

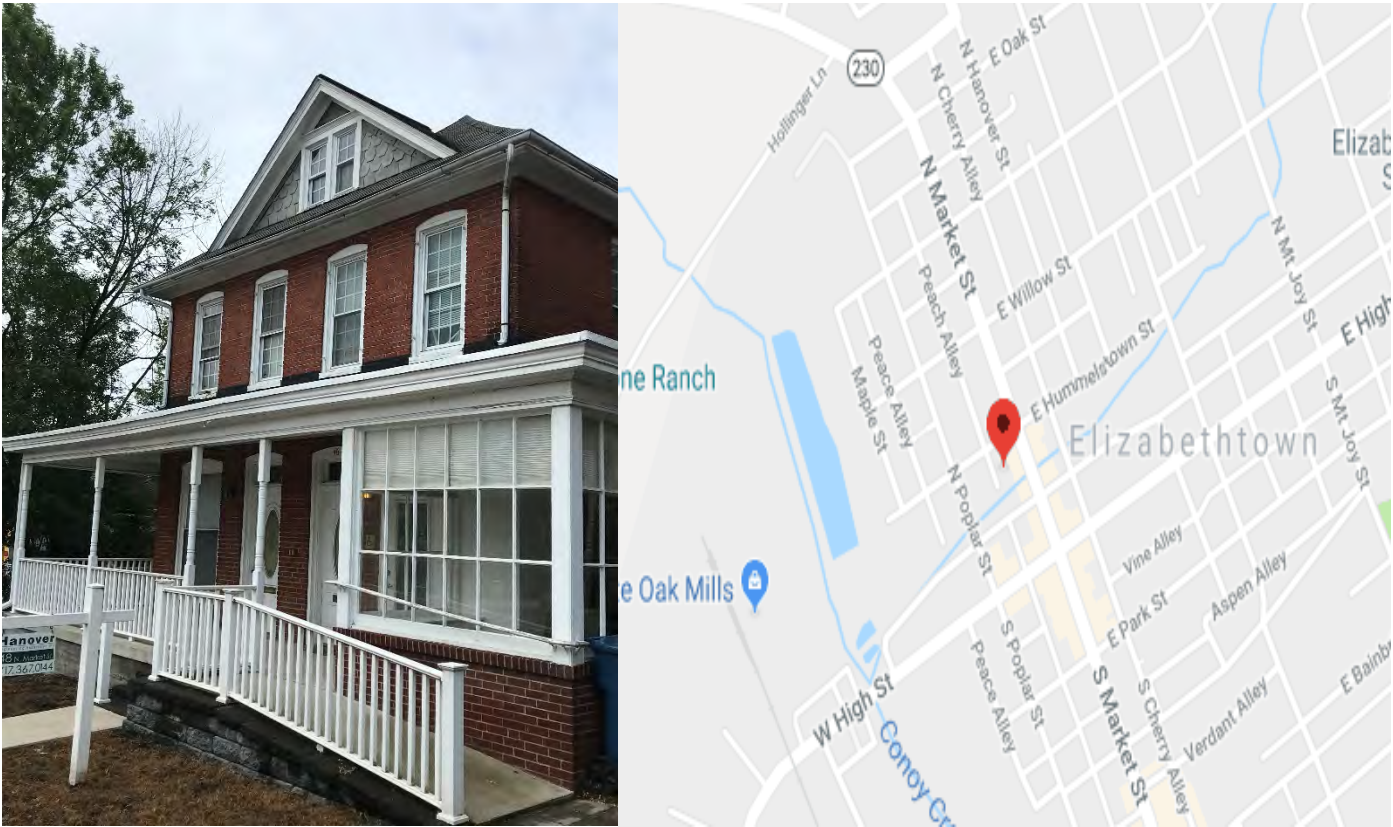
Honors 170: Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community

Benjamin Errickson<sup>1</sup>

Professor Benowitz

4 May 2018

**Bishop Residence: 42-46-48 North Market Street; Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania**



**Abstract:**

This Pennsylvania German Traditional farmhouse was built circa 1905 by Simon Good Bishop. A traveling photographer Bishop walked to one-room school houses in Lancaster County taking class photographs. In 1909, he established a photography studio at 11 North Market Street. His son, Vere Bishop Elizabethtown College Class of 1938, was also a professional photographer who moved his father's studio to their home 42, 46, 48 North Market Street in 1930 following his father's death. Vere Bishop added a camera shop with photo finishing service. In 1990, Vere Bishop retired thus ending 81 years and two generations of Bishop photographers, the business was sold to photographers Jim and Diane Hiestand.

**Property Details:**

The Simon G. Bishop house currently sits at 42-46-48 North Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. The lot on which the house of current focus has dimensions of 40' along North Market Street, 96.5' along both sides, and 44' along the backside, containing a total of 4,053 square feet.<sup>2</sup>

**Deed Search:**

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary research conducted by Timothy J. Witmer.

<sup>2</sup> Lancaster County GIS Division, Search Parcels, Address, 42 N Market Street, accessed 20 February 2018, [https://gis.co.lancaster.pa.us/mox6/public.cfm?action=mox6\\_view\\_interface&CFID=145875&CFTOKEN=cb3a63639ef3ff93-BAECD400-900C-1FA3-D943C35276ED8DB4](https://gis.co.lancaster.pa.us/mox6/public.cfm?action=mox6_view_interface&CFID=145875&CFTOKEN=cb3a63639ef3ff93-BAECD400-900C-1FA3-D943C35276ED8DB4).

The current community of Elizabethtown is situated between the Conoy Creek and the Conwego Creek along the Susquehanna River. In 1534, French King Francis, I (1494-1547) colonized North America establishing New France with Jaques Cartier (1491-1557) as Viceroy in Quebec.<sup>3</sup> As early as 1615, Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.<sup>4</sup> Pennsylvania was claimed by Sweden in 1638 and then by the Dutch in 1655. The British claimed the former Dutch holdings in 1674.<sup>5</sup> British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.<sup>6</sup> The French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania between 1688-1763.<sup>7</sup> During this time in 1707, French fur trader Peter Bezaillon (1662-1742) established a settlement between the Conoy and Conwego Creeks along the Susquehanna River.<sup>8</sup> In 1719, Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Conoy Creek and Susquehanna River.<sup>9</sup> Captain Thomas Harris (1695-1801) settled in Pennsylvania in 1726. In 1730, he built a log cabin along the Conoy Creek. In 1741, he legally owned the land and built a stone house in 1745.<sup>10</sup> Then, in 1745, he built the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which was the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.<sup>11</sup>

Deeds to the property date all the way back to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who possessed the lot prior to 1 July 1791. The chain of ownership since includes Leonard Negely (1 July 1791),<sup>12</sup> Samuel Balmer (1 July 1791 – 9 November 1844),<sup>13</sup> Henry Gingrich (9 November 1844 – 11 April 1855),<sup>14</sup> Andrew Wade (11 April 1855 – 14 November 1857),<sup>15</sup> Henry A. Wade (14 November 1857 – 2 April 1884),<sup>16</sup> Martin G. Keller (2 April 1884 – 26 August 1905),<sup>17</sup> Frank Dissinger (26 August 1905 – 1 April 1915),<sup>18</sup> Simon G. Bishop (1 April 1915 – 7 January 1935),<sup>19</sup> Vere Bishop (7 January 1935),<sup>20</sup> Simon G. Bishop (7 January 1935 – 27 February 1935),<sup>21</sup> Vere Bishop (27 February 1935 – 2 March 1935),<sup>22</sup> Simon B. Bishop (2 March 1935 – 10 December 1955),<sup>23</sup> Sara E. Bishop (10 December 1955 – July 1963),<sup>24</sup> Samuel R. Jones (July 1963 – 10 October 1963),<sup>25</sup> Vere N. Bishop and Sadie W. Bishop (10 October 1963 – 29 August 1990),<sup>26</sup> C. James and Denise Hiestand (29 August

<sup>3</sup> Robert Jean Knecht, Francis I (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1935), 333-343.

<sup>4</sup> Consul Willshire Butterfield, History of Brûlé's Discoveries and Explorations, 1610-1626 Being a Narrative of the Discovery by Stephen Brûlé of Lakes Huron, Ontario and Superior, and of his Explorations of Pennsylvania and western New York: Also of the Province of Ontario (Cleveland, OH: Herman-Taylor, 1898), 49-51.

<sup>5</sup> Randall M. Miller, ed., Pennsylvania: A History of the Commonwealth (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 2002), 50-60.

<sup>6</sup> Jean R. Soderlund, William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania, 1680-1684: A Documentary History (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1982), 39-50.

<sup>7</sup> Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, The Pennsylvania-Germans in the French and Indian War: A Historical Sketch Prepared at the Request of the Pennsylvania-German Society (Lancaster: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1905), 16-22.

<sup>8</sup> David L. Martin, A Clash of Cultures: Native Americans and Colonialism in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2010), 21-23.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Richard K. MacMaster, Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Society, 1999), 5.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>12</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: A, Volume: 9, Page Number: 34, accessed July 3, 2018, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Book: D, Volume: 12, Page Number: 108.

<sup>17</sup> Book: K, Volume: 18, Page Number: 3.

<sup>18</sup> Book: C, Volume: 23, Page Number: 148.

<sup>19</sup> Book: W, Volume: 31, Page Number: 557.

<sup>20</sup> Book: W, Volume: 31, Page Number: 558.

<sup>21</sup> Book: A, Volume: 32, Page Number: 186.

<sup>22</sup> Book: A, Volume: 32, Page Number: 187.

<sup>23</sup> Book B, Volume 53, page Number 270.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Book: 2988, Page: 31.

1990 – 10 July 1992),<sup>27</sup> Thomas F. Hermansader and Donna M. Hermansader (10 July 1992 – 31 March 1994),<sup>28</sup> Donna M. Hermansader (31 March 1994 – 30 May 2001),<sup>29</sup> Union National Community Bank (30 May 2001 – 30 October 2001),<sup>30</sup> John H. Smith and Eileen G. Smith (30 October 2001 – 19 December 2002),<sup>31</sup> Morris P. Defrank and Diane V. Defrank (19 December 2002 – 27 June 2007),<sup>32</sup> County Home Loans, Inc (27 June 2007 – 18 March 2008),<sup>33</sup> USA Department of Housing and Urban Development (18 March 2008 – 17 December 2008),<sup>34</sup> Kevin, Felicia, and Jane Fantom (17 December 2008 – 19 December 2013),<sup>35</sup> and PRRG, LLC. (19 December 2013 – present).<sup>36</sup>

### **Architectural Style:**

Pennsylvania German Traditional architecture, which can be seen in a variety of buildings types, display cultural ties to German settlers who came to Pennsylvania during the early stages of development within the state. Not only does this architectural style represent early German settlers but also other central Europe areas that speak German, also known as Deutsch. This heavy Germanic impact is extremely present in the southeast section of Pennsylvania where the early Germans created their first settlements in the early 1700s and later extended throughout the state.<sup>37</sup>

The Simon G. Bishop structure is established to represent traditional Pennsylvania German architecture while being supported by a Queen Anne dormer. One of the signature elements embedded in PA German Traditional houses is the Four over Four, also known as the Pennsylvania German Two Door Farmhouse. These types of houses can be easily spotted out by their two front doors that are placed side by side each other and positioned in the center of the house as well as with a window located on either the left or the right of each door. Furthermore, these farmhouses have four windows on the second floor which is located just above the two front doors. History shows that houses of this kind are, for the most part, dated back to the mid-eighteen century and the material used to erect these types of buildings is usual out of brick.<sup>38</sup> The significance as to why these double front doors were developed ties into several other architectural styles such as Federal and Georgian. The creation of these double doors in Traditional Pennsylvania German architecture is to represent formal symmetry.<sup>39</sup>

### **Historical Context and Purpose:**

A Scotch-Irishman, Thomas Harris immigrated to America in 1726. Thomas and his wife Mary were the first known settlers of Elizabethtown.<sup>40</sup> They lived on a 230-acre tract, possibly as early as 1730 or 1732.<sup>41</sup> The area was known by the Indian name “Peshtauk,” meaning “beautiful spot or ideal location.” In 1745, Harris built the Black Bear Tavern.<sup>42</sup> In 1751, he sold the tavern and his 252-acre tract to Lazarus Lowry.<sup>43</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Public Records, Records Search, Reference Number: 3500056, accessed 20 February 2018, <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com/countyweb/disclaimer.do>.

<sup>28</sup> Reference Number: 4284452.

<sup>29</sup> Reference Number: 7159190.

<sup>30</sup> Reference Number: 5021335.

<sup>31</sup> Reference Number: 5151830.

<sup>32</sup> Reference Number: 5632805.

<sup>33</sup> Reference Number: 5696322.

<sup>34</sup> Reference Number: 5752831.

<sup>35</sup> Reference Number: 6122901.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> "PHMC Pennsylvania German Traditional 1700 - 1870." PHMC Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide. Accessed July 05, 2018. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/pa-german.html>.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> “img160.jpg,” July 8, 1976, Winters Heritage House.

<sup>41</sup> MacMaster, 5.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 17.

Lazarus Lowry and his sons traveled to America in 1729. He later served as a county court Indian trader, who was recommended by the governor, to conduct business with Indians as far away as Ohio.<sup>44</sup> In 1751, Lowry acquired the Black Bear Tavern from the original builder and founder, Thomas Harris.<sup>45</sup> On June 13, 1753, Lowry sold the establishment to Barnabas Hughes due to poor health and later relocated to Philadelphia where he shortly died in 1755.<sup>46</sup>

In 1748, Barnabas Hughes married Elizabeth Waters Hughes which, afterword, they moved to Donegal County within the same year. On July 13<sup>th</sup> 1753, Lazarus Lowry sold the Black Bear Tavern to Hughes and on October 2, 1763, Barnabas Hughes and his wife, Elizabeth began dividing their land into lots and creating deeds for those who wanted to buy a piece of land in the newly established settlement of Elizabethtown. This town was named after his wife.<sup>47</sup><sup>48</sup> Barnabas Hughes worked as a trader and like Lazarus Lowry, he too traveled to Ohio to conduct trading with the Indians and made the Black Bear Tavern the starting point for pack house trains and the collection point for trade goods brought from Philadelphia.<sup>49</sup> In 1761, Barnabas Hughes left Elizabethtown to pursue in becoming a prominent merchant and on January 2, 1765, he died in Baltimore County. He left all of his estate to his four sons.<sup>50</sup>

Samuel Hughes was the second son of Barney Hughes. At age twenty, Samuel acquired half of his late father's iron furnace in Washington County, Maryland. Under his management, the iron works made a small profit. Hughes was also a delegate to the Maryland Convention in 1776, a member of the House of Delegates in 1777-1779, and a state senator in 1781-1790. Hughes used his iron works to cast cannons for Congress. The profits he received from the cannon works allowed him to pay off his company's British investors with interest. The money also enabled him buy out his brothers' share of their father's Pennsylvania real estate.<sup>51</sup> In July 1786 Daniel, John, and Barnabas Hughes sold two tracts of land in Donegal and Mount Joy Township to Samuel for 1,500 pounds. The land included the 252- acre tract on which the Bear Tavern and the town of Elizabethtown stood, and an adjacent 145 acres.<sup>52</sup> On March 29, 1787, Hughes deeded Elizabethtown Lot 16 to Jacob Townenberger, William Hog (Haag), Jacob Shaver (Sheaffer), and Peter Shaver (Sheaffer), Elders of the Lutheran Church of Mount Joy Township. The lot of land is claimed to be located where the Church now stands.<sup>53</sup> In 1790, Hughes began to sell Elizabethtown lots as freeholds. This gave purchasers of the lots a clear title to the properties. Peter Shaeffer, Conrad Mayer, Christopher Gamelin, Frederick Byroad, Andrew Gross, John Roetting, Rosanna Jamison, and Philip Albert were all executed deeds by Hughes in April 1790. Fifteen pounds was the standard down payment for lots in Elizabethtown, but these deeds said nothing about an annual ground rent.<sup>54</sup> Hughes made additional sales of Elizabethtown lots in October 1790. Conrad Gross, Peter Bishop, Conrad Meyer, Andrew Gross, and Peter Shaeffer purchased these lots. Hughes also sold the Bear Tavern and the remaining tract bordering Elizabethtown on the northwest as far as High Street to Alexander Boggs of Donegal Township. On October 28, 1790. Hughes sold 230 acres to Boggs for 1,500 pounds. Within the same month, Hughes sold a 145 acres' tract to John Black, Jr. and a 209 acres' tract patented in his own name in four unequal lots. The last of Hughes' land that he was selling was a 139 acres' tract in Mount Joy Township. Leonard Negely bought the plot of land. This tract bordered on land belonging to John Black and David Chambers, and therefore, Hughes disposed of all his land in Donegal and Mount Joy Townships surrounding Elizabethtown on the west, northeast, and east.<sup>55</sup> In June 1791, Hughes signed another series of deeds for lots. These deeds included the one for Lot 1, sold to John

---

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., 17.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 19.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., 26.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 21.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., 28-30.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., 47.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., 48.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid., 45.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., 48.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., 49.

Coffman, Andrew Gross, and Henry Eakinroad, and the one for Lot 5, sold to Peter Sheaffer. In April 1792, Hughes and his wife executed a final set of deeds for town lots. Pennsylvania law made the recordings of signed deeds optional. Therefore, many other deeds signed over by Hughes were never recorded in Lancaster County Court House.<sup>56</sup>

Alexander Boggs bought the Bear Tavern as well as all of the land, which bordered Elizabethtown on the northwest as far as High Street. On October 28, 1790, Samuel Hughes sold 230 acres, which was a part of the Thomas Harris 'original patent of 252 acres. Alexander Boggs was the brother of Captain Andrew Boggs who served as a commander for one of the Donegal militia companies during the American Revolution.<sup>57</sup> Alexandra Boggs lived in a two-story log building located nearby the Black Bear Tavern and it measured to be thirty by twenty-five feet with a log kitchen.<sup>58</sup> In 1801, Alexander Boggs advertised the Black Bear Tavern was for sale. Nevertheless, he was able to find a buyer for several years.<sup>59</sup> The land was not sold until February 21, 1809 when Boggs was able to sell the tavern and 238 acres of land to George Wealand who worked as an innkeeper. In 1811, records claim that Alexander Boggs worked as a butcher but by 1813, he had moved away.<sup>60</sup>

George Wealand bought the Bear Tavern, and the 238 acres surrounding the tavern, from Alexander Boggs on February 21, 1809. Prior to purchasing the Bear Tavern, Wealand was an innkeeper. Yet, Wealand kept the Bear himself until 1816 when he died.<sup>61</sup> As soon as he had control of the property, he immediately established building lots along the east side of North Market Street. He extended Elizabethtown from Conoy Creek along North Market and North Hanover Streets for seven blocks. On April 10, 1809, Wealand sold Lot No. 1 to John George who was a wheelwright in Elizabethtown and his future son-in-law.<sup>62</sup> In 1828, the heirs of George Wealand sold the Bear Tavern and the 132 acres remaining of the property, which was located on the west side of North Market Street to John Bender, John Fisher and James Mackey. These three men served as administrators of George Wealand's estate and then in 1834, they sold the property to Thomas Winnemore. In 1844, Isaac G. Winnemore sold the property to Henry Gingrich. In 1855, Henry Gingrich, sold the entire tract to Andrew Wade. The Wade family lived in a newer house on the farm, the house is 130 North Market Street, which is still standing, and the Wade family utilized the Bear Tavern as a tenant house.<sup>63</sup>

In 1812, John George and Michael Axer were elected as deacons for the German Reformed congregation at the Christ German Reformed Church.<sup>64</sup> In the 1830's, Elizabethtown only had four hatters and Thomas Winnemore was one of them.<sup>65</sup>

Andrew Wade was born in Elizabethtown in 1796 and he is the son to Charles and Mary Catherine Gross Wade. In his early years, Andrew Wade followed his father's trade as a shoemaker. In 1829, he was chosen as Justice of the Peace. In 1830, Andrew Wade was elected burgess.<sup>66</sup> In 1834, railroad construction work began in Elizabethtown and Andrew Wade was one of the main principal contractors.<sup>67</sup> Wade served as Treasurer for the St. Peter's Catholic Church from 1832 to 1835.<sup>68</sup> In the 1840s, Andrew Wade was elected president of the Union Fire Company and continued to serve as president after the first reorganization of the company in November of 1843. Although, in 1858, Andrew Wade resigned from this position as president of the Union Fire Company to able a second reorganization of the firm to take place as well as the renaming of the company to the Friendship

---

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 50.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid., 49.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., 54.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid., 59.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., 73.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid., 60.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid., 68.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid., 80.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid., 89.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid., 83.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid., 86.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., 104.

Fire Company. Colonel Abraham Greenawalt replaced him as president.<sup>69</sup> Andrew Wade was a marshal.<sup>70</sup> Julia Wade donated one of the stained glass windows in St. Peter's Catholic Church in memory of her husband Andrew Wade who died in 1864.<sup>71</sup>

Henry A. Wade was born in Elizabethtown in 1827 and he was the son of Andrew and Christiana Wealand Wade. He graduated from Georgetown College and Harvard Law School and later he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1850 and lived there several years. In 1857, Andrew Wade, his father, sold the Bear Tavern to him as well as the house and farm located on the west side of North Market Street. Henry and his wife Maria Flynn Wade lived in the farmhouse at 130 North Market Street. In his later years, Henry Wade took a vital role in politics among Lancaster County.<sup>72</sup> Furthermore, Henry Wade was a part of a new committee in July of 1858, which comprised of Henry A. Wade and several others who reported in successfully obtaining the first fire engine in Elizabethtown.<sup>73</sup> Another, Henry Wade served as a Captain during the civil war.<sup>74</sup> After the civil war, reports state Henry Wade and Kirk Few won in a close election at the Elizabethtown school board as school directors.<sup>75</sup>

Prior to owning the historic Black Bear tavern, Martin G. Keller operated and managed a stockyard as well as bought and sold cattle, horses, and mules. In 1884, Keller bought the Black Bear Tavern, which was in poor condition at the time, as well as the multiple acres along the west side of North Market Street and the two-story dwelling at 130 North Market Street from Henry A. Wade.<sup>76</sup> Martin Keller, eventually, sold a few building lots along North Market Street.<sup>77</sup> Afterwards, on February 25, 1885, Keller served as a director for the Elizabethtown National Bank.<sup>78</sup>

Frank Dissinger served as an employee for the Jacob Miller Fifth Wheel Manufacturing Company sometime between the years of 1888 and 1896.<sup>79</sup> Frank Dissinger owned a blacksmith shop located on North Market Street, relatively close to Keller and Alwine's stockyards.<sup>80</sup> Vere N. Bishop was a College and community representative for the development of the five-year plan for Elizabethtown College.<sup>81</sup>

Simon Good Bishop was a licensed photographer for Elizabethtown through Lancaster County for forty years before his death in 1955.<sup>82</sup> Bishop lived in the house located at 42 North Market Street and may have also used the house as his studio from time to time. Bishop is officially listed as having his studio at 11 North Market Street.<sup>83</sup> Simon G. Bishop is buried in the Mt. Tunnel Cemetery in Elizabethtown.<sup>84</sup>

Vere N. Bishop was a College and community representative for the development of the five-year plan for Elizabethtown College.<sup>85</sup>

---

<sup>69</sup> Ibid., 88-89.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., 106.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., 161.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., 110.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., 113.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid., 114.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., 117.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., 136.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid., 149.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., 139.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., 128.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., 187.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid., 248.

<sup>82</sup> "December 13, 1955 Deaths and Funerals," *Lebanon Daily News*, 13 December 1955, accessed 19 April 2018, <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/5441374/>.

<sup>83</sup> "List of Lancaster County Photographers," LancasterHistory.org, accessed 19 April 2018, [https://www.lancasterhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/Library\\_ListofPhotographers.pdf](https://www.lancasterhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/Library_ListofPhotographers.pdf).

<sup>84</sup> Surnames A – B," Mt. Tunnel Cemetery Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, PA, accessed 9 May 2018, <https://www.pa-roots.com/lancaster/cemetery/mttunelab.html>.

<sup>85</sup> MacMaster, 248.



The house is currently owned by PRRG, LLC, and is used as rental housing. PRRG, LLC is a rental housing company, which worked with the Brown, Shultz, Sheridan & Fritz business accounting and advising firm based in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on the purchase of the property. Brown, Shultz, Sheridan & Fritz has an office located at 201 Granite Run Drive, Lancaster, Pennsylvania which is listed as the grantee address in the most recent deed, in which PRRG, LLC bought the property from Kevin, Jane, and Felicia Fanotm.<sup>86</sup> The house is currently divided into three residential areas, which is why the address includes 42, 46, and 48 North Market Street, and not just 42 as it was when privately owned.

#### **Appendix: Historical Photos:**



<sup>86</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Reference Number: 6122901.





**Appendix: Current Photos:**

