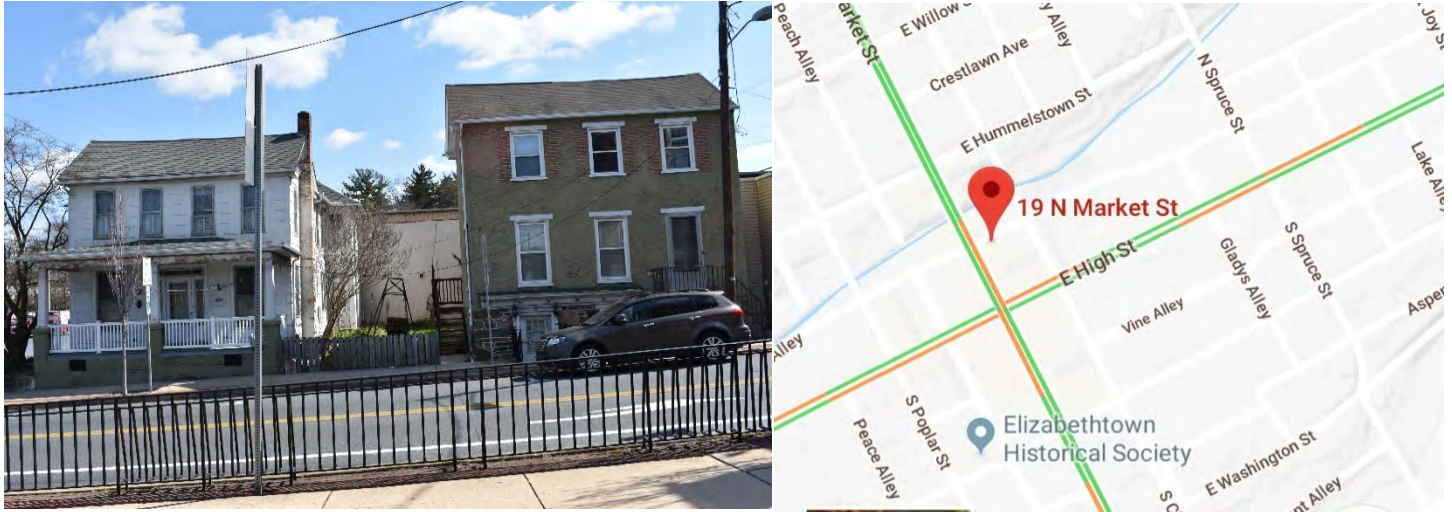


Groff Residence and Butcher Shop: 13 North Market Street and 19 North Market Street; Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania



Abstract:

This Georgian style residence was built circa 1800s. In the 19th Century herdsman James Close, Owen Gorman, and William Wallace operated stockyards developing Elizabethtown into a major intersection for driving cattle to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Herdsman John Hildebrand operated a butcher shop at this location until 1875 when he sold it to John and Joseph Groff. The Groff brothers sold their father's (Benjamin G. Groff) mill, at the corner of South Market and Bainbridge Streets to finance the purchase. For well over 140 years, the Groff family has continually operated their butcher shop on South Market Street moving the retail component of the business to 33 North Market Street in 1987.

Property Details:

The white house at 19 North Market Street was built in 1875. This house is currently residential, is considered a single-family home, and is 1,120 square feet with three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The ground floor contains a living room, a kitchen and dining area, and a bathroom. The second story contains three bedrooms and a bathroom.² The brick structure at 13 North Market Street contains a number of business offices on the first and second levels of the building. The third level is a two-bedroom, single bath apartment with a full kitchen and outside access.³ Both structures are connected to the Groff's Meats, Inc. processing building in the neighboring lot.

Deed Search:

The current community of Elizabethtown is situated between the Conoy Creek and the Conwego Creek along the Susquehanna River. In 1534, French King Francis, I (1494-1547) colonized North America establishing New France with Jaques Cartier (1491-1557) as Viceroy in Quebec.⁴ As early as 1615, Étienne Brûlé (1592-

¹ Preliminary research conducted by Emmett C. Ferree.

² "19 North Market Street Elizabethtown PA," Zillow, accessed 06 May 2018.

https://www.zillow.com/homes/for_sale/9707196_zpid/40.188316,-76.547499,40.116021,-76.664743_rect/12_zm/1_fr/

³ "13 North Market Street Apartment," Apartments.com, accessed 06 May 2018. <https://www.apartments.com/15-n-market-st-elizabethtown-pa/wvk6v5l/>.

⁴ Robert Jean Knecht, *Francis I* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1935), 333-343.

1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.⁵ Pennsylvania was claimed by Sweden in 1638 and then by the Dutch in 1655. The British claimed the former Dutch holdings in 1674.⁶ British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.⁷ The French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania amidst 1688-1763.⁸ During this time in 1707, French fur trader Peter Bezaillon (1662-1742) established a settlement between the Conoy and Conwego Creeks along the Susquehanna River.⁹ In 1719, Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Conoy Creek and Susquehanna River.¹⁰ Captain Thomas Harris (1695-1801) settled in Pennsylvania in 1726. In 1730, he built a log cabin along the Conoy Creek. In 1741, he legally owned the land and built a stone house in 1745.¹¹ Then, in 1745, he built the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which was the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.¹²

Deeds to the property date all the way back to Thomas Harris, who sold the land on 13 June 1731. The chain of ownership since includes Lazarus Lowry (13 June 1731 – 18 June 1753),¹³ Barnabas Hughes (18 June 1753 – 2 January 1765),¹⁴ Daniel, John, Barnabas, and Samuel Hughes (2 January 1765 – 20 June 1786),¹⁵ Samuel Hughes (20 June 1786 – 28 October 1790),¹⁶ Michael Coble (28 October 1790 – 28 December 1822),¹⁷ Michael Brenneman (28 December 1822 – 24 March 1823),¹⁸ Jacob Roth (24 March 1823 – 1 April 1823),¹⁹ Michael Brenneman (1 April 1823 – 28 March 1828),²⁰ (Lot. 18): Abraham Greenawalt (28 March 1828 – 15 April 1873),²¹ (Lot. 17): Sebastian Keller (23 March 1840),²² Samuel Hippard/Hippert (23 March 1840 – 23 March 1846),²³ David Coble (23 March 1846 – 1 April 1847),²⁴ Jacob Coble (1 April 1847 – 6 April 1850),²⁵ Hugh Laird (6 April 1850 – 1 March 1866),²⁶ Abraham Greenawalt (1 March 1866 – 15 April 1873),²⁷ (General Property): John Hildebrand (15 April 1873 – 18 September 1875),²⁸ John Groff (18 September 1875 – 14 June

⁵ Consul Willshire Butterfield, History of Brulé's Discoveries and Explorations, 1610-1626 Being a Narrative of the Discovery by Stephen Brulé of Lakes Huron, Ontario and Superior, and of his Explorations of Pennsylvania and western New York: Also of the Province of Ontario (Cleveland, OH: Herman-Taylor, 1898), 49-51.

⁶ Randall M. Miller, ed., Pennsylvania: A History of the Commonwealth (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 2002), 50-60.

⁷ Jean R. Soderlund, William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania, 1680-1684: A Documentary History (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1982), 39-50.

⁸ Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, The Pennsylvania-Germans in the French and Indian War: A Historical Sketch Prepared at the Request of the Pennsylvania-German Society (Lancaster: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1905), 16-22.

⁹ David L. Martin, A Clash of Cultures: Native Americans and Colonialism in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2010), 21-23.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Richard K. MacMaster, Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Society, 1999), 5.

¹² Ibid., 8.

¹³ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: S, Volume: 7, Page Number: 643, accessed July 3, 2018, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Book: O, Volume: 10, Page Number: 326.

²² Book: X, Volume: 6, Page Number: 201.

²³ Book: D, Volume: 40, Page Number: 515.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Book: K, Volume: 11, Page Number: 16.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

1943),²⁹ Franklin D. Groff (14 June 1943 – 18 June 1946),³⁰ Joseph G. Groff and Catherine M. Groff (18 June 1946 – 4 November 1959),³¹ Joseph G. Groff and Helen G. Groff (4 November 1959 – 9 March 1978),³² Joseph G. Groff and Catherine M. Groff (9 March 1978 – 9 April 1996),³³ and most recent Groff Meats, INC.³⁴

The earliest recorded owner of these properties was Peter Ricksecker, who owned a farm, which encompassed both plots.³⁵ Ricksecker owned many plots as part of his large farm. He split his farmland up into various smaller lots and sold them to the neighboring farms of Peter Weyland, John Nissley, Peter Blaser, and Christian Settler. In 1753, Ricksecker sold the final plot of land to David Coble.³⁶ This property was then passed onto the Hildebrand family in the early to mid-1800s, although determining exactly when is difficult. In 1875, John Hildebrand – who operated a butcher shop out of the brick building on the land – sold the property to John K. Groff, who then built the two-story house.³⁷ John K. Groff then gave the property to his nephew Franklin D. Groff sometime in the next fifteen to twenty years; on 14 May 1943, Franklin D. Groff and his wife Annie C. Groff, abiding by what was written in the estate of John K. Groff, renewed the deed to the property and made themselves the sole owners.³⁸

While the documentation is unclear, records assume that when Franklin and Annie passed the property down into the hands of their children Helen G. Groff and Joseph G. Groff. On 17 January 1978, Helen G. Groff, Joseph G. Groff, and Joseph's wife Catherine M. Groff placed part of the property under the ownership of Groff's Meats, Inc.³⁹ On 29 March 1996; the estate of Joseph G. Groff willed the property to Groff's Meats, Inc. for a total of \$85,000 and remains under the company's ownership.⁴⁰

Architectural Style:

Pennsylvania German Traditional architecture, which can be seen in a variety of buildings types, display cultural ties to German settlers who came to Pennsylvania during the early stages of development within the state. Not only does this architectural style represent early German settlers but also other central Europe areas, which spoke German, also known as Deutsch. This heavy Germanic impact is present in the southeast section of Pennsylvania where the early Germans created their first settlements in the early 1700s and later extended throughout the state.⁴¹

The house at 19 North Market Street is a white, two-story Pennsylvania German Tradition style house with a solid brick foundation and a wooden frame has been covered in siding. A distinguishing element, which is a critical feature of Pennsylvania German Tradition architecture, is the structure has two and a half stories. The reason for why these structures were 2 to 3 stories were for the purpose of storage or a kitchen.⁴² Often these houses have a detached one room called a "summer kitchen" which is located in the rear area of these typical

²⁹ Book: G, Volume: 36, Page Number: 105.

³⁰ Book: G, Volume: 38, Page Number: 133.

³¹ Book: N, Volume: 48, Page Number: 10.

³² Book: K, Volume: 73, Page Number: 132.

³³ Book: 4929, Page 0468.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid., 18.

³⁶ Ibid., 19.

³⁷ Ibid., 136.

³⁸ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: G, Volume 36, Page Number: 105.

³⁹ Book: K, Volume 73, Page Number: 132.

⁴⁰ Book: 4929, Page: 00468.

⁴¹ "PHMC Pennsylvania German Traditional 1700 - 1870." PHMC Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide. Accessed July 05, 2018. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/pa-german.html>.

⁴² Ibid.

structures. These summer kitchens are used to keep the heat, which comes from cooking or washing clothes, away from the main part of the house during hotter seasons.⁴³

Georgian style architecture is known for symmetrical organization as well as for classical details, which serves to be the most popular style throughout the English colonies during the 18th century. This style became the first architect-inspired style in America and was the established to be the first architectural style to step away from previous traditions to create their own element with the field of architecture. The foundation of Georgian architecture was first introduced in America, around 1700, by British architectural building manuals, which are known as pattern books. When the Georgian style was souring in popularity while present in England during the seventh and eighteenth centuries, Georgian architecture relied for inspiration on classical forms of architecture such as the Italian Renaissance period. When the architectural style was distributing around the colonies, the style represented an era of colonial growth at the time and the want for more formally designed buildings.⁴⁴

The building addressed 13 North Market Street was built to represent Georgian Architecture style. One of the simplest features present on this structure is the brick walls and bricks are laid flat and are adjoined together thus forming a structure which allows stability and strength in the structure.⁴⁵ Another feature present in the structure in which is related to Georgian architecture is the crown over the front door way which serve as a decorative element.⁴⁶ The biggest feature seen on this structure, which relates to Georgian architecture, is the water table, also known as the belt course. The propose of the water table is to deflect water, which runs down a building, away from the lower areas of the structure but the majority of these belt courses serve only as decorative elements.⁴⁷

Historical Context and Purpose:

A Scotch-Irishman, Thomas Harris immigrated to America in 1726. Thomas and his wife Mary were the first known settlers of Elizabethtown.⁴⁸ They lived on a 230-acre tract, possibly as early as 1730 or 1732.⁴⁹ The area was known by the Indian name “Peshtauk,” meaning “beautiful spot or ideal location.” In 1745, Harris built the Black Bear Tavern.⁵⁰ In 1751, he sold the tavern and his 252-acre tract to Lazarus Lowry.⁵¹

Lazarus Lowry and his sons traveled to America in 1729. He later served as a county court Indian trader, who was recommended by the governor, to conduct business with Indians as far away as Ohio.⁵² In 1751, Lowry acquired the Black Bear Tavern from the original builder and founder, Thomas Harris.⁵³ On June 13, 1753, Lowry sold the establishment to Barnabas Hughes due to poor health and later relocated to Philadelphia where he shortly died in 1755.⁵⁴

In 1748, Barnabas Hughes married Elizabeth Waters Hughes which, afterword, they moved to Donegal County within the same year. On July 13th 1753, Lazarus Lowry sold the Black Bear Tavern to Hughes and on October 2, 1763, Barnabas Hughes and his wife, Elizabeth began dividing their land into lots and creating deeds for those who wanted to buy a piece of land in the newly established settlement of Elizabethtown. This town was

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ "PHMC Georgian Style 1700 - 1800." PHMC Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide. Accessed July 09, 2018. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/georgian.html>.

⁴⁵ Will Jones, How to Read Houses: A Crash Course in Architectural Styles. (NY: Rizzoli International Publications Inc., 2008), 128.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 131.

⁴⁷ "PHMC Georgian Style 1700 - 1800."

⁴⁸ "img160.jpg," July 8, 1976, Winters Heritage House.

⁴⁹ MacMaster, 5.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 6.

⁵¹ Ibid., 17.

⁵² Ibid., 5.

⁵³ Ibid., 17.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 19.

named after his wife.⁵⁵⁵⁶ Barnabas Hughes worked as a trader and like Lazarus Lowry, he too traveled to Ohio to conduct trading with the Indians and made the Black Bear Tavern the starting point for pack house trains and the collection point for trade goods brought from Philadelphia.⁵⁷ In 1761, Barnabas Hughes left Elizabethtown to pursue in becoming a prominent merchant and on January 2, 1765, he died in Baltimore County. He left all of his estate to his four sons.⁵⁸

Samuel Hughes was the second son of Barney Hughes. At age twenty, Samuel acquired half of his late father's iron furnace in Washington County, Maryland. Under his management, the iron works made a small profit. Hughes was also a delegate to the Maryland Convention in 1776, a member of the House of Delegates in 1777-1779, and a state senator in 1781-1790. Hughes used his iron works to cast cannons for Congress. The profits he received from the cannon works allowed him to pay off his company's British investors with interest. The money also enabled him buy out his brothers' share of their father's Pennsylvania real estate.⁵⁹ In July 1786 Daniel, John, and Barnabas Hughes sold two tracts of land in Donegal and Mount Joy Township to Samuel for 1,500 pounds. The land included the 252- acre tract on which the Bear Tavern and the town of Elizabethtown stood, and an adjacent 145 acres.⁶⁰ On March 29, 1787, Hughes deeded Elizabethtown Lot 16 to Jacob Townenberger, William Hog (Haag), Jacob Shaver (Sheaffer), and Peter Shaver (Sheaffer), Elders of the Lutheran Church of Mount Joy Township. The lot of land is claimed to be located where the Church now stands.⁶¹ In 1790, Hughes began to sell Elizabethtown lots as freeholds. This gave purchasers of the lots a clear title to the properties. Peter Shaeffer, Conrad Mayer, Christopher Gamelin, Frederick Byroad, Andrew Gross, John Roetting, Rosanna Jamison, and Philip Albert were all executed deeds by Hughes in April 1790. Fifteen pounds was the standard down payment for lots in Elizabethtown, but these deeds said nothing about an annual ground rent.⁶² Hughes made additional sales of Elizabethtown lots in October 1790. Conrad Gross, Peter Bishop, Conrad Meyer, Andrew Gross, and Peter Shaeffer purchased these lots. Hughes also sold the Bear Tavern and the remaining tract bordering Elizabethtown on the northwest as far as High Street to Alexander Boggs of Donegal Township. On October 28, 1790. Hughes sold 230 acres to Boggs for 1,500 pounds. Within the same month, Hughes sold a 145 acres' tract to John Black, Jr. and a 209 acres' tract patented in his own name in four unequal lots. The last of Hughes' land that he was selling was a 139 acres' tract in Mount Joy Township. Leonard Negely bought the plot of land. This tract bordered on land belonging to John Black and David Chambers, and therefore, Hughes disposed of all his land in Donegal and Mount Joy Townships surrounding Elizabethtown on the west, northeast, and east.⁶³ In June 1791, Hughes signed another series of deeds for lots. These deeds included the one for Lot 1, sold to John Coffman, Andrew Gross, and Henry Eakinroad, and the one for Lot 5, sold to Peter Sheaffer. In April 1792, Hughes and his wife executed a final set of deeds for town lots. Pennsylvania law made the recordings of signed deeds optional. Therefore, many other deeds signed over by Hughes were never recorded in Lancaster County Court House.⁶⁴

In 1799, tax rolls report Michael Coble was one of the new several individuals who had moved to Donegal and Mount Joy area.⁶⁵ A variety of public meetings was always hosted in taverns around Elizabethtown. These kinds of meetings often took place in Michael Coble's tavern. In addition, tavern were the favored location for political meetings and celebrations.⁶⁶ In 1819, Michael Coble, at this time, was serving as an innkeeper and the

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid., 26.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 21.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 28-30.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 47.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 48.

⁶¹ Ibid., 45.

⁶² Ibid., 48.

⁶³ Ibid., 49.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 50.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 54.

⁶⁶ Ibid., 59.

postmaster for Elizabethtown.⁶⁷ Michael Coble owned a two-story log inn and post office on West High Street and the structure measured to be thirty-eight by thirty-two feet. In 1815, record claim that this building was approximately the largest house in Elizabethtown at the time.⁶⁸

In 1822, Michael Brenneman bought a tavern, which was once owned by Jacob Coble, at the location where the current moose building stands, in 1822. Brenneman married Elizabeth Elliott Coble and bought his tavern from postmaster Michael Coble.⁶⁹ In 1823, Major Michael Brenneman was able to obtain a license to operate a tavern in which Michael Coble owned before moving to “a new brick house in the addition to Elizabethtown laid out by George Wealand,” which could possibly be 103 North Market Street. In 1826, Michael Brenneman died at the age of thirty. His wife, Elizabeth Brenneman, was able to obtain a tavern license in 1827 to be able to continue in the tavern business. In later years, this tavern became the Greenawalt Inn after she remarried to Abraham Greenawalt.⁷⁰ Abraham Brenneman was the brother of Michael Brenneman.⁷¹

In 1831, the Pennsylvania legislature considered proposals to divide Lancaster County and created a new country. Citizens of Elizabethtown supported the proposals, and Charles Ebbecke, alongside Samuel Redsecker, Colonel Abraham Greenawalt, and Samuel Hoffer, thus formed a committee to draft a response, which would persuade legislation at a meeting on February 13, 1832 at John McLaughlin’s tavern to separate Elizabethtown from Lancaster County.⁷² Greenawalt served as an engineer for the Union Fire Company in Elizabethtown.⁷³ In 1858, Andrew Wade, president of the Union Fire Company, resigned to enable reorganization of the company thus allowing the company to become the Friendship Fire Company. Colonel Abraham Greenawalt replaced him.⁷⁴ In 1854, Abraham Greenawalt and several other Elizabethtown citizens owned property worth \$2,000.⁷⁵ On March 4, 1858, the members of the Old Fire Company, the Union Fire Company, and several citizens met at the tavern operated by Greenawalt and decided Colonel Abraham Greenawalt was going to be the next captain of the new fire company, the Friendship Fire Company. On April 16, 1858 at the same location, Andrew Wade stepped down from his position as president of the Union Fire Company and Colonel Abraham Greenawalt was immediately told to step up to fulfill the space.⁷⁶ During the 1870’s, Abraham Greenawalt retired from his position at the Friendship Fire Company.⁷⁷

Dr. Sebastian Keller first arrived to Elizabethtown in 1837. Prior to coming to Elizabethtown, he worked as an apprentice with a Pennsylvanian doctor at medical institution such as Jefferson Medical College. However, in 1851, when the state medical society was established, Dr. Keller was listed as a non-graduate physician.⁷⁸ Dr. Sebastian Keller was the founder and organizer of the Elizabethtown brass band he led during the 1840 and 1844 political campaigns. At the time, these kinds of rally bands were in high demand and those who requested these sorts of band would sometimes pay these bands fifty to one-hundred dollars a day.⁷⁹ Sebastian Keller’s Brass Band served as a source of entertainment for Elizabethtown and nearby communities for many years after the political dust settled. The band stayed under the guidance of Dr. Keller but was later transferred over to his successor, J. D. Young, the Elizabethtown band kept on playing in parades and concerts until 1856.⁸⁰ Keller

⁶⁷ Ibid., 61-62.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 75.

⁶⁹ Ibid., 90.

⁷⁰ Ibid., 62.

⁷¹ Ibid., 93.

⁷² Ibid., 84.

⁷³ Ibid., 88.

⁷⁴ Ibid., 89.

⁷⁵ Ibid., 107.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 113.

⁷⁷ Ibid., 122.

⁷⁸ Ibid., 100.

⁷⁹ Ibid., 99.

⁸⁰ Ibid., 100.

served as Treasurer for the Elizabethtown Lodge, No. 128, Independent order of the Odd Fellows, when the organization was first formally instituted on September 29, 1845.⁸¹ On July 19, 1867, the Elizabethtown Cornet Band was organized and Dr. Sebastian Keller, who was the leader of the Elizabethtown Band during the 1840s, was selected as president. Dr. Keller's son, Sebastian Keller, Jr., was in charge of leading the band.⁸² Dr. Sebastian Keller worked for a store on South Market Street and sold both drugs and liquors.⁸³

The Present-day Moose Lodge building on North Market Street was once home to an early nineteenth-century tavern owned and operated by Jacob Coble. Coble applied for a tavern license in 1822.⁸⁴ In 1863, Jacob Coble was reported to serve as a painter.⁸⁵ In 1899, Coble donated altar furnishings for the centennial celebration of the St. Peter's Catholic Church.⁸⁶

In 1875, John Hildebrand, a cattle dealer in the 1890, had a butcher shop at 13 North Market Street. Later the same year, he sold his butcher shop to John K. Groff, who was a farmer prior to entering the butcher business. John Groff's brother, Joseph K. Groff, was the owner of grist and sawmills in 1875. These mills stood at the intersection of South Market Street and College Avenue. In 1877, Joseph Groff sold his mills to Jacob G. Stauffer and entered the butcher business with his brother, John. This establishment continued to produce local meats at the same location until 1987 when the business moved to a different location at 33 North Market Street.⁸⁷

In 1875, John Groff established Groff's Meats. The business has since become the oldest meat market and slaughterhouse in Elizabethtown. John Groff is the Great uncle of Joseph G. Groff.⁸⁸ John K. Groff was a descendent of Frantz Groff (13 June 1734 – 01 December 1819), son of Hans Graaf the bailiff and Verena Neuchum Graaf, from Raffz, Switzerland.⁸⁹ John K. Groff was the son of Samuel Groff (25 September 1815 – 18 December 1876/77) and Magdalena Keener (26 December 1821 – 1856) and was married to Anna Mary Wisler.⁹⁰ He entered the meat and retail business alongside his brother Joseph K. Groff (1844 – 1913), the owner of the Groff saw and grist mills located near the intersection of South Market Street and College Avenue.⁹¹ Joseph K. Groff was married to Emaline Deffen, with whom he had six children, and later to Elizabeth Sheetz (08 August 1858 – 10 August 1928/29), whom he had two more children with.⁹²

After Joseph K. Groff sold the mills to Jacob G. Stauffer in 1877, John K. Groff and Joseph K. Groff continued the Hildebrand's small butcher shop, renaming the business "Groff's Meats, Inc." and came up with the slogan "Groff and brothers, dealers in fresh meats of all kinds" for their first official commercial advertisement in 1882.⁹³ Franklin D. Groff and his brother Wilford D. Groff was granted ownership of Groff Meats after the death of the business's previous parents Joseph G. Groff and Joseph K. Groff. Franklin and Wilford were the sons of Joseph G. Groff. The Groff family continued the family tradition until 1950 when Joseph G. Groff, the son of Franklin D. Groff, took over the business and ran it solo.⁹⁴ Franklin D. Groff was married to Annie C. Groff and had four children and one grandchild.⁹⁵ Helen G. Groff, her brother Joseph G. Groff, and his wife Catherine M.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid., 122.

⁸⁴ Ibid., 63.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 117.

⁸⁶ Ibid., 161.

⁸⁷ Ibid., 136.

⁸⁸ "Groff's Meats, One of Borough's Businesses, Has Efficient Processes," *Elizabethtown Chronicle*, October 13, 1966.

⁸⁹ Clyde L. Groff, Jane Evans Best, and Walter B. Groff, *The Groff Book, Volume I*. (Ronks, PA: Groff History Associates, 1985), 229.

⁹⁰ Ibid., 230; Bureau of the Census, 1850 Census Records (Washington, D.C.).

⁹¹ MacMaster, 136.

⁹² Groff, 230; Death Certificate, Elizabeth Sheetz Groff, Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society.

⁹³ MacMaster, 136.

⁹⁴ "Groff Meat Market," *Elizabethtown Chronicle*, May 12, 1955.

⁹⁵ Bureau of the Census, 1940 Census Records (Washington, D.C.).





Appendix: Current Photos



