

Historic



Elizabethtown

Pennsylvania



Special Note:

This walking tour includes a number of properties which have been destroyed and are now parking lots. Historic preservation of buildings and residences in Elizabethtown is a constant effort which requires vigilance from the entire local community. All buildings, regardless of design and age can be re-developed to meet modern needs without compromising the historical architectural details which illustrate the history of our community. Reliance on automobiles and a lack of local adequate public transportation does not require the building of parking lots in a manner which destroys the architectural integrity of Elizabethtown Borough. There are creative ways to accommodate both automobile parking and historic preservation. Ada Louise Huxtable (1921–2013) was an architectural scholar and critic. In 1970 she was awarded the first ever Pulitzer Prize for architectural criticism. The esteemed architecture critic Paul Goldberger, also a Pulitzer Prize-winner for architectural criticism, said of Huxtable: "Before Ada Louise Huxtable, architecture was not a part of the public dialogue." Architect Robert A. M. Stern, Dean of the Yale University School of Architecture said of Huxtable, "She was a great lover of cities, a great preservationist and the central planet around which every other critic revolved." When we think about what we have lost in Elizabethtown and what remains for us to save, let us remember the words of Ada Louise Huxtable: "We will probably be judged not by the monuments we build but by those we have destroyed."

A Walking Tour



Elizabethtown College

Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

HONORS FIRST YEAR SEMINAR 100: LANDMARKS
AND LEGENDS: LEARNING LOCAL HISTORY

HONORS 207: ELIZABETHTOWN HISTORY:
CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY

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Sephardic and German Jews along the Susquehanna River, Simon and Lazarus Lowrey of Maytown developed Elizabethtown as the gateway for trade routes established through Ohio, Illinois, and the Northwest Territory. Simon coordinated Mennonite gunsmiths supplying the Continental Army with weapons and ammunition. After the American Revolution in 1798 Simon was a commissioner of the Conewago Canal advancing the economic and transportation significance of Elizabethtown. From these roots Elizabethtown continued to prosper and develop and today its geographic location continues to be significant for transportation and economic development.

Pennsylvania was in more than the geographical sense the keystone of the colonies. Likewise Elizabethtown has been the keystone geographically, economically, politically, and culturally between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Hershey, Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, and Carlisle. Through Indian trails, French trade roads, British turnpikes, American canals, railroads, and interstate highways; Elizabethtown has served and continues to serve as a strategic location for transportation and commerce while bringing people and ideas together.

On the cover...

On the campus of the Masonic Village is the Blair County Memorial Doric temple built in 1911. The six acres surrounding it were dedicated in 1920 as a First World War veteran's memorial grove of 268 oak trees. George B. Orlady of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 300, Huntingdon advocated planting trees memorializing every mason from Pennsylvania who died in the First World War. In 1921 red poppies covered the memorial grove as a reminder of Flanders Field in Belgium.

and the present day barge. Along the Conewago Creek Elizabethtown emerged as the leader in building boats for the Pennsylvania canal system. The cross country “road map” of yesteryear was more often a map of rivers and streams with trails to portage from one waterway to another.

Charles Dickens remarked on his visit to Pennsylvania how no person should ever go by road in America who could not get there by boat. As you travel around Lancaster County you will find modern railroads using ancient canal-beds for their own track bed. You might have thought the ditch running parallel to a railroad was for drainage. Actually it was once a canal; the present railway tracks are built on what was the towpath. Sometimes you will motor through a high walled section of farmland which was first a canal-way before it became a highway. Incidentally, do you know the origin of the word highway? In old Europe there were smooth private roads for the King and adjoining lower shelf roads for commoners. The King’s way was called the “Highway” and all across America interstate roads are called highways distinguishing them from local often parallel roads.

You might come upon some lofty stone piers across a river where there is no roadway: you would hardly suspect they once held a wooden aqueduct and canal-way, carrying it and the canal traffic high across the river below. Even today, when you send anything across country you refer to it as “shipping.” Express companies still have “shipping charges” and “shipments” arrive whether they come by freight car or delivery truck. This stems from the time when freight sent across country went only by ship or canal boat. Even the Conestoga wagon was referred to as the “inland ship” or “frigate” of commerce and, eventually the “prairie schooner.” These nautical nicknames were not so far-fetched as may be supposed. For there was something oceanic in the spectacle of vast fleets of these white tops rolling across the land.

The intersection of the Susquehanna River, Conoy Creek, Conewago Creek, Chiques Creek, Negley Run, Lynch Run, and Brills Run along with even smaller streams and tributaries is what made Elizabethtown the nexus of trade routes and established its prominence as a midpoint between Philadelphia and Carlisle; Lancaster and Harrisburg; as a significant location in the rivalry between the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore; and an important stop on the way to toward westward expansion/exploration.

In 1708 the French explorer and fur trader Peter Bezaillon settled along the Susquehanna River at Conoy Town building “Old Peter’s Road,” connecting the Pequea Creek and Conestoga River, to the Susquehanna River from Conestoga (later Lancaster the county seat) to Paxtang (later Harrisburg the state capital). Joseph Simon, headquartered in Lancaster, was a British Jewish magnate in French and Indian trade. Working closely with the

A stroll through the past...

When people lose sight of their past, they have lost their ability to look forward with vision and intelligence. The president of Elizabethtown College, historian Dr. Carl Strikwerda has said, “We have to invest in our past by continuing to learn from the grit that our predecessors showed and their adaptability to change while holding on to their deepest values.” Take a stroll through the village of historic Elizabeth Towne and observe how the landscape and architecture has in some ways remained the same and at times has been transformed. All along keep in mind how the past informs the present. Welcome to Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.



Geography: Why did people settle in Elizabethtown?

Lancaster County Pennsylvania contains the most concentrated record of Native American habitation in all of Pennsylvania. Every river valley; every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has evidence of human habitation prior to European contact. These tributaries empty into the Susquehanna River. Along these creeks and streams there has been continuous human settlement, flourishing agriculture, and complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent.

Two tributaries run through the Elizabethtown area: The Conoy Creek and the Conewago Creek (east) both have made this location along the Susquehanna River strategic for human habitation. Two waterways converge creating Conoy Creek, named Conejoholo (Anglicized Conoy) by the Piscataway Nation (referred to as Conoy Indians) the headwaters for the first begin at a spring on the present farm of Kenneth Myer and the second waterway, Negley Run, starts at a spring on the former Leonard Negley farm (near Elizabethtown College). The Conewago Creek, named by the Lenape Indians means “at the rapids.” This tributary begins at Mount Gretna Heights in Lebanon County and enters the Susquehanna River at Conewago Falls across from Conewago Creek (west) which begins in Caledonia State Park in Adams County. The creek enters the Susquehanna River at York Haven in York County. Human settlement between the Conoy and Conewago Creeks along the Susquehanna River established the foundation for Elizabeth-

town.

Measuring four hundred and sixty-five miles, the Susquehanna is the longest river on the east coast flowing from New York and Pennsylvania through Maryland into Chesapeake Bay. In 1534 French King Francis, I colonized North America establishing New France with Jacques Cartier as Viceroy in Quebec. The Conoy and Conewago Creeks through the Susquehanna River facilitated French trade connecting the Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers joining the colonies of New France and Louisiana. As the Swedes, Dutch, and British established the port cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore trade along the Susquehanna River flourished and these water trade routes led to westward expansion across the continent. While the Swedes and Dutch competed for control of the fur trade funneled through the Delaware Bay, the French had extended their fur trade into the Susquehanna watershed, shipping to Montreal.

The British secured control of New York City and New Jersey from the Dutch in 1664. King Charles, II owed Admiral William Penn, Sr. an unpaid debt. At his death, his son William Penn, Jr. asked the king to repay the debt with land in North America. In 1681 a charter was granted giving Penn territory west of the Delaware River between New York and Maryland. In 1682 Penn visited Pennsylvania, he returned to England in 1684, returned to America in 1699, and then went back to England in 1701 leaving James Logan as governor of the colony.

In 1707 Governor Logan granted French explorer and fur trader Martin Chartier 600 acres along the Susquehanna River; presently Washington Boro. In 1708 Governor Logan invited the French explorer and fur trader Jacques LeTort's widow, Anne, and son James to establish a trading post in present day village of Letort in Manor Township Lancaster County. In 1708 Governor Logan invited French explorer and fur trader Peter Bezaillon to establish a trading post where the Conoy Creek joins the Susquehanna River presently Bainbridge in Conoy Township. From these outposts, the British challenged France's control of the Ohio territory which helped precipitate the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

By 1717 roughly 100,000 Germans from the Palatinate immigrated to Pennsylvania. Competition for claims to land in the west was fierce and Palatine farmers paid Governor Logan four times more than the asking price; often times constructing buildings and improving the land in order to claim it before legally acquiring it.

In 1719 Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Conoy Creek and Susquehanna River. While the pacifist Mennonites purchased and developed the prime agricultural land in the region, Governor Logan positioned immigrating

structed in the borough. Two reinforced concrete bridges were built over a tributary of the Conoy Creek on Poplar Street. The first bridge is one block south of the former Kreider Shoe Manufacturing Company 155 South Poplar Street. The bridge is supported on reinforced concrete abutments with wing walls. It is finished with paneled concrete parapets with paneled end posts, one of which has been lost. The southwest wing wall and parapet was extended in 1970. The upstream fascia is spalled with exposed reinforcing bars. The second bridge is finished with a paneled concrete parapet on the downstream side only. The upstream side is contiguous with a house built over the stream and there is no railing on that side. In 1970 the U shaped wing walls were extended on the downstream side and finished with welded pipe railings.

The third reinforced concrete bridge constructed in 1925 is located on Bainbridge Street crossing a tributary of the Conoy Creek near the former Klein Chocolate Factory 295 Brown Street. This T beam bridge construction is supported by reinforced concrete abutments, finished with paneled concrete parapets with cruciform end posts. In 1980 the U shaped wing walls were extended and finished with tubular metal railings. The entire bridge is coated with gunite.

These bridges were constructed when vehicular traffic required stronger and wider bridges. Prior to such bridges the creeks and tributaries facilitated forms of transportation not needing bridges. In the hundreds of mills in this region, the sluiceway leading water from the millpond to the mill was usually a boxlike wooden canal. Often it was stretched over a thousand feet; when it was longer, a channel was dug in the ground and the American canal was born. The use of roads in Elizabethtown was entirely dependent upon weather. When rain fell, the rough fields or even the forest was more passable than the ribbons of mud which were the first roads. Such passageways were confined to emergency trips or wherever water travel was possible. From the beginning the people of Elizabethtown accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another. All across America, if there were goods to be moved wherever the river flowed, roadways were never even considered.

Few farms in Elizabethtown were without one or two small boats called punts on their ponds. Punts were used as sleds in the winter and as boats during the summer. When the ice in the pond was dangerously thin, the punt with its ice-runners underneath was the ideal vehicle for hauling anything from stones to wood and farm produce. Along the creeks and Susquehanna River punts are best remembered as boats for eeling and fishing. The pattern for punts developed into the famous river flatboat, the industrial canal-boat

er positioned the community in the center of a rivalry between the port cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Established in 1638 Philadelphia was long the commercial capital of colonial America eventually becoming the second largest port city in the United States. Established in 1661 Baltimore rivaled Philadelphia with its forty-six mile harbor connecting the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. Throughout the development of the United States competition existed between the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore both depending on commercial relations with Lancaster, York, and Carlisle in the backcountry.

All of the creeks, streams, and rivers which afforded agricultural and commercial success in Elizabethtown also had to be forded and crossed. Most country roads in Elizabethtown and Lancaster County followed the banks of creeks and rivers and at every bend there was one or more barnlike structures thrown across the water: covered bridges. Gone from the Elizabethtown landscape today, at one time covered bridges, like old watermills, seem to echo clearer the mood and sounds of the past where in the shadowed recesses of a stream and along the banks of winding dirt roads, life in Elizabethtown first developed.

In 1797 the artist Charles Wilson Peale wrote an "Essay on Building Wooden Bridges" in which he stated it has been advised to make roofs to cover bridges to strengthen the bridge structure and to help the wood season properly to last longer. There is no truth in the myth about covered bridges being built to "trick" the horse into thinking it was entering a barn rather than crossing a river. Nor is there any truth in the idea of building covered bridges to justify charging tolls to cross rivers.

In Elizabethtown there are five bridges. The oldest bridge in the borough crosses the Conoy Creek. It is a traditional nineteenth century stone arch bridge on High Street is consistent with the kind of bridge technology found in Pennsylvania dating back to the colonial period. The current bridge was built in 1910 and altered in 1950 when it was widened and in 1980 when sidewalks and curb lines replaced earlier parapets and railings. The bridge is near the former Grubb Mills 419 West High Street.

The next year in 1911 a bridge was built crossing the Conoy Creek on Market Street at the former Henry Boll Brewhouse 45 North Market Street. This is a historically and technologically significant example of T beam highway bridge construction popular in the 1910s through the 1950s. This bridge was made with reinforced concrete and has the original paneled concrete parapets. It is supported on concrete abutments contiguous with later retaining walls which channelized the Conoy Creek. The bridge has never been altered and is among the twelve oldest surviving bridges of this construction from before 1912.

In 1925 three additional bridges were con-

non-pacifist Scots-Irish families in the far north in Paxtang and to the south in Octorara as a type of buffer zone between the Iroquois to the north and the contentious Maryland border to the south.

Beginning in 1719 Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from County Donegal, Ireland began purchasing land from the French LeTort and Bezaillion families along the Susquehanna at Conoy and Conewago Creeks. Thomas Harris and Samuel Smith, Presbyterian members of Donegal Church established gristmills and sawmills along the creeks. In 1801 Mennonite Henry Bates Grubb purchased these mills and built Mount Vernon Furnace producing iron in Elizabethtown on Zeager Road. Grubb cleared several acres of forest in Elizabethtown as well as purchased wood and charcoal from lumber sources across northern Pennsylvania shipped on the Susquehanna.

Along Conoy Creek and Conewago Creek a pattern of development emerged: farmers built iron furnaces, mills and distilleries, they obtained licenses from the courts in Lancaster to sell Applejack Hard Cider turning their farmhouses into public houses. Trade routes developed past these public houses and the proprietors subdivided their farmland into lots leased or sold; thus establishing residential hamlets on roads linking the larger cities.

The present site of Falmouth was a town created on Conewago Creek as a transfer point for shipping on the Susquehanna. The towns of Newhaven and Waterford along the Susquehanna were merged into contemporary Marietta. In 1726 John Galbraith raised and malted barley where Mount Joy Turnpike crosses Donegal Run. At his gristmill and distillery he made whiskey and operated a public house. Samuel Smith built Bossler Road connecting his homestead on Conoy Creek to his grist and saw mills on Conewago Creek. In 1732 Lancaster courts licensed Smith to sell New England rum. In 1735 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly and chosen as Sheriff of Lancaster. In 1811 Thomas and Margaret Shiels Wilson established the town of Wilsonburgh on Conewago Creek operating a public house and leasing lots in 1812. Charles O'Donnell established O'Donnellsburg operating a hotel along Harrisburg Turnpike. In 1813 James Duffy, contractor for the Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Middletown Turnpike established Irishtown. Duffy and his wife Catherine Sheridan named the streets in Irishtown after naval heroes and ships of the War of 1812. Eventually Irishtown was incorporated into Marietta. Paul Yeuts established the town of Newville or Yeutstown with a tavern on the Falmouth and Elizabethtown Turnpike along the Susquehanna River linking Marietta and Columbia to furnaces and rolling mills manufacturing iron.

In 1738 the Commonwealth built a road linking Lancaster to Harrisburg presently known as Harrisburg Pike in Lancaster, Market Street in Eliz-

abethtown, and PA Route 230. The road passed the Sign of the Bear Tavern on Conoy Creek. In 1736 the Lancaster courts licensed Thomas and Mary McKinney Harris to sell hard cider and beer at their public house; Sign of the Bear. In 1751 Harris sold the Bear Tavern to Lazarus Lowrey who leased it to Barnabus and Elizabeth Waters Hughes. In 1753 Hughes purchased the Bear Tavern before moving to Baltimore in 1761. In 1763, while living in Baltimore, Hughes divided 300 acres surrounding the Bear Tavern on Conoy Creek into lots measuring 60 feet wide by 165 feet deep. Hughes named Elizabeth Towne, (presently Elizabethtown) to honor his wife. Hughes laid out a village around a central diamond, naming the streets Market and High while inserting Cherry, Peach, and Rose alleys. You will notice in Elizabethtown, as is the case in most Pennsylvania villages, many of the streets are named in the William Penn tradition of honoring the Quaker love of botany. Philadelphia and most Pennsylvania cities and towns have streets named for "things which spontaneously grow in the country." The word street means the measured distance between two rows of houses. The Dutch in New Amsterdam were the first to name streets on Manhattan Island. Because early Americans were familiar with Latin and with the scientific names of plants, Elizabethtown has botanically named streets and alleys.

ularly in Elizabethtown, German blacksmiths devoted a part of their time to mining and smelting iron in their own furnaces. Ore was melted in stone stacks about twenty feet high. The furnace was built into the side of a hill so that the ore, charcoal, and limestone could be hauled to the top by oxen and dumped into the stack. The process went on continually day and night for about nine months of the year. The amount of charcoal used to smelt iron was staggering, but the amount of wood used to make charcoal was almost beyond comprehension. In 1801 Mennonite Henry Bates Grubb established Mount Vernon Furnace producing iron in Elizabethtown on Zeager Road. Grubb cleared several acres of forest in Elizabethtown as well as purchased wood and charcoal from lumber sources across northern Pennsylvania shipped on the Susquehanna.

59. The Susquehanna River, Conoy Creek, Conewago Creek, Chiques Creek, Negley Run, Lynch Run, Brills Run...



West High Street Bridge Crossing The Conoy Creek

Today rivers are considered obstacles to travel which need to be tunneled, bridged, dammed, or re-directed. In yesteryears rivers were the main means of inland transportation. At one time it was easier to push a cargo by floatboat with long poles for a few hundred miles on the Susquehanna River than it would be to roll it on wheels over the impassable roads. Before steam came to propel boats, the entire American river commerce depended upon the strength of river navigators.

The Conoy Creek and Conewago Creek connecting Elizabethtown to the Susquehanna Riv-

Dissinger-Scheetz, Blacksmith, Wagon Repairs Shoeing Specialty. Before opening the blacksmith shop, Frank Dissinger worked at the Miller Fifth Wheel Manufacturing Company around 188-1896. Leander Scheetz was a wheelwright and worked for the blacksmith shop of Albert and Lewis Leicht, before owning the West End Hotel, formerly Boll's Brewery, and currently Lucky Ducks Bar and Grille.. In 1868 Albert and Lewis Leicht made carriages and wagons at 412-414 South Market Street. After a fire in 1876 the company moved to the rear of 311 South Market Street. In the 1880s member of the Church of the Brethren Jonathan B. Buch manufactured wagons in Elizabethtown. His daughter, Laura, was married to his apprentice Mennonite Hiram Nissley. In 1896 Hiram Nissley opened Anchor Spring Wagon Works at West High and Brown Streets. In 1909 he moved to the corner of South Market and Park Streets. Nissley's factory was on the former site of Fifth Wheel Manufacturing Company. From 1888-1896 Jacob Miller produced fifth wheels for the shaft assembly on wagons. Conestoga wagons were serviced by Elizabethtown blacksmiths. Blacksmiths in Elizabethtown exercised their creative talents, the iron work on Conestoga wagons gave them an opportunity to indulge their bent for design. All Conestoga wagons were painted the same colors: red wheels, red side boards, and blue running gear. There was never any deviation from this color scheme. From 1953-2001 a gas station was located here, established by Mennonite Bishop Clarence E. Lutz.

By the way:

Elizabethtown hosted many kinds of "wrights:" millwrights, shipwrights, wheelwrights, cartwrights, and wainwrights. Wrights made ships, wheels, carts, wagons, and mills. Wrights were succeeded by "smiths." A smith, the derivation of this name is almost forgotten, is "a man who strikes." The meaning is derived from the word "smite," and the smith's tool was a hammer. Today we know only of the blacksmith and tinsmith. Not long ago, the whitesmith, working in lighter metals, was equally well-known. In Elizabethtown the blacksmith's shop, with doors open during the summer and a comfortably warm fire in winter, offered the community a receptive atmosphere for gathering and discussion. The blacksmith ranked with the cobbler as a rural philosopher. Early Elizabethtown farms all had their own forge barns, and it was almost unheard of for a farmer to have his horse's shoes made to order by a town blacksmith. The blacksmith's work involved making such fine metal parts as hinges, guns, pots, machinery. Only in later years, when specialization came into being and the gunsmith, the hingesmith, the tinsmith and other specialists opened their shops, did the blacksmith deteriorate to horseshoe making and general rough smithing with which we associate the "village smithy." Throughout Pennsylvania, partic-

THE TOUR

1. Captain Thomas Harris Sign of The Bear Tavern



Corner of North Market & Hummelstown Streets

Your tour begins at perhaps the oldest structure in the borough which was the center of the original community. The Sign of the Bear Tavern built in 1745, and remodeled in 1915 is still standing on the corner of Market and Hummelstown Streets. The present Georgian Revival style appearance was designed by Reading architect Calvin James Young. In 1726 Thomas and Mary McKinney Harris of Raphoe, County Donegal Ireland arrived in Philadelphia. In 1730 they settled on 230 acres along Conoy Creek and built a log cabin. In 1731 a turnpike was built connecting Philadelphia to Harrisburg, "The Great Road" the route was determined by the success of the Harris tavern. In 1738 they were authorized to operate The Sign of the Bear Tavern paying £22 for indentured servant Andrew Christy. In 1741 they legally receive a warrant for the land. In 1745 he builds the stone house for the tavern. The log tavern stood until 1835 and was used for "Smithy Shop." In 1747 anticipating the French and Indian War (1754-1763) Harris was captain of the "Associated Regiment of the West End of Lancaster County on the Susquehanna." In 1749 Harris sold the Bear to Lazarus Lowrey and leased it to Barnabus and Elizabeth Waters Hughes who purchased it in 1753. Hughes partnered with Quaker merchant and brewer Isaac Whitelock of the Philadelphia firm Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan. From the Bear, Commissary Captain Hughes supplied Forts Hunter and Swatara during the French and Indian War. In 1761 Hughes relocated to Baltimore trading with firms from Belfast and Londonderry. In 1761 Hughes leased the Bear to Thomas Black who operated the tavern until 1764. Abraham and Esther Holmes operated the Bear in 1767; they owned one African slave and several Scotch-Irish indentured servants. In 1763 Hughes sold lots around a central diamond calling it Elizabeth Towne. Local farmers purchased lots on condition they build dwellings within two years or ownership reverted to Hughes. Lots were sold as perpetual leases and most farmers rented to immigrants.

Hughes died in 1765 leaving his iron furnace in Washington County, Maryland to son Samuel. Underwritten by the British firm Mildred & Roberts; Hughes made cannons for Congress while serving as delegate to the Maryland Convention in 1776, House of Delegates (1777-1779), and senator (1781-1790). In 1790 Hughes sold the tavern to Captain Andrew Boggs who renamed it the Black Bear Tavern. Over the years the structure has served as a tavern, tenant house, private residence, physician's office, commercial office and retail space.

By the way:

As your stroll through historic Elizabethtown "read" the landscape. Look for names and dates on houses and buildings. Dates were often mosaicked into brick walls. They were put into fireplace backs, twisted into the anchoring irons of brick sidewalls, carved into some beam of the house, and even designed into the overall pattern of slate roofs. These names and dates were put there for you to see. The people who built Elizabethtown believed those who fail to look backward at their ancestors seldom look ahead to posterity. You will be able to distinguish the architectural differences of various centuries. The earliest houses in Elizabethtown are recognizable by their outline or silhouette because houses used to be shapes divided into rooms, whereas houses have since become rooms massed into shapes. It will be easy to spot the seventeenth century log homes and stone additions. You will see the simplicity and symmetry of the eighteenth century federalist style structures. The early nineteenth century Greek revival facades are easily distinguishable from the post-Civil War nineteenth century homes dripping with ornateness in wooden trim. This industrial era Victorian style has been called: "Steamboat Gothic," "Belvidere," "Ice Cream," "Bargeboard Scroll," and "Carpenter's Gothic." Very often gingerbread scroll was not included in the building plans but was added during construction. Beware of what you are observing because many seventeenth and eighteenth century houses had this architectural detail added in the nineteenth century to "modernize" the home. The fact gingerbread scroll appeared at the same time as the carpenter's ribbon saw (later to be known as the band saw) explains this explosion of decoration in the industrialized Victorian era of Elizabethtown. Take note of the Colonial Revivalists architecture of the 1920s, followed by the mail order designs of the 1930s and finally the post Second World War one level "ranch style houses" which dominate the suburban landscape of Elizabethtown.

57. Wealand-Miller Residence



130 North Market Street

In 1801 Captain Andrew Boggs leased the Sign of the Bear Tavern to Captain John Wolfley until 1809 when George Wealand bought it and in 1815 he built this house at 130 North Market Street. In 1816 John Redsecker, owner of the Black Horse Tavern, bought the Sign of the Bear Tavern. Andrew Wade purchased the Sign of the Bear Tavern and made it into a tenant house while he lived in the Wealand House (presently the Miller & Sekely Funeral Home). In 1884 cattleman Martin G. Keller bought both properties. Russell Miller, father and son, acquired neighboring residences at 120 and 130 North Market Street. In 1957 the Miller family moved their long established funeral parlor to the Wealand Residence at 130 North Market Street.

58. Keller, Garman & Lutz Businesses



30 North Market Street

As a strategic location in the intersection of trade routes and transportation Dissinger and Garman Blacksmiths played an important role in Elizabethtown. In 1884 Martin G. Keller, a dealer in cattle, horses, and mules, purchased this property from Henry Wade, builder of the Wade-Miller Residence and owner of the Sign of the Bear Tavern. Keller operated a stockyard at this location and the land stayed in the family until 1953. Frank Dissinger and Harry H. Garman operate a blacksmith shop here in 1908. By 1912 this was known as

During the height of polio epidemics in the 1940s the brace shop handled 6,000 different on site operations including brace making, shoe corrections, and corset construction. By the 1980s the brace shop earned national recognition for the custom construction of complex braces, prosthetics, and adaptive seating producing custom seats and chair inserts improving patients' posture. In 1991 the campus became the Training Academy for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. The academy trains prison employees working for the state and county. Inmates from the State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill provide daily maintenance and food service labor and participate in vocational training. The hospital provided comprehensive care on 265 acres with its own farm, dairy, and truck garden. Presently some of the acreage is farmed for the training academy by neighboring farmers. Known as "Academy Woods" sizeable populations of deer herd inhabit the property.

56. Klein Chocolate Family Estate



(not within walking distance)
964 North Market Street

The estate of the Klein family, proprietors of Klein Chocolate in Elizabethtown, built this stone house along Market Street on a dairy farm established in the 1860s. Here during the Civil War soldiers mustered from Lancaster and Dauphin counties. Abraham Lincoln's funeral train passed through the property on the way from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. The present owners call this Ironstone Ranch and host Civil War reenactments. In 1929 the Klein's intended to create the Elizabethtown Country Club here but the stock market crash in the autumn ended such plans. In 1929 the Hollinger family, members of the Church of the Brethren, purchased part of the property making it a fruit farm. Later the Matsevac family, members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, turned 80 of these acres into a Christmas tree farm. Presently the property hosts weddings, receptions, and corporate events in the restored farm house and barns.

Continue walking on North Market Street toward the village square....

2. Cassius Emlen Urban Building Loyal Order of the Moose No. 596



18 North Market Street

Local Lancaster architect C. Emlen Urban (1863-1939) designed most of the public buildings in Lancaster City and virtually all of the primary buildings in Hershey, Pennsylvania. In Elizabethtown he designed the Allegheny Building at the Masonic Village, the public high school (presently the community center: GEARS) on Poplar Street, the telephone company building on North Market Street, and this building on the square for the Loyal Order of the Moose Elizabethtown Lodge No. 596. The building was completed in 1928. Originally on this site in the 1700s Jacob Immel operated a tavern. In 1822 Jacob Coble, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, continued operating the tavern before moving to 103 North Market Street. In 1823 Mennonite Major Michael Brenneman opened Brenneman's Inn until his death in 1826. In 1827 his widow, Elizabeth, married Colonel Abraham Greenawalt. In 1828 this became Greenawalt House and in 1836 the Union Hotel. Major Brenneman was a descendent of the founder of Elizabethtown and Goods Mennonite Church, Melchoir Brenneman. Elizabeth Coble Elliott (Mrs. Michael Brenneman) was related to the previous owners of the tavern Postmaster Michael Coble and his brother Jacob. When she married widower Colonel Greenawalt in 1827, he was the owner of Running Pump Tavern on the turnpike to Harrisburg. Joseph Gorgas operated Running Pump in 1810 before John Probst took over in 1814. Greenawalt Hotel was the center of politics. In 1840 Colonel Greenawalt was a delegate to the Harrison and Tyler Convention in Baltimore. In 1911 Elizabethtown Lodge No. 596 Loyal Order of the Moose was chartered in Horst Hall. In 1913 they moved to Henry Boll's Hall on West High Street. In 1922 the Moose Lodge purchased and razed the Greenawalt Hotel to erect the present building.

By the way:

Elizabethtown played an important part in politics especially becoming a stronghold for the Whig Par-

ty when the majority of Lancaster County was Federalist. Several citizens from Elizabethtown have been elected to local, state, and national offices. Twice proposals were made to create a new county with Elizabethtown as county seat. In 1826 state legislator Jacob Gish authored a bill detaching Don-egal, Mount Joy, and Rapho Townships from Lancaster County. Gish proposed the creation of Conewago County with Elizabethtown as county seat. In 1831 state legislator James Mackey proposed carving Monroe County out of Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties establishing Elizabethtown as county seat. Colonel Greenawalt lobbied for this by citing the backlog of cases on the docket at the courthouse in Lancaster. Elizabethtown deposited \$10,000 to meet the cost of erecting a court house and a jail.

3. Jamison-Grimes Residence



2 North Market Street

In 1792 Samuel Grimes operated an inn on the northwest corner of the square. The attic served as a smokehouse. In 1801 Thomas Masterson, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, operated a store at this location. In 1822 Mennonite Jacob Kauffman, the turnpike manager, bought the store. From 1839-1840 this was the site of a silk factory. In 1832 the Pennsylvania legislature encouraged farmers to plant mulberry trees and harvest silkworms. Elizabethtown farmers and business investors belonged to the Lancaster Silk Society. This brick house illustrates both Federal and Georgian architectural style influences. Next door, 9 North Market Street, is a two and a half story log house which was the offices of the former local newspaper *The Elizabethtown Chronicle* which was published from 1869-2009. Presently the local newspaper is the *Elizabethtown Advocate* with offices at 9 South Market Street.

Turn right onto West High Street...

55. Pennsylvania State Children's Hospital



(not within walking distance)
1451 North Market Street

In 1925 Governor Gifford Pinchot established The Pennsylvania State Hospital for Crippled Children in Elizabethtown for "care, vocational training, and treatment of indigent children who are afflicted with surgical tuberculosis and allied conditions. By 1962 decline of tuberculosis and polio changed the surgical emphasis to correction of congenital deformities and spinal injuries. In 1974 The Penn State Orthopaedic Residency Program began with conferences for surgeons. Presently the annual Elizabethtown Pediatric Orthopaedic Lecture at Hershey Medical Center continues this educational mission; named to "honor the legacy of an institution that provided care for thousands of patients and training for hundreds of orthopaedic surgeons." The classical revival complex was designed by Thomas, Martin, and Kirkpatrick Architects and built in 1929. In 1933 a nurse's residence was added because by law nurses could not marry and were required to live on campus. In 1941 two additional wings were built by the Works Progress Administration. Three additional buildings were constructed in 1949. The auditorium, classrooms, and library were constructed in 1965. The first patients were admitted in 1930 to "get a longer lease on life through a \$1 million medical research center with special emphasis on the fight to eradicate diabetes and infantile paralysis." The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of Pennsylvania State University took over the hospital in 1972. The facility was renamed Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth operating as a rehabilitation center with an emphasis on occupational therapy determining the patient's physical, mental, and emotional needs and abilities. The average length of stay for the children in the hospital was fifteen to nineteen months and sometimes years. As late as the 1960s the average hospital stay for a patient was still a year and the hospital had more than 3,000 visits annually by out-patients. Patient rehabilitation included on campus apartment housing for children and adults transitioning to living at home. The original policy of ending treatment for children when they reached twenty-one was amended to provide continuation of treatment of current or former patients as adults.

54. Walker Residence & Independent Order Of Odd Fellows No. 128



103 North Market Street

As early as 1745, James and Katren Walker built a house, barn, and stables at 103 North Market Street. By 1830, wheelwright John George, was operating a shop from this house along the Harrisburg Turnpike. He also manufactured chairs and pottery at his crock shop with kilns. In 1834 John Bender was making saddles here. In the 1840s John Winnemore operated a haberdashery from this house. By the 1850s the Winnemore family redesigned the house in the federal style. In this house Jacob Baxtresser, Willard Stauffer, Henry Ruhl, John Walmer, and John Troutman. This federal style house was built around 1790 in an area developed by George Wealand called Whampool operated general stores. In the 1850s the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Elizabethtown Lodge No. 128 met on the third floor. George Wealand developed this part of Elizabethtown and named it after River Wampool which runs through northwestern Cumbria England. George Wealand was also one of the owners of the Sign of the Bear Tavern and built his house nearby at 130 North Market Street. In the rear of this lot stood a two story building. On the second floor a public school was established by French Huguenot William Henry Harrison Balmer. His son, Justice of the Peace, Daniel Balmer (1806-1884), taught at the school until 1842 when he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature.

4. Aunt Sally's Kitchen



17 West High Street

Sally Holsinger a member of the Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren, was proprietress of Aunt Sally's Kitchen on 17 West High Street. Originally the Church of the Brethren was known as the German Baptist Brethren; organized in 1708 by Alexander Mack in Schwarzenau, Germany. The Brethren movement began as a melding of Radical Pietist and Anabaptist (Mennonites and Amish) ideas during the Protestant Reformation. The first Brethren arrived in America in 1719 and settled in the Quaker and Mennonite borough of Germantown in northwest Philadelphia establishing their first church in 1723. Eventually they settled in Conestoga Lancaster County and along the Cocalico Creek in Ephrata. A series of schisms occurred in the 1880s creating three wings: traditionalists: Old German Baptist Brethren, progressives: The Brethren Church, and conservatives: Church of the Brethren in 1908. Progressive minded members of the Church of the Brethren in Manheim began to migrate to Elizabethtown. High Street in Elizabethtown is an extension of Elizabethtown Road, which is an extension of West Newport Road, an extension of Brubaker Valley Road which ends at U. S. Route 322 in Clay Township just above Ephrata and the Brethren Ephrata Cloister. In the 1890s there was a great rivalry between Ephrata and Elizabethtown concerning where to locate the denomination's college. Members of the Church of the Brethren built farms, mills, factories, and congregations all along this route between Ephrata and Elizabethtown. The first Brethren Church in Elizabethtown was located in an old public school house on Mechanics Alley parallel to High Street. Most of the homes on High Street built, by the Redsecker brothers, were purchased by the Brethren as they moved to Elizabethtown in the 1870s after the Civil War. Aunt Sally's Kitchen was one of the first restaurants in Elizabethtown to commercially feature Pennsylvania Dutch cooking.

By the way:

Pennsylvania and especially Elizabethtown was founded by French fur traders. Along the Susquehanna River and in Elizabethtown commercial relations were strong among the French, Indians, and Mennonites. The French families Chartier, Letort, and Bezaillion were the major land owners in the area followed by the Mennonite families Breneman, Nissley, and Grubb. French culture is found in the very fabric of Pennsylvania Dutch culture. Early French settlers did not use lard or butter in cooking but rather chicken fat. Today Michelin three star chefs in Alsace (home of the Amish) know the value of chicken and goose fat: confit – slow roasting in fat or oil. A popular food found on menus in Pennsylvania Dutch taverns was “schniddlen” baked potato fingers. This dish is actually French fried potatoes introduced by the French and Belgians after the Spanish introduced the potato to Europe from Columbia, South America. The French influence on the Pennsylvania Dutch is evident in the dialect verb “schuppe” which literally means to “sauté – shaking the pan while you brown “buweschpitzle” which is why “shake dumplings” are called “schuppgnepplin.” Dumplings, of all kinds, are synonymous with Pennsylvania Dutch culture. But alas, this too has its origins in the original French settlers of Pennsylvania and the Alsatian and Swiss ancestors of the Pennsylvania Dutch. The French in Alsace call these steam-baked dumplings petits pains gonflés à la vapeur. There really is no one Pennsylvania Dutch culture; it is a composite of many parts and there have always been distinctions between urban and rural wealthy Dutch vs. rural poor Dutch or Buckwheat Dutch; not to mention the religious differences of Historic Peace Churches vs. Roman Catholic and Protestant liturgical churches within the parameters of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Urban Dutch used to make an onion sauce “zwiwwelsaas” which is French onion soup they poured over rabbit and liver. Long before the Pennsylvania Dutch accepted the custom of St. Nicholas, children left “dunke bobblin” (a cookie called dunk-babies) on trays beneath the table-top Christmas trees with the idea the “grischtkindle” (Baby Jesus) leaving gifts in their stead. Dunke bobblin are a cinnamon swirl cookie similar to the Eastern European Jewish cookie “rugelach” which Marie Antoinette brought from Austria and became the croissant in France.

sters and drovers; they were “authorized” traveler’s inns providing accommodations for people employed in transportation. Elizabethtown farmers entrusted their entire year’s stock to the care of the drover. Drovers who walked livestock from the farm to the village, town, and city found themselves guardians of a varied group. Cows and sheep and goats were comparatively simple to handle, but geese and turkeys made the drover’s life difficult. Look down Market Street, can you imagine Elizabethtown of yesteryear? From the Washington House Tavern to the Henry Boll Brewhouse the arched white tops of the Conestoga Wagons line up along Market Street often moving in unbroken sequence through Elizabethtown and across the blue-green landscape surrounding the village, marking the rise and fall of the road until it was lost in the distance.

Local Flavor:

Along the Susquehanna River near Elizabethtown is the town of Marietta. Catfish from the Susquehanna River was served at the Wild Cat Falls Inn (owned by Norman Pickle proprietor of Accomac Inn in Wrightsville). This restaurant in Marietta was famous for serving catfish and pancakes; actually thin crispy hot French crepes. The recipe was introduced from hotels in Philadelphia along the Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek. In 1908 the Griswold Manufacturing Company, an iron foundry, introduced a solid quality cast iron Waffle Iron. At the Catfish restaurants in Philadelphia, York, and Marietta the French crepe batter was poured into the Griswold American Waffle Irons and thus the Pennsylvania Dutch dish Catfish and Waffles was created. Later when transportation moved from canals and waterways to turnpikes and highways catfish was replaced with chicken and establishments like Molly Pitcher Waffle Shop in Chambersburg and Millers Smorgasbord in Ronks made chicken and waffles a nationally recognized dish associated with Pennsylvania Dutch culture. The French roots of this dish are impossible to ignore just as another Pennsylvania Dutch dish of long ago: frogs’ legs with sauerkraut.

53. Henry Boll Brewhouse



45 North Market Street

In 1747 this tavern was constructed. Henry Boll, member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, established a brewery here in 1831. John Abraham Sprenger, a brewer from Maytown, purchased the Brewhouse in 1834. Sprenger was born in 1829, in a log cabin on Fourth Street, near Penn Street, in Reading. Sprenger's father, a butcher, opened a brewing business in Maytown before moving to Elizabethtown. He was a member of Christ German Reformed Church in Elizabethtown. In 1836 Sprenger moved to Lancaster joining his brother-in-law, John Borell in the brewing business and in 1852 with his brother, Jacob J. Sprenger, before going into business for himself from 1857 to 1873. In 1896 he sold his business to a stock company under the name of Sprenger Brewing Company, before purchasing a brewery from Philip Frank, of Mt. Joy, in 1883. A veteran of the Civil War, fraternally he was a Mason, a Knight Templar; in the Order of Red Men; the G. A. R.; and the I. O. O. F. In 1837 the tavern was purchased by cattleman Joseph Strouse. A Messianic Jew, Strouse was a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church deeding land for the church's expansion in 1859. In the twentieth century this tavern was known as Keener's Hotel and Sheetz Tavern.

By the way:

In addition to providing lodging for travelers, taverns also served as a club and meeting place for those who lived nearby and the place where news always arrived first. The first tavern keepers were nominated yearly. Tavern keepers were looked upon as village officials; to get a license they had to be "passed by selectmen, and possessed of a comfortable estate." This is why John Harris and eventually Barnabus Hughes assumed local leadership as proprietors of the Sign of the Bear Tavern. The tavern keeper's duties were many, and stiff fines were levied from their cash bond for infractions. Separate taverns were operated for team-

Local flavor:

Whoopie Pies

Undoubtedly in Elizabethtown you will find "Whoopie Pies" but this recipe did not originate in the Pennsylvania Dutch culture. New England farm women made use of left over cake batter and icing and packed these treats in lunch pails. The Berwick Cake Company of Roxbury, Massachusetts began selling whoopie pies commercially in the 1920s. The Whoopie pie is traditionally associated with the state of Maine and is the official state treat. The name for the dessert originates in 1928 with a popular Broadway tune; hardly a Pennsylvania Dutch connection. In 1968, Anna Mae Burkholder, an Amish woman from Indiana entered a recipe for Whoopie Pies to the Amish magazine "Family Life" in a piece entitled "What Shall We Put in School Buckets?"

5. Henry Boll's Hall



45 West High Street

The French Roman Catholic Jesuit priests of Elizabethtown established the first schools and consistently advocated for public schools. Later on the tour you can visit the oldest school house in Elizabethtown on the property of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. One of Elizabethtown's early public schools was located here at 45 West High Street. This two and half story brick schoolhouse was constructed before 1840 and later became a hotel. Henry Boll, member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and proprietor of the Brewhouse at 45 North Market Street, purchased the hotel and made it into Boll's Hall a public social hall. In 1926 Harry Wagner and Morris Hinkle made the building into a bottling company. They purchased Orange Crush syrup from California and distributed the soft drinks from Elizabethtown throughout southeastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. In later years the building was Cec's Place a restaurant owned by Cecil E. and Mary Jane Weaver.



Elizabethtown public school house used to stand on West High Street.

6. Jacob Redsecker Residence



Corner of West High & North Poplar Streets

Jacob Redsecker built this federal style house around 1829. Redsecker was proprietor of the Black Horse Inn on South Market Street. He was the Postmaster of Elizabethtown and operated the Post Office out of the Black Horse Inn. The Redsecker family also owned Aberdeen Mills. An addition to this house was built by Peter Hoffer in 1864. As part of the migration of Church of the Brethren families into Elizabethtown after the Civil War, Jonathan Buch, of Buch Manufacturing, moved his family into this residence in 1871. On the west side of the house an addition was built where Mennonite Samuel Eby opened a bank. By 1869 Farmer's Bank was moved to the Lewis Heisey building on South Market Street, then to the corner of South Market and Washington Streets. There was a cigar factory next to this house until 1909. The Buch family sold the house to the Hoffer, Rutt, and Nissley families in 1907. They added a large porch to the west side of the house. In 1939 Dr. C. Stuart Smith, MD moved into the house and bought it in 1946. He enclosed the porch to expand his medical office. During construction of the doctor's office, the original bank vault was found under the porch.

52. Geise, Grubb, Groff Businesses



13 North Market Street

The illustration above features the original location for the Groff Meat Market at 13 North Market Street. This property is still part of the Groff butchering component of the business. Next door, on the corner of North Market Street and Mechanics Alley is the current location for the retail component of the business. This location, 33 North Market Street, was a gas station after it served for many years as the location of a farm implements store. The earliest owner of this property was Robert Allison in 1762. From 1765-1885 generations of the Brene-men and Coble families owned this property until it was purchased by John H. Brubaker. Throughout the nineteenth century this was the location of Gish and Brothers Hardware and Farm Implements. From 1905 to 1935 this was Geise and McBride Farm Implements. From 1935-1985 a Gulf Oil gas station, established by the Grubb, Ober, and Miller families serviced automobiles here. In 1985 the Groff family moved the retail part of their butcher company to this location. John Hildebrand had a butcher shop at 13 North Market Street. In 1875 John and Joseph Groff sold their father Benjamin G. Groff's mill, at the corner of South market and Bainbridge Streets, to purchase Hildebrand's butchery.

51. Coble Residence



7 North Market Street

David Coble, a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, arrived in Elizabethtown around 1753 as a shoemaker and later a gentlemen farmer before becoming a banker with the Union Bank around 1812. Michael Coble established a drover's tavern and stables in 1793 on West High Street adjacent to the Samuel Grimes hotel on the square. Coble was the postmaster (in the 1920s Louise Coble, a descendant, was a post office employee). Stockholders in the Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Company met at Coble's tavern from 1807-1810. This tavern was also the polling place in the 1808 U. S. presidential election of Madison vs. Pinckney. Coble also owned a tavern on North Market Street which in 1928 became the Moose Lodge. In 1822 Jacob Coble, a professional painter, purchased the tavern on North Market Street. Widow Elizabeth Elliott Coble's first husband Major Brenneman and her second husband Colonel Greenawalt were both proprietors of her tavern. Each time the Coble tavern on Market Street was named for her husbands. Dr. J. W. Coble, MD was the medical director for the first insurance company in Elizabethtown established in 1879 as the Fidelity Beneficial Society of Elizabethtown. As a young man Dr. Coble clerked at Dissinger Brothers store on the square. In 1885 John H. Coble was on the board of directors of the Elizabethtown National Bank. In 1887 C. H. Coble was on the board of directors for the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank. In 1909 Robert A. Coble operated one of the first garages servicing automobiles in Elizabethtown. During the 1930s-1940s Clyde Coble was the Elizabethtown Chief of Police. In 1970 Robert G. Coble was one of the incorporators of the Elizabethtown Historical Society.

Turn right onto N. Market Street...

7. Grubb Mill



419 West High Street

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries mills dominated the landscape in Elizabethtown along the Conoy and Conewago Creeks. The Grubb Mill was built in 1871 and is the only functioning mill which remains in the borough. The Grubb Family Iron Dynasty was a succession of iron manufacturing enterprises owned and operated by Grubb family members for more than 165 years. Collectively, they were Pennsylvania's leading iron manufacturer between 1840 and 1870. In 1677, John Grubb came from Cornwall, U.K., and settled in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, where he established a tannery. His son Peter launched iron operations eventually linking six generations of Grubbs. Henry Bates Grubb (1774 - 1823), Peter Jr.'s youngest son, built the Grubb family iron empire from 1800 to 1823. Henry financed his efforts, including the purchase of additional properties such as Mount Vernon Iron Furnace in Elizabethtown. Grubb also invested in mills such as Mount Hope Mill and in Elizabethtown Aberdeen Mill, and Grubb Mill on East High Street. Since 1976 this has been White Oak Mills (c. 1940) owned by Mark and John Wagner.

By the way:

We might forget how dependent Elizabethtown was on the technology of mills. Any chore could be made lighter by water or wind power for the miller. In Elizabethtown there were few more important cogs in the mechanics of American business than the millers and their mills. Whether there was timber to be cut, salt to be made, flour to be ground or meal to be milled, the mills in Elizabethtown were always the links between farmer and industry. The miller became a price-setter, counselor, buyer, and seller. Often he was the local banker and his advice on business and banking matters was sought and frequently paid for as would be the services of a lawyer. But mostly, he was host to the entire countryside, an early American politician and captain of industry. The original roads in Elizabethtown were carved into the countryside leading to the mills. Mills were built on the Conoy and

Conewago Creek and all the roads in the community were built around the arrangement of mills. The mills located in the village of Elizabethtown were always the center where people came with their produce. Roads and bridges were built connecting the mills where towns grew up around them.

Use crosswalk at N. Wilson Ave and crosswalk at W. High Street to walk to the RR Station...

8. Elizabethtown Railroad Station



50 Wilson Avenue

In 1797 the Conewago Canal opened along the Susquehanna River improving navigation between Columbia and Middletown. In 1828 the Union Canal connecting Reading to Middletown opened. By 1834, the Main Line of Public works, a system of interlocking canals and railways transported passengers and freight between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania legislature granted a charter to the Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company for construction on a single track railroad line between Lancaster and Harrisburg with Elizabethtown's Andrew Wade as one of the contractors. The first railroad station was erected on West High Street. In 1839 Zenos Wells built the Railroad Hotel on West Bainbridge Street. By 1858 Postmaster James Lynch, ticket and freight agent, owned the Railroad House. In May 1874 a spark from a locomotive started a fire burning down the railroad station and Railroad Hotel. The most for-

50. Hertzler Brother's Department Store



1 North Market Street

Between 1815 and 1830 Adams Campbell built this Federal style house on the square. Robert McClure operated a general store here from 1822-1829. In 1884 Aaron and Isaac Hertzler, members of the Church of the Brethren, opened a department store. In 1891 they were joined by their brother Samuel. The Reverend Samuel Hertzler was a minister in the Church of the Brethren and was treasurer of the first board of trustees for Elizabethtown College.

By the way:

Linking Elizabethtown on Conoy Creek to the interior of Lancaster was the vision of the German Baptist Brethren who migrated to Elizabethtown in 1868 from the Weiseichenland settlement on the Chiques Creek near Manheim. Members of the Church of the Brethren established Elizabethtown as a major industrial manufacturing center with access to the Pennsylvania Canal, Railroad, and Harrisburg Turnpike. At one point there was a major general or department store on each of the four corners of the square making this a regional center for retail. Common throughout the nation and certainly within Elizabethtown was the ancient Scotch and Hebrew "peder" or foot-salesman which became the "peddler" or "hawker." Attention to peddler/hawkers was done by drummers, or men who went about "drumming up trade," actually stemmed from the earliest time when drums were used to attract public attention. The chapman often carried a drum and an American flag announcing he sold American goods. In Elizabethtown peddlers often carried a drum known as a "chapman's drum." The peddler was known to the townspeople as a "chapman," a word which comes from the Anglo-Saxon "ceap" for trade, plus "man" (hence a "cheap-man"). The Elizabethtown *Weekly Trumpet* advertised for "Dissinger's Cheap Store" featuring "dry goods, clothing, fresh mackerel, alum, salt, and cider vinegar."

Here you will see and visit four historic properties: three separate two-and-a-half-story log houses built circa 1760s in the Scots-Irish tradition and The Kauffman-Meyer house featuring architectural elements germane to the Pennsylvania German tradition. Between 1790 and 1812 these log houses were moved from Market Street to High Street. In 1988 a group of Elizabethtown-area preservationists united to save these historic log structures from imminent demolition. As a result, Elizabethtown Preservation Associates, Inc. emerged as a nonprofit membership association governed by a board of directors. In 1991 the first of these historic properties opened to the public and became known as the Heritage House. In 1997 local benefactor Esther Winters added the second historic property to the museum complex. Since 1998 the museum complex has been known as Winters Heritage House Museum including the living history center houses, the Nogging Shop, a museum store, and the Seibert Genealogy Library and Resource Center offering year-round educational programs, demonstrations of interpretive folk traditions and special cultural events and seasonal fundraisers.

By the way:

The Penn family established three counties in Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester. In 1729 Lancaster County was separated from Chester, and given its name by John Wright, a native of Lancaster, England. Gradually six counties formed out of Lancaster County: York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Lebanon. The French, Jewish, Mennonite, Scots-Irish, and Indian settlement at Conoy Town was divided into seven townships Conoy, Conewago, East Donegal, West Donegal, Rapho, Londonderry, and Mount Joy. Many of the Scots-Irish settlers were from County Donegal, Ireland. In 2002 a sister city "Memorandum of Understanding" was signed between Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania and the town of Letterkenny in County Donegal, Ireland. Both towns are similar in size, are college towns, and each have a candy factory.

midable obstacle in building the railroad was cutting a tunnel through the solid rock of Red Hill in Elizabethtown. The tunnel was completed in 1838. In 1898-1899 the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed the present two track line. The old tunnel through Red Hill was removed creating an open passage. In 1857 the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the line of public works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This included the state-owned railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia. In 1861 the Pennsylvania Railroad leased the privately-owned Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad for 999 years. Elizabethtown was now a stop on the Pennsylvania Railroad main line. In 1900, at 100 feet west of the railroad bridge over West High Street, the Pennsylvania Railroad employees constructed a new railroad station, a large buff colored brick structure on the eastbound track and a frame waiting room on the opposite side for passengers waiting for westbound trains. With the building of the Masonic Village, in 1915 the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed a new station out of the same Indiana limestone used for the buildings on the Masonic campus. Another railroad serviced Elizabethtown; The Cornwall-Lebanon Railroad was built in 1883. This rail line connected Lebanon, Cornwall, Mount Gretna, and Elizabethtown. Presently Elizabethtown residents, walk, run, ride horseback, bicycle, snowboard, and cross country ski on the 5.5 mile Conewago Recreation Trail. The trail runs along Conewago Creek on the path of the former Cornwall-Lebanon Railroad.

Walk through the RR Station and continue through the tunnel under the tracks...

9. Masonic Village



1 Masonic Drive

On 3 September 1810 Captain John Wolfley organized the first Masonic lodge in Elizabethtown; Amictia No. 116. In 1814 the Elizabethtown and Marietta masonic lodges merged and in 1837 dissolved when the Anti-Masonic Party controlled Pennsylvania. On 15 September 1915 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania constituted Elizabethtown Lodge No. 682. In 1926 the lodge was named in honor of Dr. Abraham C. Treichler, local attending physician of the Masonic Village. In 1903 at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, David A. Sawdey, Perry-Keystone Lodge No. 392, Erie proposed the idea of locating “homes for the care of our indigent Brethren, their aged wives, widows, and orphan children” at one convenient place in a country setting. In December 1908 the Grand Lodge approved a proposal for the creation of a Masonic Home with the requirements it be centrally located within the state and readily accessible on the main line of a railroad. The Grand Lodge appointed a committee of eleven with authority to “purchase real estate, employ architects, and erect the necessary buildings for a Masonic Home.” The site chosen for the Masonic Village was a series of farms in Elizabethtown on Conoy Creek with eighteen springs. On 1 April 1910 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania took title of 957 acres in Elizabethtown for \$134,296.54. The location is 87 miles from Philadelphia; 20 miles from Lancaster and Harrisburg. Ground was broken in June 1911 for the Grand Lodge Hall. The Grand Lodge Hall was designed by architect Clarence C. Zantzinger from Lodge 610 Philadelphia in conjunction with expert Warren P. Laird Professor of Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania. The contractor was John R. Wiggins of Philadelphia and was constructed out of Holmesburg granite, Indiana Limestone, and Wyoming bluestone. The Grand Lodge Hall was dedicated on 5 June 1913. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people attended the dedication. Two years earlier more than 8,000 people attended the cornerstone laying ceremonies at noon on 26 September 1911. The date was already significant as it marked the 125th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania’s independence from the Grand Lodge of England. In 1910 the editors of *American Architect* noted the

Every Protestant church in Elizabethtown traces its theological heritage back to Martin Luther and the Lutheran Church as well as the Roman Catholic Church because of the Protestant Reformation causing the Counter Reformation also known as the Catholic Revival or Catholic Reformation 1545 -1563. Lutheranism identifies with the theology of Martin Luther, a German friar, ecclesiastical reformer, and theologian. Luther’s efforts to reform the theology and practice of the Roman Catholic Church launched the Protestant Reformation in the German speaking territories of the Holy Roman Empire. Beginning with the Ninety-Five Theses, first published in 1517, Luther’s writings were disseminated internationally spreading the early ideas of the Reformation beyond the influence and control of the Roman Curia. Lutherans in Elizabethtown worshipped on William Bischof’s farm. In 1769 the synod at Philadelphia sent John Enderlin as their pastor. Christ Lutheran Church built in 1771, 1807, and 1887. In 1783 this congregation was pastored by Frederick Melsheimer. In 1776 he was chaplain to the Brunswick Dragoons part of General Burgoyne’s British and Hessian army surrendering at Saratoga in 1777. While a prisoner of war he collected and classified insects according to his own system. In 1787 he taught German at Franklin and Marshall College eventually becoming the school’s president. His extensive insect collection was donated to the Louis Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. In 1946 merging of the Hauge and Norwegian Synods with the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America resulted in the Evangelical Lutheran Church; thus Elizabethtown’s Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.

49. Winters Heritage House Museum



33-47 East High Street

47. St. Paul's United Brethren Church



153 East High Street

Martin Boehm was a Mennonite bishop who introduced a form of evangelism into the church which caused a schism in the 1760s and led to the establishment of a new denomination: The Church of the United Brethren in Christ. After being expelled by the Mennonites, Boehm was joined by Philip William Otterbine formerly a pastor in the German Reformed Church. In 1802 Boehm joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1903 St. Paul's United Brethren Church was built at 153 East High Street. In 1956 a new church was built between North and Spruce Streets. Since the 1968 merging of Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren Churches, the parish is now the St. Paul's United Methodist.

48. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church



125 East High Street

Masonic Village has the "character of a place of comfort and protection for the members of a family" with aspects of "dignity and hospitality." Formal gardens, six and a half acres in front of Grand Lodge Hall, were built from 1930 through 1932 by Gustaf E. Malmberg. The sub-committee on Trees and Planting was headed by George Orlady, Mount Moriah Lodge No. 300, Huntingdon. The Committee on Masonic Homes reported "No single phase of our development at the Homes has made a larger contribution to the beauty of the place."



The Dulon F. Buchmiller Memorial cold water drinking fountain near the Sell Chapel on the Village Green was presented on 15 October 1927. The fountain was designed by sculptor Henry Augustus Lukeman. In 1927 Lukeman was commissioned to create this armistice memorial monument at the Blair County Memorial Doric temple built in 1911. The six acres surrounding it were dedicated in 1920 as a First World War veteran's memorial grove of 268 oak trees. George B. Orlady of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 300, Huntingdon advocated planting trees memorializing every mason from Pennsylvania who died in the First World War. In 1921 red poppies covered the memorial grove as a reminder of Flanders Field in Belgium. Lukeman was best known for his World War I monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Kit Carson Monument in Trinidad, Colorado, and the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial in Georgia. On 20 September 2014 at the annual Masonic Village Autumn Day, an eternal flame was dedicated in Veterans Grove recognizing all veterans and active military. Robert J. Bateman, Springfield-Hanby Lodge No. 767, 120th Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania ignited the eternal flame.

By the way:

As you walk through the Masonic Village you have the opportunity to see examples of working farms and orchards in Lancaster County. The Masonic Village has been a community leader employing agricultural methods with sensitivity to the environment and ecological restoration along the Conoy Creek. It has almost been forgotten how the Elizabethtown in which we move about today is much drier than in the past. The early Elizabethtown farmer invariably wore boots because he continually walked around on muddy ground. Even the village worker lived in a wet world because mills and factories were built over water-power. The consequence of centuries of reclaiming wet lands and building Elizabethtown on the sites of former marshes and meadows has been the creation of a far different workday climate. The original landscape of Elizabethtown; the forest and mossy topsoil were a natural sponge, absorbing rains which now roll across the surface of dry landscapes and into abnormally swollen creeks, runs, and rivers. Once upon a time in Elizabethtown towering trees broke raindrops into tiny particles, turning a large portion of rainfall back into the atmosphere by evaporation before it reached the ground. The trees' great roots braced the soil and made a framework for moss and peat which held as much as ten to fifteen times its weight in water. The swimming hole, the pond, the creek and ditch and bog-meadows were a necessary component to farm and village operations. The whole existence of Elizabethtown is based on agriculture, industry, and leisure along the Conoy and Conewago Creeks and the Susquehanna River.

46. Fisher's Corner



13 South Market Street

This Italianate building complex, known as “Fisher Corner” was erected by John A. Fisher in 1897. Prior to 1897 a wood frame building stood at this southeast corner of the Square and housed a bakery. John Black first rented lot No. 21 at the price of ten shillings a year and was required to erect a 20x18 ft. house. The next improvements were made in 1813, when John Wolfley constructed a two story log building. An active Mason in Elizabethtown, Wolfley played a major role in organizing Amictia Lodge No. 116. The John A. Fisher Shaving Parlor was located here where tobacco and cigars were purchased next to the U. S. Post Office. On the second floor was the Young Men's Club of America. Young Men's Club of America was another name for the Young Men's Christian Association. Also at Elizabethtown College in 1920-1921 the Young Men's Welfare Association was established to “foster the spirit of brotherliness and helpfulness, to support such projects as will contribute to the common good and to stimulate interest in maintaining a distinctly Christian atmosphere in Elizabethtown College.” In 1926-1927 the Young Men's Christian Association was created on campus.

Follow Masonic Drive back to the RR Station, return to Wilson Ave via the crosswalks, and turn right onto the “Connector Trail Pathway”...

Turn right onto E. High Street, use crosswalk at Spruce Street, turn left onto E. High Street...

tomers had their suitcoats tailored into “plain suits,” the store carried a complete line of prayer veils, coverings, and bonnets. The media and the tourist industry has focused national attention on the clothes of “Plain People” and the “Pennsylvania Dutch” or Pennsylvania Germans.”

By the way:

The tourism industry has limited the definition of Pennsylvania Dutch to only certain religious sects, geographic areas, and has distorted the truth about the culture. Definitions and distinctions between Pennsylvania German and Pennsylvania Dutch have also been debated since at least 1891 with the establishment of the Pennsylvania German Society – born in the urban elite Philadelphia academic community of the University of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Dutch are not German Americans who entertain a lingering nostalgia for the Vaterland; there is little interest among the Pennsylvania Dutch in German literature or art or the faux Oktoberfests which bring German Americans together. Most Pennsylvania Dutch have ethnic origins in the Switzerland rather than Germany. William Shakespeare referred to all Germans as Dutchmen. Indeed many of the Pennsylvania Dutch immigrated to the United States from the Netherlands. Menno Simons the founder of the Mennonites was a Roman Catholic priest from the Netherlands. Jakob Ammann the founder of the Amish was a Mennonite from La Petite Lièpvre, Alsace, France. The only Anabaptist sect from Germany is the Church of the Brethren. A Pennsylvania Dutch woman was asked, “Are you Pennsylvania Dutch or are you Pennsylvania German?” She thought for a moment and responded, “No, I am American.” An Old Order Mennonite woman in Lancaster County said she had seen Wiener Schnitzel on a diner menu near Allentown and she was not familiar with this old traditional German dish. Naturally she is fluent in the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect but had no idea what the word schnitzel meant. “Sausage with a little piece of apple,” she asked? “What kind of meal is that?”

10. Anchor Spring Wagon Works



Corner of West High & Brown Streets

You are walking through what used to be the location of the Anchor Spring Wagon Factory. Elizabethtown hosted a number of transportation related industries. Located five miles from the Susquehanna River, twenty miles from both the county seat Lancaster City to the east and Harrisburg, the state capitol to the west; Elizabethtown developed as the transportation nexus of the region. A pivotal transportation location in the rivalry between Philadelphia and Baltimore and a common stop before crossing the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. In the 1880s member of the Church of the Brethren Jonathan B. Buch manufactured wagons in Elizabethtown. His daughter, Laura, was married to his apprentice Mennonite Hiram Nissley. In 1896 Nissley opened Anchor Spring Wagon Works at West High and Brown Streets. In 1909 he moved to the corner of South Market and Park Streets. Nissley’s factory was on the former site of Fifth Wheel Manufacturing Company. From 1888-1896 Jacob Miller produced fifth wheels for the shaft assembly on wagons.

By the way:

We must remember the people who built early America; indeed Elizabethtown, were romantics who were both farmers and designers, poets were statesmen, and artists were engineers. One of the most controversial details about the design of roads in America was whether they should be straight or curved. The curved roads on the campuses of Elizabethtown College, the Masonic Village, and the former Pennsylvania Crippled Children’s Hospital are all intentionally designed for the sake of beauty, pleasure drives, and relaxing strolls. You will also notice curved roads in the countryside of Lancaster County which were also intentionally designed. The reason for this is a gently undulating road is less fatiguing to horses than a level one. The alterations of ascent, decent, and levels call into play different muscles, allowing some to rest while others are exerted, and thus relieving each in turn. This is still an important feature in Lancaster County roads because of the horse drawn transportation of the Old Order Mennonites and Old Order Amish. This engineering concept was used in designing New York’s subway and elevated railroads but applied to machinery instead of animal muscles. A

gentle dip between each station got the train under way quicker, while the upgrade of the next station, worked with the brakes to bring the train to a stop.

Turn left onto S. Brown Street and right onto W. High Street...

11. Olweiler – Withers Residence



Corner of West High & South Poplar Streets

George and Isaac Redsecker built this house between 1829 and 1832. The Philip Olweiler family lived here from 1832-1854. Descendant Jacob Olweiler, Elizabethtown Burgess, was proprietor of a clothing store at 10 South Market Street. From 1917-1920 William A. Withers lived here. In 1918 Withers, superintendent of the Kreider shoe factories, established a subsidiary company W. A. Withers as a mail order and retail outlet for Kreider. In 1920 Withers purchased the Elizabethtown Market House on South Poplar Street to manufacture children's shoes producing 1,000 pairs a day. In 1928 this firm became the Lancaster Shoe Company before merging with Gerberich-Payne Shoe Company. Since the 1920s the residence has also been a medical office for doctors and dentists.

Head toward the village square and turn right onto S. Market Street...

eat in the winter. Once local potteries began producing three and five gallon stoneware crocks en masse after the Civil War, Elizabethtown families could make small batches of sauerkraut every few weeks and thus have a series of crocks coming ripe over the course of the winter. This too is a dish introduced to America from the Alsations; the French settlers of Elizabethtown, the French call it "porc braise avec choucroute."

45. Wagner-Martin Shoe & Clothing Store



3 South Market Street

The earliest record of a building on this site is recorded in the will of George Redsecker, Sr. In 1838, he left to his son, Abraham Redsecker, the house and lots on "the southeast corner of Diamond Square." John Bohn operated the Sign of the Globe Tavern at this location. In 1867 George Wagner was among the six earliest shoemakers in Elizabethtown. George Wagner remodeled the property in the Italianate style as his home and shoe store. In 1892 a fire destroyed the property and a new building was constructed, designed in the Italianate style and expanded to fill the southeast corner of the Square. In 1895 David H. Martin, a Mennonite and later Brethren in Christ, opened a clothing store in the 1792 Samuel Grimes residence on 21-23 and 25 Diamond Square. In 1911 Martin relocated his store across the square on the corner of South Market Street and East High Street. The building in this sketch predates the current property. An important department store for members of the Anabaptist Historic Peace Churches. Advertised as "The Store for Plain Folks" Mennonite, Church of the Brethren, and Brethren in Christ cus-

44. Joseph Wilhelm Kettering's Sani- tary Meat Market



Corner of South Market & Vine Alley

Butcher and meat markets were abundant in Elizabethtown since it was the nexus of the cattle industry between Philadelphia and Baltimore along with Harrisburg and Carlisle. A member of the Church of the Brethren, J. W. Kettering operated a butcher shop on this location which was destroyed to build a parking lot. Kettering served on the building committee for the new Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren built in 1954 on South Mount Joy and Cedar Streets adjacent to the campus of Elizabethtown College. Another butcher from the Church of the Brethren, still in business today is Groff's Meats. In 1875 the brothers Joseph and John Groff of Benjamin Groff Mills, bought cattle dealer John Hildebrand's butcher shop and opened Groff Meats at 13 North Market Street before moving in 1987 to 33 North Market Street the former site of Dissinger and Garman Blacksmith Shop and a gasoline station.

Local flavor:

If you find a restaurant or butcher shop where stuffed pig stomach is sold and they claim it is a Pennsylvania Dutch traditional dish; the British Isles counterpart is haggis, a form of mincemeat wrapped in sheep's caul (stomach lining). Stuffed pig stomach is an ancient pagan festival dish from Alsace (France) and southwestern Germany: home of the Amish. In fact the citizens of Elizabethtown of yesterday only ate stuffed pig's stomach as part of a celebration of the New Year. In the nineteenth century when it came time to butcher the family raised- pigs; usually sometime before Christmas or right before the new year; the event was a cause for celebration because the intestines were recycled into sausages and the stomach was saved to make a once a year specialty called stuffed pig stomach. If you are visiting Elizabethtown during the New Year celebrations and are curious as to why everyone is eating pork and sauerkraut – it has nothing to do with the Pennsylvania Dutch superstition it will bring you good luck. The fact is, New Years is historically when pork was butchered and sauerkraut was a fermented vegetable available to

12. Dissinger Brothers Department



4 South Market Street

As early as 1859 the brothers Aaron and Henry Dissinger, members of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, operated a general store on the southwest corner of the square. The Elizabethtown *Weekly Trumpet* advertised for "Dissinger's Cheap Store" featuring "dry goods, clothing, fresh mackerel, alum, salt, and cider vinegar." The John Wanamaker Republican Club met on the first Tuesday of every month in a back room over Dissinger's store on West High Street. Later the store became Huntzberger and Winters, then Chocolate manufacturer William Kline owned it when Trimmer's 5 & 10 was located here. In 1935 Melvin and John Wenger opened Wenger Brothers Grocery Store at this location. Perhaps the first self-service grocery in the region. The concept for the store came from Helen (Mrs. Melvin) Wenger's experience shopping at a Piggly Wiggly grocery store in Virginia. Wenger Brothers claim to be the first grocers in the nation to commercially sell dog food. The dog food was manufactured at Wolgemuth Mills. In 1945 Melvin Wenger purchased Wolgemuth Mills and sold the grocery store to Arthur, Henry, and Robert Greiner. Wenger also acquired the Ricker Pretzel Company. Later Howard and James Zarfoss bought the properties establishing a hardware store on the square.

13. Horst's Hall



2 South Market Street

In December 1877 Anthony Harchenrader member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church sold his house on the square to John Horst where he opened a restaurant and ice cream parlor. Washington Camp, Patriotic Sons of America, and Knights of the Mystic Chain met in Horst Hall. In 1894 Horst installed electric lights. Electricity was purchased from Elizabethtown Electric Company established in 1894 by John Redsecker with a power plant on Brown Street. Horst Hall is where The Crescent Club met. In the 1850s and 1860s there was an ordinance passed to "prevent young men or boys assembling or congregating on the corners of Center Square." In response the Crescent (Men's) Club was created for playing pinochle and harmonizing with piano accompaniment. Most members of the Crescent Club were also cyclists in the Elizabethtown Wheelmen, a bicycle club for men which sponsored bicycle excursions around Lancaster County. The mansard roof was added to this structure in 1907 when the Loyal Order of the Moose established the third story as their lodge meeting room.

By the way:

You might presume hard top paved roads resulted from the introduction of automobiles and yet the first such roads were designed for the sole use of bicycles. Bicycle clubs organized into powerful groups sponsoring hard top roads, even paying for building them. The League of American Wheelmen, there was an Elizabethtown chapter, was the first organized group of American voters to demand better roads. Did you know, in fact, many wheelmen demanded automobiles be barred from improved bicycle roads, or at least placed on adjacent gravel road sections? Cyclists clothing influenced the fashion of the day. Did you know women's bicycle trousers, "bloomers," were named for their designer Amelia Bloomer? Elizabethtown businessmen came to work in bicycle pants and stockings. A perfect example of this was Elizabethtown dental surgeon Dr. George Kersey a cycling enthusiast. Standing seven feet, four inches tall, Dr. Kersey was also a local circus performer billed as a "giant." He was a member of the Elizabethtown Wheelmen and a customer of Horst's all

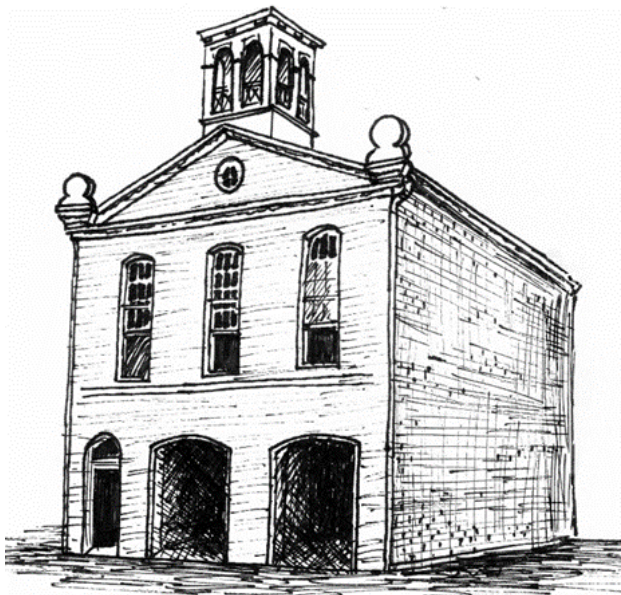
43. Clinton-Falkenstein Residence & Store



39 South Market Street

As early as 1810 Samuel Bailie a local shoemaker probably built this Federal Style house. John D. Clinton a local school teacher inherited the house from his father, Joseph Clinton a member of the Elizabethtown Burgess Council. In 1904 The Reverend George N. Falkenstein purchased the home. The Reverend Dr. George Ness Falkenstein had been the pastor of the first Brethren Church in America; Germantown Church of the Brethren. He authored the history of the Brethren church, the first history of Elizabethtown College, the college constitution, and college catalog. He was secretary of the college board of trustees, 1899-1903; acting principal, 1900; and president, 1901-1902. He taught history, government, and the classics. Falkenstein photographed everything in Elizabethtown. Through his photography, he preserved and documented the history of Elizabethtown. He sold the photos as postcards from his bookstore and lending library at 39 South Market Street. His historical legacy proves how a picture is worth a thousand words. On 20 November 1948 Elizabethtown College board of trustees conferred on George Falkenstein an honorary Doctor of Divinity. In 1915 Irvin A. Shiffer purchased the house and printing press and published the *Elizabethtown Herald* newspaper.

42. Friendship Fire Hall



117 South Market Street

The first major fire in Elizabethtown occurred in January 1836 when Irish railway workers set fire to Major Jacob Redsecker's barn behind his Black Horse Inn on South Market Street. Major John Maglauchlin chaired a meeting at Colonel Abraham Greenawalt's Tavern and on 16 January 1836 the Union Fire Company of Elizabethtown was organized. On 22 November 1860 a fire hall was dedicated on the corner of Peach Alley and West Park Street presently the Elizabethtown Historical Society. Here is where the government of Elizabethtown held town hall meetings and eventually it became a public school. The borough owned a fire engine built in 1749 purchased from England. In 1858 the Union Fire Company was reorganized and purchased a new Friendship fire engine from Baltimore. On 23 April 1859 a constitution was adopted establishing the Friendship Fire Company. In 1879 a Rogers steam fire engine from Clapp & Jones of Hudson, New York was purchased. In 1885 a new fire hall was built at 117 South Market Street on land purchased from Mennonite Mary Brenneman and constructed by Benjamin G. Groff a member of the Church of the Brethren. On 12 February 1892 an over-heated stove in the dentist office C. G. Gabel on South Market Street set a fire destroying much of downtown. The Rogers steam fire engine blew a cylinder. A bucket brigade brought water from Conoy Creek. In 1895-1896 a reservoir and water pumping house were built on West High Street at Conoy Creek and fire hydrants were installed throughout the borough. On 6 April 1976 a new firehouse was dedicated at its present location on North Mount Joy Street.

you can eat oyster bar.

Local flavor:

John Horst's restaurant was known for Oysters and his all you can eat smorgasbords. Contrary to popular opinion Pennsylvania Dutch smorgasbords are not a public extension of the local farmer's table; this is another myth manufactured by the tourist industry. All you can eat family style restaurants do not reflect the historic Pennsylvania Dutch dining experience and is only true in establishments geared toward tourists; particularly bus trip groups. Historically Pennsylvania Dutch tables featured a one pot meal called "gumbis" a Pennsylvania Dutch dialect corruption of the Latin term "compositum," this type of dish was common in Elizabethtown and Lancaster County until the 1930s. This too was introduced to America by the French and Alsatian settlers of Elizabethtown. Known as *potée boulangère* (baker's pot) this is a reference to the custom of taking a big casserole pot, already filled with ingredients, to the local bread bakery, where it would be baked Saturday evening for retrieval after church the next day as the centerpiece of Sunday dinner. This same custom prevailed in large Pennsylvania Dutch towns where many specialized bakers resided. The word "compote" in English traces to this same Latin root, a composition, a mixture, or more commonly a mixture arranged in layers. Gumbis was served on the table in a common bowl and diners broke off pieces of crusty old style Pennsylvania Dutch bread which was dipped into the bowl. Sometimes this was referred to as gravy bread "dunkesbrod" or slop pot gravy "schlapichdunkes;" hardly the image of a smorgasbord. An Amish family was invited to eat at a Lancaster County tourist Pennsylvania Dutch smorgasbord and commented after the experience, "We were strangers in our own homeland." One thing found in Pennsylvania Dutch smorgasbords is fried chicken. A food expert asked a Pennsylvania Dutch cook why fried chicken was a Pennsylvania Dutch dish. "Well," she answered, "It's Dutch because I am Dutch and I cooked it." If you have a meal in Elizabethtown and are served deep fried food and told it is part of the Pennsylvania Dutch culture; this is not true. Historically fried food is not a feature of traditional Pennsylvania Dutch food traditions with the possible exception of *fastnachts* which is the local equivalent of Shrove Tuesday fat cakes. Even this festival fare has its origins in pagan Slavic culture unrelated to the Pennsylvania Dutch. Typically you will only find *fastnachts* at the beginning of the Lenten season. Likewise if you are visiting Elizabethtown in the summer during the Elizabethtown Fair season and you purchase funnel cakes this is also historically inaccurate. Funnel cakes were a nineteenth century Christmas and New Year's novelty sold at church bazars and holiday markets not at summer festivals. It was typically an urban Dutch holiday

food and only became popular after 1950 when fresh eggs were available all year round. It is difficult to make a puffy funnel cake with old style winter eggs.

14. Olweiler-Needham Store



8 South Market Street

This Federal style residence was built around 1840 and modified to into a retail space between 1875 and 1895. Jacob N. Olweiler returned to Elizabethtown in 1891 after attending Eastman Business School in Poughkeepsie, New York. He worked for the Church of the Brethren firm Hertzler Brothers department store which opened in 1884 on the square. In 1893 he opened a men's clothing store at 8 South Market Street introducing "ready made or made to measure suits and overcoats." He was a member of the Elizabethtown Business Men's Association and president of the Chamber of Commerce in the 1930s. In 1915 he was responsible for bringing the Liberty Bell to Elizabethtown. The Liberty Bell was transported from Philadelphia to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. On the fourth of July 1915 the train carrying the Liberty Bell stopped at the station in Elizabethtown where 7,000 people gathered. He served on the Welcome Home Celebration Committee honoring First World War veterans with festivities held in September 1919. In 1920 he purchased the Peach Alley Schoolhouse leasing it to the school board in 1923 for seventh and eighth graders and where the Boy Scouts held meetings. He served on the Community Relief Association founded in 1927. Notice how this house illustrates a rare survival of frame siding simulating rusticated ashlar masonry.

By the way:

41. U. S. Post Office



137 South Market Street

On your left is the Elizabethtown post office. In 1931 congress appropriated \$90,000 for building a new post office in Elizabethtown. The former J. H. Rider Hardware store and two houses on either side located on South Market Street between Park and Washington Streets were selected for the site of the new post office built in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration. Go inside and see the Works Progress Administration mural. In 1942 French trained artist Henry Lee Gatch painted "Squaw's Rest" depicting the Conoy Indian Village. From 1717-1743 the Piscataway nation lived where the Conoy Creek meets the Susquehanna River. The Piscataway nation lived on the Potomac River in southern Maryland, converted to Christianity by French Jesuit Andrew White, and in 1701 invited by Peter Bezaillon, the original French settler of Elizabethtown, to build their village: Conoy Town. In 1743, anticipating the French and Indian War, based on the counsel of the Six Nations, the Piscataway moved from Conoy Town to Shamokin.

Turn right onto S. Market Street...

knew the countryside, often made “shunpike” trails around tollhouses, some of which eventually became permanent roads parallel to the turnpikes. The Lancaster-Philadelphia Turnpike had nine tollgates in all, spaced about seven miles apart, so there was plenty of room for shunpike activity in Pennsylvania. On turnpikes the rates were variable and the laws inconsistent until the early part of the nineteenth century when rates were regulated by turnpike commissioners who were appointed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The success of the turnpike business, however, was short lived. Public interest leaned toward the railroads, which were more dependable than muddy turnpikes, and private road fortunes disappeared overnight when the government took an active interest in turnpike business. The custom of leading a horse from the left, and the convenience of having the teamster’s seat also on the left side of the wagon, is why turnpike wagons traveled to the right of the road; thus Americans started driving on the right side of the road. Did you know the original Mennonite settlers in Elizabethtown were from settlements along the Conestoga River and were responsible for the design of the Conestoga wagon? A full team of horses pulling a Conestoga wagon stretched out to sixty feet in length, so turnpike traffic must have been a problem, even if the going was slow. A writer who visited Lancaster and Elizabethtown in 1840 remarked: “the streets and [livestock] yards were crowded every evening with long trains of Conestoga wagons, passing over the turnpike, by which nearly all the interior of the state was supplied with merchandise.”

Notice how many houses in Elizabethtown are covered in clapboard. Clapboards, which are the simplest of outside house coverings today, were at first considered “dressy.” Their earliest use was on the fronts of houses, while sides and backs were covered with rough shingles. The early Pennsylvania Germans of Elizabethtown called these boards “Klappen Holz.” Klappen means to place or fit, while Holz is wood and thus “clapboards.” In Elizabethtown many of these clapboard houses sit on a stone foundation built without cement. Known as dry wall building, dry masons built permanent foundations without any bonding cement by placing the right stone in the right place. Dry masons learned their craft by making stone chimneys to replace those made of mud and sticks when roofs were thatched. The room created within the space of the dry walled stone foundation is known as a cellar. The term originates with the original French settlers in Elizabethtown. In its true use, cellar is a French term meaning “food storage room.” It is located beneath the house to preserve food during summer and to protect it against freezing in the winter. If you examined the walls of the cellars in Elizabethtown houses; you would see strategically placed protruding stones which used to support wooden shelves for food storage and/or cups and thus the term the “cup board” or cupboard.

On your left is the Post Office and on your right is the former Friendship Fire House...

15. Elizabethtown National Bank



10 South Market Street

Although you are looking at the Elizabethtown Public Library; this was originally a hardware store and eventually the location of the Elizabethtown National Bank. The first bank serving Elizabethtown was The Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company established by Jacob Gish at George Shocker's tavern. Eventually Jacob Gish created the Bank of Swatara. The Union Bank of Lancaster offered stock to investors in Elizabethtown at Michael Coble's Inn. In 1869 Abram Collins established the Farmer's Bank of Elizabethtown at 244 South Market Street. Collins' daughter married Mennonite Samuel Eby who managed the bank. In the 1870s the bank went public becoming First National Bank before reverting back to a private bank and failing in January 1885. Collins withdrew his interest in the bank when Eby lost his investments in the Reading, Marietta, and Hanover Railroad. Under the National Bank Act of 1864, the Elizabethtown National Bank was organized in 1885. The public library was started in 1925 by the Delphian Society. In 1874 the Elizabethtown Literary Society was established supporting a Lyceum series and an annual Chautauqua. A Chautauqua reading group called the Delphian Course led in 1920 to forming the Delphian Society which opened the public library in 1925 in the Odd Fellows Building on South Market Street. In 1928 the Delphian Society chartered the Elizabeth Hughes Society named for Mrs. Barnabus Hughes proprietress of the Sign of the Bear Tavern and namesake of the borough. In April 1959 the public library was chartered through leadership by the community service committee of Rotary and moved from the Odd Fellows Building on Market Street to the former Mount Calvary Church on North Hanover and Oak Streets. Presently the library is at 10 South Market Street incorporating a stone house built in 1787.

40. Washington House Hotel & Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 128



119 & 121 South Market Street

You are walking through the location of the former Washington House Hotel & Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building. The Washington House Hotel was a two story log cabin known as the George Washington Tavern and Trading Post. In 1798 a Federal style brick three and one half story addition was built by attorney John R. Montgomery, member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. This was the meeting hall of the Elizabethtown Lodge No. 128 Independent Order of Odd Fellows instituted in 1845 by postmaster Jacob Redsecker, Jackson Sheaffer, Joseph Buchanan, and Sebastian Keller. The IOOF first met at George Redsecker's house at 244 South Market Street. In 1862 they moved to Benjamin Sheaffer's on the corner of South Market and Washington Streets. These properties were purchased by Joseph Rider, member of the Church of the Brethren, whose private residence and hardware store were located next door. In 1921 the IOOF purchased 119 and 121 Market Street rebuilding the properties with a unifying façade. In 1979 St. Peter's Catholic Church razed the IOOF and Washington Hotel building. The parish obtained permission to close an adjacent alley creating a green space with a car park giving the church access and exposure to South Market Street. Many civic groups held meetings in this building, several local congregations met here before building churches, and here is where the first public library was located. The George Washington Tavern and Trading Post was strategically located on the road linking Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

By the way:

Do you know the origin of the word turnpike? A turnpike was a turnstile for wagons with horses or oxen: originally it was an actual pike or pole which turned on an axle to admit travelers after a toll had been paid. The word turnpike does not refer to the road; it refers to the pike or pole; the turnstile. Turnpikes were privately owned and built for profit. Turnpike roads were built by a company which charged admission, payable at tollgates along the way. Ever wondered why there are so many parallel roads to turnpikes in Pennsylvania? Those who

39. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church



South Cherry Alley (1 Saint Peter's Place)

In 1752 Roman Catholic services were held in the home Henry Eckenroth. In 1760 during the French and Indian War arsonists destroyed St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Lancaster City. Many in Lancaster suspected French Jesuit missionaries were spies. Catholics in Elizabethtown waited until 1768 to build their church St. Mary's of the Assumption. In 1799 Eckenroth built St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and expanded it in 1834. The present church on Marshall Drive was completed in 1999. The earliest ecumenical schools were established by St. Peter's parish. You will see one of the earliest one room school houses near the cemetery and adjacent to the rectory. Reverend Bernard Keenan of St. Peter's advocated establishing public schools. In 1882 French Reverend Jules Foin with Sisters of Saint Francis established a parochial school. In 1957 St. Peter's Elementary School opened staffed by the Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and in 1985 by the Daughters of Mercy. The school was housed in the former Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren, near the cemetery and adjacent to St. Peter's Church. In 2012 St. Peter's School closed and students were transferred to Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary parochial school in Middletown. A parish originally established by St. Peter's Elizabethtown.

By the way:

The French settlers in Elizabethtown were led by the Jesuits. When British, Scotch-Irish, and German settlers entered the region there was hostility against the original French Roman Catholic and Jesuit settlers of Elizabethtown. Many homes in Elizabethtown were built with a Chapel Room; a small room-closet, usually in the front of the house, used for meditating in the absence of building public churches, especially before St. Mary's of the Assumption was built. Roman Catholic churches in Lancaster were often burned by arsonists. Jewish families in Elizabethtown also built in Chapel Rooms for prayer in the absence of temples or synagogues within the immediate community. These Chapel Rooms with their proximity to the front doors were converted into coat closets in later years.

Walk through the parking lot in front of the church to reach S. Market Street...

16. Phoenix Hotel



28 South Market Street

The Phoenix Hotel was located at 28 South Market Street. In 1910 A. L. Garrett bought the hotel demolishing it in 1915 and erecting the three story brick Hotel Garrett later the Kennewood Hotel and most recently Wolgemuth Inn. In 1925 Charles Boggs purchased the hotel moving his restaurant next door. The Union Army Veterans of John Good Post No. 502, Grand Army of the Republic, their auxiliary Women's Relief Corps No. 91 held meetings here.

By the way:

As the transportation and commercial nexus of the region, Elizabethtown hosted many hotels, inns, and taverns. Typical of taverns in the eighteen and nineteenth century, Elizabethtown taverns used to display a ball hanging from a post as a sign to stagecoach drivers. A large metal ball was lowered to the ground as a signal to stop for a passenger or mail. A high ball hoisted to the top of the post signaled the teamster to travel right through without stopping. Did you know the Americanism "ballin' the jack" and "highballin' through" which is used to express a nonstop express-like speed, is credited to railroad language, but it first came from stagecoach slang. The same signal continued into the railroad age and trains "highballed" past no-passenger stations. Stagecoach drivers carried political news from country to town and messages from farmhouse to farmhouse. Stagecoach drivers were second to sea captains in many ways and, like captains of the sea, usually retired abruptly while their sons continued on the highways, "born to the box." Citizens of Elizabethtown always associated a trip on the stagecoach with an ocean voyage. The driver was referred to as captain, his crew always "got aboard," the inside of the stagecoach was "the cabin," and the top was called "the deck." Most stage coaches were named after famous ships and the summer headgear of drivers was often a sea captain's cap. Many of the early railroad brakemen, conductors, ticket men, and depot masters were former stagecoach drivers. The rail lines soon had positions open for any stage-

coach driver who would accept, and the great American stagecoach driver vanished into the complexities of the railroad business. Eventually railroad workers found jobs in Elizabethtown on the trolley car lines which crisscrossed Lancaster County intersecting in Elizabethtown. When the motor coach/bus companies replaced the trolley lines, trolley car operators found jobs as bus drivers for local commuting and charter work. The Conestoga Traction Company and Hershey Transit ran trolley lines through Elizabethtown from 1908 to 1932. The Conestoga Transportation Company replaced the trolleys with motor buses. The last trolley car from Lancaster entered Elizabethtown on 13 June 1932; dismantling the trolley line began the same day.

When the Conestoga Wagon was used for westward movement across the continent and it was superseded by the canal and railway, upon the loss of their occupation, the wagon drivers sang:

“Oh, it’s once I made money by driving my team,
But now all is hauled on the railroad by steam.
May the devil catch the man that invented the plan,
For it ruined us poor wagoners, and every other
man.”

apartment building. The Elizabethtown Market House was managed by a Market Master. Like the country miller, lawyer, and banker to the farmer, the Market Master usually preferred trading merchandise instead of selling it. In Elizabethtown selling on the Sabbath was forbidden and merchants were fined for conducting business on Holy Days or what is called today Holidays. Now holidays are times for getting away from the city or town and rushing into the country. This has certainly contributed to the commercial success of tourism in Lancaster County. In yesteryear holidays were once signals to get away from the farm and come to town. In the colonial era, in Elizabethtown, people came into town to see young men participate in military drills on Training Day. Following the American Revolution military drills, battle re-enactments, and military dinners of the old Training Day were carried over into the new Independence Day celebrations. The first Fourth of July celebrations resembled modern observances of Thanksgiving Day except the feasting was in the form of outdoor picnicking, parades, and fireworks. The second most popular public celebration in yesterday’s Elizabethtown was Election Day. Matters of politics were discussed in the taverns and public houses of Elizabethtown where people cast their votes and election results celebrations spilled into the streets with parades and bon fires. The citizens of Elizabethtown celebrated their religious and ethnic diversity finding a home in the Whig Party in sharp contrast to the religious and ethnic homogeneity of Lancaster ensconced in the Federalist Party.

*Turn right onto W. Park Street at the sign:
“Historical Society”...*

*Turn left onto S. Cherry Alley, cross E. Park
Street, continue on S. Cherry Alley...*

38. Central House Stables



Corner of Vine & Cherry Alleys

Here at 25 South Cherry Alley was the location of Central House Stables. Herdsmen James Close, Owen Gorman, and William Wallace of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church operated stockyards developing Elizabethtown into a major intersection for driving cattle to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1837 cattleman Joseph Strouse, a Messianic Jew, a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church purchased the Henry Boll Brewhouse at 45 North Market Street. Most of the taverns, inns, hotels, and public houses in Elizabethtown served drovers and teamsters heading east and west. Most of these establishments hosted large stables, cattle sheds, and stock yards. In addition to the Elizabethtown Market House at 41 South Poplar Street, where the community gathered on Market Days and came into the borough on Market Street, there was on the corner of Vine and Cherry Alleys the Central House Stables; the very center of the cattle industry in Elizabethtown.

By the way:

During colonial times in Elizabethtown whether you were a banker or shoemaker, you were always at the same time a farmer: whether your home was large or small, it was also a farmstead. Even princes, politicians, and poets of the eighteenth century were ardent agriculturalists or posed as farmers and rural philosophers. How strange and foreign to modern living is the notation from the diary of John Adams: "Rose at sunrise, unpitched a load of hay and translated two more "Leaves of Justinian." Thus PA Route 230 through the center of Elizabethtown is not named "Main Street" but rather "Market Street" which led to the Market House where farmers/philosophers gathered to the market of produce, goods, and ideas. The Elizabethtown Market House was located at 41 South Poplar Street, it was later made into Withers Shoe factory, and is presently an

17. Peach Alley School



Corner of Peach Alley & West Park Street

Built in the 1860s as the second community fire hall, eventually this building became a public school. In 1920 Jacob N. Olweiler purchased the schoolhouse leasing it to the school board in 1923 for seventh and eighth graders. Elizabethtown Boy Scout Troop No. 1 was chartered on 30 July 1914 meeting in the school. On 28 April 1970 the Elizabethtown Historical Society was incorporated "to encourage the study and understanding of the historical heritage of Elizabethtown." Ann Olweiler Needham willed Peach Alley Schoolhouse to the historical society. The Kiwanis Club restored the schoolhouse serving as home for the historical society which was dedicated on 31 May 1971. A new building was dedicated in 1999 for community meetings with the schoolhouse designated as a museum. Elizabethtown Historical Society has been committed for over forty years to keeping alive the diverse, fascinating, and inspiring history of Elizabethtown. The schoolhouse and adjacent meeting hall is the location for the society's monthly meetings and a repository for local historical artifacts. The society has maintained several steadfast goals including: encourage the study of historical subjects, promote an understanding of the heritage of the Elizabethtown area, gather, compile and create historical documents, artifacts, and information related to the area, promote and provide educational opportunities to the community.

18. C. E. Urban Elizabethtown Public High School



70 South Poplar Street

This public high school was designed in 1928 by local Lancaster architect C. Emlen Urban. The current public high school is located on East High Street. In 1949 Dr. Troy M. Thompson, M. D. donated twenty-five acres to build the Junior-Senior public high school. In 1967 The Elizabethtown Senior Citizens organized with Wilbur Weaver as president. In 1975 Elizabethtown joined the Lancaster County Community Action Program offering programming for senior citizens. In 1975 the Elizabethtown Area Recreation Commission was created. In 1977 a community center board was established and by 1985 the Elizabethtown Community Center opened in the restored public high school now the home of GEARS: The Greater Elizabethtown Area Recreation and Community Services.



In 1909 this public high school was constructed on West High Street near Poplar Street. In 1911 the building burned in a fire and was reconstructed in 1912.

Turn left onto S. Poplar Street...

37. St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church



Corner of South Spruce & East Park Streets

Anglican missionaries in America writing reports to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the eighteenth century, claimed it was difficult to find converts among the German Reformed, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic residents of Elizabethtown. Success was gained in the Paradise region of Lancaster County. French Huguenots converted to the Church of England and many parishes were established in the area. Most of these Anglican churches were forced to close in 1776 after the signing of the *Declaration of Independence*, because of their loyalties to the Church of England. In the aftermath of the American Revolution many of these parishes re-organized as Presbyterian congregations. The Protestant Episcopal Church became more prominent in Lancaster throughout the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the twentieth century small Episcopal mission churches were established in just about every town in Lancaster County. In 1911 St. Elizabeth's Protestant Episcopal Church was established by Oliver and Ethel Heistand of Heistand Brothers Mills (originally and presently Union Mill) on the Chiques Creek. The Heistands descended from the Swiss Mennonite founders of Elizabethtown. St. Elizabeth's Church was built in 1927 at the corner of Park and Spruce Streets. Their son, the Reverend Thomas Heistand, was later Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in Harrisburg. Bishop Heistand closed this parish in the 1950s and parishioners transferred their membership to St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Mount Joy. The date stone for St. Elizabeth's was moved to the property of St. Luke's.

Turn left onto E. Park Street, right onto S. Gladys Alley, and left onto Vine Alley...

By the way...

The building featured in this sketch is of Zug Hall. In 1868 a division in the White Oak Church of the Brethren in Manheim resulted in the creation of a new congregation, Chiques Church of the Brethren in Manheim under the leadership of the Reverend Samuel R. Zug. In the 1870s Zug led the migration of Brethren to Elizabethtown and the established the Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren. He was crucial in gaining support from the Brethren clergy for the creation of Elizabethtown College. In the 1940s one of the concerns to be addressed for accreditation was a stipulation the college needed to build a library commensurate with its educational goals and aspirations. A fund-raising effort was initiated, and on 9 April 1949, ground breaking began on the new library. It was named in honor of Samuel R. Zug. York Architect J. Alfred Hamme designed most of the buildings on the campus from the 1920s through the 1960s in the Colonial Georgian Revival style. Architecturally this building set the tone for design on campus. Geographically/academically Zug Hall was the center of the campus. Essentially it was the most important building on campus because it was the library, it allowed the college to be accredited, and to quote the historian Shelby Foote, "A university is just a group of buildings gathered around a library."

19. Aaron Shenk Kreider Shoe Factory



155 South Poplar Street

Aaron Shenk Kreider attended Lebanon Valley College. He was a member of Annville Church of the Brethren and on the board of trustees for Elizabethtown College. He was president of the National Association of Shoe Manufacturing and served as a Republican in Congress from 1913-1929. He owned a grain business in Palmyra. With his wife Elizabeth Horst, he founded the town of Lawn five miles from Elizabethtown. In 1893 he purchased Palmyra Boot and Shoe Company, opening new factories in Annville, Middletown, and Lebanon. In 1901 he opened Kreider Shoe Manufacturing in the former Buch factory at South Market and College Avenue. In 1904 he built a new factory at Washington and South Poplar Streets. By 1915 the factory was daily producing 5,000 pairs of shoes. In the 1930s the company was dependent on contracts with the Pennsylvania State Police. Currently the property is an apartment complex called Peach Alley Court and is on the national Register of Historic Places.

By the way:

Elizabethtown hosted a number of shoe and garment factories and related industries. In 1920 Louis Charleroy of the French firm Charleroy Shoes built the Savoy Shoe Company at 453 West High Street which is now an apartment complex called Savoy Shoe Factory Lofts. Charleroy manufactured women's shoes, in 1946 becoming a subsidiary of A. S. Beck, Inc. New York. In 1909 Elizabethtown Shirt Company started on Bainbridge Street. In 1925 Lewis Brothers manufactured pajamas at the same location; later in 1935 this was Greenberg Garment Factory. In 1927 The Elizabethtown Garment Factory was built on Poplar Street. In the 1920s Harvey and Jacob Stern opened the first dress factory on East High Street. In 1949 Jacob Risser opened Tiny Tots and Celeste manufacturing. In 1935 this became Classic Hosiery. In 1935 Joseph and Josephine Greenberg opened the Greenberg Garment Factory on West Bainbridge Street moving to a new factory in 1957 on North Poplar Street. In 1938 Benjamin Weiman and his son-in-law Milton S. Goldstein established the Empire Shoe Company on West Washington Street, making 3,000 pairs of boy's shoes daily. The Weimans and Goldsteins were the first employers in Elizabethtown to provide hospitalization for employees and

Follow South Mt. Joy Street crossing College Ave, turn left onto E. Washington Street, turn right onto S. Spruce Street...

proposed child day care for working mothers. In 1938 Max Hess, a Jewish shirt manufacturer, escaped the Holocaust moving from Germany to Elizabethtown. With his sons Werner and Gunther, and his nephew Fred Stern; they opened the Hestteco Manufacturing Company on West High Street and in 1972 the subsidiary Hummelstown Manufacturing Company. Hestteco made women's dresses and specialized in children's clothing. In 1957 John B. Greenberg and his son Joel started J. B. Athletic Shoes manufacturing ice skates, soccer and basketball shoes in Elizabethtown.

36. Elizabethtown College Samuel Zug Hall



Corner of College Ave & South Mount Joy Street

Essentially the college was established to compete with the state Normal Schools because of the Pennsylvania Garb Law 1894: PL. 395-S.L. Sec. 4801: "No teacher in any public school shall wear in said school or while engaged in the performance of his duty as such teacher any dress, mark, emblem or insignia indicating the fact that such a teacher is a member or adherent of any religious order, sect, or denomination." This law prohibited students from Anabaptist Historic Peace Churches from attending college and working as educators in public schools. In addition to providing an education where students did not have to compromise their baptismal covenant concerning "plain dress," the college was also able to uphold the teachings of pacifism and nonresistance. In 1951 college president the Reverend Dr. A. C. Baugher, was part of a delegation; the National Council against Conscription, testifying before Congress against Universal Military Training. Presently the college hosts the Center for Global Understanding and Peacemaking and offers a Peace and Conflict Studies minor. The Elizabethtown College Alumni Peace Fellowship presently hosts two-three day residency programs on campus featuring prominent peace writers, scholars, and activists. This group sponsors The Paul M. Grubb, Jr. Student Peace Award. The campus was established on ten acres owned by Benjamin G. Groff of Groff Mills a member of the Church of the Brethren. The land was purchased by the brothers Royer S. and J. Harvey Buch, members of the Church of the Brethren, of the firm Buch Manufacturing. They paid one third; their father Adison Buch, trustee of the Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren, paid one third; and Groff donated the remaining third of the tract to the college. Elizabethtown College obtained a charter from Pennsylvania in September 1899. The incorporators were Brethren grocer Simon P. Engle, Brethren banker J. H. Eshleman of the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank, Brethren Joseph G. Heisey member of the board of directors of the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank, Brethren storekeeper the Reverend Samuel H. Hertzler, and Brethren hardware dealer Joseph H. Rider, first president of the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank.

Turn left onto Church Street...

20. Black Horse Tavern



130-132 S. Market Street

You are walking through a parking lot for the Church of God Bethel. This was the site of the Black Horse Tavern. George and Susanna Redsecker built this tavern in 1757. It was sold to John McLaughlin in 1831 and then to Jacob Redsecker in 1835 who expanded the building in 1836. Christopher Hoffman bought it from Jacob Redsecker in 1842 and sold it to George Boyer in 1854. In 1890 it was remodeled in the fashion of the late Victorian era. The tavern was destroyed by fire in 1985 and made into a parking lot. The tavern was strategically located on Market Street. In 1805 the Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Middletown Turnpike was built along the original route of the Paxtang-Conestoga Road. By 1811 the Philadelphia-Pittsburg Turnpike was opened. The Pennsylvania Canal was now accessible to Elizabethtown by the Conewago Creek and Falmouth Turnpike. By 1832 Pennsylvania had a network of 3,000 miles of highways. The Black Horse Tavern had a history almost as long as the Sign of the Bear Tavern in terms of the transportation and commercial significance of the community. Whereas the Sign of the Bear Tavern served the English speaking component of Elizabethtown; the Black Horse Tavern catered to the German speaking residents and visitors of Elizabethtown.

By the way:

The names of the taverns and public houses in Eliz-

ings of the great awakening of the eighteenth century and the pietistic movement, which was spread in America by the Moravians and the Church of the Brethren. This is a movement among the Pennsylvania Dutch toward greater assimilation with the dominant American culture. In the 1850s German travel journalist Johann Georg Kohl toured the Pennsylvania Dutch country and observed a denial of a cultural or emotional connection with Old Germany. During the anti-German sentiment in America around the First World War; Pennsylvania Germans worked diligently to distance themselves from all things Old World German. Politically the Pennsylvania Dutch embraced isolationism which particularly suited members of the Historic Peace Churches. Thus the Amish, Mennonites, and Brethren (i.e. Ephrata Cloisters) dressed in nineteenth century garb and were slow to embrace modern technology and ideologies but they were viewed as holding onto Old America and not Old European ways. They became the international symbol of the American pacifist farmer, not the German American enemy, and this image was exploited by entrepreneurs of the tourist industry when chauffeured touring cars brought Philadelphians into the Lancaster countryside for sight seeing. This image came in handy during the Second World War. In 1942 the historian Ralph Wood wrote in his book, *The Pennsylvania Germans*, "It may be a good thing to point out to the naïve, that the Pennsylvania Germans, a staunch old American stock, have less connection with modern Germany than New England has with England. And anyway, a group like the Pennsylvania Germans, who in the nineteenth century were anything but in complete accord with the growing power of the state over the individual and the community, would hardly be in sympathy with a system where the state is in control of all things. If America should ever go Fascist or Communist, the stubborn Pennsylvania Germans would be the last to fall in line." Thus the American Pennsylvania Dutch are not to be considered Germans and their cultural separation from the world is interpreted as some sort of popular sovereignty.

abetshtown were named for some emblem painted on a signboard such as Sign of the Bear Tavern, Black Horse Tavern, Washington House, The Phoenix, and Running Pump. Pennsylvania towns such as Blue Ball, Cross Anchor, Rising Sun, Bird-in-Hand, Broad Axe, King of Prussia, Red Lion, and White Horse were named by the prominent tavern in the community. Following this course, Elizabethtown should have been named for the Sign of the Bear Tavern (and other local public houses referencing bears in their name) rather than the owner Barnabus Hughes (not the original owner or builder), naming the town after his wife Elizabeth and not his tavern the Bear. Many apparently meaningless names on the ancient taverns were the work of English speaking sign painters who corrupted the original French settler's names for locations. For example the "Pig and Carrot" was originally the "Pique and Carreau," the spade and diamond of playing cards. The sign for the "Bell Savage" featured an American Indian alongside a large bell. Actually this was an English corruption of a popular French book character of the day; a beautiful woman found in the wilderness and called "la Belle Sauvage."

Local Flavor:

What was served in the Back Horse Tavern to its Pennsylvania Dutch German speaking customers? In Elizabethtown if you are served chicken pot pie and you are surprised to find in place of chicken, vegetables, and sauce served in a miniaturized pie shell – you have been presented with chicken, gravy, and square noodles; here is the reason. Anglo-American hotel restaurants catered to produce vendors who came into Elizabethtown for weekly markets and served this dish in a miniature pie crust. Local farmers however, viewed the dish as a way to consume leftovers. Chicken was not something people ate every day, at least not in the nineteenth century. To Elizabethtown farmers of yesteryear pot pie served the practical function of making food use of old hens which stopped laying eggs or roosters whose time had come. The Pennsylvania Dutch replaced the mainstream American pie crust with German style egg noodles. In Pennsylvfaanisch (Pennsylvania Dutch dialect) these noodle squares are called potpies (Botboi) a term derived from English. The noodle as the starch in the potpie is actually not part of Pennsylvania Dutch heritage. The egg noodles were created in medieval England and brought to America by the British settlers and not the Germans; thus egg noodles are not Pennsylvania Dutch. What we know today as Pennsylvania Dutch chicken potpie is an American invention.

Turn left onto Arch Street, turn left onto Spruce Street, turn right onto Orange Street, and turn left onto S. Mt. Joy Street...

21. Church of God Bethel



144 South Market Street

The origins of this church resulted in a schism within the German Reformed Church in Elizabethtown. The Reverend John Winebrenner, pastor of Salem German Reformed Church in Harrisburg was expelled in 1827 from the Lebanon Classis of the denomination for advocating adult baptism, evangelism, and social reform movements. The Lebanon Classis held annual regional ministerial association meetings in the Christ [German] Reformed Church of Elizabethtown. In 1826 Winebrenner began preaching at Ober's Meeting House in Elizabethtown. In 1829, in Elizabethtown, Winebrenner established the Church of God denomination. Former Mennonites, the Brenneman family brought leadership to this congregation. In 1843 the first church building, Bethel, was erected on Brenneman land on East High Street. A new church was built on South Market Street in 1853. The present Church of God was dedicated on 24 March 1918. In 1853 they sold to the church on West High Street to United Brethren Church which formed as the result of a schism within the Mennonite church in 1767.

35. Elizabethtown Brethren in Christ Church



600 South Hanover Street and Arch Street

Mennonite Jacob Engle's parents Ulrich and Anna (née Brechtbill) immigrated from the canton of Basel in Switzerland to Elizabethtown in 1754 fleeing the persecution of Anabaptists. Mennonites believe in adult baptism through sprinkling water on the parishioner. In 1776 Jacob Engle advocated for Mennonites to adopt the practice of baptism by immersion, in fact, trine immersion, as practiced by the German Baptist Brethren (Church of the Brethren). This caused a schism in the Mennonite Church. Jacob Engle and his congregation split with the Mennonite Church and re-baptized themselves in the Conoy Creek establishing a new denomination known as the River Brethren with Engle as bishop. The first confessional statement of this group was formulated around 1780. During military conscription in the Civil War, when required by the government to register as a Historic Peace Church, the name Brethren in Christ was adopted. The Brethren in Christ Mission Board and national denominational offices with headquarters for their Evangelical Publishing House and Bookstore (later Christian Light) was located in Elizabethtown in 1942 at 24 East High Street, in 1943 at 20 South Market Street, in 1962 at 48 Market Street, and in 1997 at 1575 South Market Street. In 1910 the Elizabethtown Brethren in Christ Church was built at Arch and South Hanover Streets. Aaron Martin of the First National Bank of Elizabethtown was pastor. The church was strategically located in the College Heights development to support the local Historic Peace Church Elizabethtown College. The Reverend Henry Ober, president of Elizabethtown College, designed a residential subdivision around the campus. College Heights Development Company sold lots through Buch-Hoffman Realty. In 1909 J. Harvey Buch and Isaac W. Hoffman formed the company with advertising targeting parents "who have young men and women to educate" consider Elizabethtown College and "this College Heights tract to build and live near this institution."

By the way:

The establishment of the Brethren in Christ Church demonstrates a theological assimilation of some Mennonites who were affected by the revival meet-

the cultural “distinctions” of the Pennsylvania Dutch are borrowed from the Quakers who dominated religion, economics, and government in Pennsylvania. Mennonites in Elizabethtown assimilated because they lived at the crossroads of trade and they came into contact with people of diverse religious, cultural, and political backgrounds. They learned about the wider world through going to the Elizabethtown Market House at 41 South Poplar Street. Historically families in Elizabethtown who sold produce at the local Market House tended to have much more diversified diets because they could interact with other vendors and purchase a wide range of “town goods” such as pretzels, cheese, smoked fish, fancy baked goods, wine, and even imported food products.

Local flavor:

If you are looking for a Shoofly pie in Elizabethtown you will find one but you have not located something unique to the Pennsylvania Dutch. Historically a pie crust is not found in Pennsylvania Dutch cooking. During the intense industrialization following the Civil War, chemically leavened breads and pastries replaced the traditional Pennsylvania Dutch yeast raised dough. The Pennsylvania Dutch borrowed the pie shell, made with lard or butter, from Anglo-American cookery. Shoofly pie did not exist before the Civil War. If you are eating Shoofly pie in the spring or summer, the people of Elizabethtown in yesteryear would have found this difficult to believe. Shoofly pie is a winter dish because molasses was not available during warm weather in the days before refrigeration (otherwise the molasses would ferment). Shoofly pie was introduced at Fairmont Park in Philadelphia during the 1876 American Centennial celebration and was called Centennial Cake. When the Swedish opera singer, Jenny Lind toured the United States in the nineteenth century bakers baked this molasses crumb cake in a pie shell and christened it Jenny Lind pie. The Pennsylvania Dutch heartily embraced this Anglo-American recipe because the recipe is eggless (thus frugal) and called it “streisselkuche” or “soda rivvel cake.” Elizabethtown farmers ate it as a breakfast coffee cake served with strong black coffee. Elizabethtown citizens of yesteryear would find it strange to see Shoofly pie served today as a dessert.

23. George Redsecker Residence



244 South Market Street

George and Susanna Redsecker built this house at the time they owned the Black Horse Tavern which was constructed in 1763. Their son Isaac owned the largest tannery business in Elizabethtown. Another son, Jacob, was a builder responsible for erecting most of the homes on High Street. In 1835 he owned the Black Horse Tavern. He was the postmaster from 1836-1840 and ran the post office out of the Black Horse Tavern. His brother Samuel owned a general store in Elizabethtown from 1836-1852. Samuel Redsecker was postmaster from 1840-1848. Their sister Isabella was married to David Dempsey who owned a general store at 10 South Market Street the present site of the Elizabethtown Public Library. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1828.

By the way:

Post roads were constructed across America to deliver parcel posts; the mail. As you walk through Elizabethtown notice the stone markers – “milestones” which measure the distance between Elizabethtown and Middletown or Lancaster. Early post offices were responsible for the erection of milestones, because postal rates were set rigidly, according to mileage. Benjamin Franklin devoted a great deal of his time as Postmaster General determining the placement of milestones. There were “stages” in the journey between cities and towns and thus “stagecoaches.” At first, letters were entrusted to the stage driver or even to friends traveling in the right direction. Deliveries were something special, usually left in a pigeonhole of the nearest tavern desk, but sometimes left by the stage driver in some secret crevice of a tree. For farms not far from Elizabethtown, the farmer was often clever enough to place a watering trough for stagecoach horses on the road, with a mailbox nearby. This is the origin of Colonel Greenawalt’s Running Pump Tavern located in Elizabethtown on the way to Middletown. This afforded a pardonable stop for the coach and time enough for the driver to put mail in the box. Often the “mailbox” was a boot nailed to a wooden post. Boots were made entirely by hand in those days, often fashioned by the wearer and therefore there was something personal about each boot.

Turn right onto College Avenue and turn left onto S. Hanover Street...

23. Heisey Hall & Treichler Masonic Lodge No. 682



Corner of South Market & Union Streets

In 1890, members of the Church of the Brethren, Isaac Hoffman, president of Elizabethtown Electric Light Heat and Power Company and Abraham Heisey, treasurer of the Elizabethtown Water Company operated the Elizabethtown Creamery near their homes on South Market Street. They built this three story brick building. In 1900 Simon Engle had a grocery store on the first floor. Heisey Hall (the third floor) was a public meeting venue. In 1899 the Church of the Brethren chose Elizabethtown as the location to establish a college on the Benjamin Groff farm, also a member of the Church of the Brethren. The primary force behind the founding of the college, The Reverend Dr. George Falkenstein, designed the first building, Alpha Hall and Groff was the contractor. Alpha Hall was not completed on time so the third floor of the Heisey Building was rented. Falkenstein held opening exercises on 13 November 1900. The first students, all men, the "Faithful Six," among them were native sons: Willis Heisey and John Boll, member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. A week later the college was moved to the Joseph Rider, a member of the Church of the Brethren, residence on Washington Street next door to the Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren. Alpha Hall was dedicated on 4 March 1901.

34. Elizabethtown Mennonite Church



300 South Spruce Street

The first Mennonite to immigrate to Elizabethtown was Melchoir Brenneman who came from Canton Berne Switzerland in 1709. Brenneman purchased land from French fur trader Martin Chartier in what is presently Washington Boro in Manor Township. He settled in what was supposed to be William Penn's personal estate Conestoga Manor, along the Conestoga River, presently Conestoga Township. In 1717 Brenneman established New Danville Mennonite Church and became the largest landowner in the region purchasing thousands of acres from Chartier. In 1728 Brenneman purchased 950 acres on Conoy Creek in contemporary Elizabethtown. The Brennemens established a number of gristmills, sawmills, and distilleries along Conoy Creek and operated a ferry for westward transportation across the Susquehanna at Conoy Town. Brenneman established the first Mennonite congregation in Elizabethtown, presently known as Goods Mennonite Church. The first meetinghouse for this congregation was built in 1815. Another congregation formed as the Bossler Mennonite Church which built a meetinghouse in 1811. For many years Mennonites met in their homes for worship before building meetinghouses; a practice retained by the Old Order Amish to this day. Mennonite Peter Risser from Switzerland moved to the Rhenish Palatinate region of southwest Germany, due to the persecution of the Anabaptists, before settling in Elizabethtown in 1739. His congregation built a meetinghouse/schoolhouse in 1760. In 1899 the Anabaptist Elizabethtown College was created. Mennonite Bishop Martin Rutt decided to establish a Mennonite congregation near the campus. Elizabethtown Mennonite Church was formed from members of the Risser and Goods Mennonite congregations with services beginning on Thanksgiving Day 30 November 1905.

By the way:

As Mennonites moved farther west and south from Philadelphia and the Germantown community they culturally assimilated with their Quaker neighbors sharing a common bond of pacifism and simplicity in lifestyle. Much of Pennsylvania Dutch culture finds its origin in assimilation with the British dominant culture of colonial America. Indeed many of

playgrounds. This led in 1949 to Elizabethtown Borough and Elizabethtown public schools running a summer playground program in the park for five days a week and enrolling 1,250 children.

By the way:

Prior to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration (WPA) building the park in Elizabethtown, much of this land was originally a brick yard manufacturing bricks for the C. G Reese Brick Works. The brickyard was purchased by Charles B. Stephan and used for cutting natural ice during the winter months. Ice cutters were usually farmer boys who found winter on the farm too slow and financially unproductive; drifters from the Susquehanna River towns; or the lumber country who depended on picking up winter's stake; moved to Elizabethtown to cut ice. The first icehouses were farm root cellars built by the original French settlers of Elizabethtown. The first cellars were not under farm houses, but a few steps away from it. They were underground rooms, sometimes with an opening into the well pit so the cool, damp air could enter. Elizabethtown farmers used to shovel snow and ice into their root cellars just before the thaw of spring; they discovered by packing a little meadow grass, the ice could be made to last into the next summer. Eventually ice houses were erected by constructing two walls with hay in between. In some cases icehouses were actually two separate houses, one built inside of the other. The sides and roof of both houses were thatched, and the ice placed in the inner house on a bed of straw. Charles B. Stephan was vice president of the National Building and Loan Association of Lebanon. He emigrated from Germany to Elizabethtown in 1884 opening a produce and poultry shop in the former Washington Hotel on South Market Street. In 1890 he created Stephan's Ice Pond, built an ice house, and started an ice delivery business. Stephan's ice delivery teams made weekly deliveries to over four hundred farms in the Elizabethtown area. He made Elizabethtown the center of egg production in central Pennsylvania. He launched into the egg business gaining a reputation for superior eggs in the New York and Philadelphia markets. He established a wholesale and retail egg, poultry, and produce branch called Anchor Produce Company in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He turned Elizabethtown into the principle produce shipping point between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. He was the first dressed calf shipper to New York between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. He was an active member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Benevolent League, and Democrat party politics.

24. J. Hoffman Garber Residence



Corner of South Market & Union Streets

You are looking at a green space on the property of a nursing and rehabilitation site. This was the home of Mennonite J. Hoffman Garber who became involved in the Eastern Bible Conference of the 1920s which led to the establishment of a non-denominational congregation (mostly Mennonites and Brethren in Christ) called Gospel Tabernacle and currently known as Mount Calvary. Garber sponsored a Bible teaching radio program through a Harrisburg station. His son was a local physician, Dr. J. Hoffman Garber, MD. The house was destroyed in 1979. The Garber family owned the first Ford automobile dealership in Elizabethtown at a time when the Mennonite Church was suffering a schism when several bishops refused to allow members to purchase automobiles. George Fischer owned a Buick and Dodge car dealership in Elizabethtown and L. J. Ulrich sold Buick and Chevrolet autos. In the 1880s Albert and Lewis Leicht manufactured buggies, carriages, and wagons at 412-414 S. Market Street and 311 S. Market Street. Long after other buggy and carriage factories closed, Leicht Brothers was still manufacturing horse drawn vehicles in Elizabethtown until the early 1960s. The company did not suffer competition from auto manufacturers because of the horse and buggy market among Old Order Mennonites and Old Order Amish in Lancaster County.

By the way:

The new technology of the automobile was not fully embraced in Lancaster County and indeed in Elizabethtown. Among the Amish, Mennonites, and Brethren there was a sincere concern about how the automobile may change the culture and the community. In many cases opponents of automobiles argued this form of transportation was impractical in the winter. Snow on the roads was necessary for winter sled transportation. Snow removal was necessary for winter automobile transportation. How could sleds and automobiles be used simultaneously if they required different winter road conditions? In the Elizabethtown of yesteryear snow was not removed from roads; instead snow rollers packed it down and everyone traveled on top. One of the town's most important jobs was the

Turn right onto S. Spruce Street...

snow warden who supervised “road packing” and, oddly enough, was responsible for covering the bare spots of snow. All of Elizabethtown traveled by sled in the winter, and a bare spot of a snow covered road became a frustrating roadblock. The snow warden’s most tiring task was to “snow-pave” covered bridges so sleds could pass through. This of course explodes the theory of how bridges were covered to keep them free of snow. In Elizabethtown for every wagon a farmer owned, they had about three sleds. Wheels were more for pleasure or light carriage transportation: all heavy hauling was postponed until winter and moved over ice and snow. A few farmers improvised detachable runners to put beneath wagon wheels.

Turn right onto W. Bainbridge Street...

25. Buch, Groff, & Nissley Foundry



South Market Street across from College Ave.

Addison Buch and Benjamin Groff, members of the Church of the Brethren, with Mennonite T. W. Nissley partnered in a machine shop and foundry on the west side of South Market and Union Streets (now College Avenue). In 1876 fire destroyed the factory powered by a steam engine. In 1890 a new factory was constructed becoming A. Buch & Sons Agricultural Implements Works and Novelities when J. Harvey and Royer S. joined their father. In 1900 the Buch firm specialized in manufacturing wheelbarrows and steel lawn swings. The Buch Eagle lawn swing won bronze awards at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904 and Tercentennial Exposition at Jamestown, Virginia in 1907. In 1960 the Buch Company became a subsidiary of Moto-Mower which closed the plant the same year. R & R Electronics, subcontractors for AMP: Aircraft Marine Products, moved to the Buch plant in 1968. In 1971 the firm became R&R Metal Finishing and was razed in recent years.

By the way:

A *National Geographic* photo-essay published in 1941 entitled “In the Pennsylvania Dutch Country,” established forever the myth of the Lancaster County Amish as the primary representation of Pennsylvania Dutch culture. Paul Hine was the proprietor of a German styled rathskeller bar in Lancaster City known as the German Village (today simply as the Village). Next door he operated a local motor bus company (now Red Rose Transit Authority Queen Street Transit Center). He opened his bar during the day as a Pennsylvania Dutch restaurant featuring scenic motor bus tours of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country and thus the tourist industry was launched in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1949 The Pennsylvania Dutch Folklore Center was established at Franklin and Marshall College. It was a deliberate post Second World War cultural phenomenon to distance the Pennsylvania Dutch from Germanic roots and create an American folklore culture: the Pennsylvania Dutch.

33. Elizabethtown Community Park



East Washington & South Spruce Streets

In 1932 the Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce and Elizabethtown Business and Professional Women’s Club, purchased land from the Kalbach and Heisey families to build a park. The park was built by the Elizabethtown Chamber of Congress and Works Progress Administration: WPA. The Chamber of Commerce Park and Playground Committee administered the park and athletic field transferring responsibility to Elizabethtown borough in 1950. Summer nights in the park, St. Elizabeth’s Episcopal Church offered free concerts and films. In 1936 St. Peter’s Roman Catholic Church offered a Summer Vacation School in the park

Turn right onto E. Washington Street...

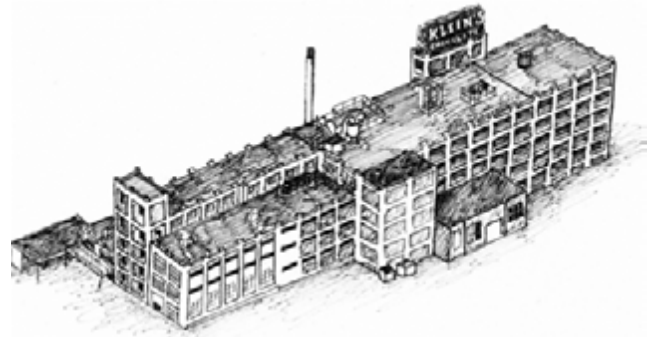
32. Elizabethtown Church of the Brethren



61 East Washington Street

The great migration of families from the Church of the Brethren from Ephrata and Manheim to Elizabethtown was led in 1874 by Addison Buch, Jonathan Buch, Benjamin Groff, Joseph Heisey, Jacob Hoffer, and Joseph Rider, from the White Oak and Chiques Brethren congregations. In 1874 the first congregation met in a school house on Mechanic Street parallel to East High Street. In 1888 a new church was built here on East Washington Street. In 1954 a new Brethren church was built on the corner of South Mount Joy and Cedar Streets adjacent to the campus of Elizabethtown College. In 1957 the Washington Street church was acquired by neighboring St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church for their parochial school. The earliest ecumenical schools in Elizabethtown were established by St. Peter's Catholic Church. Reverend Bernard Keenan of St. Peter's (1823-1877) advocated establishing public schools. In 1882 French Reverend Jules Foin with Sisters of Saint Francis established a parochial school in Elizabethtown. In 1957 St. Peter's Elementary School opened staffed by the Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and in 1985 by Daughters of Mercy. In 2012 it closed; students transferred to Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Middletown. For sixty-six years this was the heart of the Church of the Brethren community in Elizabethtown. It was in this church in 1899 when the denomination decided to establish Elizabethtown College. In part the college was established to counter the Pennsylvania Garb Law 1894 PL. 395-S.L. Sec. 4801: "No teacher in any public school shall wear in said school or while engaged in the performance of his duty as such teacher any dress, mark, emblem or insignia indicating the fact that such a teacher is a member or adherent of any religious order, sect, or denomination." Elizabethtown College provided a safe environment for members of the Anabaptist churches who were required as part of their baptismal oath to dress in the plain garb prescribed by their bishops. This peculiar appearance of "plain clothes" drew attention by travel writers in the 1930s and launched a tourism industry which remains in Lancaster County today. Not the Amish or Mennonites, but the Church of the Brethren was the most distinctive in plain clothes designs.

26. Klein Chocolate Factory



295 Brown Street

William and Frederick Klein went to work in Milton S. Hershey's chocolate factory in 1898 and 1900 respectively. In 1912 the Klein brothers, joined by their brother Paul, and founded the Klein Chocolate Company. The factory required six million quarts of milk a year. By 1922 Klein was the largest milk chocolate factory in the nation producing 250,000 chocolate bars a day with warehouses in Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. During the First World War, Klein shipped twenty million milk chocolate almond bars to American servicemen and women. In 1970 Klein sold to M & M Mars. The plant specializes in producing chocolate liquor shipping nationally to eight other plants. Virtually every chocolate product made by Mars begins in Elizabethtown. The company's research and development facility is located at the Elizabethtown plant. The factory had a hospital with a registered nurse on duty every day. The Klein Chocolate Company relief Association began in 1923 providing unemployment insurance to workers. In 1924 the Klein's provided life insurance for their employees. William Klein constructed a small six hole golf course at the chocolate factory when his plans for building the Elizabethtown Country Club failed with the Stock Market Crash in 1929. In the 1920s the Klein Chocolate Company Athletic Field was built with the factory sponsoring a semi-professional baseball team. In one week they defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, Washington Senators, and Boston Red Sox. They played local teams such as the African-American Harrisburg Marvels. In 1931 they played the Israelite House of David team featuring the star of the 1926 World Series, Grover Cleveland Alexander.

Continue walking under the RR Bridge...

27. B. G. Groff Planning Mill and Grain Warehouse



333 W. Bainbridge Street

The Groff Planning Mill and Grain Warehouse was strategically located along the railroad. Eventually this became the Muth Brothers Planning Mills and Lumber Yards and then Lehman and Burkholder Coal, Wood, & Grain. Along Bainbridge Road near the rail road there were also a number of tobacco warehouses and cigar factories. Between 1849 and 1859 the cultivation of tobacco increased in Lancaster County 186 per cent. Jewish tobacco merchants Morris Levy and his five sons dominated the tobacco trade in Lancaster County. In 1859 tobacco yielded in Lancaster was two thirds of the total crop for the Commonwealth. In Elizabethtown L. L. Engle, Amos Harrouf, Ambrose Ulrich, and Simon Nissley were tobacco dealers with warehouses on Bainbridge Street. John G. Schwan and Samuel Sharer made cigars on East High Street, and Frank Keller manufactured cigars on South Market Street. In 1890 Joseph Gross, James Doyle, John Brandt, and John Ulrich operated cigar factories in Elizabethtown.

By the way:

We often think of “drovers” as men whose occupation is the driving of sheep or cattle to and from markets. The term drover was expanded to mean transportation of any goods to market; such as tobacco. Tobacco drovers delivered tobacco in horse drawn hogsheads. A hogshead was a giant wooden iron bound barrel. The hogshead was an old British measure of capacity (63 gallons of wine and 54 gallons of beer), but the American use of hogsheads for tobacco transportation in Elizabethtown enlarged its proportions to contain 750 to 12000 pounds. Incidentally, the cattle drover was accompanied by a herding dog and carried a staff to handle the animals. Sometimes the staff was supplemented by a long pole with a red flag so the stagecoach traffic might be warned of an approaching drove. Today you see the rail road tracks elevated above street level. Initially the rail road tracks were laid at street level crossing Bainbridge Street. When the railroad was first built in Elizabethtown locomotives had to be escorted from one end of town to the other by a drover riding ahead on horseback with a red flag.

By the way:

Elizabethtown has an extraordinary collection of Georgian and Federal/Adam style residences. On your walk look up. The second and third floors of these houses retain the architectural details of the 1780-1840 period. Unfortunately the ground floors on many of these homes have been altered to create display windows for commercial use of the property. In some cases underneath a twentieth century “modern” façade there is a Georgian or Federal style structure. Citizens of Elizabethtown must be careful not to allow the loss of any more of these structures which architecturally celebrate the birth of our republic. Fortunately most of the buildings on the campus of Elizabethtown College and the Church of the Brethren, built in 1954, are all designed in the style of Georgian and Federal/Adam architecture. This architectural style was made popular in the 1920s when the nation celebrated the Tercentenary Celebration: The 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

31. Elizabethtown Exchange Bank



143 South Market Street and
East Washington Street

The great migration of families from the Church of the Brethren from Ephrata and Manheim to Elizabethtown was led in 1874 by Addison Buch, Jonathan Buch, Benjamin Groff, Joseph Heisey, Jacob Hoffer, and Joseph Rider, from the White Oak and Chiques Brethren congregations. These men were also the founders of the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank. The first Brethren congregation was established in 1874 on Mechanics Alley parallel to East High Street. A new church was built in 1888 at 61 East Washington Street. Jacob Rider and Samuel Zug served as clergy. Rider was the first president of Elizabethtown Exchange Bank. Zug was on the board of directors of Elizabethtown National Bank. The Elizabethtown Exchange Bank opened on 8 March 1887 in the Lewis Heisey (also Church of the Brethren) residence at 244 South Market Street. In 1917 the bank moved to a new building on the corner of South Market and East Washington Streets. Located in the same building today, the bank became the Elizabethtown Trust Company in 1927 before merging with Farmers First Bank in 1981.

30. Benjamin Sheaffer Residence



*Corner of South Market and
East Washington Streets*

Once upon a time a beautiful example of Federal style architecture stood at this corner. The house was destroyed to make way for a parking lot. In 1862 this was the second location of the International Order of Odd Fellows. The Federal, or Robert Adam, style of architecture dominated the American architectural landscape from roughly 1780 to 1840, having evolved from the British Georgian style architecture, the principal design language of the colonial period. Progressive European ideas about architecture prompted this American change in taste. Indeed, many historians today think of the Federal style as merely a refinement of the Georgian style, a view easily justified by a close comparison of the two. In general, the term Federal connotes a period in American history when our Federal system of governance was being developed. The Federal style is also known as the Adam style, after the Adam brothers, British architects who developed this style in England. It is really a refinement of the Georgian style, which was popular in the years preceding the Federal style. Like the Georgian style, the Federal style is designed around a center hall floor plan, or side hall for narrow row houses. The Federal style has many of the same elements of the Georgian style—symmetry, classical details, and a side gabled roof—yet it is different in its ornamentation and sophistication. Federal details are more delicate, slender and finely drawn than their Georgian counterparts and may feature swags, garlands, and urns. Also, more formal elements were introduced in the Federal style, such as the front door elliptical fan-light window, sometimes with flanking sidelights, and more elaborate door surrounds and porticos. The Federal style is also known for dramatic windows, three-part or Palladian windows with curved arches. The Federal style became popular throughout the colonies after the American Revolution and was dominant until about 1820, when it was supplanted by the Greek or Classical Revival Style. The easiest way to identify a Federal style building from a Georgian one is to look for the elliptical fan light over the front door or the Palladian windows.

Use crosswalk at Masonic Drive, cross Bainbridge Street, turn left onto Bainbridge Street...

28. Benjamin Groff Mill



Corner of Bainbridge and S. Market Street

Benjamin Groff, a member of the Church of the Brethren, established a steam powered gristmill on Negley's Run (Conoy Creek) at the intersection of College Avenue and South Market Streets. In 1877 Groff's sons sold the mill to Jacob Stauffer. Stauffer called this the Elizabethtown Flouring Mills where he produced Silver Cloud Flower, Blue Ribbon Corn Meal, poultry feed, grain, and salt. The mill daily produced 50 barrels equaling 10,000 pounds of flour. He also milled hard wood lumber and specialized in telegraph poles. In 1898 Stauffer sold the mill to his son-in-law John F. Binkley. In 1917 Binkley's grandson Jacob began custom milling for area farmers.

By the way:

All around Lancaster County you will find millstones scattered about the countryside, sunk in the ground as monuments and placed side by side to make walls for landscaping country gardens. In Elizabethtown there used to be several mills along the Conoy and Conewago Creeks. Many of the wooden mills have long since disappeared; their indestructible grinding stones have remained. "Dressed" with cut grooves, they turned one upon the other, crushing the grain and at the same time pushing it outward to spill off the ends of the stones. Because of the resemblance to plowed farmland, the grooves in millstones were called "furrows" and the plain surface of the stone was called "the land." The intersecting patterns resulting from the different millstone dresses are now almost lost records, yet many a Pennsylvania German Lancaster County Swiss Bank Barn hex sign or patchwork quilt was inspired by the creators own preference in millstone design. The first reason why early villages like Elizabethtown were established near water, such as the Conoy and Conewago Creeks, was because there was no other way for transporting heavy loads. Elizabethtown ultimately prospered because of its water-powered mills. The metal turbine which is a housed underwater wheel, replaced the wood water wheel because, operating under the level of winter's ice, it was less subject to freezing. Many of the early mills still operating in Elizabethtown area are now powered with modern turbines, turning the same ancient machinery.

*Cross Bainbridge Street, Cross Market Street,
turn left onto S. Market Street...*

29. Christ United Church of Christ



247 South Market Street

The Mennonite Church has its origins in the Netherlands and Switzerland as well as Rhenish Palatinate region of southwest Germany. The Dutch Mennonites migrated to Pennsylvania in 1683 and the Swiss Mennonites came to Pennsylvania in 1708. Non Anabaptist Dutch and German Calvinists from the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Rhenish Palatinate migrated to Pennsylvania and organized a congregation 1725. These Calvinists organized as the German contingent of the Dutch Reformed Church in America. The first congregation; Blaser's German Reformed Church was established in the neighboring village of Milton Grove (all that remains is the cemetery). The congregation built a new church on South Market Street in Elizabethtown. In 1767 Captain John Bucher pastored this church. A theologian at the University of Marburg, in 1755 he joined the Dutch military, coming to Lancaster fighting for Colonel James Armstrong. In 1758 he fought with General Forbes at Fort Duquesne. From in 1759-1761 he was commissary at Carlisle. Between 1826 and 1829 a schism in this congregation/denomination resulted in the creation of the Church of God Bethel in Elizabethtown. This Christ United Church of Christ was built in 1909. In 1957 Evangelical, Reformed, and Congregational churches formed the United Church of Christ denomination. This church has a distinctive steeple.

By the way:

You will see church steeples crowning the skyline of Elizabethtown. Did you know there is an anatomy to church steeples? At the base, joining the roof is the watchtower. On top of the watchtower is the open or louvered belfry. This is topped by a turret (often featuring a clock). Finishing the turret and reaching into the sky is the spire. At the very top of the spire is *supposed* to be a weather vane called a "weathercock." The origin of the weathercock has been hidden in the ages because the earliest weathercocks were made of light wood and have long since decayed and disappeared. It is true, Pope Nicholas I in the middle of the ninth century ordained a figure of a rooster should surmount the top of every church throughout Christendom to remind the people how Jesus said Peter would deny Him at a cockcrow. The nativity and the resurrection occurred near cockcrow. From these religious symbols, weathercocks evolved, devised to turn with the wind. On your walk today, the church steeples you see did not exist in the original architectural landscape of Elizabethtown. The first churches were called meeting houses and the Old Order Historic Peace Churches: Mennonites, Brethren, Quakers retain this name for where they worship and socialize today. The original church buildings in Elizabethtown were used for town meetings and school class rooms throughout the week and they only became a church at sundown on Saturday, when the Sabbath started, and this lasted until sundown on Sunday. A perfect example is the Ober Meetinghouse (which also served as a school house) near Ober Cemetery on North Market Street in Elizabethtown. Church services used to start at nine in the morning and lasted until dusk. Before churches were adorned with watch towers, belfries, clock turrets, spires, and weather vanes; there were no church bells and worship services were announced the same way as a court of law; with a roll of drums. There were no organs or pianos; congregational singing was a capella; a tradition continued today by the Old Order Mennonite, Old Order Amish and Old Order Brethren churches. The church bell announced to the community births, deaths, fire, and war. After a death, the bell rang three times for a man, and three times two for a woman. Then after a short silence, the bell pealed out the number of years the deceased had lived. In Elizabethtown's yesteryear all church bells rang three times a day, at seven o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock for curfew. At evening, the last ringing was followed by strokes indicating the day of the month, a signal for many an Elizabethtown farmer to turn to their farm diary and complete the day's entry.