in the township after consolidation in the 1920s and 1930s; the school closed in 1972 (www.firecompanygallery.com/CampbelltownPA/history.html).

During the 1920s, Henry Kreider and Harvey Alger proposed expanding Campbelltown eastward along U.S. 322. In 1923 Henry Kreider filed a development plan containing 48 small lots at the east end of Campbelltown south of U.S. 322. Six houses had already been constructed on fifteen of the lots. In the years that followed, the vacant lots were purchased and newer residences and commercial buildings were erected. Similarly, Harvey Alger divided a plot of land into small lots for development in the 1920s (Rhoades 2001:15, 17). These properties, which were located on the north side of U.S. 322, developed similarly to Kreider's tracts.

Public utilities appeared in Campbelltown beginning with electric lights in 1916, then public water in 1922, natural gas in 1930 and public sewer in the 1980s (Rhoades 2001:33). The United Methodist Church building (#42) was originally built in 1924/25 to house the town's United Brethren in Christ congregation (Rhoades 2001:50-51). Campbelltown's fire station and community center (#103) was completed in 1930.

Trolley ridership began to decline as the number of automobiles increased. As a result, trolley lines began to close, beginning with the Elizabethtown line in 1940, and the line between Campbelltown and Lebanon in 1942. The Office of Defense Transportation ordered the Hershey Transit Company to continue its remaining operations through World War II, so limited trolley service continued in Campbelltown until 1946 (Rhoades 2001:13-14). For a few years the Hershey Transit Company operated bus service to Campbelltown to replace the trolley service (www.firecompanygallery.com/CampbelltownPA/history.html).

Not only did the trolley close following World War II, but the buildings built in Campbelltown began to have a very different feel than those built prior to the war. Campbelltown's post-war buildings are typically low, one-story structures with flat or nearly flat gable roofs. They tend to be set back farther from the road than older buildings; many sit on wider lots, and have prominent driveways. Most of the buildings are clad in brick, including houses as well as the post office, which was constructed in 1961 when Dissinger's store closed, and the fire station, which was built in 1967 (Rhoades 2001:44, 89, 97). Overall, the modern buildings in Campbelltown contrast with the historic character of the district.

The following is a discussion of the individual buildings within the Campbelltown historic district that have interesting histories relating to their function, the occupation of their inhabitants, or some other notable feature. Those buildings that are numbered on the site plan but are not discussed here are generally residences with no identified commercial activity or outstanding features.

1. The house located at 192 West Main Street in Campbelltown is known as the Dr. B. Stauffer House. The brick house was built in 1848, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The house served as the home and office of Dr. Stauffer, who also operated an apothecary shop or drug store in a small frame building on the property.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 4**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

9. The building at 124 west Main Street, on the southwest corner of Locust (now School House Lane) and Main (U.S. 322), was commonly known as Dissinger's Store. Prior to being owned and operated by the Dissinger family, however, the building served a number of functions. In 1846 Martin Weltmer sold the property to James and Julia Ann Clendenin, who immediately sold this lot to Henry and Mary Whisler (Rhoades 2001:98). The Whislers then sold the property to Joseph and Caroline Landis in 1849, and the Landis' sold the property to Samuel and Mary Bowman in 1854. Samuel Bowman owned a number of farms in the area at that time, and most likely purchased or erected the building in order to have a place to sell his produce in Campbelltown. The building is identified as Samuel Bowman's Store in 1860 (Bridgen 1860). In 1861 the Bowmans sold the store to John and Margaret Deininger, who sold it to Jacob and Annie Funck in 1866 (Rhoades 2001:98). Edward Dissinger then purchased Jacob Funk's (Funck's) store in 1869. Most say that he continued to operate the building as a store, however the property is identified as "Hotel E. Dissinger" in 1875 (Beers 1875). Dissinger was operating a store by 1890, however, which his son Frank Dissinger took over that year, and enlarged the building. Frank's son Charles took over the store for three years following his father's death in 1924, and modernized the store before selling it to his cousin Albert Dissinger in 1927. For many years the store sold items such as toys, shoes and boots, notions, clothes, dry goods, food, cleaning supplies, and household items. The building also housed the Campbelltown post office from 1914 to 1961. Albert Dissinger died in 1943, and the well-established business passed to his son Marlin Dissinger, who continued to operate the store until 1963, when it was unable to stay in business due to competition from area super markets and department stores (Rhoades 2001:94, 98). The Dissingers continued to reside in the building until 1969, when they moved into a new house, and sold the old store. Since that time the building has served as an antique store, a sandwich shop, a donut shop, and various pizza parlors. The building is currently owned and occupied by A&M Pizza.

The Campbelltown Creamery used to stand on the west side of Locust Street between 103 and 117/119 School House Lane. Edward Dissinger established the Campbelltown Creamery before 1885. Edwin Swope owned the creamery from 1892 to 1899, and then sold it to John Moyer and E. H. Eby. Swope continued to manage the creamery through at least 1904. It is unknown when the creamery closed, but the building survived into the 1950s (Rhoades 2001:86). There is currently a modern residence on the property.

26. John T. Leshar opened his bakery on Locust Street (now School House Lane) in approximately 1885 in a 1.5-story frame building with a mansard roof. He ran a successful business employing several bakers in addition to two delivery drivers, and enlarged the facility in 1907, constructing the one-story brick-front building seen today. His son Edward Leshar took over the business in 1911, three years prior to John Leshar's death. In approximately 1916 Edwin Leshar sold the bakery to Aaron Gingrich, who continued to serve Campbelltown and the surrounding area with baked goods until passing the business to his sons Ammon and Howard in 1931. Ammon and Howard Gingrich passed the business to Ammon's sons Norman and Howard in approximately 1948. The building burned in 1949, and Norman Gingrich died in the fire. Howard Gingrich rebuilt the bakery retaining the appearance of the 1907 building, and continued the business until 1992 (Rhoades 2001:94, 95). The building remains in the Gingrich family, and currently serves as Gingrich's Garage and Automobile Storage.

In addition to the residences that exist on School House Lane, there were historically a number of businesses in the area. These businesses do not survive today, and their precise locations are unknown. The Arrow Potato Chip Factory, which also made Arrow Popcorn and Red Hots, formerly existed in the vicinity of Gingrich's Bakery (#26). The earliest factory was destroyed by fire in 1944. The facility was re-built, but burned again in 1946 (Rhoades 2001:87). A remnant of the factory apparently survives, but it was not identified during fieldwork.

The Londonderry Squab Company was historically located on the southeast side of Locust Street (now School House Lane), south of Main Street (U.S. 322). Edward Dissinger opened the business in about 1904, beginning with a one-building facility that contained eight pens, each designed to hold about fifty birds (Rhoades 2001:87). By 1905 Edward Dissinger had about 2,000 pigeons, and when his company went public in 1906 he owned 5,000 pigeons, which he housed in three 16-foot by 160-foot buildings (Rhoades 2001:87). The Londonderry Squab Company continued to expand its facility to a capacity of 10,000 birds with the construction of at least two additional aviaries, each 16 feet wide and 175 feet long (Rhoades 2001:87). James Blythe became manager of the squab company in 1910, and the successful business continued to operate for a number of years (Rhoades 2001:88). No buildings associated with the Londonderry Squab Company appear to survive today.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 5

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

In 1939 Harry Burkholder opened a butcher shop in Campbelltown. He purchased a double home on Locust Street and erected various outbuildings including a shop, smokehouse, wood and sawdust sheds, and outdoor pens to hold livestock prior to butchering. The Burkholder butcher shop was closed in 1980 and the property sold at public sale (Rhoades 2001:106-107). This property may survive today, but it was not identified during fieldwork.

29. Frank R. Dissinger built the house currently located at 118 West Main Street in 1889 (Rhoades 2001:17). Prior to having its one-story wrap-around porch removed and being clad in aluminum siding in 1972, this building was a fine example of the Stick style of architecture. The 1889 building was erected on or near the site of an earlier building that had been owned by James Clendenon in 1860 and 1875 (Bridgen 1860; Beers 1875).

30. One of the oldest surviving buildings in the Campbelltown historic district is currently part of the Twin Oaks Nursing Home. Phillip E. Wolfersberger built the brick house located at 90 West Main Street between 1813 and 1815 (Rhoades 2001:8). The house was associated with a large bank barn and other outbuildings, none of which survive today. John H. Wolfersberger owned the house in 1860, and Mrs. K. Wolfersberger resided there in 1875 (Bridgen 1860; Beers 1875). The house eventually passed out of the Wolfersberger family to Aaron Gingrich, a local baker, in the 1890s. Mr. Gingrich operated a sawmill behind the house, but the mill is no longer present. Joseph Kettering purchased the property in the 1950s and opened the Camp-A-While Guest Home. The property is currently the Twin Oaks Nursing Home, which required a large new addition in the 1990s to accommodate the 53-bed assisted living facility (Rhoades 2001:8, 107). The addition was built to the west of the house, on the property that historically contained Martin Weltmer's tannery. None of the tannery buildings survive today.

31. Al and Priscilla Mengel built the 2.5-story brick American Foursquare house located at 54 West Main Street early in the twentieth century (Rhoades 2001:99). The house replaced an earlier home that had been occupied by John Dissinger Jr. in 1860, and by J. Burkholder in 1875 (Bridgen 1860; Beers 1875). The property contains an early twentieth century garage, in addition to an old icehouse and smokehouse that remain from the period of the earlier residence. From 1995-1998 the Mengel House contained Robert Kain's Country String Shop, which has since moved to the old fire hall and community building across the street.

32. This ten-bay brick and stone building is reportedly one of the oldest surviving buildings in Campbelltown. Mr. Houtz first kept a store in the buildings, followed by Mr. Swarr, Mr. Harman, Benjamin Hocker, John Dissinger, and John Deininger (Henry 1883:219). The building was under the ownership of John Dissinger in 1860, and was occupied as John Deininger's store in 1875 (Bridgen 1860; Beers 1875). In 1904 George Grumbein, who had formerly served as a clerk in Dissinger's store, opened a general merchandise store in this building. In 1905 a branch of the Palmyra Laundry opened in the building. This building also housed John Moyer's Hardware until approximately 1940 (Rhoades 2001:90). Today multiple residential apartments occupy the building.

33. This site, which is currently home to the Rising Sun Restaurant and Bar, has contained a tavern since approximately 1794, when Frederick Wolfersberger first applied for a tavern license. In 1798 he owned a 32 by 28 foot, one-story log tavern as well as a 16 by 18 foot stable on two acres of land. In 1809 he purchased an additional 120 acres of land from his father, Phillip Wolfersberger. Then in 1811 Frederick Wolfersberger sold the tavern property to his brother John Wolfersberger. It seems likely that John Wolfersberger, who owned the tavern and also used it as the Campbelltown post office while he served as postmaster from 1811 to 1819, replaced the earlier one-story log building with the large six-bay, gable-roofed brick tavern that existed into the twentieth century. Although they suffered some financial difficulty and had to surrender ownership of the property for a few years in the 1840s, John and Elizabeth Wolfersberger generally retained ownership of the tavern property for 52 years before selling it to John and Elizabeth Wealand in 1863 (Rhoades 2001:9, 44, 102-103).

Following the death of John Wealand, William Brunner acquired the property in 1866 and held it for only two years before selling it to Edward Dissinger in 1868. Dissinger sold the building, which was then a hotel, to John Sanders and Jonas Eby in 1869 (Rhoades 2001:103). In 1875 the property is identified as "Eby & Sanders Hotel and P.O." (Beers 1875). David Gingrich owned the hotel and bar from 1876-1889, followed by Charles Penrose Eby who owned it in 1889 & 1890. Harry Bachman then purchased the property, which was operated by his family until 1907. H. H. Brooks, who owned the hotel from 1907-1916, is assumed to have made the majority of the physical changes to the building, including the replacement of the gabled roof with a mansard, thereby adding a third level; the addition of a third floor to the

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 6**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

building's rear wing; and the addition of a wrap-around porch, among other alterations. It appears that these alterations placed a substantial financial strain on Mr. Books, because the hotel was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1916 (Rhoades 2001:103-104). Since that time the building's ownership has changed a number of times, and its use has been altered slightly.

The large bank barn, which served as the livery stable for the Rising Sun Hotel and was the site of Cambelltown's horse and cattle auctions, burned down in 1955 (Rhoades 2001:90). A modern building has been constructed on the site of the former barn.

34. This property was historically the site of Foltz' and Linneaweaver's Mill, which opened at some time between 1875 and 1883 (Beers 1875). Franklin Foltz operated the mill from at least 1883 to 1889, and the Linneaweaver Brothers established their flour and feed mill in 1890 in the same location, likely taking over Foltz's business. The mill remained in operation until 1914, when many farmers had acquired their own gas engines and were able to grind their own feed (Rhoades 2001:90).

The former E. O. Miller Chevrolet (now Hallman's Body Shop) is a large, one-story brick commercial building that was constructed by Elvin O. Miller and Roy Grubb in 1922 on the former site of Linneaweaver's Flour and Feed Mill. Here Miller and Grubb, who had operated a small auto repair shop in Cambelltown for two years, began to sell Chevrolets. Roy Grubb left Cambelltown in 1932, and Elvin Miller continued to run the business on his own. He expanded the business to include an Oldsmobile franchise, and maintained a successful repair shop and filling station. The business continued in this location into the 1950s, but relocated to a new, modern facility in 1955 (Rhoades 2001:88, 90). The building continues to be used as an automobile repair facility today.

39. The building at 36 East Main Street or 2804 Horseshoe Pike was built by David and Elizabeth Gingrich, and was sold to Dr. Milton R. Fisher in 1879. The wood frame house is 2.5 stories in height with a mansard roof and tall, narrow two-over-two windows. Dr. Fisher, and subsequently doctors Risser, Fetterman, and Keiter, maintained residence here while using a portion of the house accessed by a side door as their medical office (Rhoades 2001:34). The building is currently used solely as a residence, and its physical appearance has been substantially altered through the replacement of building materials.

41. The building located at the southeast corner of the intersection of U.S. 322 and Lawn Road is known as Hocker's or Bruner's store. Benjamin Hocker erected the large brick building between 1844 and 1858 on land he purchased from John and Elizabeth Wolfersberger in 1844. William Brunner moved to Campbelltown in 1858 to work in Hocker's store, and subsequently married Hocker's only daughter, Louisa, and took over the farm and store. William Brunner retired from storekeeping in 1880. The Brunner farm was sold to Herman Alger in 1920, however the store remained in the Brunner family until the death of Mary Brunner in 1960 (Rhoades 2001:84-85). The building is undergoing renovation by its current owner.

42. The site of the United Methodist Church historically contained the town tavern, a large clapboarded log building that originally served as a tavern along the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike. The building was on the Brunner Farm when Herman Alger purchased it in 1920.

The United Brethren in Christ began meeting in the Campbelltown School in 1920, but within the year they felt they needed a larger space for their meetings. They rented the old town tavern, which had reportedly been neglected and was in terrible condition, and fixed it up so that it was fit for use. A year later they purchased the property on which the tavern sat, where they erected a large new church building in 1924-1925, tearing down the old town tavern. The United Brethren in Christ congregation merged with the Evangelical Association in 1946 to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church, who later merged with the Methodist Church to form the Untied Methodist Church in 1968. The building's Christian Education Wing was added in 1970 (Rhoades 2001:49-52).

46. The brick building at 2748 Horseshoe Pike is believed to be Campbelltown's old schoolhouse (Kohl Survey code 115). If this is in fact the case, the building has been highly altered.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 7

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

64. In 1924 the building located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Horseshoe Pike and Forge Road (2703 Horseshoe Pike) opened as Leeds Corner Store. Henry Leeds store sold everything from ice cream and home made pie to gasoline. Paul Gruber, the property's subsequent owner, made some additions to the building in 1944, including a produce area and a storeroom. David Carmany then acquired the property, and in 1947 he held a grand re-opening of his new store. Arthur and Larry Eby operated the store until 1995, followed by Wanda Betchel until 1997 (Rhoades 2001:100). The property is currently operating as Stoltzfus Discount Grocery Store and Treasures From Home Consignment Shop.
67. Blose Printing opened in its current location in 1980, but the building appears to date to the early twentieth century.
71. Based on a comparison of old and new photographs of Campbelltown, the 2.5-story brick foursquare house at 2717 Horseshoe Pike appears to be the home of E. O. Miller, who owned a Chevrolet and Oldsmobile dealership as well as an automotive repair shop in Campbelltown. Miller purchased the land from Herman Alger, who subdivided a portion of his farmland and sold small lots to develop eastern Campbelltown north of U. S. 322 during the 1920s.
82. Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church was first constructed of logs on land donated by the Wolfersberger family in 1792. In 1845 a large new stone building was constructed to replace the earlier log building. This building was renovated slightly in 1866, 1875, and extensively in 1887/88. In 1896 the building was destroyed in a storm. The ruins were torn down in 1897 and a new Reformed church was built in its place. The building's steeple burned and was replaced in 1985, and a large addition was completed in 1999 (Rhoades 2001:45-49). The building is now referred to as Salem United Church of Christ.
83. This brick farmhouse was built in 1827. Benjamin Hocker purchased the 163-acre farm from John and Elizabeth Wolfersberger in 1844, and before long he built a store on the opposite side of the turnpike from the farmhouse. William Brunner moved to Campbelltown in 1858 to work Hocker's store. He subsequently married Benjamin Hocker's only daughter, Louisa, and took over the farm and the store. William Brunner retired in 1880, but retained ownership of the farm. The property has been in the Alger family since 1920, and was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 (Rhoades 2001:8, 84). The property's bank barn was destroyed by fire in 1990, but a twentieth century barn and one additional outbuilding survive.
88. Built by Cyrus Gruber in 1903, 2799 Horseshoe Pike is a large 2.5-story frame house with a front wall dormer and a wrap-around front porch. It is reportedly the first house in Campbelltown to have indoor plumbing (Rhoades 2001:16).
91. The large, highly altered two-story, four-bay building located at 37 East Main Street (2805 Horseshoe Pike) was formerly the home of Walters Store and Restaurant. Jacob and Lavina Walters purchased the property from Henry and Nancy Brightbill in 1876, and completed the building in 1879. The store and restaurant were both open in 1883, and continued in use through at least 1895. Lavina Walters and her son-in-law Gabriel Wolfersberger operated the general store until the time of her death in 1923. Gabriel Wolfersberger continued to run the store as Wolferberger's until his death in 1931, when Norman Schuchman purchased the building. Schuchman kept the store open until he died in 1838 (Rhoades 2001:86). The building currently contains a number of residential apartments.
92. In 1874 Samuel and Mary Bowman purchased a tract of land in Campbelltown from Henry and Anna Brightbill, on which they erected a one-story frame meetinghouse. The building was built to accommodate the meetings of the United Brethren congregation, who changed their name to the United Christian Church in 1878. Upon Samuel Bowman's death in 1882 the property, which included a cemetery that pre-dated the meetinghouse, was sold by the executor of his will to the trustees of the United Christian Church for \$300, with the stipulation that the descendants of the Bowman family reserved the rights to hold funerals in the building at any time, and that they had the right to choose the minister or ministers that spoke in the building. The cemetery was sold to the trustees of the United Christian Cemetery Association of Campbelltown in 1925 (Rhoades 2001:53). Both the meetinghouse and the cemetery continue to be used for their original purposes.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 8**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

93-96. These four buildings, which are identified as 2813, 2815, 2819, and 2821 Horseshoe Pike, are all attractive two-story, four-bay brick houses with side-gable roofs. Although no evidence was found to suggest that these buildings served any commercial purpose, they retain good integrity and comprise the heart of historic residential Campbelltown.

97. The Directors of the Common Schools of Londonderry Township purchased this lot from Philip and Barbara Wolfersberger in 1845, and built a small public schoolhouse (Rhoades 2001:114). According to historic maps of Campbelltown, the building was located at the rear of the lot, set back quite a distance from Main Street (Bridgen 1860; Beers 1875). The current two-story brick building replaced the original schoolhouse in 1876. It served as the town's school until the new school was completed in 1913 (Rhoades 2001:114). The large, brick, gable-front building known as 1 and 3 west Main Street is currently occupied as a residential duplex.

98-103. John Wolfersberger Sr. owned all of these lots, which contained at least two buildings, in 1860 (Bridgen 1860). In approximately 1866, blacksmith Henry Lenig began manufacturing coaches, carriages, and wagons on the property. By 1875 John Wolfersberger had sold the property to merchant J. Deininger; at this time there were three buildings on the property, labeled "W.&B.S. Sh.," referring to the wagon and blacksmith shop that existed on the property (Beers 1875). Henry Lenig was manager of the coach works until 1882, and continued as the company's blacksmith until 1887. A photograph dated 1880 illustrates two stuccoed two-story, side-gable buildings connected by a second story porch surrounded by carriages in the foreground, with an eight-bay, 2.5-story brick building and a gable front frame barn in the background. There was apparently a one-story, shed roofed frame blacksmith shop on the property, located off Main Street and behind the aforementioned buildings. Subsequent owners of the carriage works include Peter Zeiger and Robert C. Moyer (Rhoades 201:82-83, 89).

Currently, the former coach works property is occupied by various buildings, including: an eight-bay brick building (#101), which currently contains four residential units (2837, 2839, 2841, and 2843 Horseshoe Pike) and appears to be the only element of J. Deininger's carriage works that survives from the 1880s photograph. It may have been worker housing for employees in the carriage factory, or may have served as part of the manufacturing facility. The property also contains the two-story frame duplex known as 2845 and 2847 Horseshoe Pike (#102), which replaced one of the earlier structures in the coach works complex, serving as part of the manufacturing facility through at least 1905, and the 1930 fire house and community building (#103). There are currently two firehouses in Campbelltown. This lot contains the older of the two, a three-story brick structure with a shaped parapet and concrete details, which was constructed on land purchased from Aaron Gingrich in 1927 and was completed in 1930. The building sheltered the town's fire trucks, as well as serving as a community center. The building, which contains a stage as well as a large kitchen and dining room, served the fire company, the ladies auxiliary, the PTA, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, and the Lions Club. From 1926 to 1972 there was also a barbershop in the building. The old fire hall currently houses Campbelltown's Music Academy. The current fire hall was constructed on the south side of Main Street between 1967 and 1969 (Rhoades 2001:62-63, 83).

105. The small two-story, two-bay frame building at 2857 Horseshoe Pike was historically Miller and Son Harness Shop. Thomas Miller opened his business in approximately 1861 in an unknown location, and later moved to this building, which Miller built on property he purchased from John and Margaret Deininger in 1876. George Miller began to work in his father's shop at the age of fourteen, purchasing the business in 1927. George Miller continued in the harness and saddle business after his father's death, making leather wallets, purses, and billfolds as the automobile decreased the need for harnesses and saddles. He continued the business until his death in 1957. In 1992 Robert Kain opened the Country String Shop in the building, where he made and repaired musical instruments (Rhoades 2001:92-93, 99). The building currently houses a small wedding shop.

108. Benjamin Dininger owned the house at 2865 Horseshoe Pike in 1860 (Bridgen 1860). The building served as the home and tailor shop of G. Weltmer in 1875 (Beers 1875).

113. This large hipped roof building was originally Leshner and Hoover Hardware. It was then sold to A. M. Brandt becoming Brandt's Hardware in 1913/14. A rear addition was built to accommodate Harry Gingrich's auto paint shop, which was taken over by his son Clarence Gingrich. George Gingrich operated a print shop in the building and his wife Pearl used the building as Pearl's Place restaurant in the 1950s (Rhoades 2001:109).

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 9**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (CONTINUED)

115. Henry Lenig worked until 1882 as manager of Campbelltown's coach works, and then until 1887 as the company's blacksmith. At that time he opened a confectionary store at 2895 Horseshoe Pike, in the building known as Lenig's Confectionary Store. Henry's son Charles A. Lenig also began his career in the carriage making business, working as a carriage painter for thirteen years. When his father retired from the confectionery business in 1897, Charles took over Henry Lenig's store, which sold items such as ice cream, sodas, ham, salmon, sardines, soup, crackers, baked beans, olives, tobacco, pretzels, and oranges, as well as candies. Charles Lenig was made postmaster in 1898, and maintained Campbelltown's post office in his store from 1898 to 1914 (Rhoades 2001:89-90).

116. Henry Stauffer, "dealer in boots, shoes, and rubbers," made and sold shoes in Campbelltown from about 1850 to 1897 (Rhoades 2001:108). In 1860 he owned a building on the north side of west Main Street, probably at 2907 Horseshoe Pike (Bridgen 1860). By 1875 two buildings owned by Henry Stauffer appear, one of which is most likely his home, and the other labeled as a shoe shop (Beers 1875). The two-story, gable front, frame house owned by Henry Stauffer survives today, but in the mid-1950s a modern bank replaced the shoe shop, which had served as the Campbelltown Bank since 1919 (Rhoades 2001:93).

119. The large, six-bay frame building known as 2919, 2921 and 2923 Horseshoe Pike is the location of the historic Arnold family furniture and funeral business. John H. Arnold, a cabinetmaker, moved to Campbelltown before 1854 and established himself as the town's only cabinetmaker. He made furniture and coffins, and served as the town's undertaker. Charles F. Arnold later took over his father's business, serving as a barber and justice of the peace as well as a furniture maker and undertaker. He enlarged the workshop and show rooms in approximately 1906. Raymond Arnold assumed his aging father's business, but moved the company to Lebanon in 1920 (Rhoades 2001:92).

122. Samuel Johnston worked in Campbelltown as a stove dealer and tinner beginning around 1860 (Rhoades 2001:100; Bridgen 1860). In approximately 1868 tinsmith Absolam Witman moved to Campbelltown and began working for Samuel Johnston. E. Dissinger and Sons purchased the stove business from Samuel Johnston, retaining Absolam Witman as an employee. Absolam Witman resided elsewhere for a few years and then returned to Campbelltown in 1888, when he purchased the tinning, plumbing and stove business from E. Dissinger and Sons. He remained in business through at least 1909. After Absolam's retirement, his son James Witman took over the business (Rhoades 2001:96). This building has been altered almost beyond recognition.

139. This building was constructed in 1912/13 as the Campbelltown School. It is located on West Main Street in the part of town laid out for development in 1907 by Dissinger and Leshner (Rhoades 2001:14). The building was substantially enlarged through the addition of a rear wing in the 1930s to accommodate children from other South Londonderry Township Schools. From 1936 to 1972 this was one of the township's two consolidated schools. The large 2.5-story brick building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, and is currently used as the South Londonderry Township municipal offices.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

The Campbelltown Historic District is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and C. John Campbell originally laid out Campbelltown in approximately 1760 as a speculative venture. He purchased farmland where he believed merchants, artisans, and day laborers would find it convenient to live and serve local farmers. He allowed individuals to build houses on relatively large portions of his 352-acre tract, as long as they paid him a yearly ground rent for use of the land. Although a number of buildings existed in Campbelltown at an early date, it was not until after completion of the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike (Horseshoe Pike) in 1819 that the village began to take on the form we see today.

As the Turnpike was being constructed, Philip Wolfersberger, who had acquired Campbelltown and much of the surrounding farmland, began to divide the property and sell it off among his family. It is at this time that portions of the village were actually sold to the owners of buildings, and the system of ground rents was phased out. Small tracts of land, generally fronting on the Horseshoe Pike or its intersecting roads, were sold to individuals who erected new buildings throughout the town. The ages and styles of buildings present in the village today reflect this pattern of property subdivision and infill construction. As a rural village that grew in association with the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike (Horseshoe Pike), with a downtown district that served as the commercial focus for the surrounding

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 10**

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION (CONTINUED)

agricultural community, Campbelltown is significant for its association with a pattern of events that has made a significant contribution to the development of its community (Criterion A).

Under Criterion C, Campbelltown is significant as a good example of a linear community that developed along an early road. It contains a variety of building types and styles typical of rural villages in Pennsylvania. Collectively, the buildings illustrate the settlement and growth of the small town from primitive houses to standardized twentieth century residences, including a number of public and commercial facilities as well.

In 1886 Campbelltown had a population of approximately 200. The community supported taverns, stores, churches, schools, and a post office. Development continued after the opening of the trolley in 1908, and through the rise of the automobile age in the 1920s and 1930s. Although Campbelltown was first established in approximately 1760, no buildings appear to survive from that date, and the overall character of the area has changed. Therefore, the period of significance for the Campbelltown Historic District begins with the construction of the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Lancaster Turnpike between 1803 and 1819, and ends after World War II with the closing of the trolley line through the town. The appearance of buildings constructed in Campbelltown after World War II is not in keeping with the district's historic character. Therefore buildings that date to the district's period of significance contribute to the historic district, while those built after 1946 are non-contributing. The 22 non-contributing properties within the district contain buildings that were constructed in the years following World War II. These are typically one-story residences with low gable roofs, asymmetrical facades, and a combination of aluminum siding and brick veneer. The proportions of these buildings are not in keeping with the district's historic buildings, and in several cases they are set back farther from the road, disrupting the continuity of the district.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The proposed National Register boundary for the Campbelltown Historic District generally follows the rear property line of those properties facing U.S. Route 322 in Campbelltown, from a point approximately 500 feet west of the intersection with School House Lane to the west side of Forge Road. The boundary also includes properties on both sides of School House Lane for about 400 feet along the west side of the road, and 550 feet on the east side of the road. It includes one property on the east side of Lawn Road south of U.S. 322, and two properties on the west side of South Forge Road south of U.S. 322. Cemeteries behind the Salem United Church of Christ and the United Christian Church are also included, as are properties on both sides of West Market Street, and both sides of Palmyra Road to a point approximately 250 feet northwest of its intersection with West Market Street. The attached site plan illustrates the proposed boundary.

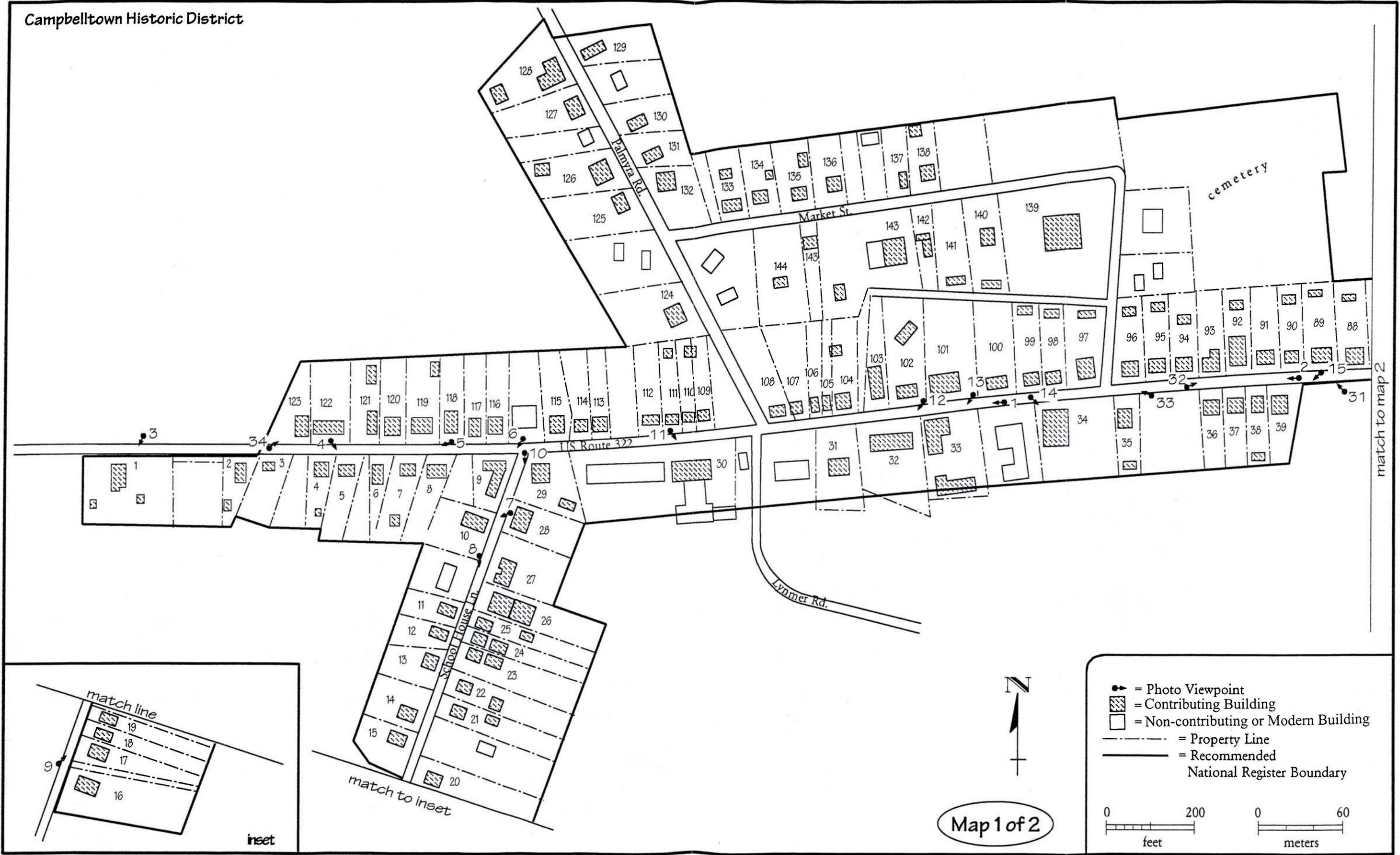
This proposed boundary includes all surviving buildings that are identified in historic maps as being part of the village of Campbelltown, as well as those properties that were constructed in the village after publication of such maps, and before the end of the district's period of significance. This boundary includes a number of early twentieth century buildings, as well as the nineteenth century district core.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
CONTINUATION SHEET 11

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkinson, Wilmer
1914 *The Farm Journal Illustrated: Farm and Business Directory of Lebanon County.* Wilmer Atkinson Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Beers, Frederick W.
1875 *County Atlas of Lebanon Pennsylvania.* F.A. Davis, Philadelphia, PA.
- Boyd, W. Harry
1886 *Boyd's Lebanon Directory.* W. Harry Boyd, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.
- Bridgen, H.F.
1860 *Atlas of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.* H.F. Bridgen, Philadelphia, PA.
- Grittinger, Seitzer, & Light
1868 *Correct & Compete Business Directory of Lebanon County, 1868-1869.* Sherman & Co. Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Henry, William
1883 *History of the County of Lebanon.* Publication information unknown.
- Lebanon County Recorder of Deeds
Lebanon County Deed Book I. Lebanon County Courthouse, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Rhoades, Donald
2001 *Campbelltown, Pennsylvania: A Historical Review in Words and Photographs.* Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Shaffer, Charles C.
1897 *Complete Directory of Lebanon City and Suburbs: Business Directory of Lebanon County.* Report Publishing Company, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
1903 *Complete Directory of Lebanon City and Suburbs.* Report Publishing Company, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- Wolfson, James B.
2001 *Warrant, Patent, & Survey Records, South Londonderry Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.* Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
- www.firecompanygallery.com/CampbelltownPA/history.html

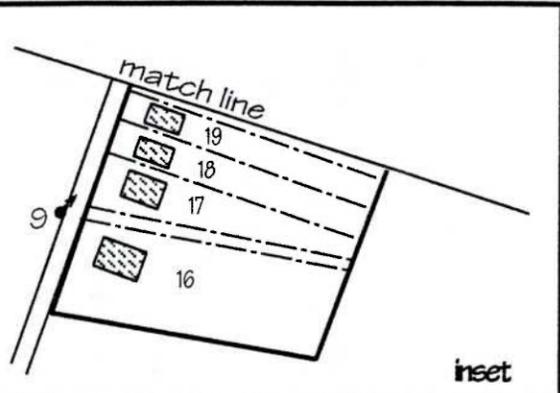
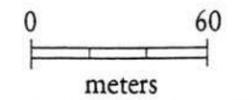
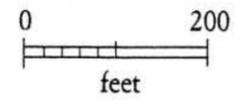
Campbelltown Historic District



- = Photo Viewpoint
- ▨ = Contributing Building
- = Non-contributing or Modern Building
- - - = Property Line
- = Recommended National Register Boundary



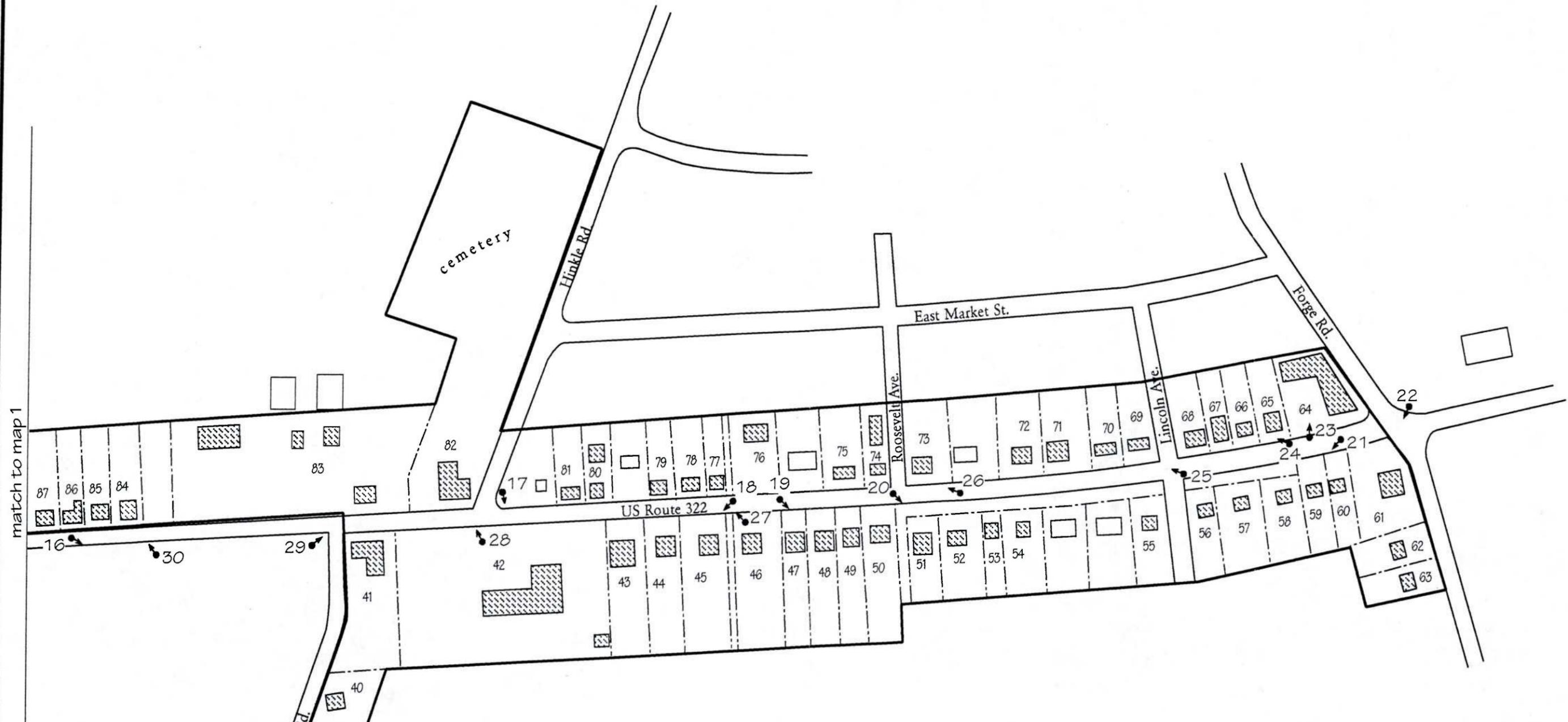
Map 1 of 2



match to map 2

match to inset

Campbelltown Historic District



match to map 1

N
↑
+

Map 2 of 2

- = Photo Viewpoint
- ▨ = Contributing Building
- = Non-contributing or Modern Building
- - - = Property Line
- = Recommended National Register Boundary

0 200

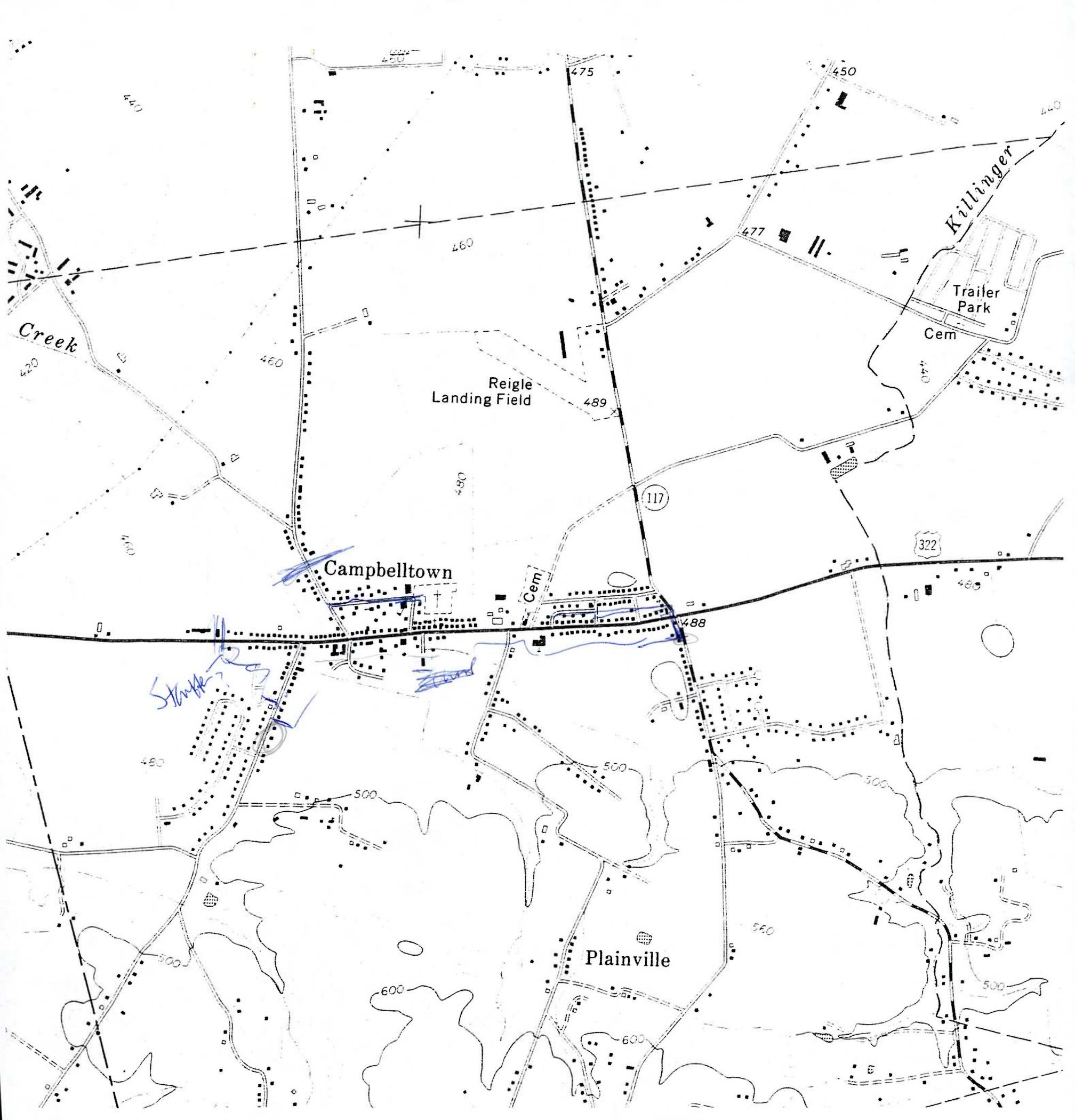
—

feet

0 60

—

meters



**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 1**



PHOTOGRAPH 2: Main Street in Campbelltown, looking west.



PHOTOGRAPH 3: Dr. B. Stauffer House (building 1), 192 west Main Street, looking southwest. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 2**



PHOTOGRAPH 4: 2920 Horseshoe Pike (building 5) with carriage barn, looking southeast. This altered two-story, side-gable house is similar to many other buildings in Campbelltown.



PHOTOGRAPH 5: 2910 to 2924 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 7, 6, 5, and 4), looking southwest. Note the mixture of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 3**



PHOTOGRAPH 6: Dissinger's Store, now A&M Pizza. 124 west Main Street (building 9), looking southwest. This photo also includes 134/136 west Main Street (building 8) and its detached kitchen.



PHOTOGRAPH 7: 103 School House Lane (building 10), looking west. The gable front form is uncommon in Campbelltown.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 4



PHOTOGRAPH 8: View looking south on School House Lane, including buildings 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, and 20. The building in the foreground is Gingrich's Bakery (#26).



PHOTOGRAPH 9: View looking northeast on School House Lane, with buildings 17, 18, 19 and 20 near the center of the photograph.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 5



PHOTOGRAPH 10: 118 west Main Street (building 29), looking south. Frank Dissinger built this house in 1889, which was altered in the 1970s. Dissinger's store is on the right, on the opposite side of School House Lane.



PHOTOGRAPH 11: 90 west Main Street (building 30), looking southeast. This house, which is currently part of the Twin Oaks Nursing Home, was built between 1813 and 1815 as part of Phillip E. Wolfersberger's farm.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 6



PHOTOGRAPH 12: 2860-2862 Horseshoe Pike (building 32), looking southwest. This large brick and stone building has served a number of commercial functions since the date of its original construction.



PHOTOGRAPH 13: 2850 Horseshoe Pike (building 33), looking southwest. This property is believed to have contained a tavern since 1794. The current building was historically known as the Campbelltown Hotel, and has been the Rising Sun for many years.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 7**



PHOTOGRAPH 14: This building (#34) was constructed in 1922 as E. O. Miller's Chevrolet. The building has been altered, but continues to serve as an automobile repair shop.



PHOTOGRAPH 15: 36 to 2 east Main Street (buildings 39, 38, 37, 36, and 35), looking southwest. The house with the mansard roof at 36 east Main Street (building 39) was the home and office of Doctors Fisher, Risser, Fetterman, and Keiter from 1879 through 1967.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 8



PHOTOGRAPH 16: View looking southeast towards buildings 40 and 41. The large brick building (#41) was built between 1844 and 1858 as Benjamin Hocker's store. It was historically part of the Brunner farm property.



PHOTOGRAPH 17: Campbelltown United Methodist Church (building 42) looking south. In 1924/25 this building was erected on the site of an earlier tavern and meetinghouse.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 9



PHOTOGRAPH 18: 2750-2758 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 45, 44, and 43), looking southwest.



PHOTOGRAPH 19: 2742 and 2744 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 47 and 48), looking southeast.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 10**



PHOTOGRAPH 20: 2724-2739 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 51-53), looking southeast. These twentieth century buildings were built on lots 2-10 of Henry Kreider's 1923 development plan for the eastern extension of Campbelltown.



PHOTOGRAPH 21: 2704-2708 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 58-60), looking southwest. These twentieth century buildings were built on lots 34-40 of Henry Kreider's 1923 development plan for the eastern extension of Campbelltown.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 11**



PHOTOGRAPH 22: 2700 Horseshoe Pike (building 61), looking southwest. This house had been built prior to Henry Kreider's 1923 development plan for the eastern extension of Campbelltown.



PHOTOGRAPH 23: Henry Leeds built Leeds Corner Store (building 64) at 2703 Horseshoe Pike in 1924. The building has changed hands several times, but continues to serve as a corner store today.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 12**



PHOTOGRAPH 24: 2705-2711 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 65-68), looking northwest. These buildings are all part of the eastern expansion of Campbelltown that took place in the 1920s.



PHOTOGRAPH 25: 2713-2717 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 69-71), looking northwest. These buildings are all part of the eastern expansion of Campbelltown that took place in the early twentieth century.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 13**



PHOTOGRAPH 26: 2723-2727 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 73-75), looking northwest. These buildings are all part of the eastern expansion of Campbelltown that took place in the early twentieth century.



PHOTOGRAPH 27: 2737-2743 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 77-79), looking northwest.

CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 14



PHOTOGRAPH 28: Salem United Christian Church (building 82), looking north. The Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church was first built in 1792, and was reconstructed in 1845 and again in 1897, with additions in 1998/99.



PHOTOGRAPH 29: Brunner farmhouse (building 83), looking northeast, with Salem United Christian Church in the background.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 15**



PHOTOGRAPH 30: 2783-2789 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 84-86), looking northwest.



PHOTOGRAPH 31: 2801-2809 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 89-92), looking northwest. These buildings contribute to the nineteenth century core of Campelltown.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 16**



PHOTOGRAPH 32: 2801-2813 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 89-93), looking northeast. These buildings contribute to the nineteenth century core of Campbelltown.



PHOTOGRAPH 33: 2821-2833 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 96-99), looking northwest. The large gable front building (#97) was historically the Campbelltown School.

**CAMPBELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SOUTH LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, LEBANON COUNTY
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET 17**



PHOTOGRAPH 34: 2933-2945 Horseshoe Pike (buildings 122 and 123), looking northeast. Although these buildings have been highly altered, they date to Campbelltown's period of significance.



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

Oct. 30, 2003

R. Scott Christie, P.E. Acting Director
Bureau of Design, Dept. of Transportation
P O Box 2966
Harrisburg, PA 17105

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER 04-8003-075-A
Lebanon County, South Londonderry Township
Campbelltown Connector
Historic Resource Survey and Determination of Eligibility

Dear Mr. Christie:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as revised in 1999. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

We concur with the findings of the agency that the following resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1. Susan and Mary Bowman Farm, 2499 Horseshoe Pike South Londonderry Township, Lebanon County: We do not agree with the boundary for this resource. Please supply information on the current tax parcel of this property and the justification for the selection of the boundary submitted.
2. John and Hannah Witmer Farm, 640 S. Lingle Ave., South Londonderry Township, Lebanon County: We concur with the boundary selected for this resource.
3. Abraham and Mary Brightbill Farmstead, 660 S. Lingle Ave., South Londonderry Township, Lebanon County: We concur with the boundary selected for this resource.
4. Campbelltown Historic District, South Londonderry Twp., Lebanon County: A Bureau site visit will need to be made to examine the suggested boundaries.

We concur with the findings of the agency that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is not historically or architecturally significant.

Page 2
R.S. Christie
Oct. 30, 2003

5. John Kerper Farm, 675 S. Lingle Ave., South Londonderry Twp., Lebanon County

If you need further information in this matter please consult Susan Zacher at (717) 783-9920.

Sincerely,


Jean H. Cutler
Bureau Director

JHC/smz



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us

Jan. 14, 2004

R. Scott Christie, P.E. Acting Director
Bureau of Design, Dept. of Transportation
P O Box 2966
Harrisburg, PA 17105

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER 04-8003-075-B
Lebanon County, South Londonderry Township
Campbelltown Connector
Campbelltown Historic District Boundaries

Dear Mr. Christie:

The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as revised in 1999. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

Based on site visit by Bureau for Historic Preservation staff, we concur with the boundaries selected by the agency for this National Register eligible historic district.

If you need further information in this matter please consult Susan Zacher at (717) 783-9920.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "K. W. Carr".

Kurt W. Carr, Chief
Division of Archaeology &
Protection

KWC/smz