



Historical

and Illustrated Sketch

... OF ...

LANCASTER, PENNA.

.....

E. J. PHELPS, PUBLISHER.

.....

DECEMBER, 1897.

THE NEW ERA PRINT.



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POSTLETHWAIT'S TAVERN—Conestoga Township.



Lancaster County and City:—Pictorial, Descriptive and Legendary.

: : : : Lancaster County. : : : :



It is fitting that the sketches in this little book about Lancaster city and its vicinity, should be preceded by a short account of the county itself; the following brief statement is therefore offered:

There are no records to show that white men dwelt permanently in this county prior to the year 1700, although it is known that a number of Indian traders had posts in various parts of it, carrying on a profitable trade with the aborigines. Among the earliest of these traders were Martin Chartiere, James Le Tort and Peter Bezallion, all Frenchmen. Their trade extended as far westward as the Ohio. A few white men came into the territory embraced by the county early in the eighteenth century, but the earliest settlement was not made until 1709, when a colony of the people known as Mennonites came here and settled in the neighborhood of what is now Willow Street. Some Huguenots came a few years later and located in the Pequea Valley. The first Scotch-Irish came in 1715, and the Quakers about the same time.

In 1729 the settlers had become so numerous that the territory occupied by them was formed into a county called Lancaster. It was named by a prominent early settler, James Wright, in honor of his native county in



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OLD COURT HOUSE.

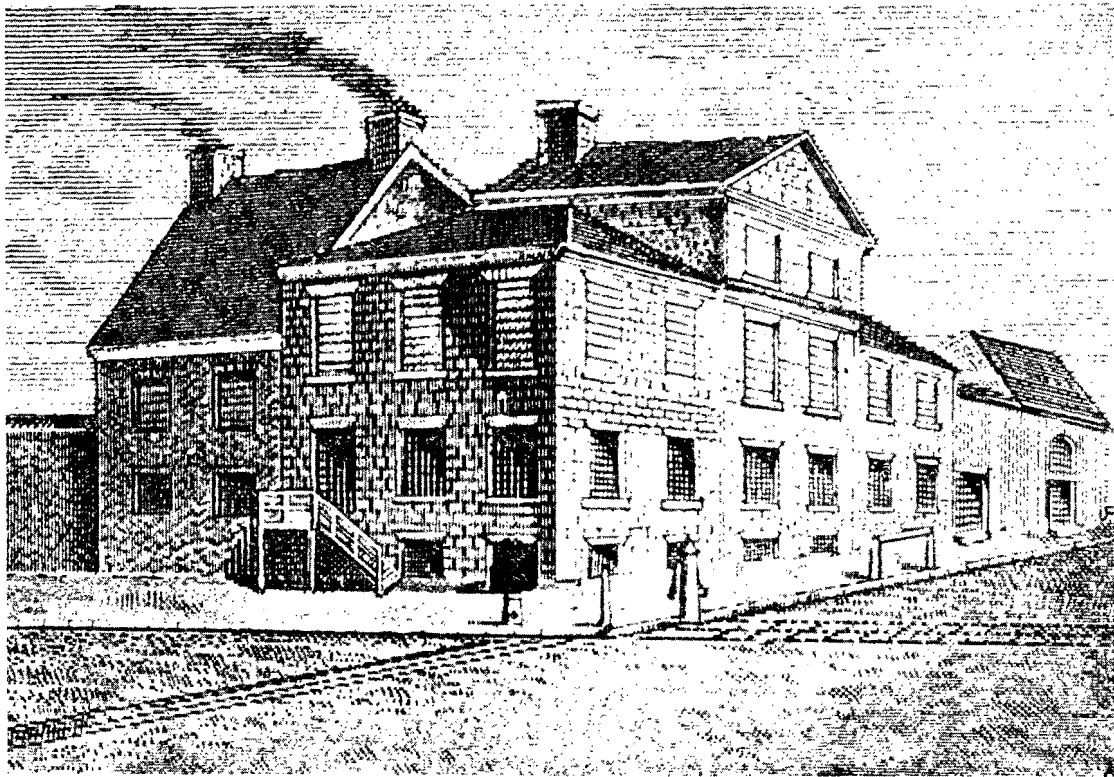
England, Lancashire. Prior to this the land formed part of Chester county, which, with Philadelphia and Bucks composed the three original counties of the Province. At the time of its erection into a separate county, Lancaster included all the country to the north and west, now comprising the State of Pennsylvania. Out of this domain other counties were soon formed: York in 1749, Cumberland in 1750, Berks in 1752, and presently the county was restricted to its present limits. Its greatest width from north to south is about 41 miles and from east to west 45. Its area is at present 973 square miles, with a population of about 155,000.

It is a well-watered district, the Susquehanna, Conestoga, Pequea, Octorara and Cocalico being its more important water courses. The character of its surface is gently rolling, rising into the South Mountains in the north, the Mine Ridge in the southeast, the Octorara Hills in the south and the Welsh Mountains in the center.

At the time of its settlement by the whites, about half a dozen Indian tribes held possession. These were the Susquehannocks or Conestogas, Nanticokes or Ganawese, Shawnese or Piquaws and Delawares. Some of these were also known by other names. They were not very numerous, however, perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 in all. As the white settlers increased they



F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.



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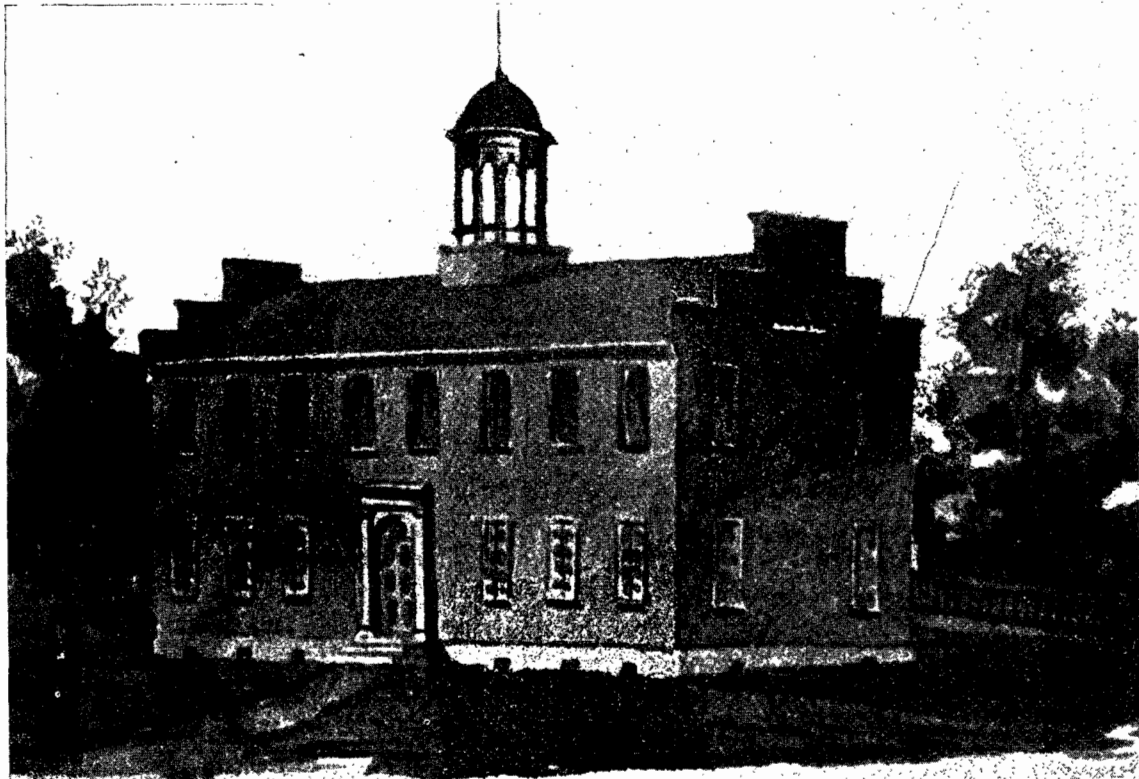
OLD COUNTY JAIL.

gradually left. The last to remain were a wretched band of Conestogas, 14 in number, who were killed in the work house, located on the northwest corner of West King and Prince streets, by a band of white settlers from Paxtang, on December 27, 1763.

The growth of Lancaster County was rapid. The extreme fertility of its soil, its favorable location with the noble Susquehanna laving its southwestern border during its entire extent, its wealth of limestone, iron ore and other minerals, together with the thrift and industry of its composite population of Germans, Scotch-Irish and Quakers, have resulted in making it the richest of the counties in the Union. In the census year of 1890, the value of its agricultural products was \$7,657,790.

: : : : The Site of Lancaster City. : : : :

Part of the land on which Lancaster City was laid out was "taken up" by a number of German immigrants from the Palatinate, as early as 1717. As was frequently the case with these people, some of the squatters neglected or were unable to take out patents for their lands, and shrewd speculators, taking advantage of the fact, managed to secure them at almost nominal prices. The lands taken up within the present limits of the City at that time are shown on the plot which accompanies this sketch. The largest plot shown on the draft is the land believed to have been the first land owned by Andrew Hamilton. To this he added still other tracts by purchase from other owners, until he had secured the larger portion of the town area. Several of the other proprietors followed his example in dividing their holdings into town lots, which they sold on easy ground-rent terms to purchasers. Dr. Simon Adam Kuhn laid out forty-six lots along East King and Middle Streets. Hans Musser also laid out a portion of the land he owned adjoining the Kuhn's tract, and for many years it was called Mussertown. Samuel Bethel did the same with lands located in what has commonly been called Bethelstown. Hamilton's land lay principally in the central and northwestern parts of the City. He, however, purchased the ground-rents of the Kuhn tract in 1749.



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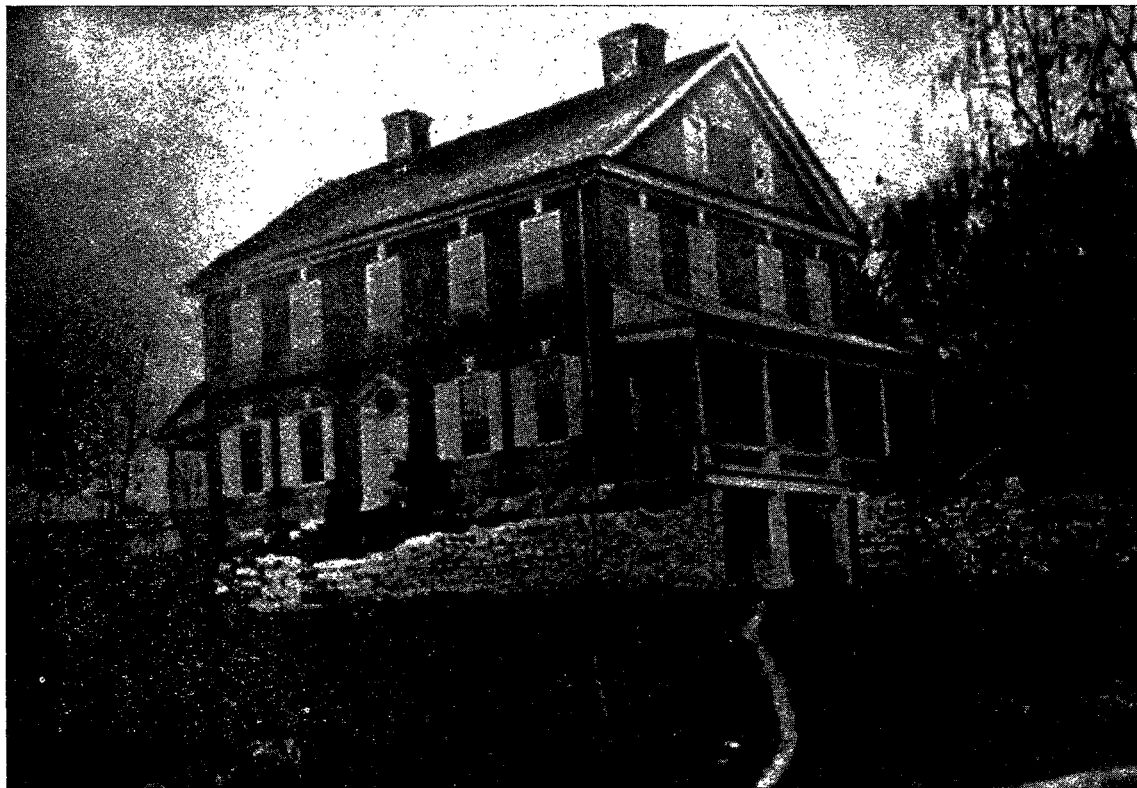
OLD FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

: : : : Lancaster City. : : : :

It is not known when the first settlement on the site of Lancaster was made. Doubtless it was very soon after settlers began to enter the surrounding territory. Neither is it known who the first settlers were. We only know that a few people were living here as early as 1721 or 1722, that a number of squatters and others had taken up lands four or five years earlier and that the youthful hamlet was known as "Gibson's Pasture," "Indian Field" and sometimes as "Hickory Town." George Gibson was no doubt one of the earliest squatters. He kept a tavern, which he called the "Hickory Tree," because one of these forest monarchs stood near his tavern. His place is supposed to have been within half a square of the site of the monument; both East King and South Queen have been claimed as the exact spots, but the matter is involved in doubt and obscurity. The town-site was mostly covered with woods, and two swamps occupied the lowest ground, one near the center, known as the "Dark Hazel Swamp," and the other towards the northeast, known as the "Long Swamp," evidently in the direction of what is now known as Rossmere.

Although Andrew Hamilton laid out the town of Lancaster in 1730, on a 500 acre tract of land he owned in the heart of what is now the city, most or all of the remaining lands now occupied by the present city had owners prior to that. He, however, secured most of these claims and thus controlled the town sites. His tract was plotted and lots were first sold to settlers in 1734 on low ground-rent holdings, which had the result of rapidly increasing the population, which numbered about 200 at the time the town was laid out. The Hamilton heirs still hold many ground-rents, although the greater part have been extinguished. The deeds provided that the purchasers "should make, erect, build and finish on each and every lot, at their own cost and charge, a sufficient dwelling house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid with lime and sand."

James Hamilton, who became the owner in 1734, was a wide-awake and liberal-minded man. He donated building lots to the German Reformed, Moravian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Catholic, Quaker, Presbyterian and Meth-



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“ROCKFORD.”—Residence of General Hand.

odist church organizations, to Franklin College, for a jail and for other purposes, well knowing that settlers would be attracted to his new town thereby, and this in fact proved to be the case.

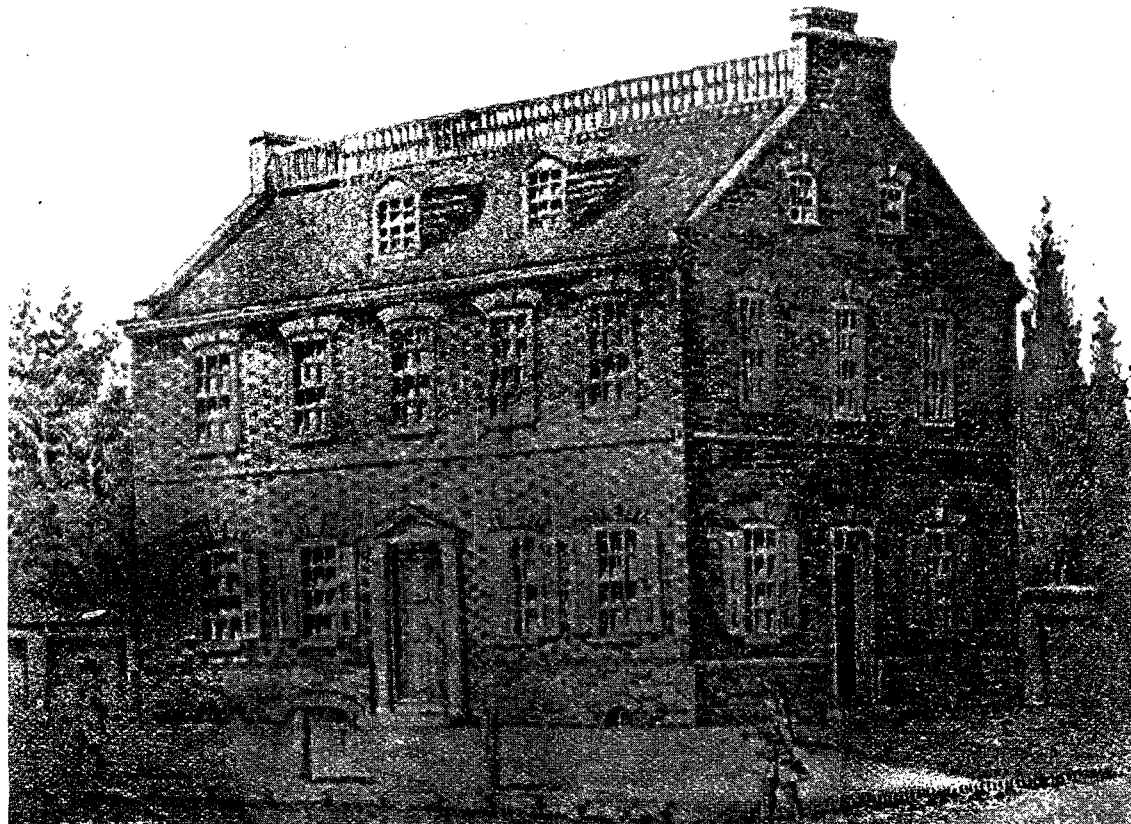
The young town grew apace, and an excellent class of settlers was attracted to it. They were intelligent, enterprising and thrifty. Industries of many kinds sprung up and it became the second place in the Province in population and importance. In fact, up to the year 1800, it was accounted the largest inland town in the United States, and, in proportion to its population, one of the wealthiest.

As has elsewhere been stated, the county was organized in 1729. In the following year Lancaster was laid out and made the county seat. In 1742 the place was incorporated as a borough. In 1754 it contained 500 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. Ten years later it contained 600 houses. In 1784 it had 900. In 1799 Lancaster became the capital of the State and remained such until 1812, when the seat of government was removed to Harrisburg. In 1818 Lancaster was chartered as a city. In September, 1777, when the British forces occupied Philadelphia, the Continental Congress moved to Lancaster, but after a few days stay, on September 11, removed to York.

Few cities of the same size are as well built as Lancaster. There are still remaining many examples of last century architecture, both of wood and stone, but at the present day solid brick is the prevailing type. She was famous from a very early period for the number of her taverns. Some of these were widely known, and most of them were connected with important events in her early history. The names and erection of a few of them may be given: Hickory Tree, on East King street, 1722; Cross Keys, 1730; Lancaster County House, 1754; Shober's Hotel, 1757; Fountain Inn (also used as the earliest theatre), 1758; The Swan, 1761, or before; The Indian Queen, 1761; The Leopard, 1765; Black Horse, 1765; The Grape, 1769.

Few towns of its size have such varied industries. While no colossal manufacturing establishments prevail, the number of her shops and factories of all kinds is very large. The varied character of these is the best of all guarantees against general depression. In the multitude of her interests is her greatest safeguard.

Being the frontier town of the Province, many conferences with the Indians were held here. The one held



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BARON STIEGEL'S MANSION.

in 1744 by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the Six Nations, was perhaps the most important one ever held in the Middle States.

During the Revolutionary War Lancaster became famous as a place of supplies for the Patriot forces, rifles, blankets and clothing having been manufactured here. A barracks, a stockade or block house and a powder house were built. At various times many British and Hessian prisoners were quartered in the town, among the former being the noted Major Andre.

While Lancaster has never been a "boom" city her progress has nevertheless been steady and progressive. The fact that seven national banks and several large trust companies are located here, one to every 5,000 inhabitants, and that there are 26 national banks in the city and county, besides several trust companies, is the best evidence of the wealth of the community. The population at the present time is estimated at about 45,000.

Lancaster has also been noted as a center of literary culture. Franklin College was established here during the last century, and Franklin and Marshall ranks among the first Colleges in the State. The public schools are celebrated for their excellence, while the character of the school buildings is not excelled by those of any city in the Commonwealth.

In no city in the State save Philadelphia were so many books and newspapers published prior to 1800 as in Lancaster. The earliest newspaper was published in 1752 and there was a daily paper as early as 1811. In all fully 150 journals have from time to time been published in this city. There are at present four daily evening papers, one of which is in the German language, and one morning daily.

Among the public institutions may be mentioned: two hospitals, one Young Men's Christian Association and a similar one for women; a Dorcas Society, two handsome theatres, a government building, a Board of Trade, and several pleasure parks. About twenty different religious denominations are represented by churches and chapels. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad runs through the city and several branches through the county; also the Reading and Columbia railroad, the Lancaster and Quarryville, and the Columbia and Port Deposit roads.



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THE CHRISTIAN HERR HOUSE.—The Oldest Building in the County.

Of the many industrial enterprises and establishments in the city there is no room to speak. They are very numerous, including scores of industries and employing millions of capital.

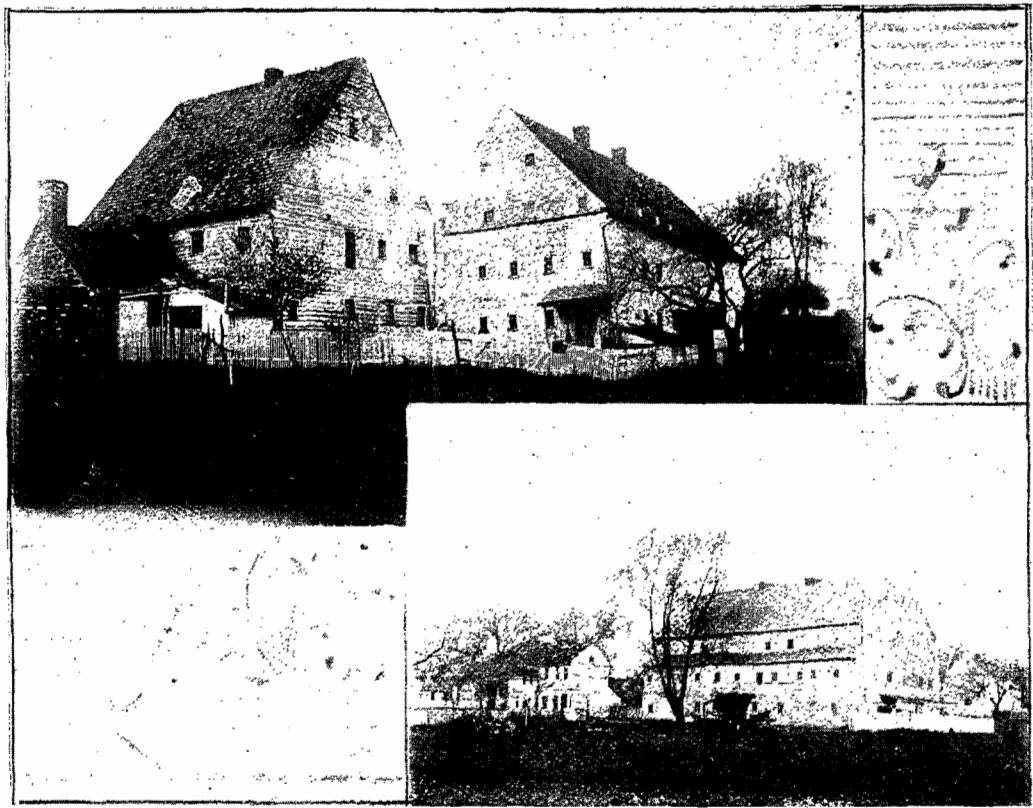
: : : : **Postlethwait's Tavern.** : : : :

John Postlethwait was one of the early Indian traders in Lancaster county. He came here about the beginning of the 18th century. He established his trading post in Conestoga township. Later he built the imposing structure seen in our illustration. He used it as an "ordinary," or tavern. He was also county treasurer. Together with his wife Mary, he owned five tracts of land in the neighborhood, about 550 acres. At this point, it being near the center of population at that time, a log court house and jail were erected, and there the first regular session of the county court convened on June 9, 1729. It was at Postlethwait's that the seventeen original townships of the county were named and their boundaries defined, on August 5, 1729. Courts were held there until August, 1730. Postlethwait was an influential man and, seeing the advantage of having the county seat located at his place, tried to bring that about, but was unsuccessful, and in 1730 Lancaster was chosen as the permanent shire town of the county.

: : : : **The Oldest House.** : : : :

A majority of the early settlers in Lancaster county were Germans. It is well known that the country architecture of Germany runs more towards stability than ornamentation. These people brought their old world ideas about building with them. The result is that there are to-day many substantial stone dwelling houses standing all over the county and in Lancaster city, whose strong and durable walls have bid defiance to the storms of a century and a half, and even more, and are to-day substantial, imposing buildings, good for a few centuries more.

So far as is known with certainty, the venerable structure shown in the cut is the oldest of these erections. The legend "17 C. H.—H. R. 19," carved on a prominent sandstone, forming part of the wall, tells



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THE CLOISTER BUILDINGS AT EPHRATA.

the story of its building. It was erected in 1719, by the Rev. Christian Herr, a minister of the Mennonite persuasion, who was one of the earliest settlers in the county, having come hither from the Palatinate in 1709. The house stands about half a mile east of Willow Street and some miles south of Lancaster city.

: : : : The Old Court House. : : : :

The imposing structure at the corner of East King and Duke Streets, the Court House in which the public business of the county is now carried on, is not the first, but the third Court House Lancaster County has had. But even before the first one was built, the Courts were held at different taverns; they being ample in size to accommodate the court, the juries, the lawyers and the witnesses.

The first Court House built with that distinctive purpose in view, and used as such within the city, was begun in 1736 and finished in 1739. It was a two-story brick structure, unpretending in appearance and stood in the center of the square where the Soldiers Monument now stands. The floor was laid with bricks instead of boards. There was a small steeple on it and about 1756 a clock was placed in the belfry. This Court House was destroyed by fire on June 9, 1784.

The County Commissioners at once proceeded to erect a new, more imposing and more commodious structure on the site of the one destroyed. This was the building shown in the accompanying illustration. It was commenced in the latter part of 1784 and was ready for occupation early in 1787, and cost \$15,758. A bell costing \$666 and a clock that cost \$1,466 were placed in the belfry. The payment for the above items seem large, and the explanation no doubt is that the money used was the depreciated currency of the period.

No lengthy description seems to be required, as the building speaks for itself. It was also known as the State House, because the State Legislature met in it until the Capital was taken to the City of Harrisburg in 1812. The building was a fine specimen of the architecture of the time when it was built, and its symmetry may still be



Photographed by Saylor.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

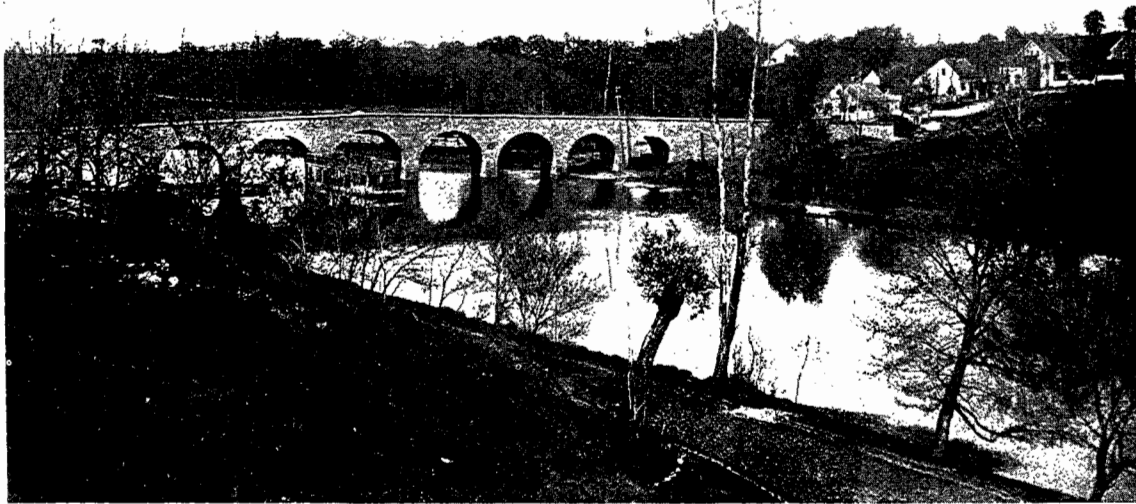
From Drawing.

admired. But the inevitable march of progress outgrew the venerable historic structure, and in 1852 a site was purchased, contracts were made, and by 1854, the present Court House was completed, at a cost of \$166,000.

: : : : **The Old Jail.** : : : :

Our illustration represents the massive stone structure which once stood on North Prince street a few doors north of West King. This, however, was not Lancaster county's first jail. There was a prior building built in 1730 by the then Sheriff of the county, Robert Barber, at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia. This was a strong log house, but after Lancaster had been made the county seat, the propriety of locating the jail here became apparent, and a new structure was accordingly built in 1739. This one, also, was built of logs, the expert jail breakers not being so much in evidence then as now. Additions were made to the building at various times as the necessities of the county seemed to demand. But after a while the evil doers began to escape and the building was frequently repaired and strengthened.

In 1774 it was decided to build a new jail, and the gloomy looking structure seen in the cut was begun, It was finished in 1775, and stood on the spot where the Fulton Opera House now stands, and partly on the site of the old city workhouse. Part of the original walls are still to be seen from Water street. The cost of the new stone structure was \$4,675. This jail served the county for three quarters of a century. In the yard of the workhouse, attached to it on the south, occurred that tragedy which has become so famous in the Indian annals of our county. A few Indians, the remnant of the once numerous and powerful Susquehannocks, but then called Conestogas, had fallen under suspicion of having committed outrages and were threatened with death by the settlers of Donegal and Paxtang townships. For safety, they were removed from their village on the Conestoga to the workhouse. On December 27, 1763, a band of these Paxtang boys, as they were called, came into the town, broke open the jail and murdered in the most brutal manner all the Indians confined there, fourteen in number. Their



Photographed by Saylor.

WITMER'S BRIDGE.

remains were buried near the present Duke street bridge. In 1833, when the cut for the Pennsylvania Railroad was made, the bones of these hapless red men were dug up, reinterred on Cherry Alley where, in 1889, they were again uncovered while some excavations were made.

The jail did duty until 1851, when the new jail, now standing at the eastern end of the city, was completed.

: : : ; **Old Trinity and Chapel.** : : : :

While some of the illustrations in this little book will hardly be recognized at first sight by all, there is one which needs but to be seen to call up the words "Old Trinity." It is the stately temple of worship shown in the cut. The congregation of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, was organized as early as 1733. The first Church building was consecrated on October 28, 1738. It had a steeple, bells and an organ. The corner-stone of a later Church, the one here shown, was laid in 1761. In 1766 the building was dedicated. The foundations for the symmetrical steeple were laid in 1785, but the structure was not completed until 1794. Its height is 195 feet. The chime of bells in the belfry is of recent date. The handsome and commodious chapel on the right was begun in 1876 and completed in 1877. Some of the most eminent clergymen of the Lutheran Church have served this congregation as pastor. The present pastor is the Rev. Charles L. Fry.

: : : ; **Burrowes—Stevens—Reynolds.** : : : :

Our illustrations show where many of our most distinguished citizens have lived and died. We also present the tombs where some of our great men sleep their long last sleep.

Who, that is at all acquainted with the school history of Pennsylvania, has not heard of Thomas Henry Burrowes? No man was more energetic in engrafting the free school system on Pennsylvania than he. He gave the subject the devotion of a life time. From 1836 until his death in 1871, he was the very head and front of the



Photographed by Lease.

"WHEATLAND."—Residence of President Buchanan.

educational system of the State. The impulse he gave it, while living, is a living force still. The noble tribute to his memory, shown in the illustration, stands on the Duke street side of St. James Episcopal Church. It was erected by the teachers of the State, several years ago, through the energetic efforts of Dr. J. P. McCaskey, Principal of the Lancaster High School.

Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" as his countrymen delight to call him, lived in this city the greater portion of his life. Here all his forensic and political honors were won. Lancaster county sent him to Congress and kept him there until his death in 1868. His reputation is national, his fame undying. He, too, was one of the founders of the free school system of the State. As a member of Congress, he was the leader of the House, the able counsellor of President Lincoln and slavery's deadliest foe. He is buried in Shriner's graveyard, in the heart of the city. The choice was his own, because this "God's acre" received into its rest, alike the white man and the black, without question. No man did more towards the overthrow of slavery. That fact alone will preserve his memory to future ages.

Major-General John Fulton Reynolds, whose imposing monument is seen in our cut, was born in this city in 1820. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. The outbreak of the Civil War found him commander of cadets in that institution. In May, 1861, he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. In August of the same year he became a Brigadier-General. He served on the peninsula and in Pope's campaign. He was called to Harrisburg to organize the 75,000 men called out by Governor Curtin in September, 1862. Again joining the Army of Virginia, he fought at the battle of Fredericksburg. On the opening day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was in command of the left wing of the army. Knowing that General Meade meant to fight a decisive battle, he pushed forward to secure an advantageous position. This brought on prematurely the great battle of the war. Riding at the head of General Wadsworth's division to encourage his own troops and resist the enemy, he fell mortally wounded. But the place was held by the Union soldiers and rendered victory possible. His honored remains lie in Lancaster Cemetery.



GEORGE ROSS'S COUNTRY MANSION.

:::: The Government Building. ::::

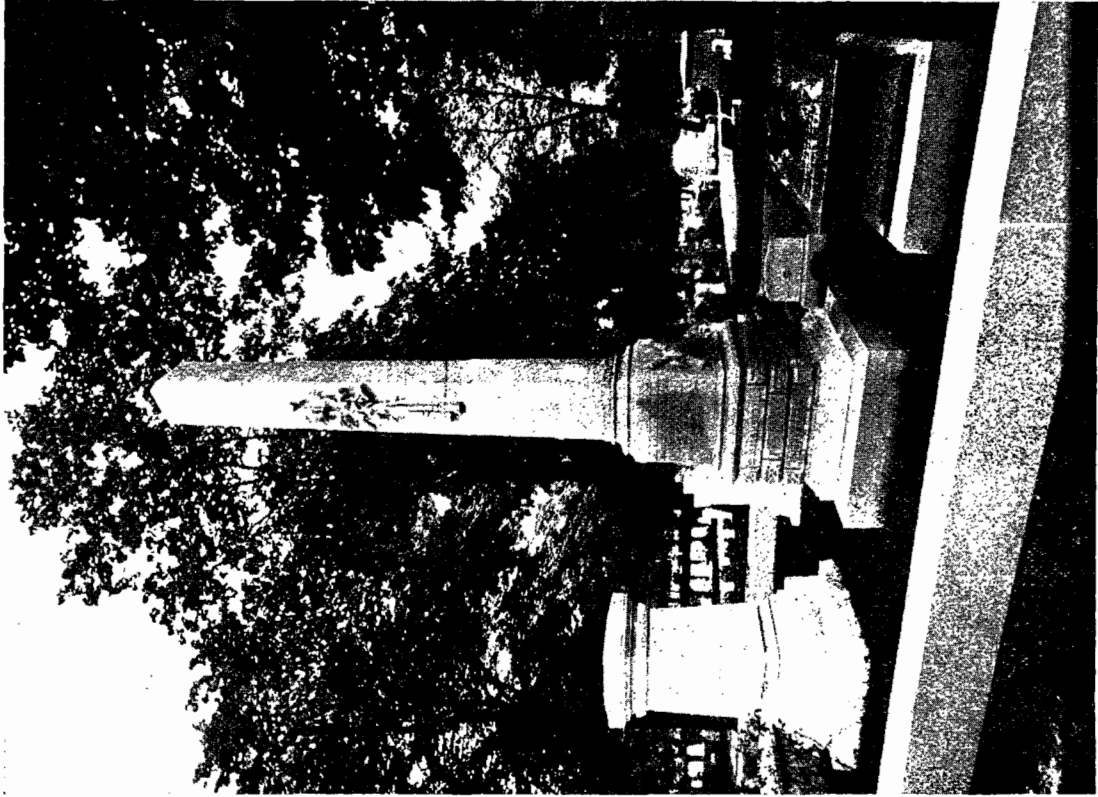
Although Lancaster was early, and still is, one of the most important places in the State, and had strong claims on the General Government for a public building, it was not until recent years that it secured that desideratum. Our postoffice yielded a large revenue, and the city being the headquarters of the IX Internal Revenue District, a public building was an absolute necessity. It was not until 1888, however, that Congress made an appropriation for the erection of the handsome building shown in our cut. This structure is highly ornamental, and, while not a large building, it affords ample room for postoffice purposes on the first floor, while the Internal Revenue officials are well accommodated on the second story.

:::: The George Ross Mansion. ::::

George Ross, the owner of the quaint gambrel roofed dwelling here represented, although born in Delaware, in 1730, was, for the greater part of his life, a resident of this city. He bought this house from James Hamilton in 1761. By whom it was built is not known. It was a well built stone structure and erected long prior to the Revolution. In the cellar was a spring of the purest water which, issuing at the northwest corner, ran onward until lost in the Conestoga. When the Ross farm, now known as Rossmere, was laid out into town lots, the old house was torn down. It stood on Ross street, between Shippen and Plum. The site is marked by a handsome memorial tablet erected by the proprietors of Rossmere, and presented to the Lancaster County Historical Society with appropriate ceremonies on June 4, 1897. He was the only signer of the Declaration of Independence from Lancaster county.

::: Wheatland—President Buchanan's Residence. ::::

Lancaster has many suburban homes, full of local historic interest, for she has numbered among her citizens, at different periods of her history, many eminent men, who have made names in all the walks of life. Among these



Photographed by Saylor,

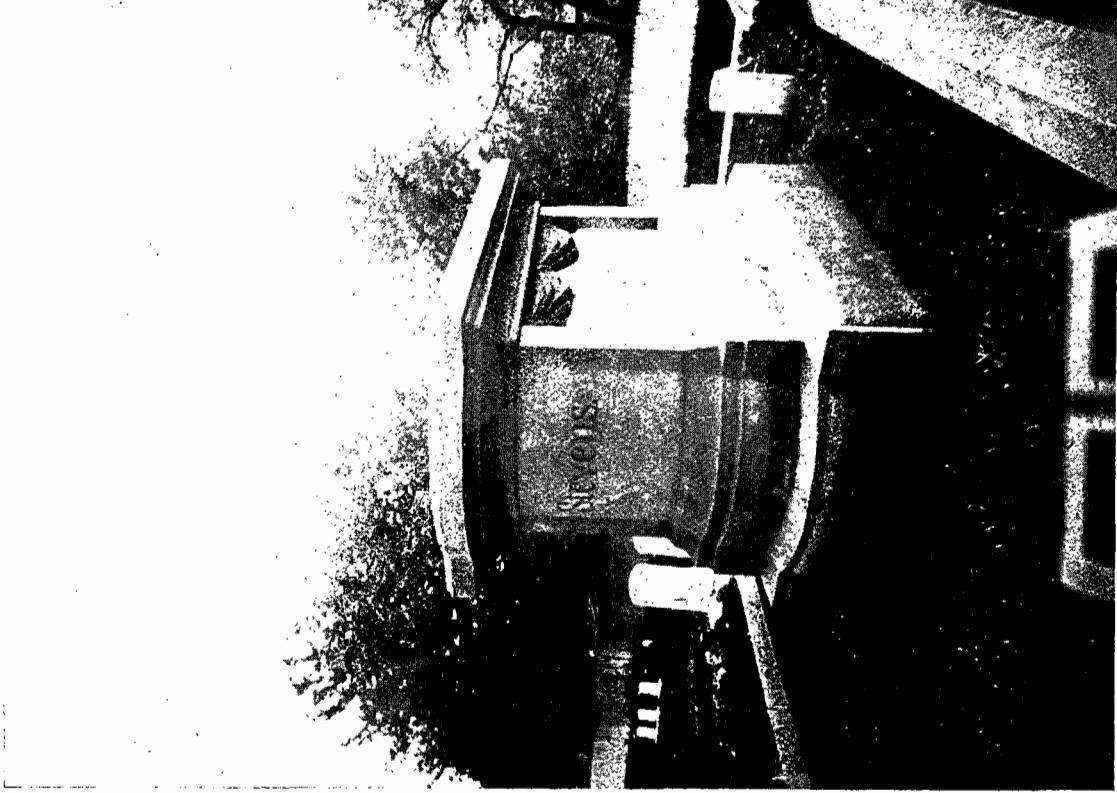
THE GEN. REYNOLD'S MONUMENT.—In Lancaster Cemetery.

was James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States. He was born of Irish parents in a romantic mountain gorge in Franklin county. In 1809 he came to this city and read law, and here he lived until called to a higher sphere in 1868. The fine old Colonial mansion in which he so long resided and which was a political mecca while Mr. Buchanan lived, was built by William Jenkins, Esq., a very able lawyer of this city. Built upon a knoll, within the grounds of a small landed estate, and surrounded by trees several centuries old, it is a fine imitation of the modified Colonial period of American architecture. It has always been admired for its commanding position and charming surroundings, and during its late distinguished owner's lifetime, was the seat of hospitality and good cheer. Few persons visit Lancaster for the first time without making a pilgrimage to this historic spot. And even since Mr. Buchanan's death, the stream of visitors has not ceased, nor is it likely to while the present owner, George B. Wilson, Esq., exercises the generous hospitality, so becoming the true country gentleman.

: : : Rockford—General Hand's Home. : : :

No place, and especially no dwelling standing in Lancaster county to-day, has a more distinctly Revolutionary flavor than "Rockford," the dwelling of Brigadier-General Edward Hand, on the Conestoga river, in the southwestern part of the city. Gen. Hand was born in Ireland in 1744. He came to America as surgeon's mate to the 18th Royal Irish regiment. He resigned and began the practice of medicine. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he joined the patriot army. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel. He became a colonel at the siege of Boston, in 1776, and fought in the battles of Trenton and Long Island. In 1777 he was made a Brigadier-General. He succeeded Gen. Stark in command at Albany in 1778, and accompanied Gen. Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations in 1780. He commanded two brigades in 1780 and was made Adjutant-General near the close of the war. He was a man of soldierly presence, a fine horseman and an able commander. He died in 1802.

Rockford, his home, was named from the rocky ford over the Conestoga hard by his dwelling. It was



Photographed by Saylor.

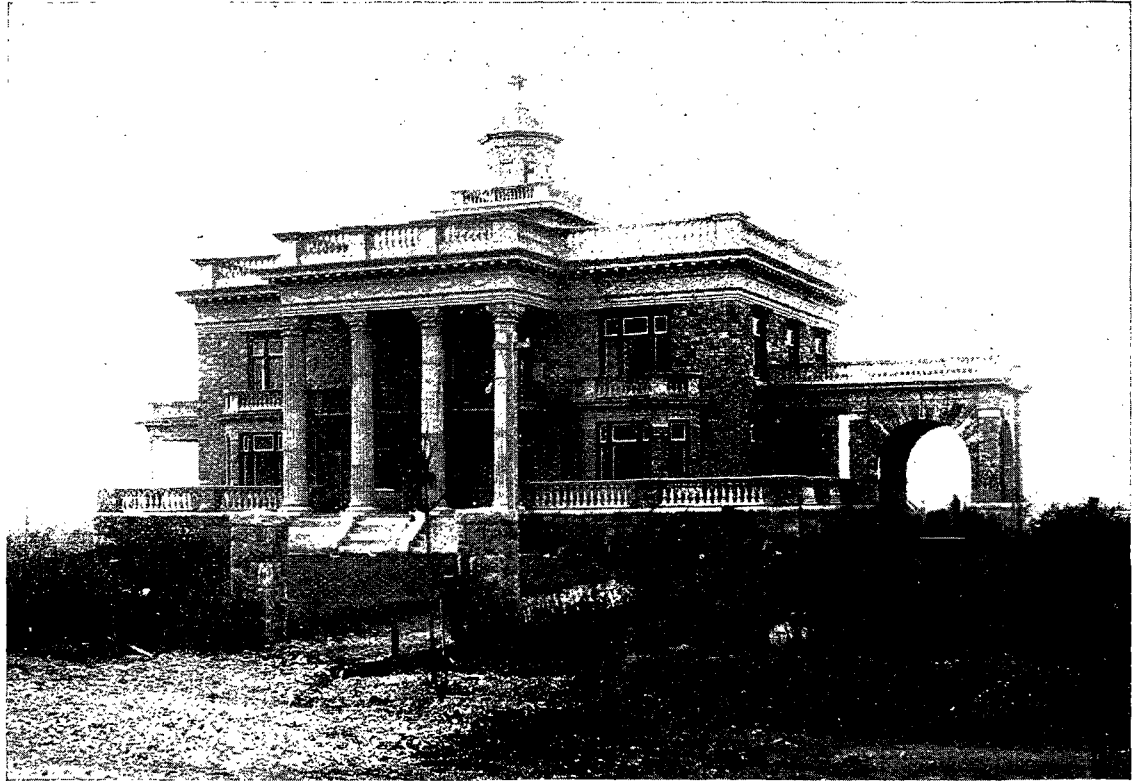
THE THADDEUS STEVENS MONUMENT.
In Shreiner's Cemetery.

among the best of the stately Revolutionary homes in the county. Under its hospitable roof many of the soldiers and civilians famous in our early annals enjoyed the liberal hospitality of its illustrious owner. It is an excellent example of the local architecture of that day.

: : : : Baron Steigel's House. : : : :

The house represented by the cut is chiefly notable for having been built and been the residence of one of the most remarkable characters in the early history of this county and State. Henry William Steigel was born near Mannheim, Germany, in 1730. There is some question about his title to nobility. He did not use it in signing legal documents, but he allowed its use on some of the stove plates cast at his foundry. Be that as it may, however, he evidently had rich parents or kinsmen, for when he came to this country in 1750 he brought about £40,000 with him. For a time he traveled over the Province of Penn in search of a suitable location and some favorable opportunity for the profitable investment of his money. He married Elizabeth Huber, the daughter of a Philadelphia iron-master. For a time he lived in the latter city. Then he came to Lancaster county and built an iron furnace, which he named Elizabeth for his wife. He engaged in the manufacture of stoves, some with his name upon them being still occasionally found.

For a time the smiles of fortune seem to have been lavished on him and his enterprises. A thriving settlement grew up around his furnace, and many men were in his employ. In 1762 he founded the town of Manheim, named after his birthplace in Germany. In 1763 he began the imposing structure seen in our illustration. It was finished in 1765, and was perhaps the most costly residence in the county at that time. It was constructed in the most elaborate manner. The bricks forming the outer walls were brought from England. The interior was elaborately decorated with colored tiles and woven tapestries. A cupalo surmounted the structure, which was often occupied by musicians, who sent out glad strains when the owner of this goodly domain returned from distant business excursions.



Photographed by Leuse.

"EDENSON."—Residence of Mr. John M. Davidson.

About the same time he established a glass factory of large dimensions, also built of imported brick. It was the only one in America at the time and gave employment to many men. The wares made here were very superior and some are still in existence.

But after a while fortune withdrew her favors from this enterprising spirit, and from being one of the wealthiest men in the county, he lost all his fortune and was thrown into prison for debt. He died in poverty in 1783 at the early age of fifty-three, and even his grave is unknown.

: : : *Witmer's Bridge.* : : :

One of the oldest, largest and most picturesque of the bridges in the County, is the fine stone structure spanning the Conestoga river a short distance beyond the eastern limits of Lancaster City. A safe crossing of this river was much needed to facilitate the traffic between Philadelphia and the interior of the State. Its erection is due to the enterprise and energy of a single person, of German descent, Mr. Abraham Witmer, who alone and with his own private resources undertook the task of construction in 1799 and finished the structure in 1800. An act was passed by the Legislature in April, 1798, authorizing the erection of the bridge and the charge of reasonable toll.

It is not known what the actual cost of this bridge was, but, although Mr. Witmer was a wealthy man for those days, it proved a severe drain on his resources, and, together with the stress of hard times, eventually forced him into bankruptcy. Before the bridge was made free of toll and before the Pennsylvania railroad was built, the tolls frequently amounted to \$25 and \$30 per day.

Abraham Witmer died in 1831 and his executor tried to sell the bridge to the County Commissioners for \$28,000. The latter refused to give more than \$25,000 for it, but they granted the executor the privilege to make up the difference by private subscriptions, if he could. In consequence subscription papers were circulated over the county reading as follows: "Whereas, a majority of the Commissioners of Lancaster county have entered into a contract with *David Witmer* Executor of *Abraham Witmer*, deceased, to purchase and make free of toll, *Witmer's*



Photographed by Lease.

RESIDENCE OF MR. S. S. SPENCER.

Bridge, over the Conestoga River, in Lancaster county, but have not agreed to give the sum demanded, by the said David Witmer, for the same, but have stipulated that the said David Witmer may try to raise by subscription such further sum as may satisfy him for making the said bridge free of toll: And in order to accomplish so desirable an object WE, the subscribers, do hereby agree to pay to the said David Witmer, the several sums subscribed by us, as soon as the bridge shall be declared free of toll, and no toll to be demanded from the subscribers until a failure of the contract."

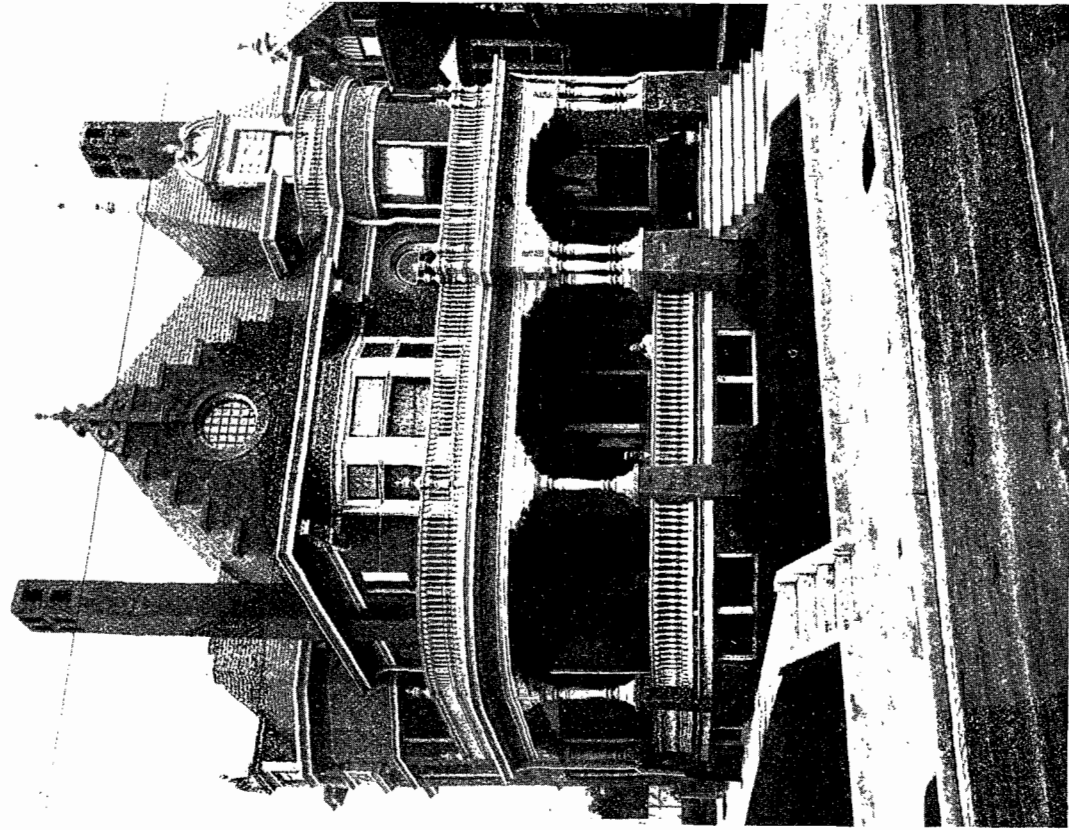
Several of these subscription lists are still in existence. The sums subscribed ran from fifty cents to \$8. The needed \$3,000 was raised and the bridge made toll free forever.

: : : : *The Lititz Spring.* : : : :

There is no running stream or body of water in the county better known than the one named above. Every resident in the county has either seen it or heard of it, and it well deserves its wide reputation. At the base of an abrupt, rocky ridge, a stream of the finest water, large enough to turn a mill, flows quietly into a large circular basin, margined with a sandstone coping. From its rocky bed the strong stream flows onward through one of the most delightful parks imaginable. Art and nature have here united to produce the most artistic effects. Stately trees shade the greensward on every hand. Gravel walks follow the course of the water, while inviting seats are on all sides, and rustic bridges span the crystal stream.

: : : : *The Ephrata Community.* : : : :

Beyond all question, the most interesting group of buildings dating back to the pre-Revolutionary era, still in existence in Lancaster County, is that of the Zionitic Brotherhood of "Seventh Day Baptists," standing on the beautiful Cocalico Creek, on the outskirts of the Borough of Ephrata. Our illustration of the same is an excellent representation of those still remaining, for it must be regretfully stated that all are no longer in existence.



Photographed by Weber.

C. Emlen Urban, Architect.

RESIDENCE OF MR. MENNO M. FRY.

The "Seventh Day Baptists" are so called because they observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first. They had their origin in Switzerland in 1708. The first of the sect came into the country about 1726 and founded the Kloster or Nunnery on the banks of the Cocalico. The first building was erected in 1733. Both the Brothers and Sisters adopted the Capuchin habit. All took monastic names. Their numbers in 1740 were thirty-six single brethren and thirty-five single sisters. These lived in the Cloister buildings. The entire community included 300 members. The first Prior was Onesimus (Israel Eckerlin); he was succeeded by Jaebez (Peter Miller). Conrad Beissel, whose monastic name was Friedsam, was the spiritual director.

A meeting house and a convent, Kedar and Zion, were the first religious buildings erected. Afterwards larger and better buildings were put up—those given in the illustration: These are a Sister's House called "Saron," with a large chapel or "Saal," attached. These are the two high-peaked buildings. A house for the Brothers, or monks, called "Bethania," was also erected. The large gambrel-roofed structure seen in the cut gives an excellent representation of this building as it is to-day. A large "Saal" was also connected with this Brother's House, but it no longer exists. There were other minor buildings: a printing house, school house, bake-house, almonry and clock-house; the latter still stands; it is the two-story frame house to the left of the Brother's House.

These houses were divided into small cells more than fifty in number, barely five feet high and only wide enough to receive a narrow cot.

The Brothers and Sisters were employed in various occupations. Music was especially cultivated. They had a farm, a grist, oil, fulling and paper mill. The printing press set up was one of the earliest in the State. Nearly 100 books were printed here. One of these, the famous "Book of Martyrs," was a huge folio of 1,500 pages, the most extensive work published in the New World up to that time. These Ephrata publications are now rare and command high prices. After the battle of Brandywine about 400 sick and wounded soldiers from the Patriot army were sent here and were nursed by the Brothers and Sisters. Of all the Pietistic communities ever organized in the United States, this is the most interesting.

F. R. D.



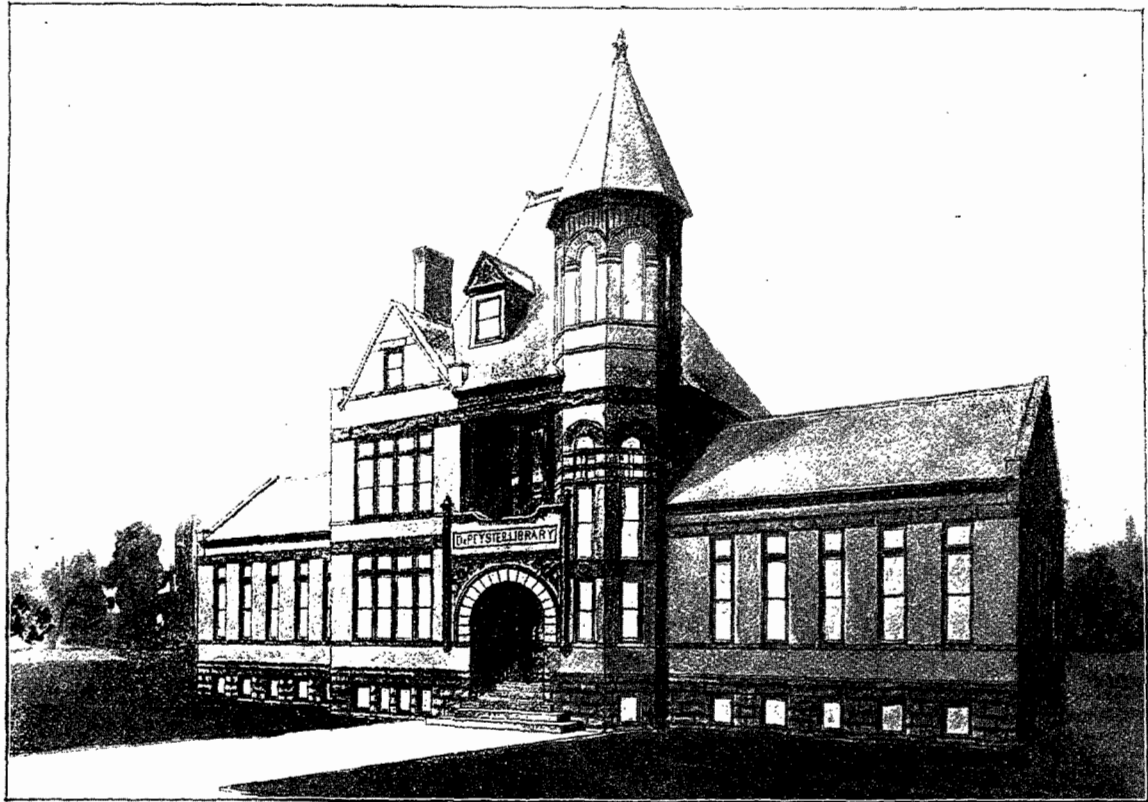
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.
(Main Entrance.)



JOHN S. STAHR, Ph.D., D.D., President.

History of Franklin and Marshall College.

Franklin and Marshall College stands as the oldest representative of higher education for young men in the county of Lancaster. Its history and development are coincident with the independence and constitutional government of our nation. The Act incorporating Franklin College was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 10th of March, 1789. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then



WATTS DE PEYSTER LIBRARY.—F. and M. College.

Governor of the State and advanced in years, came to Lancaster to lay the corner-stone of the College that was to bear his name. Franklin College continued its existence amidst sunshine and shadows until the year 1852, when new energy and life were brought to it in the removal of Marshall College from Mercersburg and in the union of these two institutions forming Franklin and Marshall College. The latest addition to the seven buildings occupying the Campus is the J. Watts de Peyster Library. A handsome and thoroughly equipped Science building is being designed and will soon be erected at a cost of \$40,000 or \$45,000. Franklin and Marshall College does not pretend to do the work of a university or a technical school, its claim for patronage is that it is a thoroughly first-class American College, in which a careful foundation can be laid that will prepare young men for an intelligent pursuit of professional studies, for the work of higher education and the business pursuits of life. At the same time the College is in full sympathy with the progress of the age in art, science and literature. To this end the College carefully marks out a course in which the whole man may be developed mentally, morally, physically, spiritually. Franklin and Marshall College stands under the general care of the Reformed Church in the United States, and is in the strict sense a denominational school, but it is not a narrowly sectarian school, it imposes no sectarian restraints upon the religious freedom of the students. Students of all faiths and creeds are found in its halls and receive the most cordial welcome.

That the College has a special claim upon this community—the city and county of Lancaster—is an accepted fact; not only because of the mercantile value of such an institution to the city, but most of all, because of the excellent educational facilities offered to the sons of the community at a sum so small that none are too poor to receive its benefits. *The tuition in the college is free!* The contingent expenses, including fee for the use of the reading room, library, laboratory with chemicals, and the gymnasium, is \$15.00 per term, or \$45.00 per year. This is the sole expense, not including books, incurred by resident students. For others, boarding and room rent can be had at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week. The rapid strides forward, made in the last ten years, are but preparatory stages of that fuller development which will bring to the institution larger gifts, better equipments, more professors, more students—A GREATER FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

J. S. S.



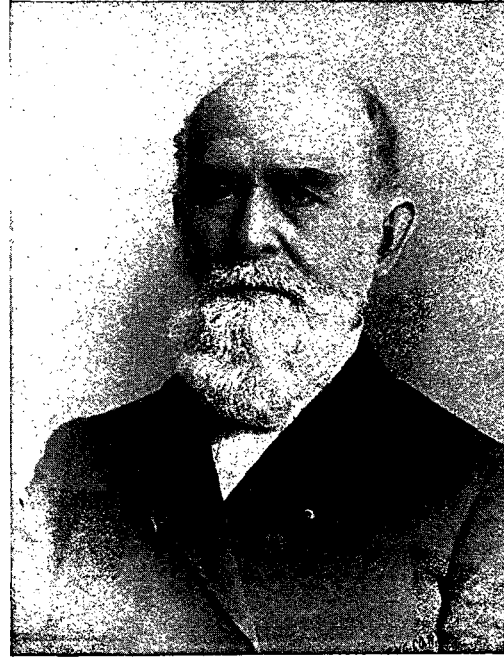
Photographed by Saylor.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

History of the Theological Seminary, Lancaster.

The Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, is an Institution of the German branch of the Reformed Church, which began in a reformation of the Roman Catholic Church of Switzerland under the preaching of Ulrich Zwingli, about the year 1510, and then extended to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and other countries. On American soil this branch of the Reformation appeared, during the first decades of the eighteenth century, in congregations organized in Pennsylvania by emigrants from Reformed countries of Europe who fled hither from persecution. It is to be distinguished from the Dutch, or Holland, branch of the Reformed Church of Europe which was transplanted at an earlier date from the Netherlands to New York (New Amsterdam), its oldest College and Theological Seminary being located at New Brunswick, N. J.

The Seminary, now at Lancaster, was founded in 1825 by the Synod of "The Reformed Church in the United States," at that time the only Synod of this denomination in America. At first it was located, for four years, at Carlisle, Pa., and was connected with Dickinson College, thence, in 1829, removed to York, thence, in 1837, to Mercersburg, thence, in 1871, to Lancaster. The Institution opened, without funds, in the month of March, 1825, with *one* professor and *five* students. As the number of ministers increased the membership and the congregations also increased, and one professorship after another was added to the Faculty. At present there are six professors, including the teacher of elocution. The number of students on the roll for the year ending May, 1897, was *sixty-eight*.



EMANUEL V. GERHART, D.D., LL.D., President.

E. V. G.



Photographed by Saylor.

FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF MILLERSVILLE.

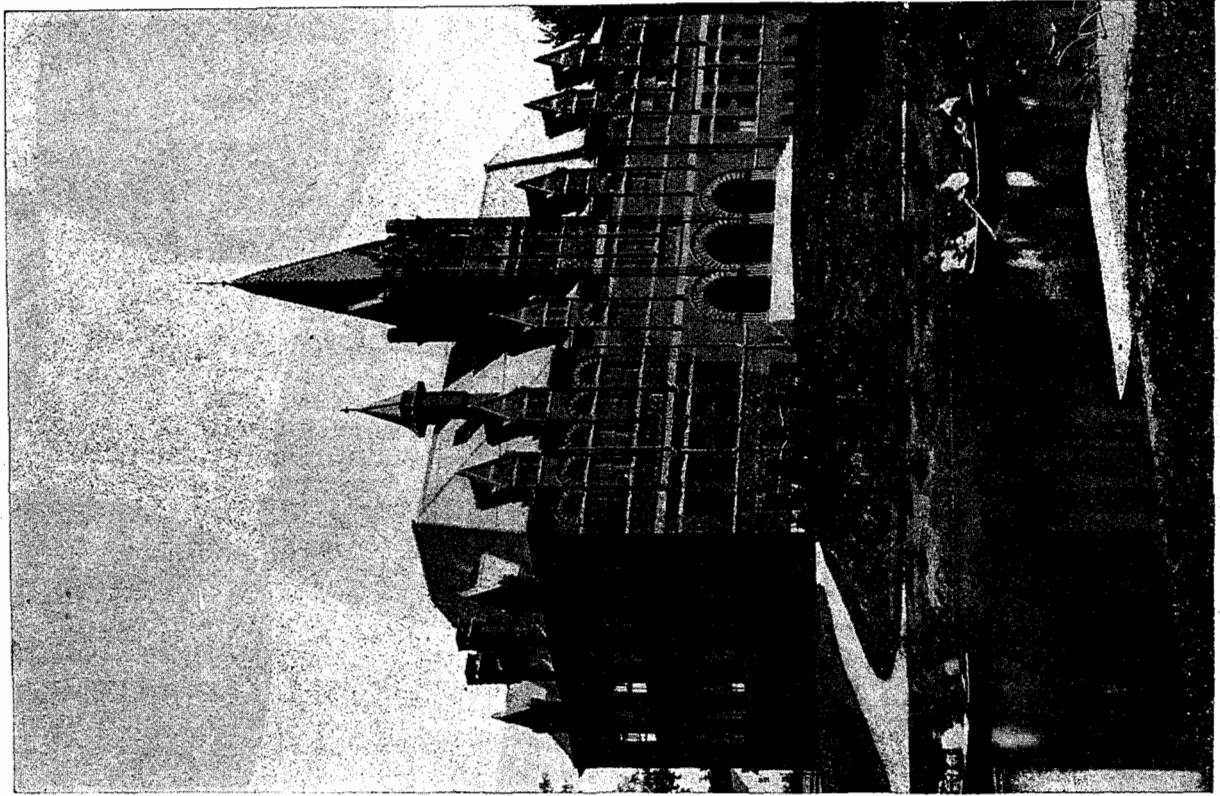
History of the First Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

The Millersville State Normal School is the pioneer of Normal Schools in Pennsylvania. Established in 1855, two years before the Normal School law was passed, this School determined the general nature of the Normal School system of the State, and became the model for many successful institutions throughout the country. It is a source of pride to its thousands of friends that it maintains its rank among the great training schools of the United States. The support given to its younger graduates by its older students, the regard in which its diploma is held in other States as well as in Pennsylvania, and the almost invariable success of the members of its Alumni in every field of intellectual labor, are recommendations of the School that thinking young men and women who are seeking an education are not slow to appreciate.

In an article on Normal Schools in the "History of Education in Pennsylvania," Dr. Wickersham writes: "Soon after the passage of the Normal School law of 1857, preparation was begun at Millersville to bring the school up to its requirements . . . and on the second day of



E. ORAM LYTE, A.M., Ph.D., Principal.



Photographed by Saylor.

SCIENCE HALL.—First State Normal School of Millersville.

December, 1859, amid great rejoicing, it became the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania, and the model after which all the others were patterned."

The financial standing of the School enables the management to place the various departments in charge of experienced instructors, with special aptitude for their work and in full sympathy with the most approved methods of teaching. The regular Faculty numbers thirty-five or more members. The advantages of pursuing a course of study under specialists are obvious. Every department is fully supplied with apparatus, and is well equipped in every respect.

The crowning work of this institution is its professional department. Every effort is put forth to make our students skilled teachers. In the Preparatory and Junior years the students are organized into "Methods" classes, to study the mind, the principles and methods of teaching, and the best ways of managing schools. In the Senior year psychology and pedagogics are among the most prominent studies.

A building, with a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 100 feet, has been erected for library purposes. It is a very commodious structure, and one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the country. It contains the general library of the School, the reading room and reference library, the libraries of the literary societies, etc. It is under the charge of a skilled librarian, and is open several hours each day. Science Hall, a new building for the physical sciences and mechanic arts, is excelled by few buildings of the kind.

The First Pennsylvania State Normal School is located at Millersville, a suburb of Lancaster City, in one of the most beautiful and healthful parts of the "Garden of Pennsylvania." During the principalship of Dr. E. O. Lyte, the School has more than doubled the value of its property, and it is now the most valuable normal school "plant" in the United States, if not in the world.

E. O. L.



REVISED PLANS OF THE PROPOSED NEW BUILDING
Of the Young Men's Christian Association, Lancaster, Pa. Cost, \$150,000.

C. Emilen Urban Architect.

History of the Lancaster Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Lancaster, Pa., was organized January 31, 1870, and incorporated June 21, 1870. The purpose of the organization is the development of young men physically, socially, intellectually and spiritually. Gymnasium under supervision of a competent physical director, baths, educational classes, reading room, library, parlors, game rooms, receptions, practical talks, Bible classes, meetings for men, entertainments are some of the means used for the accomplishing of the desired end. The property now occupied, 22 South Queen Street, was purchased in 1876. During the past six years the Association has grown to such an extent that, in order to meet the demand for increased facilities, the old Shober property, corner of North Queen and Orange Streets, was purchased April 1, 1895, for the sum of \$60,000 upon which will be erected a \$90,000 building complete in every particular. The expenses of the Association are met by volunteer subscriptions and membership fees. The president is James Shand. The General Secretary is H. W. Gibson. Mr. Gibson took charge of the Association September 1, 1891, and during his administration the Association membership has grown from 100 to 540. The Board of Directors, who are the governors of the organization, are composed of the following business and professional men: H. S. Williamson, Chas. A. FonDersmith, John D. Skiles, W. Z. Sener, S. M. Myers, Byron G. Dodge, John M. Davidson, H. W. Hartman, Sam'l D. Bausman, W. A. Heitshu, Sam'l L. Levan, H. R. Fulton, Esq., Walter A. Heinitsh, Dr. Henry Yeagley. The officers are James Shand, President; D. S. Bursk, Vice-President; Edw. R. Garvin, Treasurer; Herbert Heitshu, Secretary; H. C. Slaymaker, Recording Secretary. The association takes as members any young man of good character regardless of religious belief. It is practical in its work, definite in its purpose, catholic in its spirit, mutual in its relation. The membership is com-



MR. JAMES SHAND, President.



Photographed by Weber.

RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN B. OBLINGER.

C. Emlen Urban, Architect.

posed largely of young men employed in the various shops, stores and manufacturing places. A fee of five dollars per year gives the members the privilege except the classes of the "Y. M. C. A. Institute," for which a scale of fees ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 per term is additional. The sustaining membership is \$10 annually. An auxiliary composed entirely of ladies' aid in beautifying the rooms of the Association, assist at the various receptions, and in many ways do a splendid work. They are endeavoring to raise \$10,000 for the furnishing of the new building. While the work is distinctively for "young men by young men," care is taken of the boys. 100 bright, active boys ranging in age from 11 to 16 form what is known as the junior department, having its own officers and governed largely after the manner of the "Senior Department." The annual fee is \$2, which entitles them to all privileges on certain days and evenings. A feature of the Association is the "Summer Camp," usually held in July. The Association is the possessor of a complete outfit, and during the hot weather, good times are had roughing it. Another feature is the "Star Course." Each year the Association holds five entertainments, bringing to Lancaster the most prominent lecturers and musical talent to be secured. We give some of the reasons presented by the Board of Directors why the Association should be supported: 1. Because it is the only resort in Lancaster open to young men seven days in the week, that is free from the many influences at work to ruin young men. 2. Because men of any, or of no religious belief, are welcome to its privileges. 3. Because it helps all churches, and does not interfere with any of them, and is a training school in Christian work, teaching men how to work in a practical, efficient manner.



MR. HARRY W. GIBSON, Secretary.

H. W. G.



Photographed by Lease.

STEVENS HOUSE.

: : : History of a Business House of which Lancaster is Proud. : : :

In no direction has Lancaster City made greater progress than in the size and character of her business houses. Her business men appreciate the fact that to fully meet all the demands of modern business they must be completely equipped and have at their immediate command every facility. This modern-day business view is fully reflected in the magnificent double building, four stories high, which has just been erected on West Chestnut street, near the Pennsylvania railroad station, one-half of which will be occupied by the enterprising jobbing firm of L. C. Reisner & Co., dealers in jewelers' tools and supplies. This firm ranks among the foremost in its line in the United States, and, with the increased facilities afforded by their new building, they will take their place at the head of the trade in this country. The first floor of the building in question will be used for merchandising alone, whereon will be located the firm's private office. The second floor front will be occupied by the bookkeeping department, and the rear will be used for the storage of supplies. The third floor will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of masonic marks and emblems of other societies, in which particular line this firm leads. For beauty and artistic merit in this class of work the reputation of the firm is of the highest. L. C. Reisner & Co. also enjoy the exclusive representation in this country of two of the largest manufacturers of jewels in the world, which fact will make them familiar to every jeweler in the country. Taken in connection with their immense supply of tools, their line stands before the trade, unexcelled and unequalled by any competitor. It is a great credit to the city that such a fine business should be located in our midst, and now, that it will be housed in this new and magnificent home, with a proportionate increase of energy in the management, we can confidently look for most creditable and substantial results.



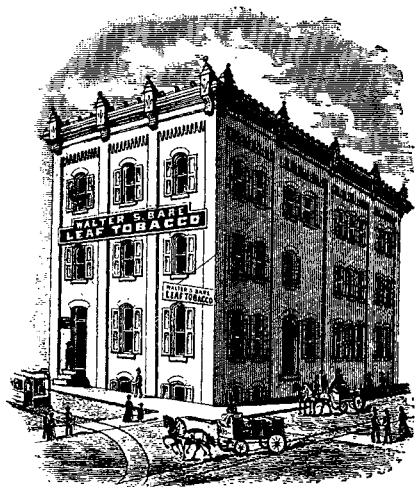
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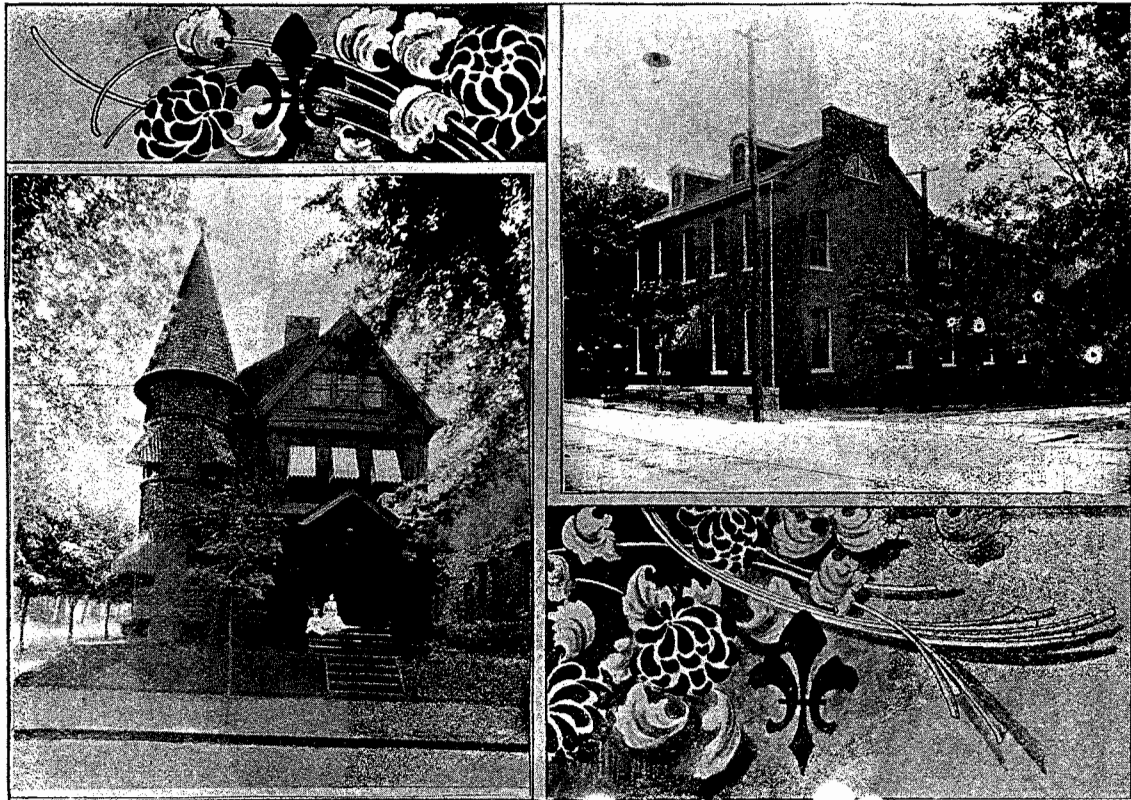
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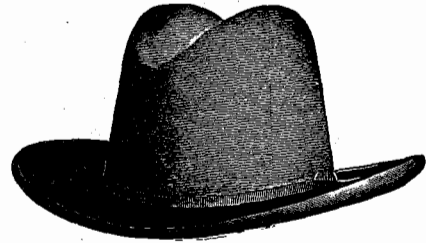
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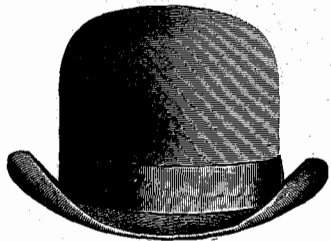
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INCORPORATED 1882.

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JOHN C. CARTER,
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Jacob Wolf,
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John C. Carter.

No. 11 NORTH QUEEN STREET.





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CONESTOGA CREEK AS SEEN FROM "GABLE'S WOODS."

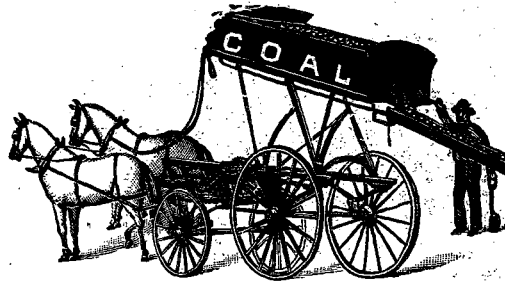
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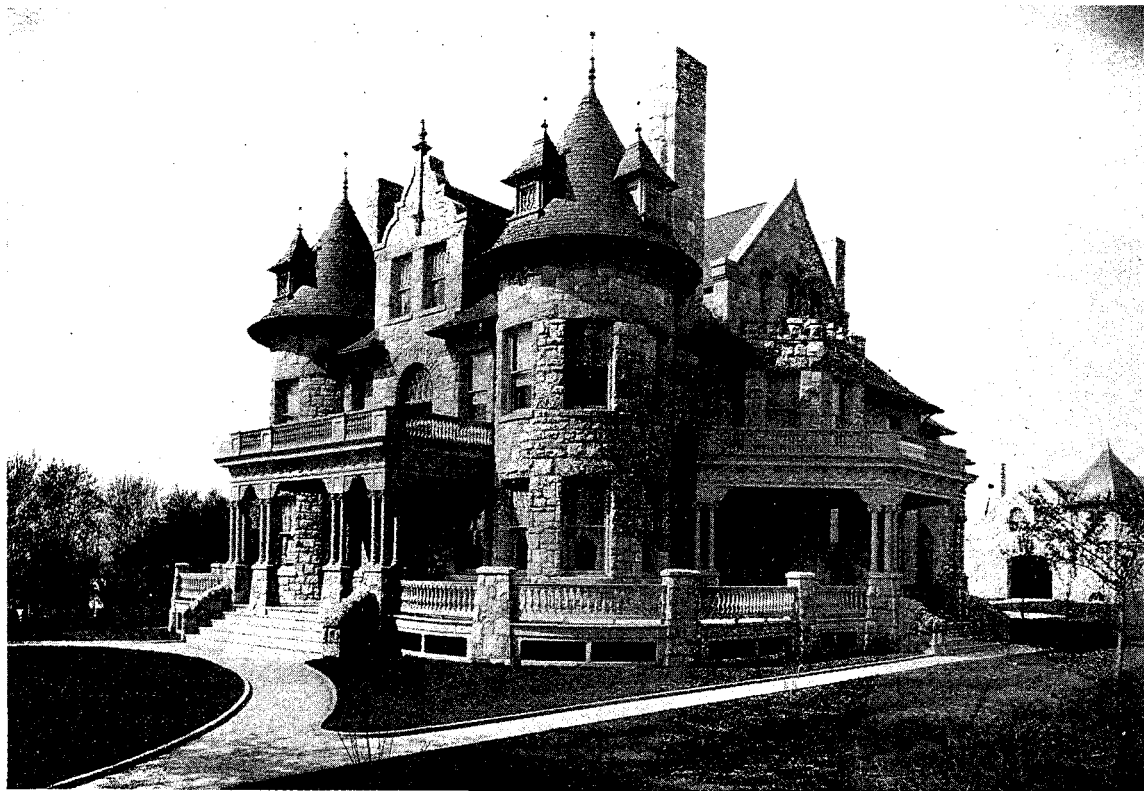
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FRENCH AND GERMAN NOVELTIES, exquisite in design and color shading, 62½c., 75c. to \$1.75.

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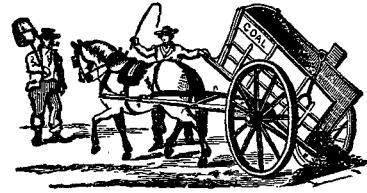
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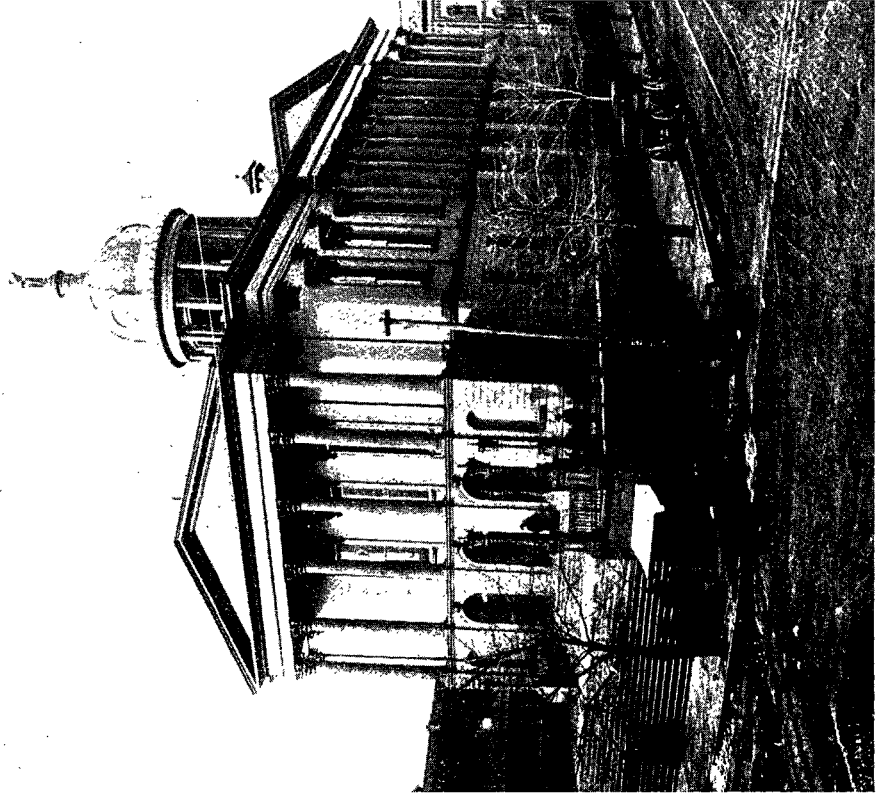
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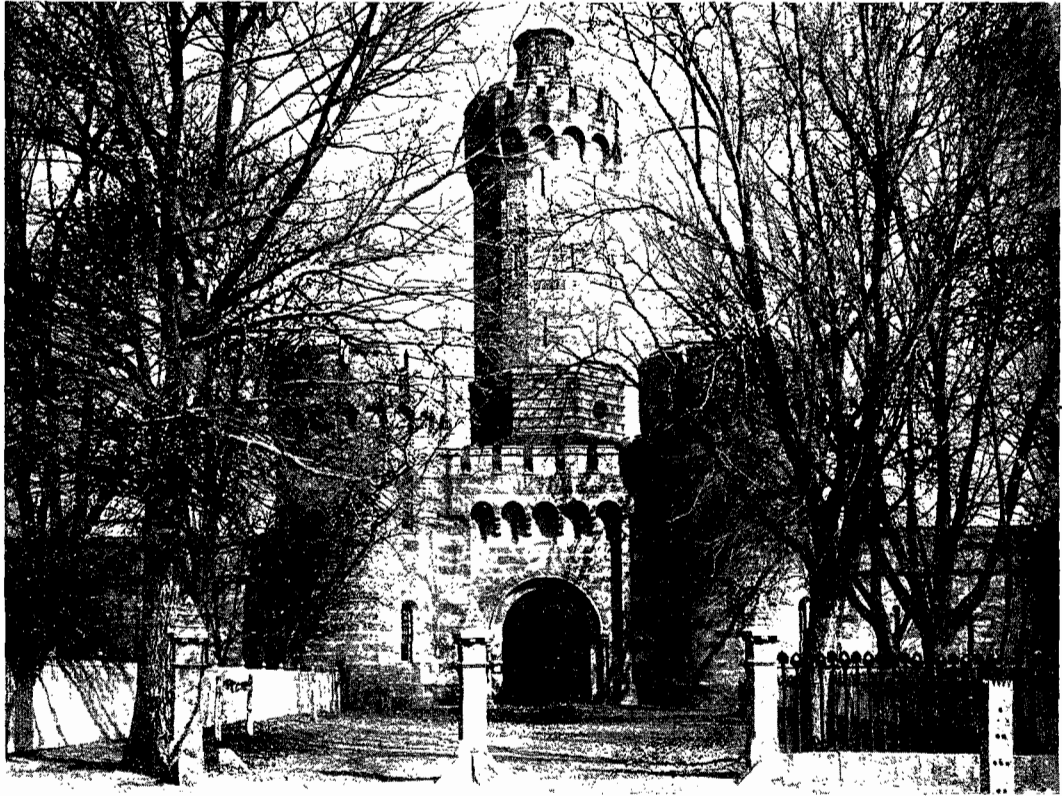
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~ .. MYERS & RATHFON, .. ~

THE CLOTHIERS,

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OF LANCASTER.

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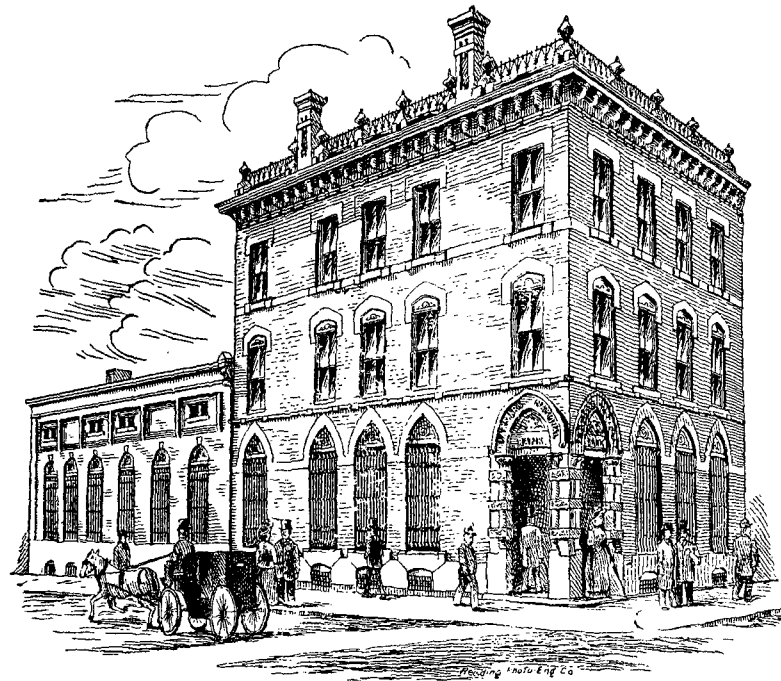
Capital and Surplus \$750,000.

OFFICERS:

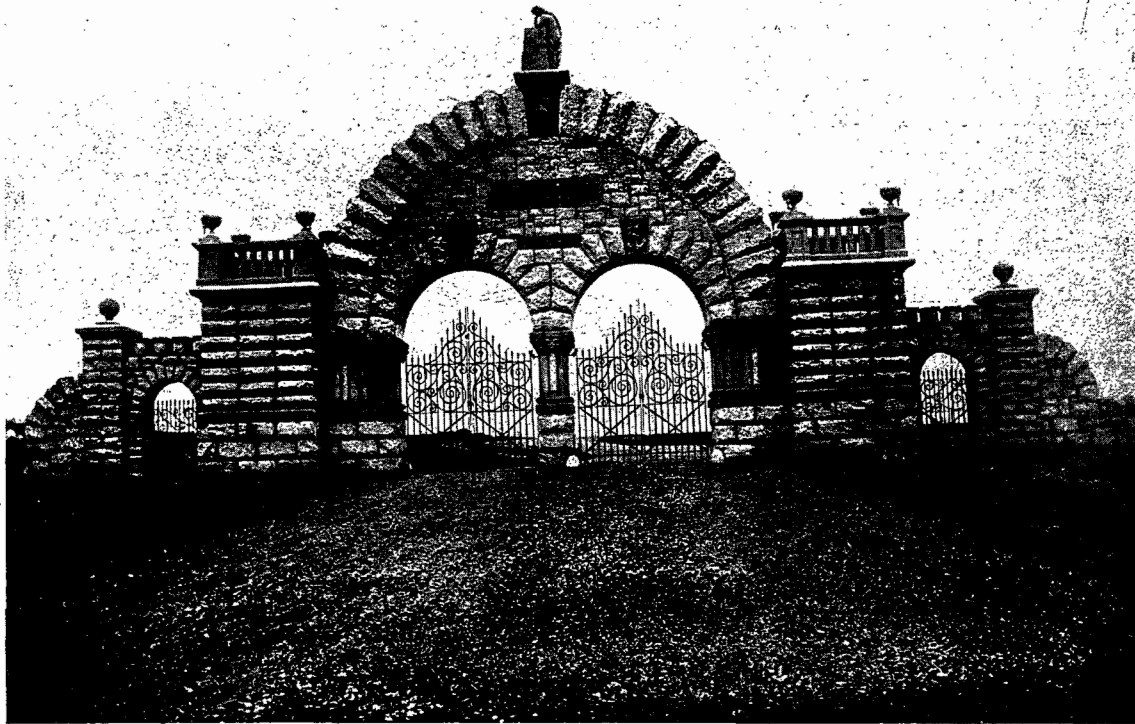
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To Buy your Furniture haphazard—better trust your interests to a firm that has a reputation for fair and honest dealing. We're the oldest established Furniture House in the City, and as for our reputation—well, you know what that is if you've ever talked about Furniture.



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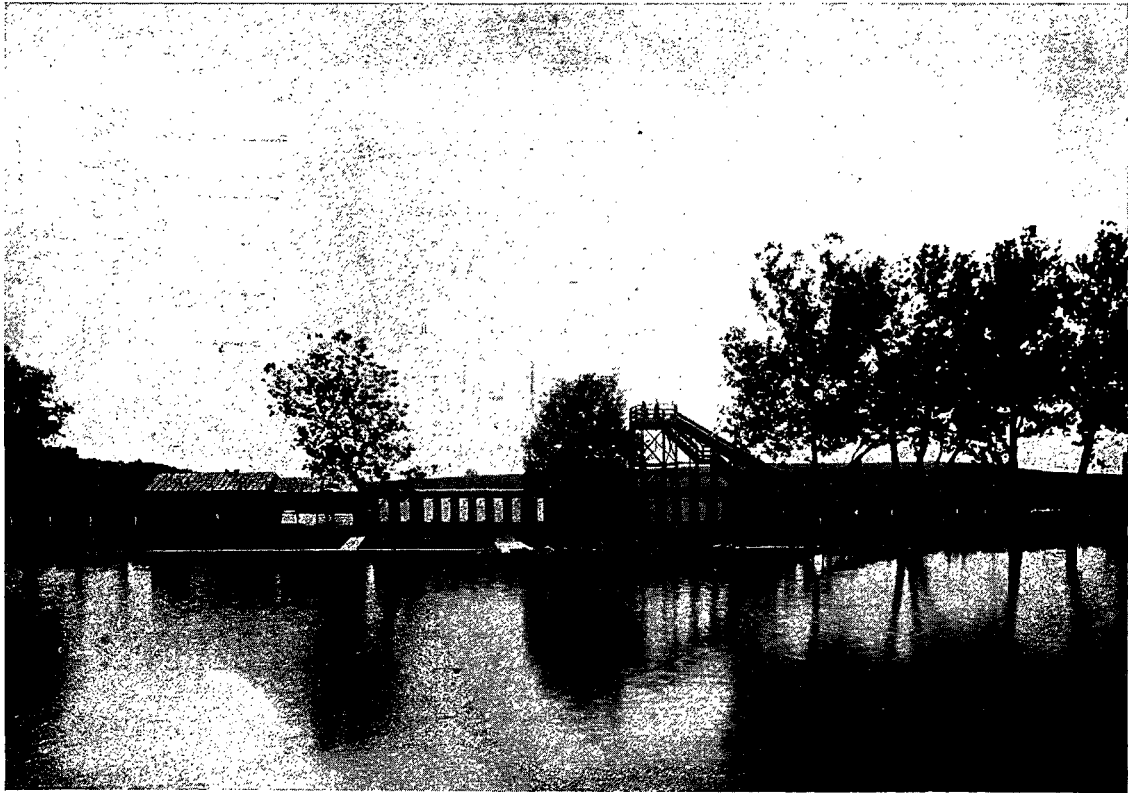
CORNER OF EAST KING AND DUKE STREETS,

LANCASTER, PENNA.



Photographed by Rote.

SCENE IN CONESTOGA PARK.



Photographed by Saylor.

PEOPLES' PLEASURE RESORT.

Wm. Blickenderfer,
Farmers'
Northern Market
.. Grocery, ..

No. 314 North Queen Street,

(Next Door to Northern Market House,)

LANCASTER, PENNA.


LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE. . . .





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SCENE IN CONESTOGA PARK.

All the Up-to-Date Styles 

.....IN.....

...Boots, Shoes ^{and} Rubbers

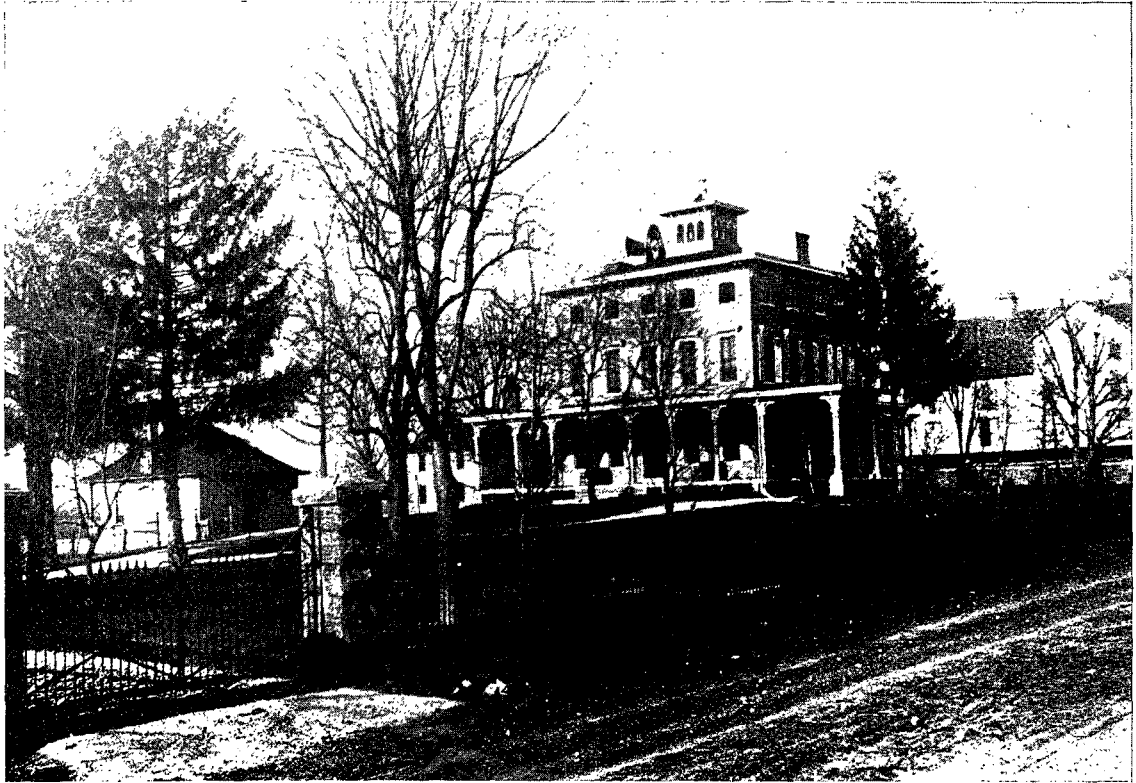
.....AT.....

Lancaster's Leading Shoe Store.

CHAS. H. FREY,

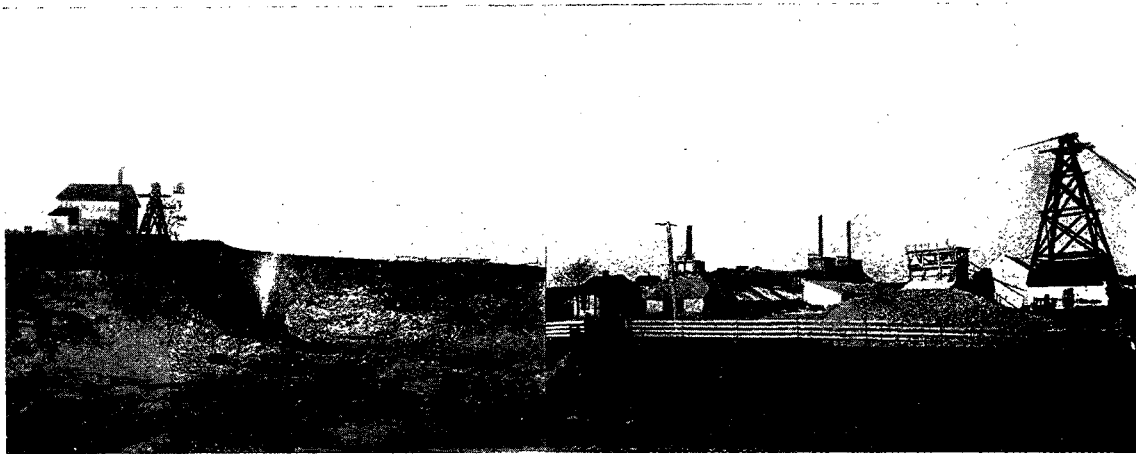
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LOW PRICES.

..... 3 and 5 East King Street.



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BELMONT LIME KILNS AND QUARRIES.

LIME FOR

WHITE COATING,
WHITE WASHING,
HARD MORTARS,
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TANNING,
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WOOD AND COAL BURNT
HIGH GRADE LIME
AND CRUSHED STONE,
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
BELMONT LIME KILNS & QUARRIES,

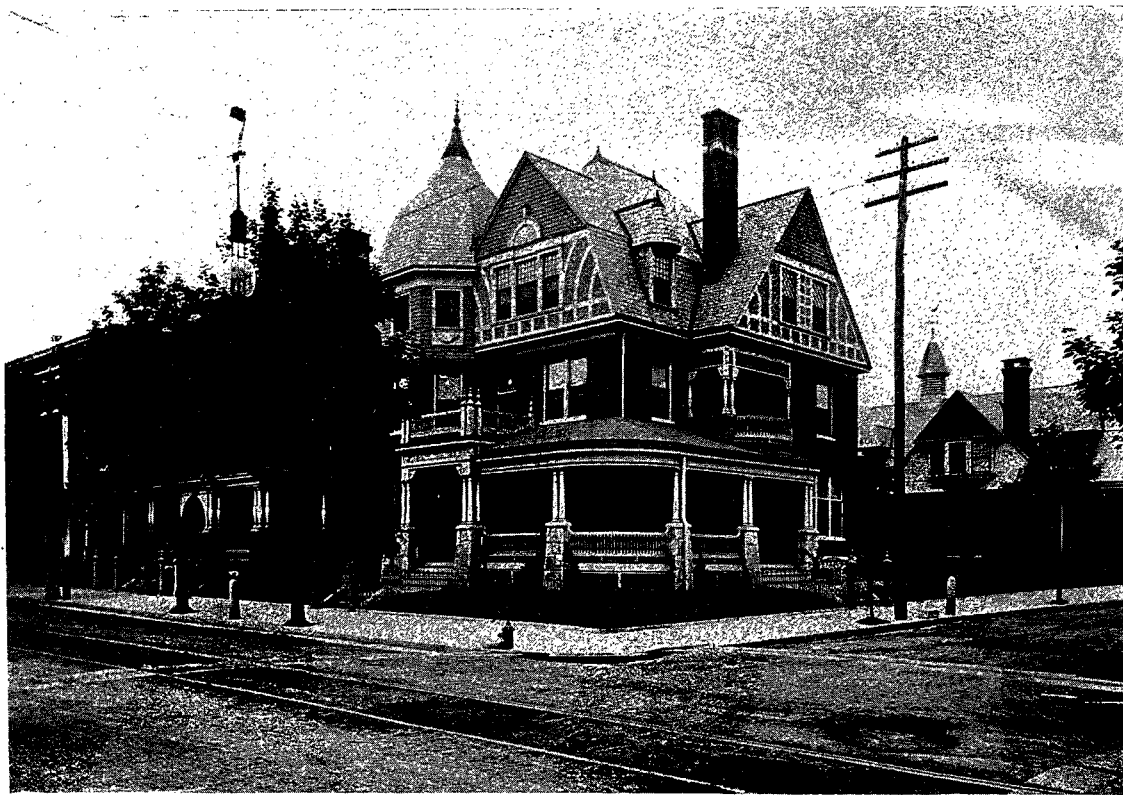
JOHN KELLER, PROP'R, LANCASTER, PA.

OFFICE:
154 N. QUEEN STREET.

QUARRIES AND OFFICE:
ONE MILE NORTH OF LANCASTER.

CRUSHED STONE,

ALL SIZES FOR
MACADAM,
TRACK BALLAST,
CONCRETE,
WALKS, ETC.,
TOP DRESSING,
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RESIDENCE OF MR. DAVID ROSE.

C. Emlen Urban, Architect.

Kindig Hotel,

(Formerly Merrimac House.)

EPH. W. SHUE,

Proprietor.

The Pleasure of My Guests
Constantly Desired.

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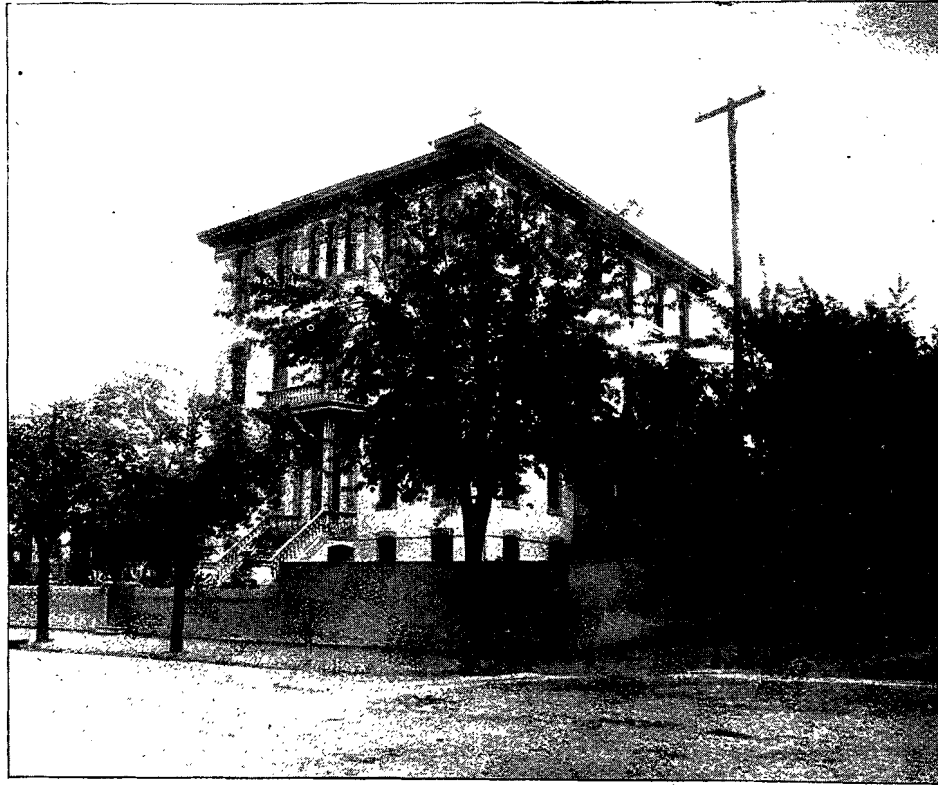
House Heated with Steam.

Accommodations First-Class.



113-115

North Prince Street,
Lancaster, Penna.



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Smaling, ...

THE TAILOR.

FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION :

Quality, Style,

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Always grasps and originates new ideas, and concentrates all energies to please customers. You must not neglect critically examining the latest styles, such as

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Lowest Prices will be quoted to you for executing work in
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before delivery—that means satisfaction to each customer.

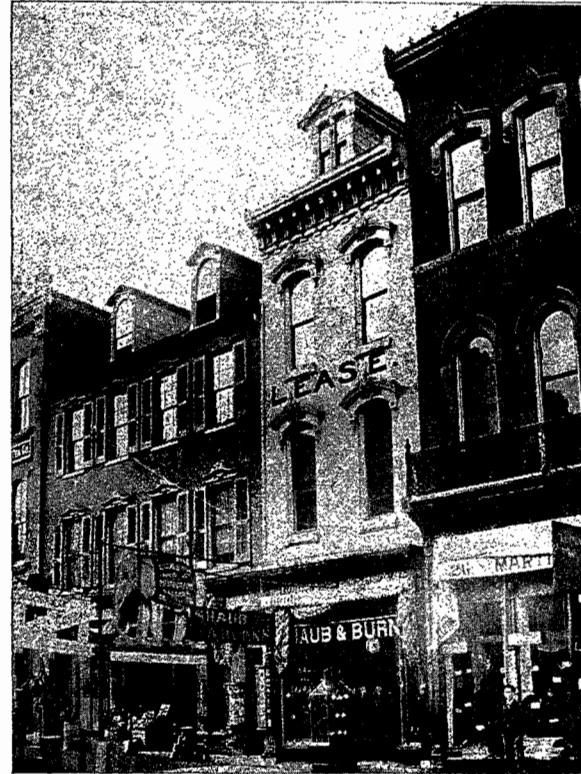
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Proprietor,

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Look for the
White Elephant.





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H. BAUMGARDNER, Vice-President.

BROWN & HENSEL, Solicitors.

JNO. HERTZLER, Treasurer.

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Lancaster Trust Company,

36 and 38 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Capital, \$250,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$209,637.73.

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DIRECTORS:

H. BAUMGARDNER, J. HAY BROWN, J. I. HARTMAN, JOHN KELLER,
SAMUEL M. MYERS, JOHN D. SKILES, J. GUST ZOOK.

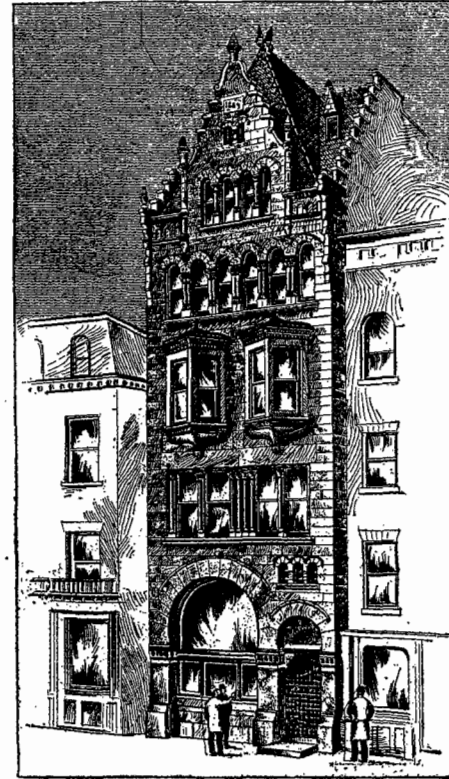
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Rents Boxes in its Safety Fire and Burglar-Proof Steel Vaults. Receipts
for and Takes Charge of Wills Without Charge.

Stores Valuables at Moderate Rates.

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Good Flour,
Good Bread,
Good Health.

One of Your Necessary
Kitchen Supplies.

FLOUR.

~ REED & CO., Manufacturers
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Popular Brands of CIGARS, {
"Thaddeus Stevens,"
"Old Commoner,"
"Pequea."

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Imported and Domestic Groceries.

I Import Direct from France, Olives, Olive Oil, Macaroni, Capers, Sardines, French Peas and Mushrooms. Call and see our Stock of Groceries. Special Prices Given when Goods are Purchased in Quantity.

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NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF MILWAUKEE.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1897, \$92,633,603.74.

Issues all kinds of Life, Endowment, Semi-Tontine and Investment Policies. No Company Equals its Dividends to its Policy Holders or Excels its Security.

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G. J. P. Raub, District Manager, Quarryville, Pa.
B. F. Stauffer, Special Agent, Columbia, Pa.

G. N. REYNOLDS, Gen'l Agt.,

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Trunks

AND

Valises.

Gent's Club Bags

Telescopes,

Grips,

All Kinds and Sizes.



The best and largest
assortment of Trunks be-
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Pittsburg.



To My Patrons.

HAVING spent 38 years at the trade of
Harness making in the City of Lancaster,
20 of which I was Manager of the Har-
ness Department for M. Haberbusch, from 1861
to 1881, I can safely appeal to the old custo-
mers as to the quality of my work, and also to
my patrons since being in business for myself.

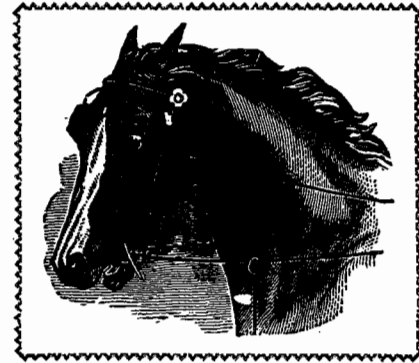
I have always endeavored to furnish a high grade of work which would prove
satisfactory to the trade, both as to beauty and durability, and will continue to try
and merit the patronage of the public in the future.

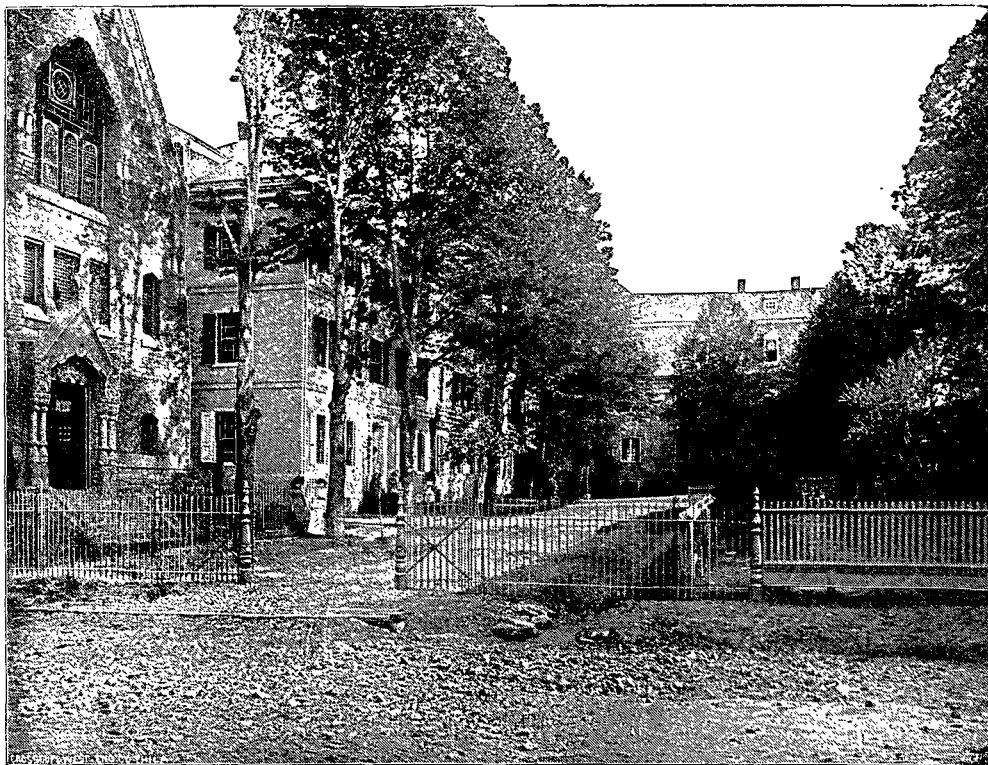
Thankful for encouragement in the past, I remain,

Yours truly,

EDWARD KRECKEL,

No. 30 Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa.





Memorial Chapel.

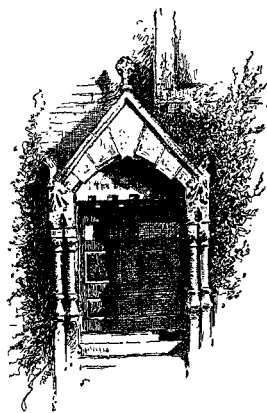
Main Building.

Castle.

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Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.

Moravian Boarding School for Girls and Young Women.



This institution for the education of young ladies, founded in the year 1794, came into existence at the request of parents living in Pennsylvania and Maryland, who desired to have their daughters instructed in the elements of a polite education—the opportunities for which were in that day very limited, whilst their physical and religious well-being should at the same time be specially considered and fostered.

Lititz is situated in the heart of the “Garden County” of Pennsylvania, and is peculiarly eligible as a seat for a boarding-school for young ladies.

A retired country village, in a healthful agricultural region, and in a community systematically organized on a Christian basis, was peculiarly fitted as a seat for such a school, and there were soon more applicants than could be received.

The recognition of the original demand upon it, and of the trust that was placed in it, has remained the aim and motive of the school. It exists only for the sake of its scholars. In their welfare it finds its mission.

The requirements of modern times in the matter of school appointments and comforts and of a more extended course of study have been heeded, and in each of these points we invite examination and comparison.

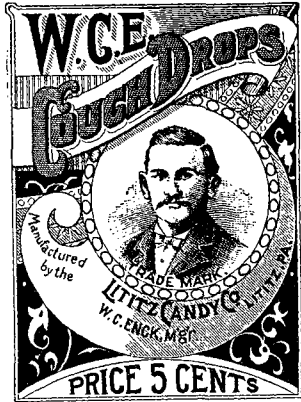
REV. CHARLES L. MENCH, *President.*

CHARLES D. KREIDER, A. B., *Head-Master.*



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is without question the best Cough Drop on the market. Made of the most reliable, efficacious remedies, their grateful and curative powers are acknowledged by all.

Pleasant to the Palate. Quick in Results. They Embrace all that is Desirable.

The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending Mr. W. C. Enck. We have tried his Cough Drops and have found them what they claim to be—a speedy, agreeable, efficacious remedy for hoarseness and other throat affections. They are especially helpful to public speakers and singers.

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Pastor Moravian Church and President of Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.

W. C. ENCK,

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CHAS. F. NEWELL,

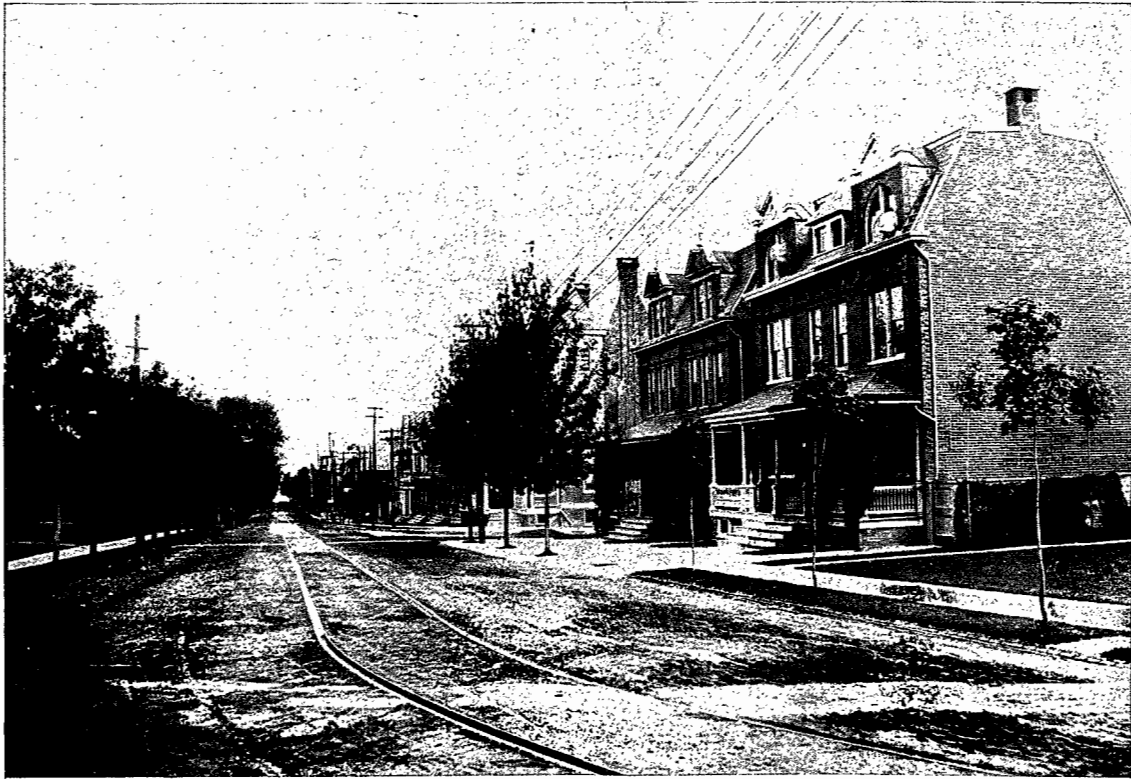
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THE METROPOLITAN

Wrote a larger amount of Insurance during 1894, '95, and '96 than any other Company in the world, and has

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Income in 1896,	-	-	-	-	-	20,548,593.91.
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An aggressive, progressive Company, writing Ordinary as well as Industrial Business, and offering exceptional advantages to its Policy Holders and Agency Force.

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H. GERHART,

: : : Direct Importer, : : :



Fine Tailoring,

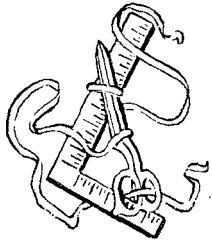
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LANCASTER, PA.



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The Tailor,

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Every Requisite Pertaining to a First-Class
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Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
by an Experienced Graduate in Pharmacy.

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No Better Made at any Price.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The best is none too good.

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About a Watch? If you are not a Watchmaker—very little. But that is no reason why you should be **overcharged** when your watch needs repairing. Some Watchmakers give you a long story about the condition of the watch and you pay for the lecture when you call for the watch.



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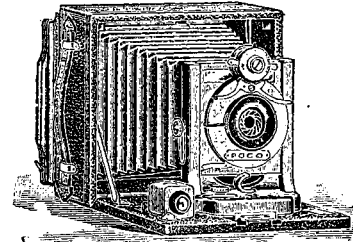
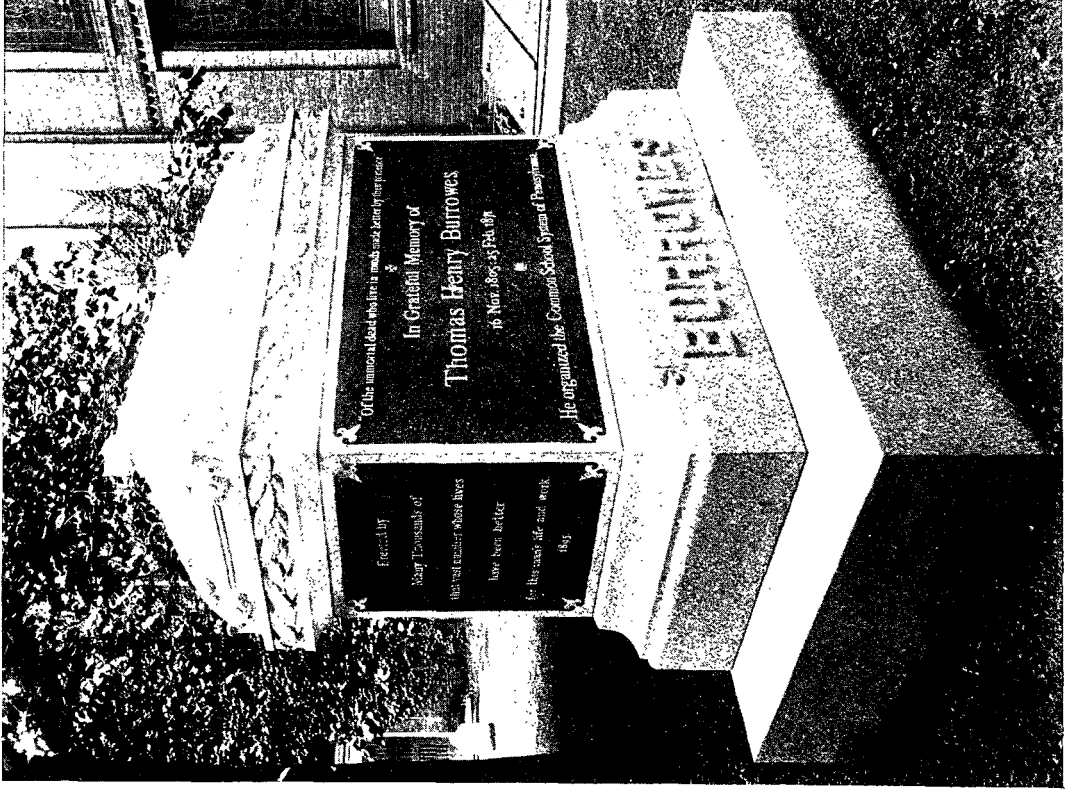


PHOTO. STOCK ROOMS,

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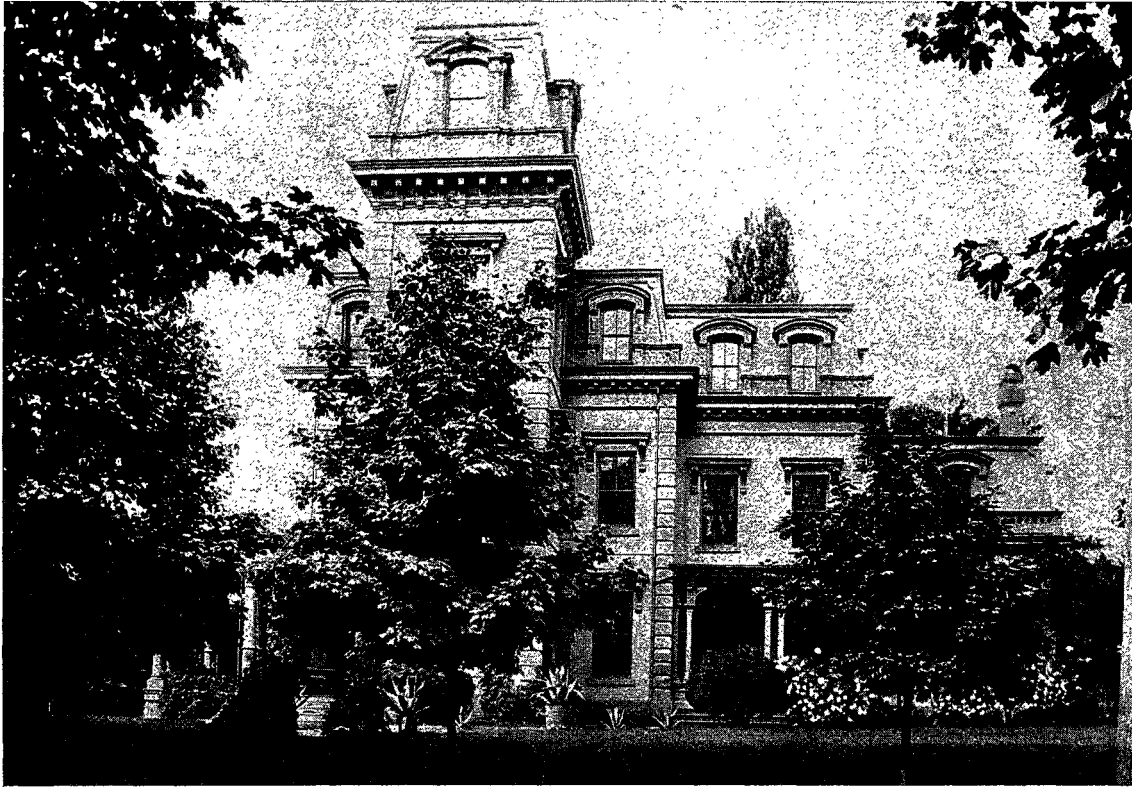
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Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer,

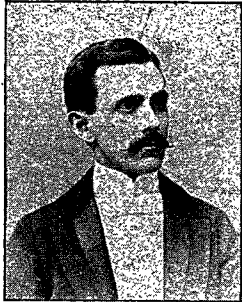
Catholic World, Old Books, Ave Marias, Prayer
Books, Hymn Books and all Kinds of
Magazines and Music Bound and Re-bound.

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almost any place to get it 'll do ; but when
you want a good article in

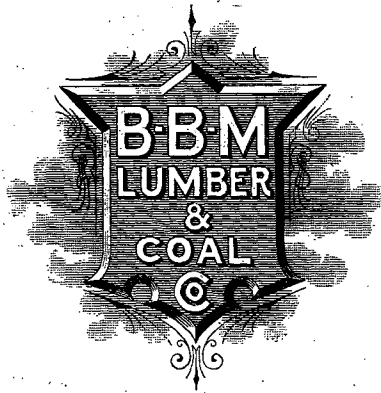
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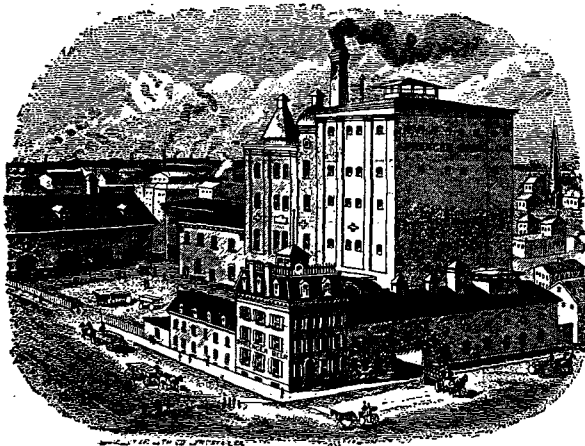
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