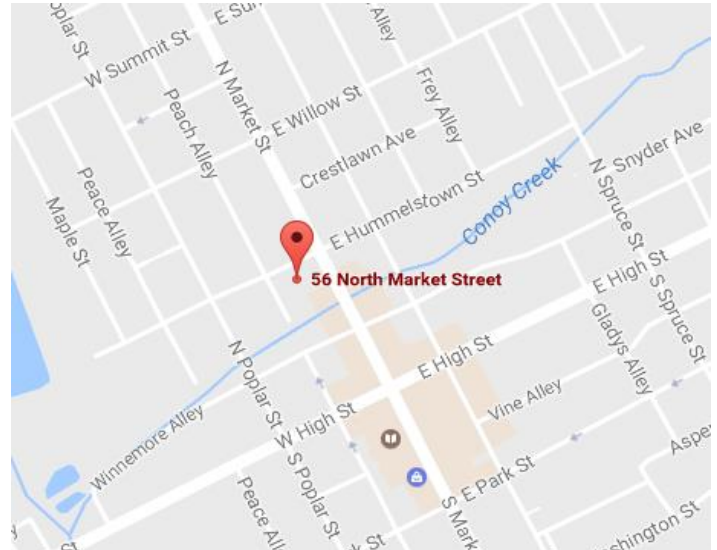


Captain Thomas Harris Sign of the Bear Tavern: 56 North Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania



Abstract:

This elegant Georgian-style home is the oldest building in the borough of Elizabethtown. The Thomas Harris Sign of the Bear Tavern, built by Thomas Harris in 1745, was used to sell cider and beer to travelers. This home quickly became a popular stopping point for travelers and traders, and was the first main commercial stop between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Additionally, Barnabus Hughes, who bought the property in 1753, played an influential role in the French and Indian War by supplying local forts and providing refreshments for passing military units. Hughes is credited for essentially creating and naming the town, Elizabethtown. Later in 1915, after the home had become run-down and dilapidated, Dr. Vere Trecihler purchased and remodeled the home into a physician's office and residence. Calvin James Young of Reading was the architect.

Property Details:

This property, better known as The Thomas Harris Sign of the Bear Tavern, is located at 56 North Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 17022. The property is located at the corner of North Market and Hummelstown Streets. The dimensions of the lot are 198 feet by 77 feet (see Appendix).¹ There was a log cabin constructed on this property somewhere between 1730 and 1732 before this larger home was built in 1745.²

Deed Search:

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.³ As early as 1615 Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.⁴ Pennsylvania was claimed by

¹ Lancaster County. "Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry." Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry. February 03, 2017. Accessed February 05, 2017. <http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/>.

² Richard K. MacMaster, *Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries* (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Society, 1999), 5, 7.

³ Robert Jean Knecht, *Francis I* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1935), 333-343.

⁴ 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.

Sweden in 1638 and then by the Dutch in 1655. The British claimed the former Dutch holdings in 1674.⁵ British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.⁶ The French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania between 1688-1763.⁷ 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.⁸ In 1719 Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Cony Creek and Susquehanna River.⁹ 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.¹⁰ Then, in 1745 he builds the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which is the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.¹¹

The deed search for this property begins with Thomas Harris, the original owner of the property. Lazarus Lowrey received the property from Thomas Harris on July 15, 1751.¹² Barnabas Hughes received the property from Lazarus Lowrey on June 13, 1753.¹³ Samuel Hughes received the property from Daniel John, son of Barnabas Hughes, on June 10, 1786.¹⁴ Alexander Boggs received the property from Samuel Hughes on October 28, 1790.¹⁵ George Wealand received the property from Alexander Boggs's wife on February 21, 1809.¹⁶ John George received the property from George Wealand on April 10, 1809.¹⁷ John Bender received the property from John George's wife on March 31, 1830.¹⁸ Thomas Winnemore received the property from James Machee and John Fisher (administrators for John Bender) on March 19, 1834.¹⁹ Henry Gingerich received the property from Isaac Winnemore (administrator of Thomas Winnemore's) on April 1, 1844.²⁰ Andrew Wade received the property from Henry W. Gingerich on April 11, 1855.²¹ Henry Wade received the property from Andrew Wade on November 14, 1857.²² Martin and Fianna Keller received the property from Henry A. Wade on April 2, 1884.²³ Vere Treichler received the property from Martin G. Keller and Fianna Keller on April 1, 1912.²⁴ Bessie Treichler received the property from Vere Treichler on April 2, 1947.²⁵ Amelia and Abraham Blakeley received the property from her deceased sister Bessie Treichler on July 21, 1952.²⁶ The Farmers Mutual Insurance Company received the property on February 16, 1961 from Amelia and Abraham Blakeley.²⁷ Finkenbinder Properties LLC received

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

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

⁹ Martin, 21-23.

¹⁰ MacMaster, 5.

¹¹ Ibid., 8.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Book: LL, Page 545.

¹⁶ Book: 1, Page 120.

¹⁷ Book: Q, Volume 5, Page 53.

¹⁸ Book: Q, Volume 5, Page 55.

¹⁹ Book: D, Volume 6, Page Number 45.

²⁰ Book: Y, Volume 6, Page Number 386.

²¹ Book: I, Volume 8, Page Number 262.

²² Book: A, Volume 9, Page Number 34.

²³ Book: D, Volume 12, Page Number: 108.

²⁴ Book: G, Volume 21, Page Number: 318.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: N50, Page Number: 216, accessed April 25, 2017, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

the property on December 23, 2013 from the Elizabethtown Insurance Farmers Mutual Insurance Companies.²⁸ The current owner, PRRG LLC, bought the property on July 3, 2014.²⁹

Architectural Report:

Before a permeant structure was constructed, this lot originally contained a log cabin built by Thomas Harris around 1730. Later in 1745, Harris built a large stone house which (before it was remodeled) appears to be based upon the Georgian (1714-1780) architectural style. Immigrant settlers coming to North America aspired to build large, permeant homes. English settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries tended towards symmetrical designs with a lot of windows.³⁰ These homes also featured steep pitched roofs, solid stone walls, and small windows.³¹ The home later was remodeled by Dr. Vere Treichler. A two-car garage was added but destroyed when two office spaces were added to the property. The remodeling of this property occurred in 1915. The office spaces were added in 1945 and 1968, and the garage was removed around 1968 to make room for the addition of the second office space.³² The current architectural style of the property is Georgian Revival. This style of architecture covers the period between 1720 and around 1840. This style is derivative of Palladian architecture, which means Georgian architects focused on symmetry and proportion. Houses of this period usually feature a centered front door surrounded on each side by an equal number of windows. Additionally, the chimneys are paired rising from each end of the roof and not from the center.³³ This home also bears some resemblance to the Keats House, the London house in which English poet John Keats resided in the later years of his life. The Keats House is of Regency style, which is a derivative of classical Georgian architecture which developed in the latter years of King George III's monarchy.³⁴ The architect of the remodeled home is Calvin James Young of Reading.³⁵

Historical Context and Purpose of the Building:

This property is the oldest known structure in the borough and was the center of the original community. Settled along the Conoy Creek, the structure was located on a 230-acre property which was first settled by Thomas and Mary McKinney Harris. This home quickly became a popular stopping point for travelers and was the first main commercial stop between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. After acquiring the property and surrounding land, Barnabas Hughes sold lots on this land to local farmers around a "central diamond," calling it Elizabeth Towne. He sold these lots on the condition that they built dwellings within two years of ownership. This means many of the properties in the borough originated from these dwellings required by Hughes.³⁶ Over the years, this property has served as a tavern, tenant house, private residence, physician's office, commercial office space, and retail space.³⁷ The current use of the building is a commercial office space for "LKC Services INC."

A Scotch-Irishman from Raphoe, County Donegal with an interest in the Indian trade, Thomas Harris settled on the Conoy Creek after sailing to America in 1726. He was married soon after his arrival in Lancaster to Mary McKinney whose family was on the same ship to America. Thomas and Mary then settled on a 230-acre tract at the site of Elizabethtown where they would construct a log house close to the Creek as early as 1730 or 1732. Thomas also acquired a license to sell cider and beer in August 1736 and was authorized to keep a public house two years later.³⁸ After a road was constructed, known as "The Great Road," to John Harris' ferry (which traders used to travel over the Susquehanna) and Lancaster, Harris' home on the bank of the Conoy Creek

²⁸ Instrument Number: 6125214

²⁹ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Public Records, Instrument Number: 6152284, Accessed April 25, 2017, <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com/countyweb/disclaimer.do>.

³⁰ Jones, Will. *How to Read Houses: A Crash Course in Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Rizzoli, 2014), 114

³¹ Jones, 106.

³² Lancaster County.

³³ Jones, 120.

³⁴ Ibid, 126.

³⁵ Benowitz, 5.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ MacMaster, 5.

essentially looked over a major highway at a point equally distant from John Harris' ferry and Lancaster. Travelers, wagoners, and drovers could stop here overnight and stay at his tavern. Because of the influx in business, Harris was able to build a large stone house in 1745 for the Sign of the Bear Tavern and his own family's residence. This structure is still standing today and is standing at the former office for Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company (now LKC Services, Inc).³⁹ Besides watching over his inn, Harris was a storekeeper and had large investments in the Indian trade.⁴⁰ This trading post was so important that Captain Thomas Harris applied for a public road to be built from Pine Ford to the Conoy Creek, at his tavern. The road was built and later extended to Lancaster in 1736. This new road ran from the Swatara (at what is now Middletown) to the Conestoga, following the paths formerly used by the Indians and settlers and their pack horses.⁴¹ In 1746 Harris went to Philadelphia to get a servant to help him with the work at his inn and on his farm. He paid James Templeton twenty-two pounds for a servant from Ireland named Andrew Christy who signed an indenture obliging Christy to work five years for Harris.⁴² In 1751, Harris and his family left the Bear Tavern and sold the tavern and the 252-acre tract of land on which it stood to Lazarus Lowrey.⁴³ He and his son, Dr. Robert Harris, had other interests. They obtained a share in 200,000 acres in Nova Scotia in 1765 as members of a syndicate called the Philadelphia Company. Dr. John Harris went to Pictou, Nova Scotia, with the first group of settlers in 1767 and in 1769 Matthew Harris and his family joined them. Thomas Harris was seventy-five years old when his wife, Mary, died in Churchville, Maryland in 1770. In 1774, he bought 296-acres of land at Doyle's Mill in Juniata County, Pennsylvania and developed a grist mill, sawmill, and distillery there. He lived to be 106 years old and died in 1801 at the home of his grandson, John Steuart, at Doyle's Mill. He is buried at the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, located in Academia, Pennsylvania.⁴⁴

Lazarus Lowrey and his sons came from Ireland in 1729, and the next year the County Court recommended him to the Governor as a licensed Indian trader. He also acquired a considerable amount of acreage in the Maytown area. Lowrey and his sons traded with Indians as far away as Ohio. Additionally, the Lowreys had close business associations with Joseph Simon of Lancaster and, through him, with important Philadelphia firms.⁴⁵ In 1751, Lowrey purchased the Sign of the Bear Tavern and the land it stood on from Thomas Harris. It is unlikely Lowrey ever lived here. He and his sons continued to travel as far as the Shawnee villages on the Scioto and Miami Rivers in Ohio with packhorses laden with trade goods. His son James worked to counteract French influence among the Ohio tribes, earning a reward for his scalp in 1750 from the French commanding officer in Detroit.⁴⁶ Lowrey owned the Sign of the Bear Tavern for two years before selling it in July 1753 to Barnabas Hughes, who was already living there. Lazarus Lowrey was in poor health during this time and retired to Philadelphia, where he died in 1755.⁴⁷

Barnabas Hughes and his wife, Elizabeth Waters Hughes, emigrated from County Donegal in Ireland in 1748. Besides becoming the new owner of the Sign of the Bear Tavern in 1753, he was also involved in the trade with the Indians. The Hughes family lived in Lancaster in 1749, when Barnabas Hughes took title to a house and lot on West Lime Street. He had business associations with Isaac Whitelock there who was a Quaker merchant and brewer. Hughes and Whitelock jointly purchased another Lancaster building and lot in 1750, likely for a store, and sold half of it in 1752. Samuel Wharton, whom Hughes is said to have represented in the Indian trade,

³⁹ MacMaster, 7.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 8.

⁴¹ Bower, H.B, *Elizabethtown Memories* (Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania: Elizabethtown Chronicle, 1976), 85.

⁴² MacMaster, 14.

⁴³ Ibid., 17.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 18.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 5.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 17.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 19.

witnessed the signatures of Hughes and his wife on the deed. Wharton was a senior partner in the Philadelphia firm of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, which had extensive Indian trade interests.⁴⁸ They were considered the most important business firm in the trade and were closely allied with George Croghan, who negotiated with the Indians for Pennsylvania and traded on his own account for his base at Aughwick in present Huntington County.⁴⁹ Hughes traveled to Ohio to trade with the Indians there and made the Sign of the Bear both the starting point for packhorse trains and the collection point for trade goods brought from Philadelphia. In July 1754, the Pennsylvania frontier was in danger. The French had constructed a line of forts in 1753 and began constructed Fort Duquesne in Pittsburgh the following summer.⁵⁰ The British dispatched two regiments to America to dislodge the French, which landed in Virginia in March 1755. Men of Lancaster County rallied to defend their homes, forming volunteer companies (although they lacked military training and many lacked weapons). These volunteers were the first military units to march past the Sign of the Bear in Donegal, in what was soon to be Elizabethtown, but were not the last. Some of them paused for refreshments at Hughes' tavern and charges their meals to the Lancaster magistrates.⁵¹ Hughes assembled what the soldiers needed at his tavern, just as he had done for the Indian traders. He also supplied Fort Swatara in Lebanon County with provisions, which was a small fort built to protect the gap where the Swatara Creek passes through the Blue Mountain. Governor Robert Hunter Morris and regimental officers, including Chaplain Charles Beatty stopped at the tavern for dinner on their way to access the Pennsylvania regiment.⁵² On October 2, 1763, Barnabas Hughes and his wife, Elizabeth, gave deeds to buyers of lots in the new town he had laid out and named for her. Hughes laid out the new town of Elizabethtown around a central square, or "diamond," a pattern common to many of the newly founded Pennsylvania towns. Stakes in the ground identified the boundaries of the lots and of the streets and alleys in Elizabethtown. Hughes gave them the names they still have today, Market Street, High Street, Rose Alley, Cherry Alley, and Peach Alley. Each lot measured sixty feet wide and 165 feet deep. The original lot owners, or at least the names known, were substantial farmers in Donegal or Mount Joy townships and likely purchased lots in Elizabethtown as an investment.⁵³ Hughes left Lancaster County for Baltimore, Maryland, around 1761. He became a prominent merchant there and was considered part of the social elite. He died on January 2, 1765, leaving four sons. His estate consisted of lands in Pennsylvania, including Elizabethtown, a two-thirds interest in an iron furnace, and lands in Washington County, Maryland, and some houses and lots in Baltimore.⁵⁴

Samuel Hughes, Barnabas Hughes' second son, started a successful business at an early age. When he was about twenty, he acquired half of his father's iron furnace in Washington County, Maryland, and went to London to try and raise capital for manufacturing iron. Under his management, the iron works made a small profit. In 1775, he returned to London "with proposals for extending the works." 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 put his iron works at the service of Congress for casting cannon.⁵⁵ He initially lost money, but finally succeeded, with financial aid from Congress, and fulfilled his government contracts. Profits from his cannon factory enabled Hughes to pay off his British investors with interest and buy out his older brothers' share of their father's Pennsylvania real estate. The 252-acre tract of land he purchased from his brothers included the Bear Tavern and Elizabethtown, as well as an adjacent 145 acres. On March 29, 1787, Samuel Hughes signed four deeds for Elizabethtown lots. These deeds represented four of the only people who owned houses and lots in

⁴⁸ MacMaster, 19.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 19-20.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 21.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 22.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 23.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 26.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 47.

Elizabethtown who actually lived there. In 1790 Hughes decided to sell Elizabethtown lots as freeholds, giving the purchaser a clear title to the property.⁵⁶ After selling his last tract of land to Leonard Negley, he had thereby disposed of all his land in Donegal and Mount Joy Townships surrounding Elizabethtown on the west, northeast, and east.⁵⁷ Hughes signed many deeds that were never recorded in the Lancaster County Court House since Pennsylvania law made this optional.⁵⁸

Alexander Boggs purchased the Sign of the Bear Tavern and all of the land bordering Elizabethtown on the northwest as far as High Street from Samuel Hughes. On October 28, 1790 Hughes and his wife sold 230 acres to Boggs for \$1360.⁵⁹ Boggs was brother of Captain Andrew Boggs who commanded one of the Donegal militia companies. He had also marched with the Flying Camp in 1776 and fought at Long Island and Kingsbridge.⁶⁰ Alexander Boggs lived in a two-story building near the tavern he owned and also owned the adjacent farmland.⁶¹ After being permitted to hold elections in Elizabethtown in 1800, voters began to assemble at Bogg's home.⁶² Alexander Boggs advertised the historic Bear Tavern for sale in 1801, but did not find a satisfactory buyer for several years.⁶³

On February 21, 1809, George Wealand, innholder, bought the Bear Tavern and 238 acres of land from Alexander Boggs.⁶⁴ At this time, Wealand had also owned a large tract of land on the east side of the "Great Road" (now Market Street). After purchasing the remainder of Hughes holdings and Boggs', he immediately had building lots surveyed along the east side of North Market Street. To make it convenient to walk, ride, or drive from one tract to the other, Wealand established a roadway between the two farms, later shown on the Borough Plan as "Wealand Alley."⁶⁵ Wealand's Addition to Elizabethtown extended from the Conoy Creek along North Market and North Hanover Streets for seven blocks. Building sites in Wealand's development sold briskly and buyers often resold them for profit.⁶⁶ He kept the Bear himself, until his death in 1816, leaving a widow and ten children.⁶⁷ He is buried in the cemetery at Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church in Elizabethtown.⁶⁸

On April 10, George Wealand sold Lot No. 1 in his new Wealand Addition to John George, a wheelwright in Elizabethtown and his future son-in-law.⁶⁹ On May 14, 1818, Samuel Gruber and his wife Mary deeded Lot 12 in Michael Ruby's Addition to a group of four individuals, that included John George, for the purpose of building an English school house. This was Elizabethtown's first public school and John George was one of the original members of the first school board.⁷⁰

In 1828, the heirs of George Wealand sold the Bear Tavern and the remaining 132 acres on the west side of North Market Street to John Bender.⁷¹ John Bender won a court judgment for debt against Jacob Gorgas around 1830, the owner of a property on the northeast corner of Center Square, which had to be sold to satisfy Bender's claim.⁷²

⁵⁶ MacMaster, 48.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 49.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 50.

⁵⁹ Bower, 86.

⁶⁰ MacMaster, 49.

⁶¹ Ibid., 54.

⁶² Ibid., 55.

⁶³ Ibid., 59.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 60, 68.

⁶⁵ Bower, 86.

⁶⁶ MacMaster, 68.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 60, 68.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 68.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid., 80.

⁷¹ Ibid., 90.

⁷² MacMaster, 93.

In 1834, administrators of John Bender's estate, John Fisher and James Mackey, sold the property he received from George Wealand to Thomas Winnemore in 1834.⁷³ Winnemore was one of four hatters in Elizabethtown, who processed rabbit fur into felt and made the tall hats men wore.⁷⁴

After Thomas Winnemore's death, Issac G. Winnemore sold the property in 1844 to Henry Gingerich. In 1855, Gingerich and his wife, who lived in Conewago Township, sold the entire tract to Andrew Wade.⁷⁵

After receiving the property from Henry Gingerich in 1855, the Wade family used the Bear Tavern as a tenant house and lived in the newer house on the farm at 130 North Market Street.⁷⁶ Andrew Wade was elected burgess in 1830. Wade was born in Elizabethtown in 1796, the son of Charles and Mary Catharine Gross Wade, and followed his father's trade a shoemaker.⁷⁷ Andrew Wade was also one of the contractors for the Pennsylvania Railroad when the company constructed its line through this area.⁷⁸

Henry A. Wade was Elizabethtown's only practicing attorney. He was born in Elizabethtown in 1827, son of Andrew and Christina Wealand Wade. A graduate of Georgetown College and Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1850 and lived there several years. His father sold him the historic Bear Tavern and the house and farm on the west side of North Market Street in 1857. Henry and his wife lived in the farmhouse at 130 North Market Street. Wade took an active role in Lancaster County politics.⁷⁹

Martin G. Keller operated a stockyard and bought the Bear Tavern, already dilapidated, the acreage along the west side of North Market Street, and the house still standing at 130 North Market Street from Henry A. Wade in 1884.⁸⁰

Dr. Vere Treichler, a practicing physician in Elizabethtown, purchased the building in 1912 and remodeled the entire structure in 1915. During the remodeling, Treichler remodeled the old Black Bear Tavern into physician's offices and a residence, and constructed a double stable building to the rear where he kept his horse and buggy used to make his house calls. The stable building was later stuccoed to match the main remodeled building and was used as a two-car garage.⁸¹

Many of the owners of this property clearly hold historical significance in Elizabethtown. Thomas Harris, the original owner, was the first to build a property in this area which would later develop into Elizabethtown. Lazarus Lowrey was a major Indian trader and controlled much of the trade in Western Pennsylvania. Barnabas Hughes, perhaps the most significant owners of this property, played an influential role in the French and Indian War by supplying local forts and soldiers with supplies. Hughes was also the individual who essentially developed Elizabethtown, laying out the land around a central square. Alexander Boggs allowed his home to be the first polling place in Elizabethtown for elections. Henry A. Wade was the only practicing attorney in Elizabethtown and was active in Lancaster County politics.

At the time of the home's construction in 1720s, the United States was still a British colony. America was growing in size, with the number of American colonists in the "New World" reaching 475,000 souls in 1720 with Boston being the largest city with 12,000 residents, followed by Philadelphia and New York with 10,000 and 7,000 residents, respectively.⁸² It is also important to note King George I was the ruling monarch of Great Britain

⁷³ Ibid., 90.

⁷⁴ Ibid., 89.

⁷⁵ Ibid., 90-91.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 91.

⁷⁷ Ibid., 83.

⁷⁸ Bower, 86.

⁷⁹ MacMaster, 110.

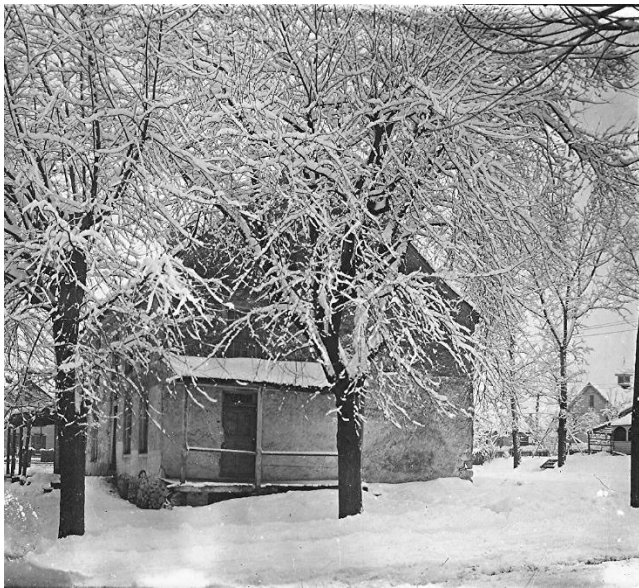
⁸⁰ Ibid, 136.

⁸¹ Bower, 84.

⁸² Taylor, Dr. Quintard, Jr. "US History Timeline: 1700 - 1800." United States History. Accessed April 03, 2017. http://faculty.washington.edu/qtaylor/a_us_history/1700_1800_timeline.htm.

at this time. In terms of local significance, this home was the first to be settled in Elizabethtown and was the original center of the community. Elizabethtown became a major stopping point for travelers going to Lancaster or Philadelphia which made it a popular stopping place to rest, dine, and even trade.

Appendix Historical Photos:



Appendix Current Photos:



