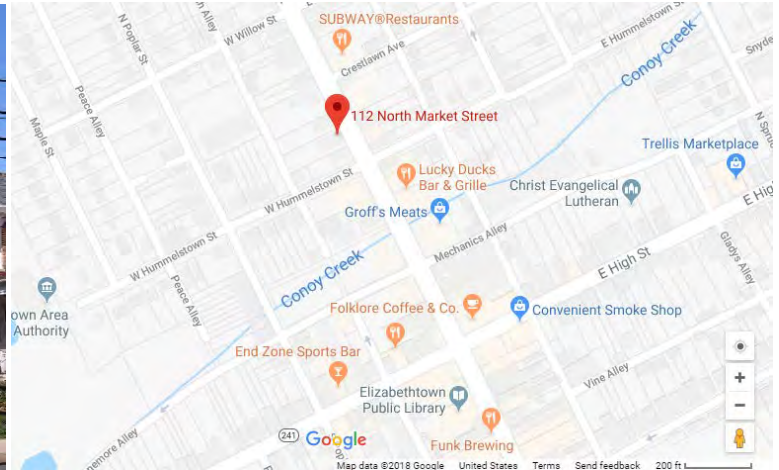


Keller-Gish Residence: 112-114 North Market Street; Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania**Abstract:**

This Queen Anne style house was built between 1896 - 1898 by Johnson B. Keller of the Elizabethtown Keller Stockyards. The home is most associated with Amanda Gish, widow of Henry B. Gish who operated a mill on Bainbridge Road and was a founding board member for the Elizabethtown Exchange Bank. Gish's paternal grandfather, Jacob Gish served in the state legislature and in 1826 authored a bill detaching Donegal, Mount Joy, and Rapho Townships from Lancaster County. Gish proposed the creation of Conewago County with Elizabethtown as county seat. This was the home of Amanda Gish's daughter Adda Gish Keller, wife of Martin G. Keller.

Property Details:

The North Market Street house is a two and a half-story brick dwelling, located beside the Gish-Miller Residence. Minnie Ober may have built the house in 1900.² Currently, the property is being used two different rental units.

Deed Research:

The current community of Elizabethtown is situated between the Conoy Creek and the Conewago Creek along the Susquehanna River. In 1534 French King Francis, I (1494-1547) colonized North America establishing New France with Jacques Cartier (1491-1557) as Viceroy in Quebec.³ As early as 1615 Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) explored the Susquehanna River and its tributaries in Lancaster County.⁴ Pennsylvania was claimed by Sweden in 1638 and then by the Dutch in 1655. The British claimed the former Dutch holdings in 1674.⁵ British

¹ Preliminary research conducted by Sofia Jurado.

² Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: K16, accessed April 27, 2018, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

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

⁴ Consul Willshire Butterfield, *History of Brulé's Discoveries and Explorations, 1610-1626 Being a Narrative of the Discovery by Stephen Brulé of Lakes Huron, Ontario and Superior, and of his Explorations of Pennsylvania and western New York: Also of the Province of Ontario* (Cleveland, OH: Herman-Taylor, 1898), 49-51.

⁵ Randall M. Miller, ed., *Pennsylvania: A History of the Commonwealth* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 2002), 50-60.

King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted William Penn (1644-1718) the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681.⁶ The French and British disputed control of Pennsylvania between 1688-1763.⁷ During this time in 1707 French fur trader Peter Bezaillon (1662-1742) established a settlement between the Conoy and Conwego Creeks along the Susquehanna River.⁸ In 1719 Peter Bezaillon invited the Piscataway Indians to move from Maryland and settle with him along the Cony Creek and Susquehanna River.⁹ Captain Thomas Harris (1695- 1801) settled in Pennsylvania in 1726. In 1730, he builds a log cabin along the Conoy Creek and in 1741 he legally receives the warrant to the land.¹⁰ Then, in 1745 he builds the Sign of the Bear Tavern, which is the first permanent structure in Elizabethtown.¹¹

Deeds to the property date all the way back to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who possessed the lot prior to 1 July 1791. The chain of ownership since includes Leonard Negely (1 July 1791),¹² Samuel Balmer (1 July 1791 – 9 November 1844),¹³ Henry Gingrich (9 November 1844 – 11 April 1855),¹⁴ Andrew Wade (11 April 1855 – 14 November 1857),¹⁵ Henry A. Wade (14 November 1857 – 2 April 1884),¹⁶ Martin G. Keller (2 April 1884 – 30 September 1892),¹⁷ Johnson B. Keller (30 September 1892 – 4 May 1898),¹⁸ until 1 April 1899 the deed was traded between Johnson B. Keller and Fannie Metzger numerous times.¹⁹ Johnson B. Keller then sold the property to E. H. Gish on 1 April 1899.²⁰ The chain of deeds then goes as follows: Minnie Ober (17 March 1900 – 5 February 1912),²¹ Amanda S. Gish (5 February 1912 – 14 April 1930),²² Adda H. Keller (14 April 1930 – 23 May 1956),²³ Berenice A. Keller (23 May 1956 – 24 August 1959),²⁴ Adda H. Keller (24 August 1959 – 26 January 1986),²⁵ Pauline Engle (26 January 1986 – 25 August 1988),²⁶ and most recently Richard and Audrey Rott.²⁷

Architectural Style:

This homestead is known as a Queen Anne and main principle for this style was to establish a structure which held certain elements from styles of yesteryear, such as details from the earlier parts of the Victorian and Romantic eras. Queen Anne architecture depict the combination of picturesque also known as the romantic movement of the nineteenth century. The premise of this architecture is for the decorative nature and variety that

⁶ Jean R. Soderlund, William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania, 1680-1684: A Documentary History (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1983), 39-50.

⁷ Henry Meclchior Muhlenberg Richards, The Pennsylvania-Germans in the French and Indian War: A Historical Sketch Prepared at the Request of the Pennsylvania-German Society (Lancaster: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1905), 16-22.

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

⁹ Martin, 21-23.

¹⁰ Richard K. MacMaster, Elizabethtown: The First Three Centuries (Elizabethtown, PA: Elizabethtown Historical Society, 1999), 5.

¹¹ Ibid., 8.

¹² Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: A, Volume: 9, Page Number: 34, accessed July 3, 2018, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Book: D, Volume 12, Page Number: 108.

¹⁷ Book: W, Volume: 20, Page Number: 155.

¹⁸ Book: E, Volume: 15, Page Number: 566.

¹⁹ Book: W, Volume: 20, Page Number: 155 – Book: S, Volume: 15, Page Number: 80.

²⁰ Book: W, Volume: 20, Page Number: 155.

²¹ Book: K, Volume: 16, Page Number: 76.

²² Book: W, Volume: 20, Page Number: 156.

²³ Book: E, Volume: 30, Page Number: 50.

²⁴ Book: B, Volume: 45, Page Number: 133.

²⁵ Book: D, Volume: 48, Page Number 390.

²⁶ Book: B, Volume: 86, Page 348.

²⁷ Book: 2467, Page Number 328.

is embedded in the style and with this there was little attempt to stay true to any one particular style or historical detailing.²⁸

What can be seen from this side is the exterior walls have a wood covering which can be used to weatherproof the board finishes, allow cooler breezes during the summer, or create airtight insulation during the colder seasons.²⁹ The roof style is a pitched roof which is shaped triangular and this tends to be the most common shaped style as well as one of easier styles to create and to help direct rain flow off the coverings.³⁰ The structure itself has several elements from different time periods. The structure has a Wraparound Veranda which serves as a deflector from a day's heat and somewhere to relax and enjoy the progression of the night all while under a cover.³¹ A glass lantern is present which comes from the Victorian era and the purpose is to give light to a certain area which helps give visibility during times of difficult visual conditions.³² On both the first floor and the second-floors present single sash windows which were first introduced during the Neoclassical era and windows serve to draw in air and light into the house as well as give characteristics to the house itself.³³ Furthermore, the windows on the first floor are shuttered windows which derive from Colonial Revival aspects and these shutters are used to protect the windows from natural elements and allow a small amount of light to enter the house.³⁴ Above the main door, there is a fanlight which comes from the Georgian era and serves the same purpose as a window.³⁵ Finally, the structure executes the aspect of symmetric perfectly and this comes from the Renaissance era which is meant to give the house itself an element of order.³⁶

Historical Context and Purpose:

Andrew Wade was born in Elizabethtown in 1796 and he is the son to Charles and Mary Catherine Gross Wade. In his early years, Andrew Wade followed his father's trade as a shoemaker. In 1829, he was chosen as Justice of the Peace. In 1830, Andrew Wade was elected burgess.³⁷ In 1834, railroad construction work began in Elizabethtown and Andrew Wade was one of the main principal contractors.³⁸ Wade served as Treasurer for the St. Peter's Catholic Church from 1832 to 1835.³⁹ In the 1840s Andrew Wade was elected president of the Union Fire Company and continued to serve as president after the first reorganization of the company in November of 1843. Although, in 1858, Andrew Wade resigned from this position as president of the Union Fire Company to able a second reorganization of the firm to take place as well as the renaming of the company to the Friendship Fire Company. Colonel Abraham Greenawalt replaced him as president.⁴⁰ Andrew Wade was a marshal.⁴¹ Julia Wade donated one of the stained glass windows in St. Peter's Catholic Church in memory of her husband Andrew Wade who died in 1864.⁴²

Henry A. Wade was born in Elizabethtown in 1827 and he is the son of Andrew and Christiana Weland Wade. He graduated from Georgetown College and Harvard Law School and later he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1850 and lived there several years. In 1857, Andrew Wade, his father, sold the Bear Tavern to him as well as the house and farm located on the west side of North Market Street. Henry and his wife Maria Flynn

²⁸ Carol Cragoe, How to Read Buildings: A Crash Course in Architectural Styles. (NY: Rizzoli International Publications Inc., 2008), 44.

²⁹ Will Jones, How to Read Houses: A crash course in domestic architecture (Brighton, U.K.: The Ivy Press Limited, 2013), 44.

³⁰ Cragoe, 103.

³¹ Jones, 113.

³² Ibid, 163.

³³ Cragoe, 117.

³⁴ Jones, 111.

³⁵ Ibid, 127.

³⁶ Ibid, 19.

³⁷ MacMaster, 83.

³⁸ Ibid., 86.

³⁹ Ibid., 104.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 88-89.

⁴¹ Ibid., 106.

⁴² Ibid., 161.

Wade lived in the farmhouse at 130 North Market Street. In his later years, Henry Wade took a vital role in politics among Lancaster County.⁴³ Furthermore, Henry Wade was a part of a new committee in July of 1858 which comprised of Henry A. Wade and several others who reported in successfully obtaining the first fire engine in Elizabethtown.⁴⁴ Another, Henry Wade served as a Captain during the civil war.⁴⁵ After the civil war, reports state Henry Wade and Kirk Few won in a close election at the Elizabethtown school board as school directors.⁴⁶

Prior to owning the historic Black Bear tavern, Martin G. Keller operated and managed a stockyard as well as bought and sold cattle, horses, and mules. In 1884, Keller bought the Black Bear Tavern, which was in poor condition at the time, as well as the multiple acres along the west side of North Market Street and the two-story dwelling at 130 North Market Street from Henry A. Wade.⁴⁷ Martin Keller, eventually, sold a few building lots along North Market Street.⁴⁸ Afterwards, on February 25, 1885, Keller served as a director for the Elizabethtown National Bank.⁴⁹

Amanda Gish was the wealthy widow of Henry Gish, who once operated a mill on the Bainbridge Road and was an organizing board member for the Exchange Bank. Gish, according to the Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, was described as a prominent and wealthy lady of the community who was noted for her “many excellent and womanly qualities.” She built 120 North Market Street in 1902 and lived there until her death in 1928.⁵⁰

Appendix Current Photos:

⁴³ Ibid., 110.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 113.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 114.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 117.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 136.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 149.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 139.

⁵⁰ “22.jpg,” Winters Heritage House.





