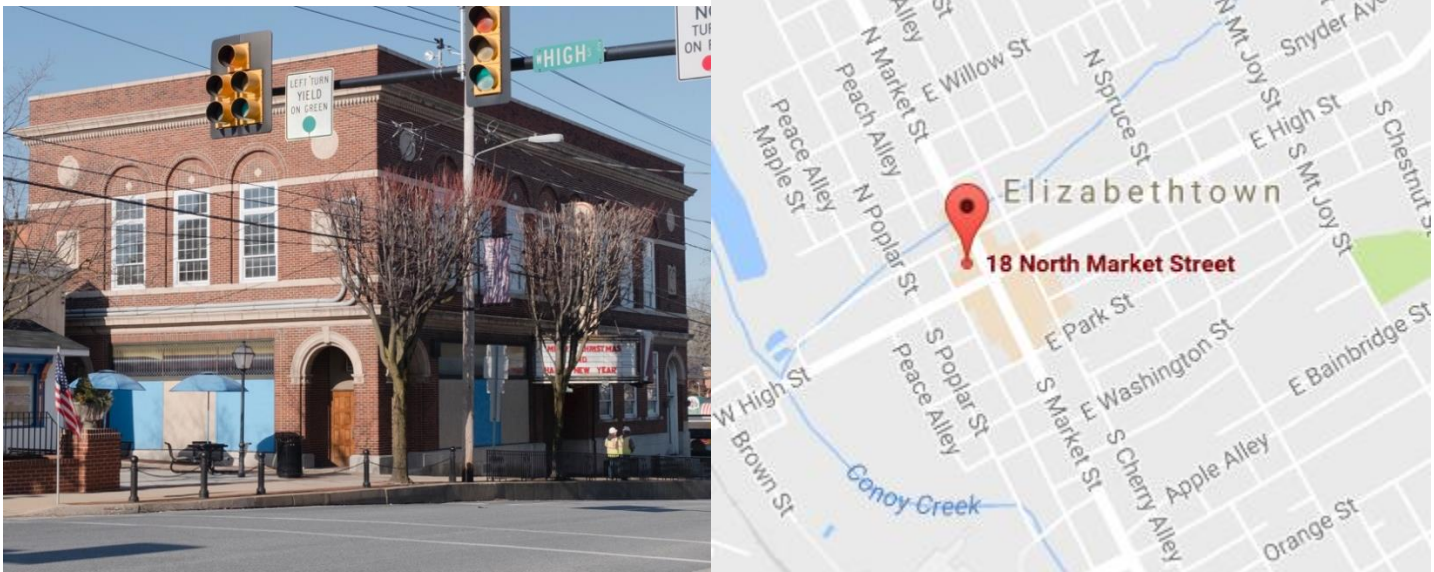


C. E. Urban Loyal Order of the Moose No. 596: 18 North Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania



Abstract:

The C. E. Urban Loyal Order of the Moose No. 596 building is located between High Street and Winnemore Alley at 18 North Market Street in Elizabethtown, PA. The building was designed by Lancaster-based architect Cassius Emlen Urban in the Classical Revival style, and constructed in 1924. It was originally used as a movie theater, bowling alley, and social hall for the Moose fraternity. Currently the Moose uses it as a social gathering space and bar. From 1828 until the 1923, this lot was the site of a much-expanded two story wood-frame structure known as the Hotel Greenawalt. It was run by Colonel Abraham Greenawalt, who was a significant political figure in Elizabethtown's history. Previously, the same edifice was operated by Michael Brenneman under the guise of Brenneman's Inn. Brenneman bought it from postmaster Michael Coble, whose brother Jacob, ran a tavern there until 1822.

Property Details:

The C. E. Urban Loyal Order of the Moose No. 596 building is located at 18 North Market Street in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17022 Lancaster County.¹ It is situated adjacent to the North-West corner of Center Square between High Street and Winnemore Alley, on a lot which measures approximately 180 by 198 feet, and contains a total area of 35,719 square feet.² The current structure was designed by C. Emlen Urban and constructed by the Hoffer Bros. company in stages, from 1924 to 1928.³ This site was originally the location of a much-expanded two story wood-frame structure which dates to the late 1700s and served as a tavern and hotel.⁴

Deed Search:

¹ Lancaster Property Tax Inquiry, Parcel: 2500871500000, accessed 7 May, 2017, <http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/2500871500000/2017>.

² "LanCo View." Map. Lancaster County Geographic Information System. Accessed February 5, 2017. <https://gis.co.lancaster.pa.us/mox6/public.cfm>; Lancaster Property Tax Inquiry, Parcel: 2500871500000.

³ Jean-Paul Benowitz, *Historic Elizabethtown Pennsylvania: A Walking Tour*, (Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA), 2015, 6.; Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: W, Volume: 25, Page Number: 344, accessed 5 February 2017, <http://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

⁴ Benowitz, *Historic Elizabethtown Pennsylvania: A Walking Tour*, 6.

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.⁵ As early as 1615 Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.⁶ Pennsylvania was claimed by Sweden in 1638 and then by the Dutch in 1655. The British claimed the former Dutch holdings in 1674.⁷ British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.⁸ The French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania between 1688-1763.⁹ During this time in 1707 French fur trader Peter Bezaillion (1662-1742) established a settlement between the Conoy and Conwego Creeks along the Susquehanna River.¹⁰ In 1719 Peter Bezaillion invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Conoy Creek and Susquehanna River.¹¹ Captain Thomas Harris (1695-1801) settled in Pennsylvania in 1726. In 1730, he built a log cabin along the Conoy Creek and in 1741 he legally received the warrant to the land.¹² Then, in 1745 he built the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which was the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.¹³

Thomas Harris sold a tract of land containing the lot at 18 North Market Street to Lazarus Lowry on 15 July 1751.¹⁴ Lazarus Lowry owned it until 13 June 1753, when he sold it to Barnabus Hughes.¹⁵ Daniel, John, and Samuel Hughes inherited the property from their father, Barnabus on 10 June 1786.¹⁶ Daniel and John sold their share of the property to Samuel on 20 June 1786.¹⁷ Samuel Hughes owned the property until 28 October 1790, when he sub-divided the land and sold a lot to Michael Coble.¹⁸ Michael Coble purchased another 2 adjacent lots from Samuel Hughes on 13 April 1793.¹⁹ Michael Coble conveyed the 3 lots and a tavern which had been erected on the property to Michael Breneman on 28 December 1822.²⁰ Colonel Abraham Greenawalt purchased the property, including a hotel opened by Breneman, from Michael Breneman's estate on 28 March 1828 and sold off one of the lots to Sebastian Keller on 4 April 1838.²¹ On 29 March 1842, Greenawalt purchased the lot back from Keller, and sold the complete property to John Hildebrandt on 5 April 1873.²² H. M. Breneman obtained the property on 27 March 1876, and sold it to John H. Brubaker on 1 April 1876.²³ A. H. Beiver bought the property from John Brubaker's estate on 14 July 1910.²⁴ Charles Schaperhoter bought the property from A. H. Beiver on 13 November 1911, and sold it to J. D. Sankey on 17 March 1913.²⁵ Bernard J. Myers purchased the

⁵ Robert Jean Knecht, Francis I (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1935), 333-343.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Henry Meclchior 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.

¹⁰ David L. Martin, A Clash of Cultures: Native Americans and Colonialism in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2010), 21-23.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Richard K. MacMaster, Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Socieity, 1999), 5.

¹³ Ibid., 8.

¹⁴ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Book: S, Volume: 7, Page Number: 643, accessed 7 May 2017.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Book: 24, Page Number: 386.

²¹ Book: X, Volume: 6, Page Number: 199.

²² Book: S, Volume: 7, Page Number: 657.; Book: O, Volume: 10, Page Number: 326.

²³ Book: A, Volume: 11, Page Number: 493.

²⁴ Book: F, Volume: 20, Page Number: 259.

²⁵ Book: W, Volume: 20, Page Number: 521.; Book: E, Volume: 21, Page Number: 521.

property on 26 April 1919 from C. G. Garber, and sold it to Fredrick Klein on 18 July 1919.²⁶ The current owners, Loyal Order of Moose No. 596, purchased the property from Klein on 6 July 1922.²⁷

Architecture Style:

18 North Market Street has 83 feet of frontage on Market Street and is 156 feet deep, with a total square footage of 17,603.²⁸ This includes the main theater portion (5,876 square feet), the front lobby area (10,707 square feet, with 3,569 square feet finished), and the added kitchen (1020 square feet).²⁹ It was designed by the prominent Lancaster architect Cassius Emlen Urban in the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival architecture was most prevalent between 1880 and 1955, so the C. E. Urban Moose building, which was designed in 1923, fits squarely in the center of that period.³⁰ Classical Revival architecture was heavily influenced by elements of other architectural styles which were brought to the Americas during the Colonial period.³¹ Renaissance architecture was a primary influence on the Classical Revival design of the C. E. Urban Moose building, while Georgian, Palladian, and Baroque features are also present.

The influence of Renaissance architecture presents itself in the arches found above the doors, as well as in the general ornamentation of the building.³² The arches above the doors and windows are Urban's take on Romanesque archways, a prominent feature of Renaissance architecture frequently carried over into classical Colonial design.³³ His addition of the keystone above each door pays homage to the building's location in the state of Pennsylvania, the keystone state. The materials used in the ornamentation of the building, specifically the light stone juxtaposed against the red brick, are another indication of Renaissance influence.³⁴ The Georgian influence can be seen in the general symmetry of the building and the hidden, flat roof. Georgian architecture is well known for its symmetry and clean lines, which are present on the Moose building in the form horizontal stone bands which wrap and frame the facade.³⁵ The flat roof, in the context of a Georgian design, prevents the roofline from disturbing the proportions of the facade.³⁶ The arches above the windows, inset with a diamond brick pattern, are designed to mimic Palladian windows, something which is frequently found in Colonial architecture.³⁷

The ornately carved reliefs which are set into the facade are ornamentally influenced by Baroque design and the locale of the building.³⁸ The lower reliefs are framed by a protruding oval which is bounded by scallops, both of which are prevalent in ornamental Baroque facades.³⁹ Some of the lower reliefs depict the head of a moose, in ode to the organization which commissioned the design and still owns the building. Lower reliefs on the sides of the building contain nothing inside the oval. The upper reliefs depict a pair of distelfinks, a stylized bird of German origin commonly associated with Pennsylvania Dutch culture. Through this design, C. E. Urban was recognizing the importance of the building's location in Lancaster County, and the importance of the Pennsylvania Dutch community which established itself in the Elizabethtown area.

Along with the design of the building, C. E. Urban also oversaw the construction process.⁴⁰ He was responsible for valuing the work completed on the building, and certifying appropriate payment to the Hoffer

²⁶ Book: X, Volume: 23, Page Number: 94.; Book W, Volume: 23, Page Number: 406, accessed 10 May 2017.; Book: S, Volume: 25, Page Number: 158, accessed 10 May 2017.

²⁷ Book: S, Volume: 25, Page Number: 158, accessed 10 May 2017.; Book: W, Volume: 25, Page Number: 344, accessed 5 February 2017.

²⁸ Lancaster Property Tax Inquiry, Parcel: 2500871500000.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Will Jones, How to Read Houses: A Crash Course in Domestic Architecture (New York, NY: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2014), 108.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid., 88-99.

³³ Ibid., 99.

³⁴ Ibid., 96.

³⁵ Ibid., 120.

³⁶ Ibid., 129.

³⁷ Carol Davidson Cragoe, How to Read Buildings: A Crash Course in Architectural Styles (New York, NY: Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., 2008), 39.

³⁸ Ibid., 36-7.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Book: W, Volume: 25, Page Number: 344, accessed 5 February 2017.

Bros. company. The Hoffer Bros. were contracted by the Moose Fraternity to construct the building in stages, between 1924 and 1928.⁴¹ A 1923 contract between the Hoffer Bros. and the Moose Fraternity on file at the Lancaster Court House details the specifications for the building as follows:

The Contractor shall and will provide all materials and perform all labor required for the erection and completion of a certain portion of a building to be known as the Moose Building on the corner of Center Square and North Market in the Borough of Elizabethtown. Aforesaid agreeably to the drawings and specifications for said prepared by C. Emlen Urban Architect bearing date of Feb. 23rd 1923 which drawings and specifications are hereto attached... It is understood and agreed by both parties hereto that the portion of the building referred to above to be built under this payment shall be the entire rear portion of the building...including the division wall between the front and rear buildings together with all necessary steel columns etc. built into this division wall ready for the future connection of the front building shown on the plans.⁴²

Several modifications have been made to the Moose building since its construction in 1924. In the 1930s, the original awning was replaced with a deco style neon marquee and sign. A single-story cinder-block kitchen was added to the south side of the building in the 1986.⁴³ In addition, the interior of the building has been remodeled several times, usually as a result of flood damage from the Conoy Creek. Much of the current interior dates to a remodel done in 1972 after Hurricane Agnes.⁴⁴ Further renovations were made in 1986 in preparation for the Moose Fraternity's 75th Anniversary, including removal of the theater seating.⁴⁵ The blue and tan colored panels on the corner of the building facing Center Square used to be a storefront, which was home to a pharmacy, then shoe store, and then sporting goods store.⁴⁶ It was boarded up in the 1980s, and the interior space was repurposed into a bar.⁴⁷

18 North Market Street was originally home to a log structure, which dates to the late 1700s.⁴⁸ This was modified and expanded with a new facade in the Cape-Cod and Federalist style by the 1820s, when it served as a tavern and hotel.⁴⁹ The addition of a mansard roof during the late 1800s updated the property in the Second Empire Style. A Federalist style brick residence was added on to the rear of the hotel during the same period.⁵⁰ The original hotel structure was standing when the Moose bought the property in 1922, and was demolished in preparation for the construction of the Moose Lodge.⁵¹

Historical Context and Purpose:

18 North Market Street has been a gathering place for the community of Elizabethtown long before the C. E. Urban Moose building was built.⁵² Its prominent location on the North-West corner of Center Square in Elizabethtown, PA made it the perfect spot for the tavern and hotel that was previously located there. The tavern catered to both local clientele and ranchers who brought their livestock to the neighboring stockyards.⁵³ The site was also perfect for the hotel, being exactly half way between Lancaster and Harrisburg.⁵⁴ The current structure began as a movie theater, bowling alley, ball room, and gathering space for the Moose Fraternity.⁵⁵ Presently, the Moose uses the space where the theater seating once was as a gathering hall for weekly bingo and other events.⁵⁶ Neighboring buildings are commercial retail space and a parking lot, with some residential property behind. Aside

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Lancaster Property Tax Inquiry, Parcel: 2500871500000.

⁴⁴ Lauren Hower, "A History of the Moose Building: Renovations through the Years," (Elizabethtown, PA: Winter's Heritage House and Museum, 2015), 2.

⁴⁵ Hower, 2.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 4.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Jean-Paul Benowitz, Elizabethtown, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015), 35.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 36.

⁵⁰ MacMaster, 194.

⁵¹ Book: S, Volume: 25, Page Number: 158.

⁵² Benowitz, A Walking Tour, 6.

⁵³ MacMaster, 90.

⁵⁴ Benowitz, Elizabethtown, 9.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 37.

⁵⁶ Hower, 4.

from the parking lot being converted from and Acme grocery, which was formally the location of a stockyard, this demographic does not appear to have changed drastically since the original tavern was built.⁵⁷

Thomas Harris was a Scotch-Irish immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania in 1726, and built a log cabin along the Conoy Creek with his wife Mary McKinney in 1730.⁵⁸ He was drawn to the area by the Indian trade, and set up popular local trading post, where he traded with the Conoy and Paxton Indians.⁵⁹ Harris opened up the pre-revolutionary Elizabethtown area to commerce and development by petitioning the state to build a road from Lancaster to Harrisburg.⁶⁰ This road would later become Route 230, or Market Street in Elizabethtown.⁶¹ In 1738, Harris received a license from the County Court to operate a tavern.⁶² This was the precursor to the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which he built in 1745, and was the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.⁶³

Lazarus Lowry purchased the Sign of the Bear Tavern in 1751, during the lead up to the French and Indian War.⁶⁴ Lowry was another Irish immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania in 1729, and made his money as a licensed Indian trader.⁶⁵ Lowry worked primarily in Ohio, where he competed with French influence over the area.⁶⁶ Lowry never occupied the Sign of the Bear Tavern, but rather rented it to Barnabus Hughes and his wife Elizabeth, who bought it from him in 1753.⁶⁷

Barnabus Hughes was another Indian trader, who partnered with Quaker merchant Issac Whitelock to open a store in Lancaster in 1750.⁶⁸ He also represented the Philadelphia firm of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan in the Indian trade.⁶⁹ Hughes had emigrated from Ireland in 1748, initially settled in Lancaster before buying the Sign of the Bear Tavern.⁷⁰ Hughes was instrumental in assembling soldiers and supplies at the start of the French and Indian war, using the Tavern as a point of origin for westward shipments.⁷¹ Before moving to Baltimore in 1761, Hughes subdivided 300 acres and laid out the town of Elizabeth which he named for his wife.⁷² He is responsible for the diamond-shaped Center Square; Market Street; High Street; and Cherry, Peach, and Rose alleys.⁷³

Samuel Hughes, Barnabus second son, made a name for himself in the Iron industry and as politician.⁷⁴ He inherited a share of his father's estate, including property in Elizabethtown and an iron furnace in Washington County, Maryland.⁷⁵ Samuel served as a delegate to the Maryland Convention in 1776, a member of the House of Delegates (1777-1779), and later as Maryland state senator (1781-1790).⁷⁶ Leveraging his political position to win the contract, Hughes used the iron furnace to cast cannon for the Revolutionary War.⁷⁷ Profits from this endeavor allowed him to purchase his brothers' shares of the Elizabethtown property, and in 1790 he began selling individual lots in Elizabethtown.⁷⁸

Michael Coble came to Elizabethtown in 1793, and purchased 3 adjacent lots on Market Street from Saumel Hughes.⁷⁹ Shortly thereafter, he opened an inn on the property, and intermittently rented it out to tenants

⁵⁷ MacMaster, 94.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 5.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Benowitz, A Walking Tour, 5.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid., 8.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 5.

⁶⁵ MacMaster, 5.

⁶⁶ Ibid., 5.

⁶⁷ Benowitz, A Walking Tour, 5.

⁶⁸ MacMaster, 19.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Benowitz, A Walking Tour, 5.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ MacMaster, 47.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid., 48.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Book: S, Volume: 7, Page Number: 643.; MacMaster, 62.

who operated it.⁸⁰ One of those was Jacob Immel, who operated a tavern on the property.⁸¹ In 1822, Michael's brother Jacob Coble applied for a license take over Immel's tavern.⁸² Michael Coble also served as the local Elizabethtown postmaster, and was a member of the German Reformed Church in Elizabethtown.⁸³

Elizabeth Elliot Coble, a relation of Michael and Jacob Coble, oversaw 18 North Market Street for the better part of half a century. As a young widow, she married Major Michael Brenneman, who purchased the tavern and inn from Michael Coble late in 1822.⁸⁴ Brenneman owned and operated the hotel, then known as Brenneman's Inn, until his death in 1826, just a few months after he had finished paying off his debts on the property.⁸⁵ Once again a widow, Elizabeth Brenneman took over operations of the hotel, through the next few years, the tavern at Brenneman's Inn was the site of several gatherings held by Reverend John Winebrenner, a popular and controversial revivalist preacher from Harrisburg, who later founded the Church of God.⁸⁶

Elizabeth Brenneman married Colonel Abraham Greenawalt in 1827.⁸⁷ Greenawalt purchased the hotel from Michael Brenneman's estate the following year, and renamed it the Hotel Greenawalt.⁸⁸ Before his marriage to Elizabeth, Greenawalt owned the Running Pump Tavern, which was located the turnpike to Harrisburg.⁸⁹ Abraham Greenawalt was a significant political presence in Elizabethtown. In 1831, he lobbied the Pennsylvania General Assembly for the creation of a new county with Elizabethtown as the county seat.⁹⁰ In 1840, Greenawalt served as a delegate to the nominating convention for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler in Baltimore.⁹¹ He also served on the Elizabethtown Borough Council from 1858 to 1860, and 1867 to 1868.⁹² Abraham Greenawalt was involved in Elizabethtown's volunteer fire company, serving as an engineer from its inauguration in 1836, and becoming its president in 1858.⁹³ Later that year, he was dispatched to Baltimore to acquire a second-hand fire engine.⁹⁴ Greenawalt operated the hotel until 1873, but continued to live there until his death in 1875.⁹⁵

After passing through almost a dozen owners and proprietors between 1873 and 1922, the Greenawalt hotel was purchased by the Loyal Order of Moose no. 596 in 1922, and demolished in order to make way for the Moose building. The Moose Fraternity was founded in 1888 in Louisville, Kentucky, and by 1912 had spread out across the United States.⁹⁶ The mission of the Moose is both as a social group and a charitable organization. Along with providing social events and activities for its members, the Moose provided "sick benefits" or a "safety net" to members and their families who were too ill to work.⁹⁷ The Moose also helped to support the children and families of deceased Moose members.⁹⁸ In 1906, when the charity programs were initiated, similar government-subsidized programs did not exist.⁹⁹ The Moose Lodge in Elizabethtown was chartered on 4 May 1911 in Horst's Hall.¹⁰⁰ The Moose held their meetings at Boll's Hall on West High Street beginning in 1913, and bought it for \$1 in 1917.¹⁰¹ The Moose renovated Boll's Hall, adding a third floor, pool room, and bowling alley.¹⁰² By 1922, the Moose Fraternity had outgrown Boll's Hall which instigated the move to the current Moose building.¹⁰³

⁸⁰ MacMaster, 62.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Benowitz, Elizabethtown, 36.

⁸⁴ MacMaster, 90.

⁸⁵ Book: X, Volume: 6, Page Number: 199.

⁸⁶ MacMaster, 90, 102.

⁸⁷ Benowitz, Elizabethtown, 36.

⁸⁸ Book: X, Volume: 6, Page Number: 199.

⁸⁹ Benowitz, Elizabethtown, 36.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² MacMaster, 303-304.

⁹³ Ibid., 87-89.

⁹⁴ Ibid., 113.

⁹⁵ Ibid., 122.

⁹⁶ "Our History" Moose International, accessed 11 May 2017. <https://www.mooseintl.org/public/Area/History.asp>.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Benowitz, Elizabethtown, 37.

¹⁰¹ MacMaster, 194.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid., 195.

In 1923, the Moose hired C. Emlen Urban to design and oversee the construction of their new Lodge.¹⁰⁴ Urban was a prominent Lancaster architect, known for such works as Farmer's Southern Market in Lancaster, Milton Hershey's Mansion, and the Greist Building in downtown Lancaster.¹⁰⁵ Cassius Emlen Urban was born in 1863, to Amos Sylvester Urban, a carpenter who owned a planing mill in Conestoga Township which manufactured sashes, doors, and millwork.¹⁰⁶ Urban attended high school in Lancaster, before being apprenticed to architect E. L. Walter in Scranton, PA.¹⁰⁷ In 1884, Urban got a job as a draftsman for Philadelphia architect Willis G. Hale, before establishing his own practice in Lancaster in 1886.¹⁰⁸ Urban's architectural style was "eclectic, reflecting the influence of...classical and historical architecture as well as work produced by his contemporaries."¹⁰⁹ He designed public works, commercial structures, and residential homes, all of which can be found throughout Lancaster County and the City of Lancaster.¹¹⁰

18 North Market Street has played a pivotal role in the development of Elizabethtown. From its origins as a tavern in the 1700s which catered to Westward travelers to its role at the center of local politics under Greenawalt, 18 North Market Street has shaped Elizabethtown into the place it is today. The C. E. Urban Moose building which currently stands there is a beautiful example of Colonial Revival architecture as envisioned by a prominent local architect who used his design to pay homage to the diversity and rich cultural heritage of Elizabethtown and Lancaster County.

¹⁰⁴ Book: W, Volume: 25, Page Number: 344. Accessed April 25, 2017.

¹⁰⁵ To Build Strong and Substantial: The Career of Architect C. Emlen Urban. (Lancaster, PA: The City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 2009), 2.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

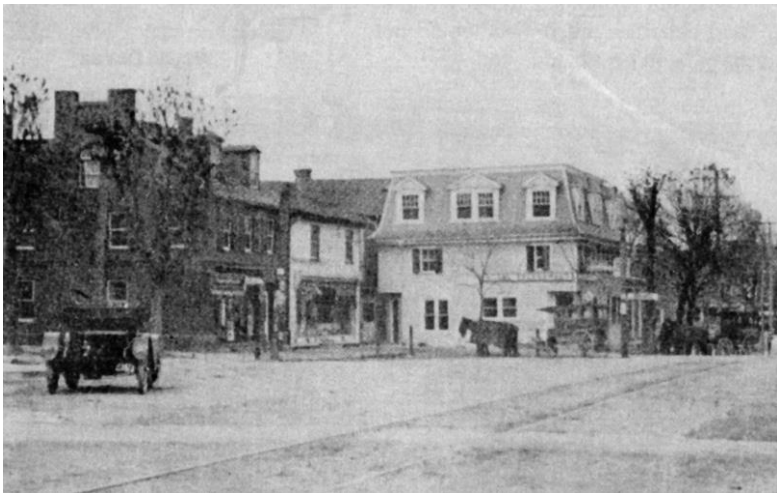
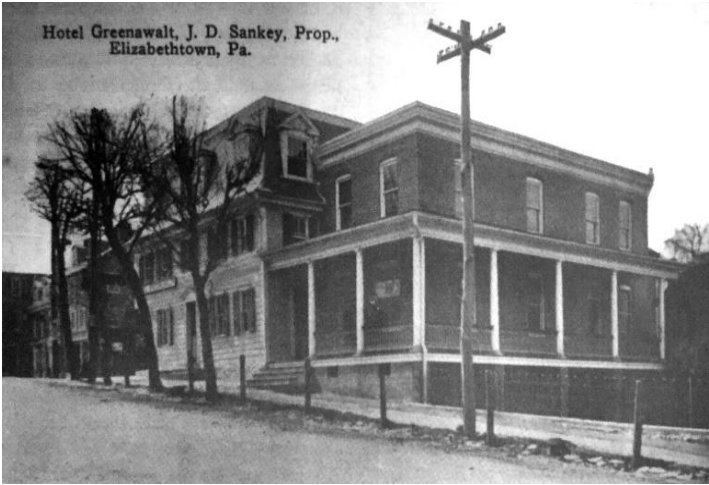
¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

Appendix Historical Photos:





Appendix Current Photos:



