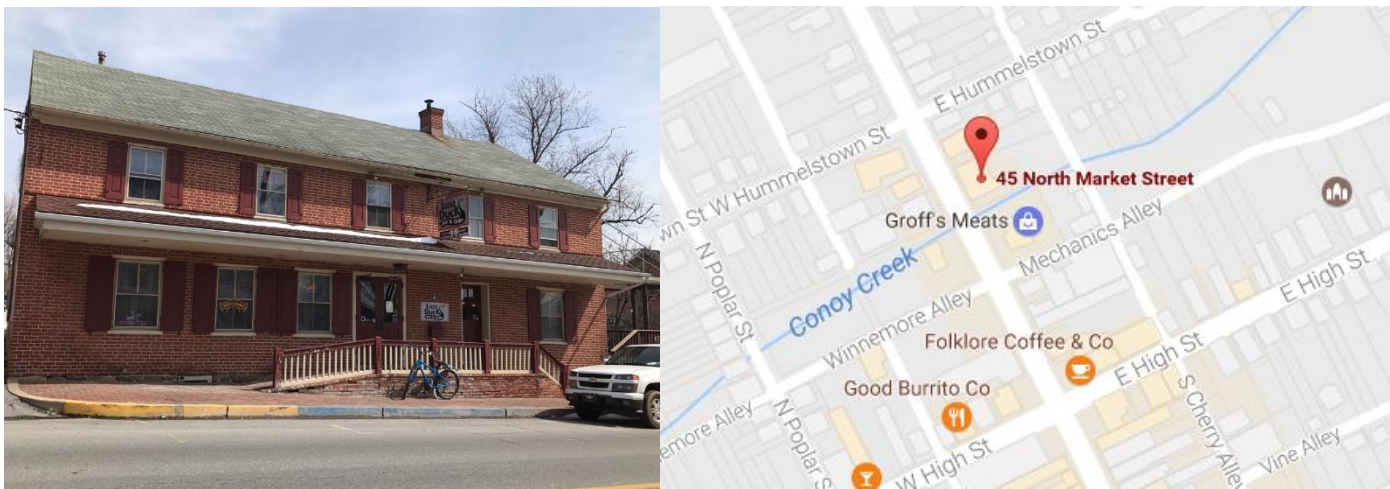


## **Boll's Brewhouse: 45 North Market Street, Elizabethtown Pennsylvania**



### **Abstract:**

Henry Boll's Brewery operated here to supply fresh brewed drinks to the Black Bear Tavern, which was only feet away from this building. It contains Federal style architecture, which is evident through the shuttered windows and symmetry. Barnabus Hughes was one of the owners of this property, and Black Bear Tavern. Hughes, the founder of Elizabethtown, made his money being an army contractor and left his tavern to become a merchant and iron manufacturer. Samuel Hughes, Barnabus's son, owned this property, the Bear Tavern including the 252-acre tract of land which it sat on, and the adjacent 145 acres in Elizabethtown. George Wealand then bought the Bear Tavern in 1809 and 238 acres from Alexander Boggs. Upon Wealand's death, John Redsecker bought the Bear Tavern and took over his operations including his 132 acre property. Currently, this property is Lucky Ducks Bar and Grille.

### **Property Details:**

The brewery was constructed in 1747. Henry Boll had his brewery here, which lies on 45 North Market Street in Elizabethtown. Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds cites the measurements for the perimeter at 91 ft. by 198 ft. The lot contains 16,988 square feet.<sup>1</sup>

### **Deed Searches:**

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 Jacques Cartier (1491-1557) as Viceroy in Quebec.<sup>2</sup> As early as 1615 Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.<sup>3</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>4</sup> British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.<sup>5</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Lancaster Property Tax Inquiry, Parcel: 2501878100000, <http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/2501878100000/2017>.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Jean Knecht, Francis I (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1935), 333-343.

<sup>3</sup> Consul Willshire Butterfield, History of Brulé's Discoveries and Explorations, 1610-1626 Being a Narrative of the Discovery by Stephen Brulé 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>4</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>5</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, 1983), 39-50.

French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania between 1688-1763.<sup>6</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>7</sup> In 1719 Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Cony Creek and Susquehanna River.<sup>8</sup> Captain Thomas Harris (1695-1801) settled in Pennsylvania in 1726. In 1730, he builds a log cabin along the Conoy Creek and in 1741 he legally receives the warrant to the land.<sup>9</sup> Then, in 1745 he builds the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which is the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.<sup>10</sup>

Thomas Harris (17 April 1747 – 15 July 1751),<sup>11</sup> Lazarus Lowry (15 July 1751 – 13 June 1753),<sup>12</sup> Barnabus Hughes (13 June 1753 – 10 June 1786),<sup>13</sup> Samuel Hughes (10 June 1786 – 28 October 1790),<sup>14</sup> Alexander Boggs (28 October 1790 – 21 February 1809),<sup>15</sup> George Wealand (21 February 1809 – 10 April 1809),<sup>16</sup> Abraham Springer (10 April 1809 - 28 March 1883),<sup>17</sup> Henry Sheetze (28 March 1883-1 April 1885), Leander Sheetze (1 April 1885 – 16 May 1935),<sup>18</sup> William F. Keener (16 May 1935 – 1 July 1965),<sup>19</sup> James B. Scheetze (1 July 1965 – 17 August 1979),<sup>20</sup> Muriel Joan Keller & Vera Martin (17 August 1979 – 6 August 1982),<sup>21</sup> Lancaster Industrial (6 August 1982 – 20 March 1989),<sup>22</sup> Andrew Barrick (20 March 1989 – 30 October 1995),<sup>23</sup> Erik Turzai (30 October 1995 – 30 November 1998),<sup>24</sup> Union Nation Bank (30 November 1998 – 29 June 1999),<sup>25</sup> Dennis Avers (29 June 1999 – 20 March 2013),<sup>26</sup> the current owner LLBG LLC.<sup>27</sup>

### Architecture Style:

This property is covered in brick, which is considered common brick.<sup>28</sup> Federal style is the architecture style, mainly due to the shuttered windows and symmetry.<sup>29</sup> Shuttered windows are common for colonial style.<sup>30</sup> German stoicism is shown by the location of the door, and the symmetry of the windows. In addition, the fireplace is towards the middle of the roof.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Henry Meelchior 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>7</sup> David L. Martin, A Clash of Cultures: Native Americans and Colonialism in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2010), 21-23.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Richard K. MacMaster, Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Socoeity, 1999), 5.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>11</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Book: LL, Page Number: 545, accessed April 25, 2017, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Book: LL, Page Number: 545, accessed April 25, 2017

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Book: W, Volume 5, Page Number: 399.

<sup>18</sup> Book: K, Volume 14, Page Number: 171.

<sup>19</sup> Book: E, Volume 32, Page Number: 228.

<sup>20</sup> Book: T, Volume 54, Page Number: 88.

<sup>21</sup> Book: Z, Volume 77, Page Number: 194.

<sup>22</sup> Book: B, Volume 85, Page Number 317.

<sup>23</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Instrument Number: 3399709, accessed April 25, 2017, <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com/countyweb/disclaimer.do>

<sup>24</sup> Instrument Number: 3931233.

<sup>25</sup> Instrument Number: 4197735.

<sup>26</sup> Instrument Number: 4257343.

<sup>27</sup> Instrument Number: 6065045.

<sup>28</sup> Carol Davidson Cragoe, How to Read Buildings: A crash course in architecture styles, (Rizzoli 2008), 27.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., 109.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 111.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., 117.

## Historical Context and Purpose:

Thomas Harris was a Scotch-Irishman who was involved in Indian trade. He came from Raphoe, County Donegal and settled in American in 1726 by boat. While on the journey, he traveled along with a family named McKinney. After both families settled in Lancaster County, Thomas Harris married Mary McKinney. They both moved to Conoy Creek and settled in Elizabethtown on a 230-acre tract. On the land, Harris built a log house close to the creek. In August of 1736, petitioned to have a license to sell cider and beer. The court allowed him to also keep a public house.<sup>32</sup> Thomas Harris built the Black Bear Tavern in 1745.<sup>33</sup> In 1751, the Harris family sold the tavern and a 252-acre tract. Harris owned other lands boarding the Bear Tavern and two other tracts on the east bank of Conewago Creek around Samuel Smith's mills. Smith sold 305 acres on the east of Conewago Creek, along with houses, buildings, grist mill and sawmill. Since Smith was appointed to Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, it is believed he sold or leased his mills to Harris. The Harris family lived on the Conewago Creek in the mills. By this time, the Harris children were completing college and getting married.<sup>34</sup> Harris and his Robert, shared 200,00 acres in Nova Scotia as members of a syndicate called the Philadelphia Company. Mary McKinney Harris died in 1770, Harris was seventy-five years old. Although, the death of his wife did not slow him down. He continued to buy land and develop a grist mill, sawmill, and distillery in Doyle's Mill, Juniata County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Harris died at the age of one-hundred and six years old in 1801 at Doyle's Mill.<sup>35</sup>

Barnabus Hughes became the new owner of the Black Bear Tavern. He and his wife, Elizabeth Hughes, emigrated from County Donegal in 1748. The Hughes family lived in Lancaster in 1749 and bought a house. Hughes had business associates, and purchased a building and a lot in Lancaster, in 1750. It is believed Hughes represented Samuel Wharton in the Indian Trail.<sup>36</sup> Hughes leased the Bear Tavern to Thomas Black, which a public house would be held. When Black lost his licenses in 1765 or 1766, Abraham Holmes rented the tavern and the Hughes farm.<sup>37</sup> Elizabethtown was created in a time after the French and Indian War. Hughes, the founder, made his money being an army contractor and left his tavern to become a merchant and iron manufacturer.<sup>38</sup>

Elizabeth Hughes was the wife of Barnabus Hughes.<sup>39</sup> Many writers believe Hughes names Elizabethtown after his wife, in 1753. The first-time Hughes used Elizabethtown town in deeds was in 1763, on the earliest recorded sale in Elizabethtown.<sup>40</sup>

Samuel Hughes was the second son of Barnabus and Elizabeth Hughes. He had a successful start to his business career at a young age. At the age of twenty, he acquired half of his father's iron furnace located in Washington County, Maryland. He often made trips to London to try and raise capital for manufacturing iron. Samuel bought two tracts of land from Daniel, John, and Barnabus Hughes. The Bear Tavern including 252-acre tract and adjacent 145 acres in Elizabethtown. Samuel acquired four deeds and followed his father foot-steps and leases out lots. The Black Bear Tavern was also leased out. In 1790, Samuel decided to sell his Elizabethtown lots, as freeholds, giving the new owners a clear title to the properties. Alexander Boggs bought the Black Bear Tavern and all the tract bordering Elizabethtown on the Northwest. Samuel has sold all of his land in Donegal and Mount Joy townships.<sup>41</sup>

Alexander Boggs became the owner of Black Bear Tavern, buying the property from Samuel Hughes. In addition, he bought all the tract bordering Elizabethtown on the Northwest.<sup>42</sup> Boggs took part in a petition requesting a public road to begin at the end of a Road which leads from Fredericks Mills to Rankin's Ferry. In

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<sup>32</sup> MacMasters, 5.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., 18.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., 19.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., 30.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 36.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid., 29.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 47-49.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 49.

1791, the course of the road was said to begin at the end of a road which leads from Fredrick's Mill and on Market Street in Elizabethtown along the center of High Street.<sup>43</sup> George Wealand bought the Bear Tavern in 1809 and 238 acres from Boggs. A short five years later in 1816, Wealand died, and John Redsecker bought the Bear Tavern and took over his operations including his 132 acres from Wealand's heirs.<sup>44</sup>

George Wealand bought the Bear Tavern and 238 acres of land from Alexander Boggs. Wealand had the property until 1816, selling the tavern and his 132 acres to John Redsecker.<sup>45</sup> Wealand was buried in a commentary at 130 North Market Street.

Henry Boll was a shoemaker, who owned a public meeting house on West High street which was the former public school building.<sup>46</sup> Boll also owned a brewery in 1831, and then sold it to Abraham Springer in 1834. By 1837, Joseph Strouse owned the property.<sup>47</sup>

By 1885, Leander Sheetze came to own the property. Sheetze, along with George Gardner contributed to the Elizabethtown economy by being wheelwrights.<sup>48</sup> Building and repairing wagons in Elizabethtown allowed many people from the port of Philadelphia be able to continue their journey west across the Susquehanna river. Leander Sheetze, and several other blacksmiths operated their business right along South Market Street.<sup>49</sup> In addition to being a blacksmith, Sheetze was also a leader in the Elizabethtown Concert Band, which at that time, played a significant role at various celebrations like the Fourth of July Parade honoring Civil War Veterans.<sup>50</sup>

Later, William Keener would own the property. The Great Depression during the 1930's would also hit the Elizabethtown Community, just like every other town and city across the United States, causing some economic trouble for businesses. Keener, operated the Sheetz Hotel from 1912-1933. Additionally, he built a small recreational park along the Elizabethtown-Hershey trolley line, which featured an eighteen-hole golf course and swings and slides for the children. The park, located off of the current Old Hershey Road, was eventually purchased by Orville Shultz.<sup>51</sup> Several different people and businesses would operate out of the Boll's Brewery, and currently the property hosts Lucky Ducks Bar and Grille.

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<sup>43</sup> MacMaster., 51.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 60.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 81, 144.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., 89.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., 131.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 138.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., 144-145.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., 225.

**Appendix Current Photos:**



